

40 Years Peace Research – 40 Years Security Policy – 40 Years IFSH

The atrium of the Hamburg State and University Library set an appropriate mood for the senate reception celebrating the 40th anniversary of the institute on November 14th, 2011.

The IFSH can look back on 40 eventful years since its foundation in 1971. During her welcoming speech the Deputy Mayor and Senator for Science and Research, Dr. Dorothee Stapelfeldt, praised the work of IFSH in

front of over 100 guests from science, economy, politics, media and military. To her congratulations she added an overview of IFSH research, teaching, consulting and cooperations and emphasized the role of non-university research institutes which represent a significant value of a leading science metropole like Hamburg. “This city can be proud of the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy which has a unique function as a mediator between basic research, politics and public and thus holds a leading role.”*

Prof. Dr. Ing. Hans Siegfried Stiehl, Deputy Mayor of the University of Hamburg, particularly stressed the flourishing collaboration of IFSH and the university, which is supported by the trans-disciplinarity of peace research and

can even be further enhanced in the future. He congratulated IFSH for the unique union of divergent yet complementing perspectives like peace research and security policy, but also e.g. scientific research and policy advisory work.

Prof. Dr. Michael Brzoska, director of IFSH, described in his introduction the conflict between security policy



At the senate reception celebrating the 40th anniversary of IFSH: Michael Brzoska, Egon Bahr, Dorothee Stapelfeldt



At the senate reception celebrating the 40th anniversary of IFSH: Helmut Greve and Hans Siegfried Stiehl

and peace research – a conflict the IFSH has been familiar with since its foundation. While questions of security and peace still are acute issues, additional (new) themes have appeared, e.g. terrorism, piracy, consequences of climate change and cyber warfare – topics the IFSH covers with its current research programme. Stiehl finished hoping “that continuity and renewal in a highly motivated team are going to stay the basis of the success of the IFSH-work in the future”*.

Dr. Detlef Bald, historian and long time companion of IFSH, summarized 40 years of history by emphasizing the dominant influence of the directors and focussing on the development of the young discipline peace research in Germany and the

history of the foundation of IFSH. He considers the statutory mission to influence the public with research as “a socially unique duty and a public responsibility towards city and country [...]; it should not be neglected, it sets the remarkable framework for the work of IFSH”*. Additional unique features of peace and conflict studies are the strong practical relevance, the concentration on Europe and the relationship towards the role of the military, which has seen many changes throughout the last 40 years. A renewal of the research programme, an institutional strengthening, the move to “Beim Schlump” in the university area and the establishment of the course “Master of Peace and Security Studies, M.P.S.” have influenced the recent past of IFSH. In his outlook Bald asks for the right path to a “decent European peace order and a culture of peace”*, which is coherent with a vision of a just peace.



Keynote speaker at the 40th anniversary of IFSH: Detlef Bald

The speakers were followed by a panel discussion with Egon Bahr, former federal minister and director of IFSH (1984-1994), Alyson Bailes, British diplomat and former director of the Swedish peace research institute SIPRI, Regine Mehl, chairwoman of the German Association for Peace and Conflict Studies, and Winfried Nachtwei, member of the Bundestag until 2009 (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen) and an expert of peace and



On the panel (left to right): Winfried Nachtwei, Alyson Bailes, Andreas Flocken, Egon Bahr, Regine Mehl

security policy. Moderated by Andreas Flocken (NDR) they discussed the contribution of science for peace and security policy, what politicians expect from (peace) studies, how peace research can promote its knowledge in the best way, as well as current and future challenges for peace science. The participants agreed about the growing relevance of finding solutions in peace policy for the current German external and internal policy. At the same time they pointed out that scientists have more and more difficulties to make their voice heard by politicians.

The following reception was an opportunity for guests and speakers to delve into further conversations and for individual flashbacks on IFSH history, especially regarding the fact that all people present have been associated with the institute in functions or cooperative relations for many years.

