

**Lebanon: Calm before the Next Storm?**

On September 20, 2005, the German Bundestag resolved to send a German naval contingent to the Middle East. Its mission, based on Resolution 1701 of the UN Security Council, is to make sure that “no sales or supply of arms and related materiel except as authorized by its government” arrive in Lebanon. This paragraph of Resolution 1701 targets Lebanese Hezbollah. In order to prevent smuggled weapons from reaching Hezbollah, the German troops are allowed to stop and board suspicious ships to search them for arms, using force if necessary. Thus, they have the “robust” mandate demanded by the German government. The limited nature of this mandate, which is directed solely against Hezbollah, is likely to ensure that the deployment does not develop into a “combat mission” and that German troops don’t find themselves with their weapons pointed at Israeli soldiers.

Seaborne weapons smuggling is of minor importance in Lebanon compared to overland arms trafficking. The fact that Hezbollah’s arsenals remain well stocked, however, means, in any case, that arms smuggling is a secondary problem. The stability of the ceasefire will depend far more upon the results of the internal Lebanese dialogue on the future role of Hezbollah in the country and its relations to the armed forces. The “robust” mandate of the German Navy should not make us lose sight of the fact that resolution 1701 does not allow for UNIFIL to forcefully disarm Hezbollah against the wishes of the Lebanese government.

Following the deployment of international troops in Lebanon, calls to resume the Middle East peace process are growing in strength. As long as there is no prospect of a political solution, there is a risk of hostilities flaring up once again. And if they do, there is no guarantee that they will remain local. Even the worst case scenario cannot be ruled out: a regional escalation involving the USA and Iran, both of which confined themselves to the delivery of weapons and diplomatic support in the second Lebanese War. The Security Council rightly demanded more than just conflict management when it stressed “the importance of, and the need to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East”.

In the latest *Hamburger Informationen zur Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik* series of occasional papers (39/2006), Margret Johannsen seeks to identify the elements of such a peace. After providing a survey of the bilateral disputes within the Middle East conflict, she discusses deficits in conflict management, especially during the past six years, when no negotiations have been held. Finally, the crucial elements of a political solution are discussed. In assessing the role of the international community, i.e. the USA and the European Union, the author concludes that they more or less assumed the role of spectators, standing idly by while, following five major Israeli-Arab wars, the clouds of the sixth were gathering. Their political weight will be needed if the seventh is to be prevented.

The brochure can be ordered from the Institute or downloaded from the IFSH website at <http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/publikationen/hifs/HI39.pdf>.

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## **Lectures – Discussions – Conferences**

### **Conference on OSCE Reform in Geneva**

**Dr. Wolfgang Zellner**, Deputy Director of the Centre for OSCE-Research (CORE) took part in a conference on 22/23 September, organized by the Geneva “Graduate Institute of International Studies, on the topic of “Consolidating the OSCE“. At the heart of the very open discussion were the reform efforts of the OSCE. There was unanimity that the adjustment crisis of the OSCE would intensify if consensus could not be reached at the Brussels Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council at the beginning of December 2006 on the two most critical points – OSCE vote monitoring and the candidacy of Kasachstan for the OSCE Chairmanship in 2009. Dr. Zellner’s lecture entitled „The Role of the OSCE in the Conflict Management Cycle: Possible New Orientations“, concentrated on a type of new field operation which is currently being discussed in Vienna under the label “thematic missions”

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### **Parliamentary Evening of the German Foundation for Peace Research**

The 2nd Parliamentary Evening of the German Foundation for Peace Research (DSF) in Berlin on 21 September was devoted to an assessment of the German participation in peace missions. The discussion, in which **Prof Dr Michael Brzoska** participated as a panelist, was moderated by **Dr Theo Sommer**, chair of the Scientific Council of the DSF. The parliamentarians, a good many of whom were present, were primarily interested in views from the research community on the peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities of the German Federal Army .

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### **Graduate Student Conference at the European Consortium for Political Research**

Elena Kropatcheva, a PhD Fellow at the IFSH, participated on 7-9 September 2006 in the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) “1st Graduate Student Conference on Contentious Politics”, during which different aspects of social, institutional, cultural and international contention were discussed. Elena Kropatcheva made a presentation on “Ukraine as a Source of Competition between Russia and the West.”

