

gen sowie Aspekte der Ressourcen- und Ernährungssicherung ländlicher und städtischer Bevölkerung in Myanmar in ihrem Einfluss auf Infrastrukturvernetzung, Wirtschaftsentwicklung und Regionalplanung. Vier Fragen der Nachhaltigkeitsforschung standen dabei im Vordergrund: (1) die Entwicklungsdynamik der ländlichen und städtischen Umwelten in Myanmar, (2) die zukünftige Nachfrage nach Wasser, Energie und Gesundheitsdienstleistungen, (3) nachhaltige Ressourcennutzung und Wirtschaftsentwicklung sowie (4) die Folgen tiefgreifender Landnutzungsveränderungen.

Große Forschungslücken existieren in Bezug auf die ökologischen Konsequenzen beschleunigter sozio-ökonomischer Entwicklung, im Umweltschutz sowie hinsichtlich der Einflussnahme des Menschen auf die städtischen und stadtnahen Lebensräume. Besondere Bedeutung kommt der Untersuchung von Transformationsprozessen zu, d.h. dem Verständnis und der Analyse von Veränderungen, die im Zusammenhang mit der Orientierung des Landes hin zur Marktwirtschaft entstehen.

Der Workshop war die bisher größte internationale Konferenz an der University of Yangon. Er markiert einen Wendepunkt insofern, als sich die universitäre Ausbildung und Forschung in Myanmar nach Jahrzehnten der Selbst- und Fremdisolation zunehmend für internationale Kontakte und Kooperationen öffnen – und er bot ausreichend Raum für wechselseitige Erueierung zukünftiger gemeinsamer Forschungs-, Lehr- und Kooperationsfelder.

Frauke Kraas

Today's International Trends and the Need for New Concepts of Cooperation and Security

Teupitz, November 1–3, 2003

The initiative for the workshop came from Dr. Liu Fu-Kuo, Head of the Policy Planning Staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Taipei. On the German side the conference was organized by scholars of the Freie Universität Berlin. All were guided by a common set of considerations and questions: it should not be a conference of the conventional type where, quite often, after lengthy statements, there is not enough time for thoughtful deliberation. Instead, there were to be just short inputs by facilitators, one from Asia, and one from Europe, thus providing ample time for plenary and individual ad-hoc group discussions. The goal of the workshop was an assessment of the current state of globalization as well as the aftermaths of September 11, 2001, and the renewed fight against international terrorism, along with conclusions and consequences.

The first session was devoted to nation building, region building, continent building, and regional integration. Prof. Dr. Helmut Wagner (Freie Universität Berlin) structured his introduction with propositions and questions: all empires have fallen apart; in a global age, nations have no choice but to either merge or to wither away; how to become part of a larger union without losing national sovereignty; preconditions of regional political integration; the advantage of integrated nations and the disadvantage of large nations; and finally the European model of continent building. Prof. Dr. Tsai Cheng-Wen (Tamgang University) took up the approach of Helmut Wagner and went on to examine what is new about the prevailing and dominating trends. Dr. Liu Fu-Kuo und Dr. J. Peter Burgess (Peace Research Institute, Oslo) introduced the second session: Prospects for future international security cooperation. They put emphasis on spheres such as politics, society, economics, environment, war, and peace. The presentation of each area culminated in a lead question for the discussion. Dr. Burgess pointed out that, increasingly, it is a matter of civil wars and that fewer than ten percent of all wars are fought between states. He observed that collateral casualties seem to becoming more acceptable: seven million people have been killed in wars since 1989 and seventy-five percent of these were civilians. These trends prompted him to pose a concluding question: "Conventional wars defend territory. Will de-territorialization lead to the obsolescence of national war?" New wars and new threats call for new concepts of defense and security and in this context the range of options was discussed in detail. Ambassador Prof. Dr. Hu Wei-Jen (Head of the Taipei Representative Office in Germany) explained the pressure to adjust and Taiwan's willingness to cooperate while emphasizing her limited radius of action. This problematic situation was further illustrated by Prof. Dr. Chiou Chwei-Liang (Tamgang University).

The discussions led to the next session on preventive wars and the political economy of new wars. Dr. Sven Chojnacki (Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin), who had prepared a very stimulating and thought provoking text, was unable to attend the workshop; therefore his part was taken over by Dr. Werner Pfennig. The discussion focused on the privatization and commercialization of violence, on the role of the USA, and on new challenges to security. Concerning the United States, Dr. Chojnacki pointed out that "America's new grand strategy links assumptions about democratic norms, global pro-liberation policies and security threats with the concept of asymmetric, preventive warfare." Prof. Chiou spoke about the dilemma confronting Taiwan: the island depends largely on international goodwill (primarily that of the USA), needs to maintain a competitive edge in technology and economics, and, at the same time, requires credible deterrence. In the discussion of questions and definitions of terms (e. g. potential and credibility), the work-

shop benefited enormously from the profound first-hand knowledge of Prof. Dr. Hans Maretzki (Potsdam), which he acquired, *inter alia*, during his stint as ambassador to North Korea.

