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Reconceptualising Security in the 21st Century:
The South Asian Context

Securitizing Global Environmental Change
The Environmental Dimension of Human Security

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Contents

2. Environmental Dimension of Security: Northern Debates
3. Human Security Conceptualizations: Asian Initiatives
4. Towards Environmental Dimension of Human Security
5. PEISOR Model for Environmental Security Challenges
6. Securitizing Global Climate Change in 21st Century as international, national & human security issues
7. Climate Change Projections for South Asia
8. Hydro-Meteorological Hazards in India & Bangladesh
9. Facing the Challenges posed by GEC for South Asia
10. Coping with Challenges posed by GEC for South Asia
1. Reconceptualization of Security: Widening, Deepening, Sectorialization

Security is a Basic Goal & Value of Human Life that has different meanings: in cultural, philosophical and religious traditions: e.g. in Hinduism & Buddhism

Security may be defined in:

- **an objective sense:** absence of threats to basic values,
- **a subjective sense:** absence of fears that these values will be attacked and
- **an intersubjective sense:** what actors make of it or how they securitize existential threats that require extraordinary policy responses.

- **Reconceptualization of Security since 1989:** Response to contextual change: policy response & conceptual innovation

  - **Copenhagen School:** Buzan/Waever/de Wilde (1998, 2009):
    - **Securitization theory** of Ole Waever (1995)
    - **Widening:** five dimensions or sectors: military, political, economic, societal and environmental (Krell 1979, Buzan 1983)
    - **Deepening:** from state- to people-centred perspectives

- **Hexagon Book Series:** *Security Handbook for the Anthropocene*: ca. 270 chapters by 250 authors, 80+ countries (III, IV, V)

  - **Global review** of scientific and political reconceptualization debate
  - **Sectorialization** of soft security issues: water, food and health
  - Environmental dimension of human security
  - **Focus:** *Facing and coping* with security impacts of GEC issues
1.1. Widening, Deepening and Sectorialization of Security Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities & Risks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security dimension ⇒</th>
<th>Military</th>
<th>Political</th>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Environmental ⇒</th>
<th>Societal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level of interaction</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Human individual</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human security ⇒</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Food security</td>
<td>Cause &amp; Victim</td>
<td>Food &amp; Health security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Societal, community security</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>National security</td>
<td>During Cold War Shrinking (in USA since 2001)</td>
<td>Energy security</td>
<td></td>
<td>Energy Food &amp; health security</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International and Regional security</td>
<td></td>
<td>Water security</td>
<td></td>
<td>Water security</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global and planetary security ⇒</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GEC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Environmental Dimension of Security: Environment: Object or Cause of Conflict?

- Vietnam: Impact of Agent Orange
- Burning oil fields in Kuwait (1991)
- Oil spills at Lebanon Coast (2006)
- Climate Change Impacts: Hazards
- Drought and Forest Fires
- Flash Floods in India (2008)
2.1. Environment: Cause of Conflict?


Old Focus of Policy Debate & Scientific Discourse:

Environmental scarcity of water and food creates multiple socio-economic & political impacts that may lead to internal crises & even violent conflicts:
- malnutrition: health security challenges & risks

- Environmental degradation and pollution: of water and air: health security challenges & risks

New Focus: Global Environmental & Climate Change: new era of earth history (Anthropocene): since 2000

- Securitizing of water (water security)
- Securitizing of soil, desertification & migration
- Securitizing of climate change

PEISOR Model for the analysis: of environmental impacts on society and manifold security linkages
2.2. Three Phases of Debate since 1989

- **First Phase:** Policy agenda setting for US National Security (1989-1993)
  - Impacts of wars on environment (Westing), since 2001: UNEP-PCAU

- **Second Phase:** Empirical case studies: Toronto and Swiss case study projects (1994-2000)
  - Canadian (Homer-Dixon) & Swiss (ENCOP, Bächler):
  - case studies on env. scarcity, degradation as causes of environmental stress & conflicts and env. cooperation

