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Friday, 10 September 2004, 20.00 pm – 23.00

The Hague, Scheveningen
Farewell Dinner for all Speakers at the Workshop hosted by NATO

**Introducing the Next Book and the
Keynote After Dinner Speaker
Prof. Dr. Hassan Hanafi, Cairo**

**Facing Global Environmental Change and Globalisation
Reconceptualising Security in the 21st Century**

(Berlin – Heidelberg – New York – Hong Kong – London – Milan – Paris – Tokyo: Springer-Verlag, 2006)

1. Why: The Goal of the Book

Goal of the book is a **global intellectual mapping of the (re)thinking and reconceptualisation of security since the global turn of 1989/1990**.

This book aims to achieve three scientific goals:

- a global *North-South scientific debate* on *reconceptualising security* since the global turn of 1990 that was instrumental for a *widening* (from the classical political and military dimension) to additional societal, economic and environmental dimensions, a *deepening* – from the narrow focus on nation states to other referent objects from the individual to the global level -, and a *sectorialisation* of security by international organisations, such as energy (IEA), food (FAO), health (WHO), and water security (UNEP);
- an *interdisciplinary debate* and learning on efforts to reconceptualise security among philosophers, international lawyers, social and political scientists, international relations, as well as security studies and peace research specialists;
- a *dialogue between academia and policy makers* in international organisations, national governments and nongovernmental actors on security concepts.

The result will be a **global study, reference and handbook** on the conceptual thinking on a wide notion of security in all parts of the world with a special focus on the debate on the environmental security dimension from a human security perspective.

2. How: The Structure

While in Europe the *wide security concept* has been adopted, in other parts of the world the **narrow national and military political dimension** focusing on *hard* issues still prevails. Already prior to 11 September 2001, the George W. Bush administration and the neocons returned to a narrow security concept focusing on hard and primarily national military and political security issues.

A global mapping of the thinking requires a global effort where the South is not an object of Northern concepts but a subject in conceptualisation itself.

Based on a wide conceptualisation of security this book is organised in twelve major parts:

- I. Introduction: Outlining Theoretical Contexts, Conceptual Quartet of Peace, Security, Development and Environment and Reconceptualisations since 1990**
- II. Philosophical, Ethical and Religious Contexts for Conceptualisation of Security**
- III. Spatial Context and Referents of Security Concepts**
- IV. Reconceptualisation of Security in Scientific Disciplines since 1990**
- V. Reconceptualising the Dimensions of Security (Scientific & Political Debates since 1990)**
- VI. Security Conceptualisation of Global Environmental Change and Fatal Outcomes**
- VII. Institutional Security Concepts Revisited for the 21st Century**
- VIII. Sectoral Security Concepts Revisited for the 21st Century**
- IX. Global and Regional Environmental Security Concepts and Debates Revisited**
- X. Global and Regional Human Security Approaches and Debates Revisited**
- XI. Remote Sensing: A Tool for Reconceptualising Security for the 21st Century**
- XII. Reconceptualising Regional Security for the 21st Century in an Era of Globalisation and Global Environmental Change**

3. For Whom: The Audience

This book is **not addressed only to the political science, international relations, strategic studies, peace research, development, and environmental studies community in the OECD world.** Its scope is broader and more ambitious. It intends to broaden the scope and to sensitise the reader to the thinking in different disciplines, cultures and global regions, especially on nature and humankind. The book will be of relevance for these scientific disciplines:

- **Political Science**, International Relations, Security Studies, Environmental Studies, Peace Research, Conflict Studies, War Studies,
- **Sociology** (security conceptualisation),
- **Economics** (globalisation and security),
- **Philosophy, theology, comparative religion and culture** (security conceptualisation),
- **International law** (security conceptualisation),
- **Geosciences** (global environmental change, climate change, desertification, water),
- **Geography** (global environmental change, population, urbanisation, food),
- **Climatology** (climate change and security),
- **Soil** (desertification) and **Water** (hydrology) security specialists,
- **Energy** (energy security), **Food and food aid** (food security) specialists,
- **Medicine** and health (health security) specialists,
- **Military science**, e.g. for military academies globally.