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### **European Security Policy in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

At the invitation of the Karl-Arnold Foundation in Königswinter, **Dr. Götz Neuneck**, Director of IFAR, gave a talk on the 14 September 2006 during the seminar, „Europe and Globalization – Demands on Security Policy in the 21st Century“, on “Is the Policy of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Looking at the End? Perspectives for a future weapons control policy.”

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## German-Russian Bridges

On 15 September 2006 **Dipl.-Pol. Regina Heller** lectured at the German-Russian Bridges Association in Bad Homburg on “Human Rights in Russia: An Unkept Promise?” In May of this year, Russia took on its rotation as Chairman of the Council of Europe *the* central institution for monitoring of human rights in Europe. At the same time the country has been criticized for many years due to its own human rights situation. The lecture dealt with the question of why human rights in Russia have had such difficulty being achieved. Regina Heller first illuminated the internal political developments, particularly the relationship between state and civil society as the driving force for changes in the area of human rights. In addition the role of external (international) actors – especially those in the European Union – was explored.

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## Research Trip to Kosovo

In her capacity as director of the "Academic Network for Southeastern Europe"(www.akademischesnetzwerk-soe.net) **Dr. Patricia Schneider** made a one-week research trip to Kosovo in September 2006 together with the doctoral student, **Naida Mehmedbegovic, M.P.S.** First of all, relations with the University of Pristina were strengthened, especially in the Departments of Political Science and Law and with the Human Rights Centre. The trip served as preparation for a joint workshop in Kosovo in November 2006 which will be sponsored by the DAAD. The trip also took them to KFOR in Prizren, to UNMIK and the OSCE in Pristina as well as to various ministries and NGOs and last, but not least, to the City of Mitrovica, divided between Serbs and Kosovo Albanians. While UNMIK has already handed over the key competencies there to the EU as well as to local authorities in many parts, further developments have been paralyzed by the unsuccessful status negotiations. Political tensions are increasing as the expiration of the deadline for an agreement at the end of the year comes closer.

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## Security Forum in North-Rhine-Westphalia

**Prof. Dr. Michael Brzoska** lectured on 31 August 2006 at the 3rd NRW Security Forum on the topic of „World-wide Chain Reactions of Insecurity and their Effects on our Security.” Organizing the forum under the general heading of “Rethinking Global Security” were the Association for Economic Security NRW (VSW NW) and the Association for Security Technology Hamburg (VfS). The Power Point presentation of the lecture is available online at: [http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/aktuelles/Brzoska\\_Sicherheitstag\\_NRW](http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/aktuelles/Brzoska_Sicherheitstag_NRW)

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## The Potential for Conflict in East Asia

At the invitation of the Society for Defense and Security Policy and the German Atlantic Society in Bremen, the Director of ZEUS, **Prof. Dr. Hans J. Gießmann** lectured on 31

August 2006 on the topic of: “The Aspiring Powers in East Asia – Responsible Partners or Belligerent Rivals in a Future World Order.” Against the backdrop of the development of China and India as regional superpowers, Gießmann discussed the developing and potential scenarios of conflict and cooperation in East Asia. Supported by his analysis in the recent “Peace Assessment 2006”, the most important regional tensions (North Korea, Taiwan, Kashmir) as well as the relationships of both countries to each other and to the big partners USA, Russia and Japan were particularly critically examined.

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## **5. Hanseatic Baltic Summer School**

The 5th Hanseatic Baltic Summer School (HBSS) took place from 28 August to 1 September 2006 at Haus Rissen. For the first time in 2006 the HBSS was organized as a joint Haus Rissen and IFSH project. The event, supported by the Edmund-Siemers Foundation, ran under the title: „Europe in the International Security Order: Concepts, Issues, and Trends“. Participants from various EU countries and Turkey discussed the problems of and prospects for joint foreign and security policy in the European Union, activities of NATO and the OSCE, strategic questions, transatlantic relationships, aspects of the political economy of security, the challenges of terrorism and regional conflicts as well as Third World and leadership problems in international relationships. Speakers from nine institutions (universities, research institutions, the Armed Forces, the EU and NATO) provided professional input. Involved from IFSH/ZEUS were **Dr. Hans-Georg Ehrhart** (member of the scientific advisory council of HBSS), **Prof. Dr. Hans J. Gießmann** und **Dr. Patricia Schneider**.