** translated by IFSH*

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Visitor record at 4th "Science Night"

After quite some time of plans and preparations the four institutes at "Beim Schlump" were ready for the 4th Science Night on 29th October. The hall was decorated with 300 red and blue balloons and a shining banner hang outside on the building – this way the four institutes at "Beim Schlump" opened their doors for the 4th Science Night in Hamburg. IFSH, FZH, IGdJ and ZNF have prepared the night together like before and with their diverse programme attracted 672 guests – a new visitor record.

A flyer with a programme of all four institutes made it easy to find everything and a bar offered drinks and snacks for breaks between the events. Poster, informational flyers, book tables and not least guided tours through the libraries of FZH, IGdJ and IFSH accompanied the interesting events.

The IFSH programme focused on lectures about current conflicts. Anna Kreikemeyer started with a lecture about the security of the new "silk route" and talked

about regimes and foreign policies of Central Asian states. Margret Johannsen discussed the Arabic spring and the role of Europe, Götz Neuneck raised the question about a possible cyber war and Hans-Georg Ehrhart and Kerstin Petretto talked about piracy in the horn of Africa.

All IFSH-lectures were very well attended; the crowd was very grateful for discussion and even after 11 pm about 80 guests wanted to hear more about a cyber war and had so many questions that the science night at "Beim Schlump" ended even later than expected.



Science Night: Hans-Georg Ehrhart and Kerstin Petretto talk about piracy in the horn of Africa

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IFSH Researcher awarded 'UN Fellow on Disarmament'

On October 21st, IFSH Researcher Ulrich Kühn was awarded a 'UN Fellowship on Disarmament'. He accepted the award in a ceremony conducted by the UN High Representative on Disarmament Affairs, Ambassador Mr. Sergio Duarte, during the session of the 1st Committee of the General Assembly. The award ceremony marked the end of the UN's annual two-month programme on disarmament education. International participants from 25 countries were invited by the Secretary General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, to a special reception following the award ceremony. Nominated by the Federal Foreign Office of Germany on behalf of the Federal Government, Ulrich Kühn is the first German exclusive civil society program participant.



UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon congratulates Ulrich Kühn

The United Nations Program of Fellowships on Disarmament was launched by the General Assembly at its first special session devoted to disarmament in 1978. The Program aims at the training and specialization of national officials in more Member States, particularly in the developing countries, and to enable them to participate more effectively in international deliberating and negotiating fora. Implemented by the Geneva Branch of the Office for Disarmament Affairs (ODA), the Program has trained over 600 public officials from

about 150 Member States, many of them are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament within their own governments. Participants in the United Nations Program of Fellowships on Disarmament are selected on the basis of nominations invited from all Member States of the United Nations (one nomination per Member State per year).

The program is structured in three segments: The first segment took place at the Geneva branch of UNODA covering issues like the prolonged crisis of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, the possibility of negotiating an FMCT, arms control in outer space, multilateral nuclear fuel cycle arrangements, missile defense, CCW, ATT and small arms control measures. The second segment of the Program comprised study visits to intergovernmental organizations of relevance in the field of disarmament, as well as to Member States. In Vienna the fellows followed an introductory course to the CTBTO and engaged in various discussions with IAEA officials. During their visit to Berlin the Federal Foreign Office provided for a visit to an arms destruction facility in Brandenburg whereas in The Hague the fellows were informed about the work of the OPCW and its associated laboratories. Following discussions with officials and NGOs in Beijing and Tokyo, the mayors of both Hiroshima and Nagasaki invited the fellows to discussions with the 'Hibakushas' – the survivors of the nuclear bombings. Especially the testimonies provided by the Hibakushas had a strong impact on all participants and helped to put the cruelties associated with the use of nuclear weapons into perspective. The concluding segment in New York was mainly dedicated to the work of the 1st Committee (Disarmament and International Security). In a final exercise participants simulated the 'Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and all other Weapons of Mass Destruction and Their Means of Delivery', to be convened 2012 in Helsinki. Under the chairmanship of Ulrich Kühn delegations agreed on a Final Document and a follow-on process. In real life such outcome would probably be hailed as a great success. It is now up to the 25 fellows in the years to come to translate their new knowledge about disarmament into concrete and forward-looking policies with their national governments and institutions.