- **Third Phase:** Theoretical & empirical diversity without integration (2000-):
  - methodological diversity (e.g. GECHS, state failure project, Swiss NSCCR: mitigating syndroms of global change, PRIO: civil war research; World Bank: Collier: greed vs. scarcity
  - Many directions but hardly any synthesis of research

- **Oswald Spring – Brauch – Dalby: 4th phase**
2.3. Emerging Debate since 2000: Securitization of Global Environmental Change and Climate Change

Securitization of water

Securitization of desertification & migration

Securitization of climate change: turning point (2007): Publication of the Fourth IPCC Assessment Report
- a challenge for international security:
  - 17 April: UK put climate change on the agenda of the UNSC
  - June: WBGU Report: Climate Change as a Security Risk
  - March 2008: EU Report on Climate Change and Security
- an issue of US national security: US Debate
2.4. Policy Response: Progressive Decarbonization of the Economy

**Enemy is us:** our past, present, future burning of hydrocarbons since 1750, especially since 1950

- Climate change causes & impacts: shifts focus to a proactive security policy on long-term political impacts of:
  - temperature increase, sea-level rise and increase in number and intensity of hydro-meteorological hazards
  - forced migration and possible conflicts of migrants with resident population, humanitarian tragedies

- **Counter strategies require:**
  - No military response to this challenge of survival!
  - Reducing GHG emissions by energy efficiency and shifting the sources of energy from hydrocarbon to renewables
  - Adaptation measures for affected regions, people, sectors
  - Security policy for the Anthropocene must be based on sustainable development and aim at a sustainable peace
3. Human Security Conceptualizations: South Asian Initiatives

South Asian Origins of the Concept:

  - Security … means safety from the constant threat of hunger, disease, crime and repression. It also means protection from sudden and hurtful disruption in the pattern of our daily lives – whether in our homes, in our jobs, in our communities or in our environment.

- **CHS: Human Security Now: S. Ogata/Armatya Sen**
  - Human security complements state security, enhances human rights and strengthens human development. It seeks to protect people against a broad range of threats to individuals and communities and, further, to empower them to act on their own behalf. And it seeks to forge a global alliance to strengthen the institutional policies that link individuals and the state – and the state with a global world. Human security thus brings together the human elements of security, of rights, of development.

- **UNGA Outcome Document:**
  - 143. We stress the right of people to live in freedom and dignity, free from poverty and despair.
3.1. Four Pillars of Human Security

- “Freedom from fear” by reducing the probability that hazards may pose a survival dilemma for most affected people of extreme weather events (UNESCO, HSN), **Canadian approach: Humanitarian agenda**
- “Freedom to live in dignity” (Kofi Annan in report: In Larger Freedom (March 2005) **Human rights agenda**
- “Freedom from hazard impact” by reducing vulnerability & enhancing coping capabilities of societies confronted with natural & human-induced hazards (Bogardi/Brauch 2005). **Hazard/disaster agenda**
4. Towards the Environmental Dimension of Human Security

A Human security approach focuses on five dimensions of a widened security concept

UN context: Environmental Security: issue of
- UNEP Post Conflict and Disaster Management Branch
- UNDP, UNESCO
- ENVSEC: OSCE, UNDP, UNEP, UNECE, NATO, REC

UN context: Human Security an issue of:
- UNDP, UNESCO, UNU-EHS (see Ramesh Thakur)
- Human Security Network, Friends of Human Security

- Climate change, water, desertification and natural hazards as challenges for human security
- From short-term reactive to long-term proactive initiatives.
5. PEISOR Model for Analysing Environmental Security Challenges

- Other Models: Environment – Response
  - UN-CSD (Committee for Sustainable Development)