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## **Podium Discussion on the Intervention in the Congo**

On 21.August 2006, a day after the announcement of provisional election results of the presidential and parliamentary elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo, a podium discussion, organized by the German Society and European Information Potsdam, on the topic “The EU-Mission in Congo and its Effects on Germany and the Future of Europe”, was held in Potsdam. Discussants were **Dr. Hans-Georg Ehrhart** (IFSH), **Sammi Sandawi** (Institute for European Policy) und **Dr. Alexander Seyferth** (University of Potsdam). The discussion was moderated by **Ralf Schuler**, Head of the Politics Department at the daily paper, the Märkische Allgemeine.

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## **Summer Symposium of the Union of Concerned Scientists**

At the invitation of the Union of Concerned Scientists, **Christian Alwardt** and **Jan Stupl** from IFAR took part in the 18th Summer Symposium on Science and World Affairs in Trieste from the 10.-19. August 2006. There they presented the results of their research in the areas of revolution o military affairs and evaluation of developing laser weapons. Further foci of the symposium were nuclear proliferation and weapons control in space. The symposium had

international representation. Among the 40 participants from thirteen countries, large delegations from China, Russia and the USA particularly stood out. The goal of the symposia is the promotion of the development of technical expertise in the area of weapons control. Promotion of young researchers working on natural sciences with a security policy background is a particular emphasis. Host this year was the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics, which is run jointly with UNESCO and IAEA.

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### **Military Intervention on the Home Front?**

The Protestant Academy Tutzing in Wildbad Rothenburg organized a conference on the topic, "The New Officer." The conference considered the question of what changes for the military a possible domestic intervention would bring, what international experience is available and what ethical bases characterize the image of the officer of the future. **Dr. Hans-Georg Ehrhart** lectured on the topic: „Domestic Intervention Possibilities of the French Army.”

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### **Opening of the Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker Center for Science and Peace Research**

On July 7, 2006 the Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker Center for Science and Peace Research at the University of Hamburg (ZNF) was officially opened with a festive ceremony. Along with the faculties of the University, the IFSH is one of the partners of the ZNF. Speakers at the ceremony included **Prof Egon Bahr**, former director of the IFSH, and **Prof Dr Ernst-Ulrich von Weizsäcker**, son of the center's namesake and Dean of the Bren School of Environmental Science and Management, University of California, Santa Barbara. In a colloquium following the ceremony, presentations were given by **Amb. Alyson JK Bailes**, Director of the Stockholm Institute for Peace Research (SIPRI) and **Dr Dr h.c. Wolfgang Panofsky**, former Director of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center. **Prof Dr Martin Kalinowski**, the Carl-Friedrich von Weizsäcker Chair for Science and Peace Research, presented current and planned activities of the Center (see <http://www.uni-hamburg.de/fachbereiche-einrichtungen/znf/index.html>).

The day prior to the ceremony, Wolfgang Panofsky was made Honorary Senator of the University of Hamburg. He received this award in recognition of his scientific work in particle physics and his commitment to disarmament and peace. Wolfgang "Pete" Panofsky has contributed to the formulation and implementation of suggestions for nuclear arms control in various positions. He has been a friend and advisor to the IFSH for many years.

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### **Research Partnership on Postwar State-building in Boulder/Colorado**

From 6-7 July 2006, **Jens Narten** participated in the second meeting of the **Research Partnership on Postwar State-building** (RPPS) in Boulder/Colorado. The RPPS is an international network of researchers examining the long-term challenges of constructing effective state institutions in post-conflict societies. The project is supported by the Carnegie

Corporation in New York and comprises participants from Canada, the United States, the U.K., Norway and Germany, who share a common interest in the challenges and dilemmas of long-term state-building in societies emerging from war. At the meeting, Jens Narten presented the findings of his recent paper on "Dilemmas of Promoting Local Ownership: State-building in Postwar Kosovo", which is available at <http://state-building.org/6.html>