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EU Security Governance in the Post-National Constellation International Workshop at IFSH

Over the last years the term security governance has increasingly entered scholarly and political debates and particularly so with regard to the case of the EU. Yet,

there is still a lack of clarity regarding its conceptual, empirical and practical relevance and adequateness. Following up to some of its earlier work the Centre for European Peace and Security Studies of the IFSH therefore convened an international workshop on "EU Security Governance in the Post-National Constellation: Conceptual, Empirical and Practical Challenges". The workshop was organized by Hans-Georg Ehrhart, Hendrik Hegemann and Martin Kahl with financial support from the Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation (FES).

From 29th-30th September the event brought together 25 scholars and experts from universities, think-tanks and EU institutions. Participants discussed conceptual insights and values of security governance for the ana-



Panel at the Workshop (from left to right): Simon Duke, Emil Kirchner, Martin Kahl, Annegret Bendiek

lysis of EU security policy as well as concrete empirical manifestations of EU security governance and related practical and normative problems. In the first panel Mark Webber (University of Birmingham) and Peter Mayer (University of Bremen) dealt with the state of the scholarly debate on the concept of security governance and potential trade-offs of post-national security policy. The papers by Emil Kirchner (University of Essex) and Simon Duke (EIPA Maastricht) on the second panel examined the specific forms and conditions of security governance in the EU and in comparison to other regions. Another three panels looked at concrete manifestations and problems of EU security governance in three specific policy-fields: EU counter-terrorism, CSDP operations and national crisis management. In the concluding roundtable Sven Biscop (Egmont Institute), Hans-Georg Ehrhart (IFSH), Bastian Giegerich (Social Science Research Institute, German Armed Forces) and Christos Katsioulis (FES) debated questions concerning the conceptual, empirical and practical relevance and adequateness of EU security governance. The workshop revealed an interest in and need for an in-depth critical assessment of the different potentials and pitfalls of security governance for the analysis and practice of European security policy. Hence, workshop contributions should be developed further for publication in a peer-reviewed special issue scheduled for 2013. Prior to that, we intend to hold another workshop at the IFSH next year.

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Next steps in arms control

The implications of disparities in military capabilities between NATO and Russia for European security – particularly for the future of arms control in Europe – are the topic of a new study “Prospects for arms control in Europe”, written jointly by staff of IFAR and CORE, published by the Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation. Michael Brzoska, Anne Finger, Götz Neuneck, Oliver Meier and Wolfgang Zellner analyse how NATO’s conventional superiority and missile defense plans on the one hand, and Russia’s continued reliance on tactical nuclear weapons on the other hand, contribute to the current arms control impasse. They argue that significant arms control progress is unlikely without an improvement of political relations between the two sides. However, the authors argue that arms control can contribute to increased trust in the reliability of the other side and thus improve a key precondition for political engagement.

On 23rd November, Anne Finger, Götz Neuneck und Oliver Meier presented key findings of the study during a roundtable sponsored by the FES in Brussels. They discussed the implications of the interdependence between nuclear and conventional arms control for the current strategy discussions within the Alliance with diplomats from NATO member states as well as staff from Brussels think-tanks.



The IFAR2-team at the lecture of Nikolai Sokov (4th from right) with the Chinese fellow He Qisong (2nd from right)

On 16th-17th November, IFSH together with the Arms Control Association and the British American Security Information Council organized an international roundtable on „Improving transparency on tactical nuclear weapons: Building blocks for a NATO-Russia dialogue“. Thirty experts and decision-makers from nine countries discussed in Berlin whether and how confidence-building measures can pave the way for reductions of tactical nuclear weapons stockpiles in Europe. The Federal Foreign Office supported the seminar, which was part of a project on the reduction of the role of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, funded by the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.