- PEISOR model distinguishes 5 stages:
  - **P:** Pressure: **Causes** of GEC: Survival hexagon
  - **E:** Effect: environmental scarcity, degradation & stress
  - **I:** Impact: Extreme or fatal outcome: hazards
  - **SO:** Societal Outcomes: disaster, migration, crisis, conflict
  - **R:** Response by state, society, the economic sector and by using traditional and modern scientific knowledge to enhance coping capacity and resilience
## 5.1. PEISOR Model:
Global Change, Environmental Stress, Impacts &
Extreme Societal Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes (Hexagon) Pressure</th>
<th>Effect of socio-economic interaction</th>
<th>Extreme and/or fatal Outcomes</th>
<th>National &amp; international Political Process Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>Environmental scarcity &amp; degradation</td>
<td>Environ. stress</td>
<td>Prevention &amp; avoidance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Environmental &amp; political stress</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crisis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Disaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Adaptation &amp; mitigation decisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Knowledge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Direct link: climate change and extreme weather events**

**Feedback**

**State decision**
- Society
- Economy
- Transnational Governance

**Human system**
- National (socio-economic context and conditions, conflict structure, tradition)
- Migration
- Conflict
- Knowledge
GEC poses threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks for human security and survival.
6.1. Climate Change
Temperature Increases & Sea Level Rise

Climate Change Impacts: Temperature & Sea level Rise
- Global average temperature rise in 20th century: + 0.6°C
- Projected temperature rise:
  - TAR (1990-2100): +1.4-5.8°C
  - AR4 (07): +1.1-6.4 (1.8-4)°C

Sea level Rise:
- 20th cent.: +0.1-0.2 metres
- TAR: 21st century: 9-88 cm
- AR4 (2000-2100): 18-59 cm
6.2. Observed Temperature Increases and Projected Trends up to 2100

Drylands include all terrestrial regions where the production of crops, forage, wood and other ecosystem services are limited by water. Formally, the definition encompasses all lands where the climate is classified as dry subhumid, semiarid, arid or hyper-arid. This classification is based on Aridity Index values. The long-term mean of the ratio of an area’s mean annual precipitation to its mean annual potential evapotranspiration is the Aridity Index (AI).

Notes: The map is based on data from UNEP Geo Data Portal (http://geodata.grid.unep.ch/). Global area based on Digital Chart of the World data (147,573,196.6 square km); Data presented in the graph are from the MA core database for the year 2000.
6.4. Global Great Natural Disasters 1950 – 2007 (Number of events)

- Earthquake, tsunami, volcanic eruption
- Flood
- Storm
- Temperature extremes (e.g. heat wave, wildfire)

© 2008 Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft Geo Risks Research, NatCatSERVICE As at January 2008
## 6.5. People Killed in ten Major Natural Hazards in India, Pakistan & Bangladesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pakistan</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Bangladesh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hazard</strong></td>
<td><strong>Date</strong></td>
<td><strong>Killed</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthq.</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>73,338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthq.</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthq.</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>4,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthq.</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>4,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>2,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>1,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>609</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6.6. People Affected in Hydro-Meteorological Hazards in India, Pakistan & Bangladesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pakistan</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Bangladesh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazard</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Affected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>7,000,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>6.665.450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>6,184,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>5,566,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthq.</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>5,128,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>4,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>2,246,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1,650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.7. Economic Damages (1,000 $) in Hydrometeor. Hazards in India, Pakistan & Bangladesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pakistan</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Bangladesh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hazard</strong></td>
<td><strong>Date</strong></td>
<td><strong>Damage</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthq.</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>5,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1,620,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>661,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>505,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>327,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>247,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>246,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>92,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Projected Impacts of Climate Change for South Asia and India (AR4 2007)

Temperature increase
- Increasing number, intensity and victims from heatwaves
- Food yield declines, rising food prices, social unrest

Sealevel rise
- **Very high:** Ganges, Bramaputra (Bangladesh)
- **High:** Gadavari (India)

Hydrometeorological hazards: drought, floods
- Have increased significantly (number of affected people and of the reported economic damages)

Tipping Points: Changes in Indian Monsoon
- Schellnhuber et al.: long-term fundamental changes, e.g. diveersion of Gulf Stream in North Atlantic, Indian monsoon.
7.1. Observed Climate Change in South Asia and Projected Trends up to 2100

- 0.68°C per century, higher warming in post monsoon and in winter
- Increase in extreme rains in NW during summer monsoon
- Lower number of rainy days in East coast

- 0.6-1°C increase in coastal areas since 1990s
- 10-20% decline in precipitation in coastal belt & hyper arid plains
- Increase in summer & winter precipitation in N. Pakistan (40 yrs).