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## **Conferences on Non-Proliferation and Sanctions**

From 18-21 September 2006 **Dr. Oliver Meier** took part as an NGO-Observer in the 50th. General Conference of the IAEA in Vienna and, together with **Axel Schwanhäusser**, attended the international Symposium on the significance of international arrangements for the provision of nuclear fuel for non-proliferation. On 26 June 2006 Meier attended the SPD conference on „Peace through Disarmament: International Law and Nuclear Non-Proliferation“, in Berlin. On 13 July 2006 he participated in a discussion with **Prof. Daniel Drezner** on international sanctions at the Science and Policy Foundation.

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## **Publications**

**Jutta Bakonyi/Stephan Hensell/Jens Siegelberg (Eds.): Gewaltordnungen bewaffneter Gruppen. Ökonomie und Herrschaft nichtstaatlicher Akteure in den Kriegen der Gegenwart, [Forms of Violence of Armed Groups. Economy and Governance of non-state Actors in the Wars of the Present]** Demokratie, Sicherheit, Frieden Bd. 181, Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2006, 332 S., ISBN 3-8329-2287-3

The forms of war-like violence are changing. Rebels, warlords and militants characterize the picture of war at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup>. Century. The media and politics often characterize these groups across the board as criminal bands or terrorists. But who are the violent actors really? What are their motives and what goals are they pursuing? In 19 case studies on the current conflicts in Latin America, Africa, Asia, Europe and the Middle East, the authors of the book give differentiated answers. They analyze the political, economic and cultural background of the violent actors, their emergence, organizational forms and perspectives. In two additional entries, they place the phenomenon of armed groups in the scientific discussion about causes and changes in the form of today's wars and provide an initial typology of non-governmental violent actors. In this connection the authors criticize the popular thesis of increasing privatization of and economy-based war

**Erwin Müller / Patricia Schneider (Eds.): Die Europäische Union im Kampf gegen den Terrorismus: Sicherheit vs. Freiheit? Frieden durch Recht VII, [The European Union in the Fight against Terrorism: Security vs. Freedom? Peace through Law VII]** Demokratie, Sicherheit, Frieden Bd. 180, Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2006, 384 S., ISBN 3-8329-2073-0

This anthology is dedicated to an up-to-the-minute and highly-charged topic of fundamental importance for the civil rights of EU citizens: the terror fighting policies in the setting of police and justice cooperation in the European Union. Representatives of different positions

from politics, jurisprudence and social sciences have their say here. In the first part this volume deals with basic questions of the strained relationships between security and freedom and the effects of battling terror on civil rights. The second part is dedicated to the topic in a more narrow sense that is, the questions of battling terror in the European Union. Among other topics, the state of, prospects for and problems of terror-fighting measures are dealt with in detail in their entirety; individual legislative and operative measures, general resolutions on fighting terror and on the European arrest warrant, and Europol as well as the parliamentary aspects of terror fighting policies.

## **S+F. Sicherheit und Frieden. Security and Peace**

The primary topic in the issue of 3/2006 was fighting terror, with contributions from **Jonathan Bach**, The Politics of Security: A View from New York Five Years After 9/11; **Kai Hirschmann**, Jihadism: The Ideology of a Political Sect; **Martin Kahl**, The EU and the Fight against Terror – the difficult Balance between Security and Freedom; **Alyson J.K. Bailes**, Europeans Fighting Proliferation: The Test-Case of Iran; **Christian Ströbele / Hans Erlenmeyer**, Security policy after 9/11. Apart from the primary topic, **Heiko Fürst** wrote on The Frunda Crisis: The Dilemma of the Hungarian Rumanians; **Klavdija Černilogar** wrote “In the Name of the Pater, or Why Democracy Remains Absent From Central Asia” and **Stanimira Tchoubatarova**, contributed an article on “Bulgaria on the Way to Democratic Civil-Military Relationships.”