At the invitation of the Dickinson College, Götz Neuneck on 17th-19th October participated in a workshop on “Tactical Nuclear Weapons and NATO” in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He discussed with experts and high-level decision-makers options for progress on disarmament and arms control.

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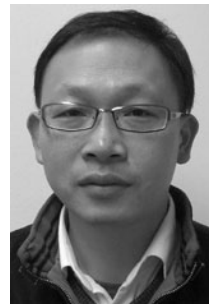
Cooperation with the East China Normal University (ECNU), Shanghai

Within the framework of the cooperation of IFSH and the Faculty of Business, Economics and Social Sciences at the University of Hamburg, Michael Brzoska gave several lectures at the Center for European Studies of ECNU at the end of November. Furthermore he talked to the director of the School of Advanced International Studies of ECNU, Prof. Feng Shaolei, about an expansion of the cooperation which right now basically consists of students and PhD-candidates being sent to Hamburg. He also met with Prof. Yuan Shengyu, vice dean of the Department of International Affairs and Public Administration of the University of Law and Political Science in Shanghai, who is also interested in cooperating with IFSH.

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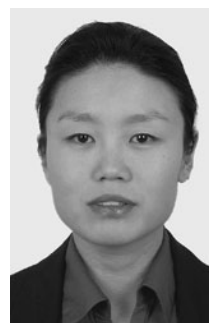
Staff



In September 2011 Prof. Dr. He Qisong came to IFSH as a visiting fellow. He Qisong earned his BA in History from Hubei Normal University, Hubei Province, China, completed both his master’s degree and PhD in history at Shandong Normal University, Jinan, Shandong Province, and Fudan University, Shanghai respectively. From 2002 to 2006 he worked at East China University of Science and Technology and then joined the Shanghai University of Political Science and Law. He focused on European security and defense, publishing some papers and one book. Lately, he has been researching space security and published several papers and articles on space issues. Now, he is cooperating with Götz Neuneck at IFSH on a space security project.

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Ms. Zhao Zhen joined the Department for Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Studies at China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) as assistant research fellow in 2009. Her research interest covers Russian foreign policy and EU-Russian relations. Since June 2011, she has been attending the advanced training and dialogue program “Managing Global Governance (MGG)” sponsored by the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). At IFSH she com-

pleted a project study on the European Eastern Neighbourhood Policy as a part of the program. Her supervisors at IFSH were Regina Heller and Anna Kreikemeyer.

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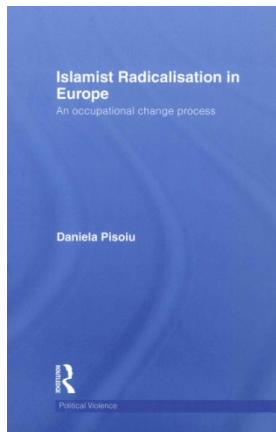
Since October 2011 the Ukrainian First Lieutenant Oleksandr Zhytnyk is a visiting fellow at IFSH within the International Fellowship-Programme Graf Baudissin. He served in the general staff in Kiev. In 2006 he studied at George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies at the “Program Advanced Security Studies” in Garmisch-Partenkirchen and from 2008 to 2009 at the German Armed Forces Staff College. His research interests are in the area of inner leadership and the goal of his research stay is to develop a study with his own propositions about applying the „inner leadership“ to the Ukrainian military.

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Publications

Daniela PISOIU, Islamist Radicalisation in Europe. An occupational change process, London/New York 2011.



This book examines the Islamist radicalisation process in Europe, developing a new theoretical model based on an empirical study of the evolution of Islamist radicals in their social environment. The approach of this book is to examine how and under what conditions people choose to radicalise. It focuses on the experience of radicalisation from the perspective of those

who have undergone it. The study is based on trial and court material, along with an extensive number of interviews collected from different European countries, and this biographical approach is used to address individuals and the details of their social environment. Overall, the explanatory framework departs from the existing deterministic paradigm (with grievances as causes), also present in some psychological models, and argues that radicalisation is a process much like occupational choice – a rational choice made with social and ideational significance. It addresses critically the assumption that, because the result of the radicalisation process could be seen as ‘abnormal’, the cause of it might be of a similar nature. Parallels are drawn

with other forms of extremism and European counter-radicalisation policies are considered critically.