The global thinking on security is also of importance for both **educators and policy makers** on the national and international level in

- **Foreign**, defence, development and environment ministries and their related policy-oriented think tanks;
- **International Organisations**: NATO, European institutions (Commission, Parliament, Foreign Ministries, Embassies in Brussels, of member countries of the EU (Euro-Mediterranean Partnership) and NATO (Mediterranean Dialogue), UN, UNESCO, FAO, WHO, UNDP, UNEP, IEA, UNU, et al.);
- **Human Security Network**, e.g. the governments of Austria, Canada, Chile, Greece, Ireland, Jordan, Mali, Norway, Netherlands, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand;
- **Environment and Security network of** the representatives of 25 EU foreign ministries;
- **Nongovernmental organisations** in the areas of foreign and defence, development and environment policies.

The **thinking on security** and on the specific **security policies** of countries, alliances, and international organizations are also a special focus for **educators (at all levels) and media specialists (in journals, dailies, radio and in TV stations)**. Especially those colleagues who focus on the broader context will profit from this global compendium.

4. Scientific Partnership: An Editorial Team of Eight

- **Hans Günter Brauch** (Germany) is Privatdozent at the Free University of Berlin and chairman of AFES-PRESS. He was guest professor at the universities of Frankfurt on Main, Leipzig and Greifswald. He has published widely in English and German (with translations in eight languages) on security, climate, energy and on Mediterranean issues.
- **John Grin** (Netherlands) is a Professor in policy science at the University of Amsterdam and he lectures on security issues at the NATO Defence College in Rome. He worked on international stability, arms control, military technology and strategic planning and presently focuses on the reflexive modernisation of socio-technological regimes.
- **Czeslaw Mesjasz** (Poland) is Associate Prof. of management at the Cracow University of Economics; visiting professor at universities in France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, United Kingdom, USA. He worked and published on systems theory, conflict and negotiation, applications of systems approach in social sciences, security theory and international management.
- **Navnita Chadha Behera** (India) is a Reader at the Department of Political Science, Delhi University, India. She is the author of *State, Identity and Violence: Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh* (2000); *State, People and Security: The South Asian Context* (Editor, 2001); *Perspectives on South Asia* (Co-editor, 2000); and *Beyond Boundaries* (Co-author, 1997).
- **Béchir Chourou** (Tunisia): is Professor of International Relations at the University of Carthage-Tunis in Tunisia. He holds a Ph.D. in Political Science from Northwestern University (USA). He has published in Arabic, French and English on democracy in North Africa, on Euro-Mediterranean relations, and on food policy issues.
- **Ursula Oswald Spring** (Mexico), Professor-Researcher at CRIM at National University in Mexico, General Secretary of Latin-American Council for Peace Research (CLAIP), former President of International Peace Research Association (IPRA), former Minister of Ecological Development in Morelos. She wrote 30 books and 158 scientific articles.
- **P. H. Liotta** (USA), Executive Director, The Pell Center for International Relations and Public Policy, Newport, R.I.. His research interests include the study of geography and geopolitics (particularly in the Euro-Mediterranean, and Central and South Asia) as well as the re-examination of security issues in the contemporary environment.
- **Patricia G. Kameri-Mbote** teaches intellectual property rights law, law, science and technology, and gender and law at the Faculty of Law, University of Nairobi, an Advocate of the High Court of Kenya and Chair of Department of Private Law, Faculty of Law, University of Nairobi. She studied law in Nairobi, Warwick, Zimbabwe and Stanford.

5. Towards a Second Book-aid Project

We have to get the messages of this global effort to a global audience, that is not only to libraries in OECD countries that can still to a large extent afford expensive scientific books.