- 1°C increase in May, 0.5°C in November (1985-1999)
- Decadal rain anomalies after long term averages since 1960s.

7.2. Human & Security Implications of Climate Change Projections for South Asia

- Rise in *climate-related migration* to be expected over coming decades. This can lead to instability and conflict.
- Drought periods, *crop yield declines*, food price increases to increase of rural-urban migration (China, India)
- *Production losses due to climate change* may prevent land and water resources to be used for agricultural purposes
- *High social vulnerability* of rural and urban poor to climate change impacts
- Very high *vulnerability of delta regions* in India and Bangladesh due to sea-level rise.
- *Retreat of Himalayan glaciers*: negative impact on water supply of major cities in North India (e.g. New Delhi)

**Open questions:**
- Impact of extreme weather events (storm, flood, drought)
- Social vulnerability to multiple stressors
- Identification of critical climate thresholds for various regions and sectors.
7.3. Regional Security Challenges & Risks due to Global Climate Change

Figure 4.7: Regional hotspots and security risks associated with climate change. Source: WBGU (2008: 4). Reprinted with permission.

Security-related challenges in South Asia region:
- Water scarcity to rise due to demand increase and supply decline
- Rising food deficits
- Rising environmentally induced migration
7.4. EU-Study on Projected Security Impacts of Climate Change for South Asia

- **Sea-level rise** may threaten the habitat of millions of people as 40% of Asia's population (almost 2 billion) lives within 60km from the coastline.
- **Water stress and loss of agricultural productivity** will make it difficult for Asia to feed its growing population who will additionally be exposed to an increase of infectious diseases.
- **Changes in the monsoon rains** and decrease of melt water from the Himalayas will affect more than 1 billion people.
- **Conflicts over remaining resources and unmanaged migration** will lead to instability in a region that is an important economic partner of Europe with factors of production and distribution concentrated along vulnerable coastlines.

- **Human Security: Freedom from Hazard Impacts**
  - **Reducing Social Vulnerability**: Poverty alleviation
  - Dealing with internal displacements and forced migration
  - Education & training of affected people as tasks of society and the state (reduce number of deaths)

- **Protection by Disaster Response & Preparedness**
  - Early warning systems and protection shelters to be built.
  - against impacts of storms, floods, drought
  - against sea-level rise (dams, infrastructure)

- **Empowerment of the People**
  - **Enhance Resilience of local people** to adapt and to mitigate
9. Facing the Challenges posed by GEC for South Asia. Knowledge is vital!

- Respond to the impacts of GEC with Adaptation
- Vital role of knowledge creation & dissemination
  - Task of Universities: diagnoses and responses
    - Training of the next generation of leaders in society, the state and the economic sector
    - Agenda-setting, awareness raising for society & state
    - Important role of the economic sector
  - Role of Society
    - Create a societal awareness, responsibility on urgency
  - Role of the Economic Sector
    - Develop the technical and administrative tools for self-interest (profit) and due to government requirements
  - Role of the State
    - Set the policy and budgetary priorities
10. Coping with Challenges posed by GEC for South Asia

- Develop national mitigation strategies
- Avoid the consequences by a proactive human and environmental security policy:
  - Major actors: engineers not the military
  - Enhance energy efficiency (reduce costs: goods/services)
  - Diversify energy sources: gradual decarbonisation

- Role of the Universities: Avant-garde of change
  - Observe, study, research and train people
  - Send students to leading research & development institutions overseas of emerging energy revolution
    - In Germany, e.g. GTZ, INWENT& Renewable institutes
  - Potential for Rajasthan: Renewable energy
    - Wind power
    - Solar thermal electricity
    - Concentrated large-scale photovoltaic
10.1. Coping with the Causes and Impacts: Potential of Renewables

- **IEA, WEO 2007: Reference Scenario** – world’s energy demand will grow over 50% in 2030 (2007). **China & India account for 45% of increase in global primary energy demand.** Their energy use will double from 2005 to 2030.

