

Fight against Terror and Human Rights
—From the Perspective of Human Security—
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(Summary)

1. The Criminality of Indiscriminate Terrorism: From the Perspective of Human Rights
 - 1.1 Three modalities of terrorism: State terrorism, Anti-state terrorism (targeted), Anti-state terrorism (indiscriminate).

The guarantee of the rights of the combatants and of the civilians in International Human Rights and humanitarian Law.
 - 1.2 The problems regarding the protection of the rights of the potential victims of the collateral damages of terror control, including the interdiction of racist profiling of the suspected ethnic groups and the prevention of the politicization and militarization of the counter-terrorist campaigns.
2. The problematic of the War on Terror: From the perspective of human security.
 - 2.1 Two opposed approaches to fighting terror: The preemptive attack approach of the Report on “the National Security Strategy of the United States of America”, and the ‘controlling root causes’ approach of the Report “Human Security Now”.
 - 2.2 The combination of the legal institutionalization of the fight against terror through the International Criminal Court and of the building of a “common security” between civilizations and peoples as confidence building measures to overcome the “security dilemma” between terrorism and counter-terrorism.
3. The Psycho-historical Road-Map for a Human Rights Compatible Fight against Terror.
 - 3.1 Proceed reconciliation between historically antagonistic identity groups, especially between Palestine and Israel, based on a simultaneous control of anti-semitism and Islamophobia, so as to eliminate the sympathizing opinion towards terrorists.

3.2 Eliminate the structures of racist discrimination and exploitation accompanying globalizing political economy. Especially create conditions for the coexistence between the Islamic diaspora and the host civil society in order to eliminate the terrorist reserve.