## **MULTIMEDIA**

### **Why....International Crises?...**

**Published by SWR-Schulfernsehen. In cooperation with, among others, Stephan Hensell (Yugoslavia) and Margret Johannsen (Middle East) Baden-Baden 2006. CD-ROM**

Südwestrundfunk (Southwest Broadcasting) in cooperation with the Federal States of Baden-Württemberg, Rhineland-Palatinate und Saarland, is developing high quality educational software for multimedia instruction. The purpose of this CD-ROM is to examine central events in international politics from an historical perspective, using the examples of five significant crisis regions – Iraq, Yugoslavia, Cuba, the Middle East and Northern Ireland. The object of this multimedia package is to actively involve students in the learning process. Available at: <http://www.wissen.swr.de/sf/index.php>

## **Scientific Articles of Ifsh Researchers**

### **Michael Brzoska, How will we survive the next hundred years?**

The weekly paper, Die Zeit (Issue 34/2006) collected answers to Stephen Hawking's question: “How will we survive the next hundred years?” One of those asked was Michael Brzoska, Director of IFSH. In accordance with the research on the causes of war it is, in his view, “disputed that poverty is the most important factor for wars....poverty, economic neglect and the feeling of insufficient respect are significant contributory factors to terrorism....The basic idea of the concept of joint security that was developed in the 1980s by Egon Bahr und Olof Palme must be expanded in the new century to the whole world.” Available online at <http://www.zeit.de/online/2006/34/bildergalerie-ueberleben?6>

**Hans-Georg Ehrhart, The EU as a civil-military crisis manager. Coping with internal security governance**, in: International Journal, Spring 2006, S. 433-450. This article deals

with the question of how the EU functions as a crisis manager. Central to this is the internal governance structure of civilian-military crisis management.

**Hans-Georg Ehrhart, In schwieriger Mission: Der EU-Militäreinsatz im Kongo, [In a difficult mission: EU Military Intervention in Congo]**, appeared in *Hamburger Informationen zur Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik*, [Hamburg Information on Peace Research and Security Policy] Volume 38, June 2006. Available online at <http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/publikationen/hifs/HI38.pdf>

**Margret Johannsen, In der Befreiung liegt die Macht. Palästinensische Milizen in der Al-Aqsa-Intifada, [Power Lies in Liberation. Palestinian Militants in the Al-Aqsa-Intifada]**, in: Jutta Bakonyi/Stephan Hensell/Jens Siegelberg (Eds.), *Gewaltordnungen bewaffneter Gruppen. Ökonomie und Herrschaft nichtstaatlicher Akteure in den Kriegen der Gegenwart*, Baden-Baden 2006, S. 215-234.

This chapter examines the paramilitary structures of the Palestinian Liberation movements, Fatah und Hamas. Genesis, organization, legitimation and transnational involvement of the militants are discussed in the context of the stagnant Palestinian country-building process. Without a reachable prospect for Palestinian statehood, according to this perspective, sub-governmental violence cannot be ended in a lasting way.

**Margret Johannsen, "Pragmatic Crusade"? Die Nahostpolitik der USA unter George W. Bush, [Pragmatic Crusade"? The Middle Eastern Policy of the USA under George W. Bush]**, in: Jochen Hils/Jürgen Wilzewski (Hrsg.), *Defekte Demokratie – Crusader State? Die Weltpolitik der USA in der Ära Bush, [Defective Democracy: Foreign Policy of the USA in the Bush Era]* Trier 2006, S. 393-423.

This chapter analyses the Middle Eastern Policy of the Bush Administration and compares its rhetoric with the results of its diplomacy in the Middle Eastern conflict. This is set in the context of the US-American reform offensive against the Arab World which allowed Israel to fit its version of the virulent violence in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict into the War on Terror – with fatal consequences for the peace process.

**Oliver Meier: An End to U.S. Tactical Nuclear Weapons in Europe?** In: *Arms Control Today*, 6/2006, pp. 37-40, Available online at [http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2006\\_07-08/NewsAnalysis.asp](http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2006_07-08/NewsAnalysis.asp)

Meier pursues the question of the future of the American nuclear weapons stored in Europe and analyses the debate on the atomic weapons policy of NATO.