Michael Brzoska and Johann Schmid in: Thomas Jäger and Rasmus Beckmann (Hrsg.): Handbuch Kriegstheorien. VS Verlag, Wiesbaden 2011.

The relevance and significant impact which wars have on the development of societies and states is not always in line with the attention this phenomenon receives. This is especially true for the coverage of war as a scientific issue. Particularly the scientific discussion in Germany does not deal with the phenomenon war in a way that corresponds with its actual significance in reality. The “Handbook Theories of War” attends to the matter with an interdisciplinary approach, combining theory with empirical reality. Michael Brzoska examines in his contribution titled “Economic Theories of War” the relationship between economy and warfare. He thereby concentrates in particular on five contextual backgrounds of economical reasons for war and economical aspects of warfare. Johann Schmid in his article is concerned with the dialectic relationship and the relative strengths of offense and defense. He illustrates the theorem of the Prussian theorist of war Carl von Clausewitz regarding the “superior strength of the defense” and discusses this concept in a critical way, based on the phenomenon of the “attack out of weakness”, which is highlighted with an historical example. But also the 48 further contributions are well worth reading.

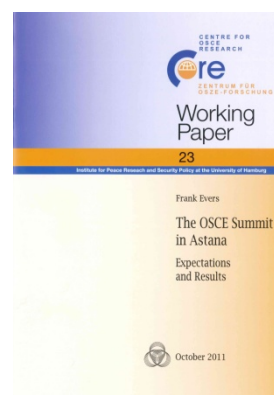


with other forms of extremism and European counter-radicalisation policies are considered critically.

Frank Evers, The OSCE Summit in Astana. Expectations and Results, CORE Working Paper 23, Hamburg, October 2011.

The OSCE Summit in Astana in December 2010 was the first OSCE Summit to be held for eleven years and the first to take place in a Central Asian state or a CIS member country. It was the culmination of the OSCE Corfu Process. The expectations regarding what Astana might achieve were correspondingly high. The OSCE’s normative acquis was to be reiterated. The Organization’s capacity

to take action was to be underpinned with a substantial work programme. The first of these aims was achieved with the Astana Commemorative Declaration, while the Astana Framework for Action foundered on differences of opinion regarding regional conflicts. CORE Working Paper 23 examines what OSCE actors expected from the Astana Summit. It analyses their as-



assessment of the Summit's results. It draws conclusions and highlights alternatives for action.

Ulrich Kühn, Global Zero, "Perhaps not in my Lifetime", in: International Politics and Society, 4/2011, pp. 98-119.



The program proclaimed by Barack Obama in Prague in 2009 to free the world of nuclear weapons has run into difficulties. Although the danger of international proliferation and hence an erosion of the nonproliferation treaty is increasing, conservative critics in particular are calling for a renunciation of the goal of Global Zero.

A closer examination of their arguments reveals them to be reckless and misleading. Concrete steps towards achieving the goal of Global Zero will continue to be possible in the future. There is no viable long-term alternative to Obama's goal.

**S+F – Sicherheit und Frieden
Security and Peace**

No. 3/2011 just published: Stability and European Integration in South-Eastern Europe

Already in 2003, the EU had decided upon the next big goal of EU expansion – the integration of the successor states of the former Yugoslavia. Finally, in July 2011



the Commission announced that Croatia will be the 28th country to join the EU. However, the accession of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia can only take place once their economic situation is improved and ethnic tensions reduced. This issue covers individual, country-specific considerations that affect the stability and European

integration in Southeastern Europe. These aspects are examined both through country studies of candidate countries and their regional relations, as well as through analyses of potential influence by external actors.

Imprint

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