- Oil, gas, coal will dominate; coal will grow most rapidly due to demand in China & India. Global energy-related CO2 emissions will rise by 57%.

- **China will overtake the US as biggest emitter in 2007,** India becomes 3rd emitter by 2015. **China’s per-capita emissions = OECD Europe by 2030.**

- **Net oil imports in China & India** jump from 5.4 mb/d in 2006 to 19.1 mb/d in 2030 – (more than combined imports of USA & Japan today).

- **A supply-side crunch up to 2015, abrupt escalation in oil prices!**

- **Alternative Policy Scenario,** global energy-related CO2 emissions would level off in the 2020s & reach 34 Gt in 2030 - almost a fifth less than in Reference Scenario. Global oil demand would be 14 mb/d lower – a saving equal to current output of NAFTA

- **Global (fossil) energy demand will grow and prices will rise:** this will create a positive investment climate.
10.2. Larger developing countries account for much of the forecast rise in emissions

Source: World Resources Institute, CAIT Energy Information Administration Reference Scenario, Energy emissions only
10.3. Coping with Causes and exploiting opportunities

- **Coping with causes and impacts**
  - a) reduce emissions,
  - b) energy sufficiency, c) shift from fossil to renewable energy

  **Adaptation:** for coastal cities, health, agriculture, tourism

  **Mitigation:** unique opportunity for regional cooperation:
  - Declining Fossil Reserves:
  - Climate Change mitigation strategy offers unique opportunity for a long-term climate & renewable energy partnership with India

  - **Disaster preparedness & response:** A new task for international cooperation

- **With growing energy demand & price rise renewables will become competitive:** wind, biomass, solar thermal and photovoltaic

- **Huge Renewable Energy Potential of Deserts** for electricity, water desalination, hydrogen for transportation
Source: http://www.earth-policy.org/Indicators/Wind/2008_data.htm#fig1

1) Germany: 22,247
2) USA: 16,818
3) Spain: 15,145
4) India: 8,000
5) China: 6,045

Increase in 2007:
1) USA: 5,244 MW
2) Spain: 3,522 MW
3) China: 3,449 MW
4) India: 1,730 MW
5) Germany: 1,667 MW

World Cumulative Installed Wind Power Capacity, 1980-2007

Source: GWEC; Worldwatch
10.5. WBGU Exemplary Path: Global Energy Mix
10.6. Solar Thermal Technologies for Electricity Generation in the Deserts

Concentrating Solar Power Technologies:

- alternatives: a) Fresnel concentrators, b) parabolic trough (400-600 °C), c) solar tower concept with surrounding heliostat field (1200 °C, up to 50 MW), d) solar dish (for small applications up to 50 kW); e) photovoltaic concentrator (Israel)
A technological society has two choices. First it can wait until catastrophic failures expose systemic deficiencies, distortion and self-deceptions… Secondly, a culture can provide social checks and balances to correct for systemic distortion prior to catastrophic failures.

**Solutions**
- A wide variety of policies and instruments are available to governments to create the incentives for mitigation action.
- Stabilisation levels assessed can be achieved by deployment of a portfolio of technologies that are either currently available or expected to be commercialised in coming decades.
- An effective carbon-price signal could realise significant mitigation potential in all sectors.

**Key Science Questions**
- How do we define what constitutes “dangerous anthropogenic”?
- How do we prepare the human race to face sea level rise & a world with new geographical features?
- Is the current pace and pattern of development sustainable?
- What changes in lifestyles, behaviour patterns and management practices are needed, and by when?
10.8. Towards a Sustainable Peace based on Sustainable Developments

- Coping with the challenges of GEC requires peace with nature: „ahimsa“

**Proactive Environmental Security Policy:**
- Avoids future energy wars on access and control of scarce hydrocarbon energy sources
- Transformation is fully underway: India is one of 5 lead nations, e.g. in wind power
- Economic sector: Indian companies are developing potential

**Proactive Human Security Policy:**
- Empower people by enhancing their resilience

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Hexagon Series on Human, Environmental Security and Peace (HESP)

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