Dr. Mignonne M. J. Chan (Taiwan Institute of Economic Research) and Prof. Dr. August Pradetto (Universität der Bundeswehr Hamburg) were facilitators for the session on unilateralism, multilateralism, and the future of international organizations, with special emphasis on the USA, Europe, and NATO. Dr. Chan analyzed the relevance and productiveness of different methodological approaches, while Prof. Pradetto examined advantages of multilateralism. He recommended considering a variety of scenarios and not looking at the US, NATO, and the EU as "monolithic coherent actors whose foreign policy choices were exclusively determined by their respective place in some kind of virtual international power scale." Avoiding such a view would help to conceptualize new policies and new foreign policy orientations. Again, Taiwan's tightly restricted space for international cooperation was highlighted and illustrated by developments during the SARS epidemic and the ill-fated effort to gain observer status at the World Health Organization (WHO).

Dr. Wolfgang S. Heinz (German Institute for Human Rights) introduced the topic "Human rights and fight against international terrorism: a new universality of values?" He first defined pivotal terms, spoke about the role of legal systems in Asia, and explained different approaches, for example, those of the USA, European strategies, and those applied in Asia. The discussion centered on different legal traditions, different judicial systems, and on increased international networking. Also debated were real or constructed correlations between religion, impoverishment, globalization, fragmentation, and the increase of terrorism. The participants discussed whether there was already a visible trend by state authorities to misuse the fight against international terrorism in order to push through authoritarian legislation and apply questionable practices.

Dr. Jörg Wischermann (Freie Universität Berlin) shifted the emphasis from state actors to the realm of non-governmental activities. After a careful and succinct examination of the performance of Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) to date, he discussed their positions *vis-à-vis* the challenges of globalization. His hypothesis was: "Globalization poses a fundamental challenge to NGOs, to their identity (to inject social values), to their organizational capabilities, to the models and roles arising from the relationship which NGOs have with the state and the economy as well as the roles played by Northern NGOs in respect to their partners, especially those in the South." Considerable time was devoted to discussing inner strategies and autonomous spheres of action for NGOs. In her pursuit of further democratization, Taiwan is increasingly confronted with the question of how large a

radius of actions NGOs should be allowed (especially in the realm of environment) and how to increase their competence. The task of NGOs in general was described as continued efforts toward "SustainAbility", to civilize the market, and to concentrate on the injection of social values.

All participants of the workshop agreed that it was a rewarding and very stimulating exercise that deserved continuation. The genius loci of the Schlosshotel Teupitz, located at a lake south of Berlin, certainly contributed to the fruitful discussions.

Alexander Pfennig

New Perspectives on Pakistan

New York, 11–13 April 2003

Under the title "New Perspectives on Pakistan" the Southern Asian Institute and the Centre for Pakistan Studies of Columbia State University together with the American Institute of Pakistan Studies invited scholars to New York between April 11–13, 2003, to discuss the context, realities and vision of this country's future as well as the academic field of Pakistan Studies.

The conference was sponsored by the American Institute of Pakistan Studies (AIPS) and was initially to have been held in Islamabad. For security reasons, the venue had been relocated to New York. This event offered a unique opportunity not only to discuss relevant issues of current Pakistani affairs, but also to bring together well-known scholars as well as young academics from Pakistan, Europe and, of course, from Northern America. Especially among the young participants, many were of Pakistani origin, either from Pakistan itself, or Pakistanis currently working at Western institutions.

Prof. Gauri Viswanathan, director of the Southern Asian Institute, stated in her welcome address that Pakistan should be regarded from a wider focus than the often prevailing one of war and terror. Even before her speech, the organiser and current Quaid-e-Azam-chair Prof. Saeed Shafqat pleaded in his introduction that Pakistan must no longer be addressed as a "failed state" and that new perspectives of Pakistan studies are needed. Next, Prof. Ainslee Embree, one of the most prominent mentors of US research and policies on South Asia, embedded Pakistan in an area of global key importance. In this regard, he pointed to the extensive activities of the Ford Foundation in Pakistan. He, however, stated that the prime interest of the USA and UK in Pakistan has been from a Near and Middle East perspective.