Book of Canterbury: First MENA Book-aid project: initial goal: 100 free copies, achievement until August 2004: 200 free copies to university and research libraries.

Book of The Hague: goal raise funds for 200 free copies and hopefully achieve more free copies to countries and libraries in the South most in need, not for OECD or threshold countries.

6. Part II: Philosophical, Ethical and Religious Contexts for Conceptualisations of Security

Arnold Wolfers (1962: 150) pointed to two sides of the security concept: "Security, in an objective sense, **measures the absence of threats to acquired values**, in a subjective sense, the absence of **fear that such values will be attacked**.

We now know that in Iraq not the objective presence of Weapons of Mass Destruction was the cause for war in non-compliance with the UN Charter but the claimed subjective perception or sloppy interpretation of intelligence information.

Not the satellite images were untrue but there were political problems in their interpretation as the Commissions in the US and in the UK stressed. Both intelligence and the political leaders obviously misread them, but also of scientific institutions like the IISS who permitted to loose their independence by permitting to be instrumentalised for political ends. I have been a long-term member of the IISS for some 30 years.

Thus, **security** threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks are **socially** or we may now even say often **politically** constructed. Thus, our **perceptions of challenges** are influenced by our **worldviews**, but also by our **experience** and **mindsets**.

What we **perceive** is influenced by our **modes of thinking**. This is why we think philosophical, ethical, religious and cultural thinking matters – not to legitimise the use of force as some have done – but to understand the behaviour of the other.

7. The English School: Three Worldviews Influenced by European Philosophers

Hobbes, Grotius and **Kant** have been European philosophers who have been influenced by the classic and contemporary thinking in Europe. Major parts of our cultural heritage of the classic thinking was broad to us by the Arabs via El Andalus.

During the period of El-Andalus there has been more tolerance among Muslims, Christians and Jews than between Christian and Jews in the Holy Roman Empire. There was no holocaust for the Jewish people neither under Arab nor Ottoman rule.

The common heritage of Arabs and Europeans, of Jews, Muslims and Christians that that peacefully flourished in Toledo, Granada and Cortoba may be worthwhile to remember.

In 1993, Samuel P. Huntington claimed in Foreign Affairs and he extended his argument in 1996 in a book: Clash of Civilizations a new threat of an Islamic – Confucian coalition against the West pointing to a fault-line between the West and the rest running across the Balkans and the Mediterranean.

After 11 September 2001 – we had our farewell dinner exactly three years ago – some writers and propagandists claimed that the clash of civilisations has become real. A few fundamentalists associated the new threat with one people and religion.

We, the members of the board of AFES-PRESS and the co-organisers have always rejected and opposed this somewhat simplistic worldview. We drew one lesson last November when we discussed the outline of the book that **adding a cultural, religious, philosophical and ethical dimension is crucial**.

From his specific Hobbesian worldview, Huntington has too long dominated the discussion on culture in international relations that made other cultures an object of Northern securitisation.

Again we differ and we think that the diversity of our cultural heritage should be analysed and explained to us by philosophers, cultural and religious specialists from the respective region, that is they should be the **subjects of analysis** and not the **objects of potential Northern misreading and mis-judgement**.

8. Authors & structure of part II: Philosophical, Ethical & Religious Contexts for Conceptualisations of Security

Nine of the eleven chapters are written by authors representing **different cultures** (China, India), **religions** (Jewish, Christian, Muslim), and **regions** (Arab world, Africa, Latin America).

Two chapters are written by **European scholars** (one teaching political science at Waseda University in Japan, and the other a theologian who is teaching in a Protestant faculty in Munich).

Both will compare the thinking that has been influenced by the two major Eastern religions (**Buddhism and Hinduism**), as well as the thinking in **Chinese, Korean** and **Japanese** philosophy and ethics. A possible final chapter may compare these different philosophical, ethical and religious traditions of thought on security as it has evolved over centuries with the prevailing thinking on (military) security in the West that has been driving Western (and especially U.S.) security policy.