**Oliver Meier, Die Auswirkungen der Iran-Krise auf den Nuklearen Nichtverbreitungsvertrag, [The Effects of the Iran Crisis on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty]**, in: Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC)/Institut für Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik an der Universität Hamburg (IFSH): *Iran: Ways out of the Nuclear Impasse*. BICC Paper 52, Bonn/Hamburg 2006, S. 34-41.

This article explores the dangers of the unresolved Iran crisis for the non-proliferation regime and shows the positive consequences of an amicable solution.

**Oliver Meier / Götz Neuneck, Der Atomdeal zwischen Indien und den Vereinigten Staaten: Nukleare Nichtverbreitung am Scheideweg? [The Atom Deal between India and the United States: Nuclear Non-Proliferation at the Crossroads?]** in: *Hamburger Informationen zur Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik*, Vol. 40, September 2006, Available online at : <http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/publikationen/hifs/HI40.pdf>



This brief paper outlines the so-called American-Indian Atom Deal, that lifts the „nuclear isolation“ of India, recognizes the country as a possessor of nuclear arms and thus undermines the non-proliferation efforts, without India having to make any significant concessions in the form of far reaching weapons' control obligations. The content of the agreement is evaluated and the consequences for the non-proliferation regime, the Indian nuclear program and regional stability sketched. There is an acute danger of an accelerated regional nuclear arming through Pakistan and China.

**Jens Narten (2006): The Human Dimension: The OSCE's Approach to Human Rights. In: Brosig, Malte (ed.): Human Rights in Europe - A Fragmented Regime? Peter Lang Publishers: Frankfurt/Main, Brussels, New York, Oxford, 2006, ISBN 3-631-54458-8 / US-ISBN 0-8204-7792-3, pp. 102-119.**

This article provides a detailed overview on the development of the OSCE's approach to human rights, the so-called Human Dimension, its related commitments, processes of standard-setting and various monitoring instruments. In addition to this, it also exemplifies the operational side of the OSCE's human rights/human dimension work with a thorough discussion of the OSCE's extensive human rights mandate in its field mission in Kosovo. The analysis concludes with an outlook on potential developments and risks with which the OSCE as an organization and the Human Dimension as a thematic field are currently confronted. In the appendix is a table that gives one of the rare up-to-date overviews on central Human Dimension commitments in relation to selected OSCE documents of the past.

**Götz Neuneck: Zum Stand des iranischen Nuklearprogramms und zur Kontrolle der Urananreicherung, [On the State of the Iranian Nuclear Program and on Control of Uranium Enrichment]. in: Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC)/Institut für Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik (IFSH), Iran: Wege aus der nuklearen Sackgasse. Optionen, Barrieren und Chancen für eine Verhandlungslösung, [Iran: Ways out of the Nuclear Impasse: Options, Barriers and Chances for a Negotiated Solution] BICC Paper 52, August 2006, S. 8-23.**

This conference talk outlines the knowledge related to the Iranian nuclear program, assesses the state of the IAEA inspections and discusses technical procedures in relationship to a solution of disputed uranium enrichment.

**Götz Neuneck, Von blinden, weißen und anderen Flecken: Geheimdienste und ABC-Waffen, [On blind, white and other spots: Secret Services and ABC-weapons. Gastkommentar: WeltTrends. Zeitschrift für Internationale Politik und vergleichende Studien, [World Trends: The Journal of International Politics and Comparative Studies] 51/2006, S. 206-207.**

In this report, the frequently misleading information of Western secret services, while searching for weapons of mass destruction, was set in relationship to the necessity of stronger clarification. Too often secret services only say what is politically opportune.

## **Guests**

On 15. September 2006 **Prof. Dr. Tang Shaocheng** from the Institute of International Relations, Taipei, visited IFSH, to have discussions about German foreign policy. **Dr. Völker Böge**, a former staff member of IFSH and now a member of the scientific staff at the Australian Institute for Peace and Conflict Research at Queensland University, Brisbane, paid IFSH a visit on 1. September 2006. During the IFSH Research Colloquium, **Dr. Andreas Mehler**, Director of the Institute for African Studies at the German Institute for Global and