At least two of the eleven authors are women, **Anibha Gupta**, a Bengali lady from India who lives in Wuppertal, and **Georgina Sanchez** from Mexico.

We have one philosopher from China, Prof. **Wenchao Li** who teaches philosophy at the TU and FU Berlin who will analyse: "Security in Confucianism and in Chinese philosophy and ethics" and two from India, Dr. **Gupta** who will offer a "Recontextualisation and Reconceptualisation of the fourfold values of life (Purusartha) in ancient Indian thought and their relevance for the reconceptualisation of security for the 21st century and Prof. **Naresh Dadhich**, Rajasthan Univ., Hon. Sec., Jaipur Peace Foundation, Editor, Gandhi & Peace Studies who will review the "Thinking on security in contemporary political philosophy and ethics in India".

This will be followed by three chapters on the three monotheistic religions that originated from the Holy Land and the Arab peninsula written by Prof. **Robert Eisen** from Georgetown University, USA on: Security in **Jewish** philosophy and ethics, by Dr. **Frederik Arends** from Leiden, Netherlands: Security in Western philosophy and **Christian ethics** and Prof. **Mohamed Salih, born in Sudan, Prof. at the ISS in The Hague** on Security from the perspective of **Muslim philosophy and ethics**.

Finally, we invited three philosophers and political scientists to interpret the trends in the thinking in Africa, Latin America and

in the Arab world, Dr. **Jacob Emmanuel Mabe, Cameroon, Germany** who teaches philosophy at the TU and Humboldt University in Berlin: Security in African philosophy, ethics and history of ideas, Ms. **Georgina Sanchez** who will analyse the thinking on: Security in Latin American philosophy, ethics and history of ideas, and last but not least the special keynote and after dinner speaker of tonight.

Prof. Hassan Hanafi is the head of the philosophy department at the University of Cairo and one of the most distinguished contemporary philosophers in the Arab world.

9. Introducing The keynote speaker: Prof. Hassan Hanafi

Hassan Hanafi Hassanien is a Professor of Philosophy at the University of Cairo and holds a Ph.D. in Philosophy.

He has been Chairman of the Department of Philosophy at Cairo University since 1988. Since 1976, Hassan Hanafi is Secretary General of the Egyptian Philosophical Society and since 1983 vice-president of the Arab Philosophical Society.

Hassan Hanafi has published 30 books in several languages on Tradition, Modernism, Liberation, Theology and Hermeneutics.

He is one of the most distinguished contemporary Egyptian and Muslim philosophers, a follower of the Afghani, Iqbal and Sayyed Qutb, the founder of the Islamic left and liberation Islamic theology and the author of the most prestigious Arab philosophical project: "Tradition and modernism"

Among them are two volumes on: **Islam in the Modern World, published in 1995 in Heliopolis.**

Vol. 1: Religion, Ideology and Development and

Vol. 2: Tradition, Revolution and Culture.

This second volume focuses on **Islamic fundamentalism**, hermeneutics, liberation and revolution; on **Islam and world peace**; Islam and the West; Social science and culture. This volume gives a wide panorama on the **major challenges in our time: decolonisation, liberation, revolution, violence, peace and the West from an Islamic perspective.**

10.Tolerance: A Precondition of Cooperation

R.H. Prince El Hassan Bin Talal ended his speech at the Third UNEP Magdeburg Environmental Forum on 17 November 2003 quoting the words of Ibn Arabi who lived in Spain between 1165- 1240 who said:

*"My heart is open to all the winds:
It is a pasture for gazelles
And a home for Christian monks,
A temple for idols,
The Black Stone of the Mecca pilgrim,
The table of the Torah,
And the book of the Koran.
Mine is the religion of love.
Wherever God's caravans turn,
The religion of love
Shall be my religion
And my faith."*