Area Studies (GIGA) held a lecture on 12 July 2006 on “Security Governance as an Alternative to Nationhood in West Africa. On 5. July 2006 **Captain Peter Heimstädt**, responsible for safety management at Hamburg’s Rickmers Reederei, spoke on „Naval Forces and the Defense against Terrorism: On the requisitioning of hostile commercial ships in “out-of-area interventions.” On 29 June 2006 there was a discussion on the military intervention of the EU in the Democratic Republic of Congo The introductory lectures were given by **Dr. Hans-Georg Ehrhart** (IFSH) and **Colonel Roland Kaestner** (Armed Forces Leadership Academy)

## **Personnel**

**Prof. Dr. Hans J. Gießmann**, Deputy Director of IFSH has been appointed by the Austrian Federal Ministry for Traffic, Innovation and Technology to the five member assessment team for their national promotion program for security research (KIRAS).

KIRAS complements the comprehensive project promotion for security research developed by the European Union. In contrast to the EU, the authorities responsible for approval of the national program in Austria attach great importance to a strong peace and social science connection or mention in the project proposals. The assessment procedure in the four program lines established will take about six months’ time.

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## **CORE Research Fellow on Leave at OSCE**

Since July 2006, **Dr. Thorsten Stodiek**, researcher at CORE, has been on assignment with the Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU) at the OSCE Secretariat in Vienna. There he is serving as principal drafter of the „Guidebook on Democratic Policing“. The Guidebook is a document the SPMU, with the support of the Belgian OSCE Chairmanship, is looking to develop in co-operation with police experts from the OSCE participating States and partner organizations. The aim of the Guidebook is to further operationalize existing documentation on the principles of democratic policing and lessons learned, to make them accessible to practitioners concerned with policing and the administration of justice in the form of a workable and easy-to-read document. On 21-22 September 2006, the first draft prepared by Dr. Stodiek, was discussed by a group of 33 police experts, representing a number of OSCE participating States and partner organizations as well as OSCE institutions and Field Operations. The final version of the Guidebook will be presented to the OSCE participating States at the beginning of November 2006.

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## **New Military Fellow**

Since 21 August 2006 **Lt. Colonel Dr. Armin Wagner** has represented the military section at IFSH. Lt. Col. Wagner is 38 years old and has been a member of the Armed Forces since 1987. Following his training as a military officer he studied history and education from 1990 to 1994, receiving a Master’s Degree at the Helmut-Schmidt-Armed Forces University in Hamburg. After further experience in the military police he became an academic fellow at the

Military History Research Department (MGF) in Potsdam and received his doctorate at the university there with a thesis on security policy and security architecture in the GDR during the Ulbricht era. From 2003 until the summer of 2006 he was instructor for military history at the Military Officer School (OSH) in Dresden. His research interests include the history of the Cold War, the military history of both German states after 1949 and the history of the secret services. The majority of his publications are concerned with these topics as well. At IFSH, Armin Wagner is integrated into the research being carried out by ZEUS.

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### **Visiting Fellow from Norway**

Since 12 September 2006 John Myraunet has been working as a Visiting Research Fellow at IFSH. Myraunet comes from Norway where he studied political science at the University of Bergen. In 2004/2005 he was involved at IFSH in the project „Security Through Democratization?“ There he produced a chronology of the relationships between the Central Asian countries and multilateral organizations with a focus on OSCE, which appeared in the book, “Realities of Transformation. Democratization Policies in Central Asia Revisited”. In 2005 he worked with the Norwegian OSCE delegation in Vienna, before he moved to the International Migration Organization (IOM) in Tajikistan in 2006. Myraunet is again involved at IFSH with the topic of Central Asia and multilateral organizations.

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### **New VFIF-Board of Directors chosen**

On June 20, 2006, the General Members Meeting elected Ms. **Liane Bayreuther-Lutz** as Chairwoman, Ms. **Andrea Wist** as Vice-Chairwoman, **Prof. Dr. Herbert Wulf** as Secretary and **Dr. Reinhard Mutz** as Treasurer of the association.. The Director of IFSH, **Prof. Dr. Michael Brzoska**, belongs to the Board of Directors in his capacity as director.

IFSH thanks the previous Board of Directors for its support and wishes the new Board all the best for its work.

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### **Imprint**

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