

## Director visits Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand

APCSS Director, retired Army Lt. Gen. Ed Smith, recently completed a trip to Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. APCSS sought to achieve the following objectives: 1. Learn the perspectives of host-nation and U.S. embassy officials regarding major security issues to improve our residence and outreach offerings. 2. Connect with alumni to get their feedback and to gauge the success of our programs. 3. Find ways to include representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations, business leaders, and international media organizations in APCSS in-resident and outreach programs. APCSS is now authorized to invite these representatives to courses as self-funded Fellows.

In Indonesia, Smith identified a potential partner for an APCSS Outreach event in the form of support from the Jakarta Center for Law Enforcement Cooperation. The possible outreach workshop could address Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief management systems. He also inaugurated the Indonesia APCSS Alumni Association (IAAA). The U.S. Embassy's Deputy Chief of Mission, John Heffern and Defense Attaché, Col. Kevin Richards participated in the ceremony. Taking the lead among the more than 40 alumni who attended the ceremony was Air Marshal (Ret.) Kooesnadi Kardi. He is serving as the first Chairman of the Association.

For information on future Outreach Events please check the calendar at [www.apcss.org](http://www.apcss.org)



Lt. Gen. Smith speaks to a class at the Centre for Defence and Strategic Studies.

In Australia, Smith spoke with members of the Kokoda Foundation at an event hosted by the Centre for Defence and Strategic Studies; he also addressed the class in session. The Director met with APCSS alumni at the home of the U.S. Embassy's Army Attaché, Col. Joe Judge, who is also an APCSS alumnus.

In New Zealand, he followed-up on possible outreach opportunities specifi-

cally addressing the Oceania sub-region. In fact, APCSS is now working with the Office of the New Zealand Foreign Secretary to identify suitable topics related to priority security cooperation issues among Pacific Island nations. Smith also met with a number of alumni and key government representatives, including the Chief of Defence Force, Lt. Gen. Jerry Mateparae and the Deputy Foreign Secretary, Ms. Dell Higgie.

### APCSS Director Visits Korea/Mongolia: Attends Multilateral Planning Conference



While in Mongolia, Lt. Gen. Smith met with (l-r) Col. Tuvshintugs, Lt. Col. Munkh-Ochir, and Lt. Col. Chow (Defense Attache).

## Meeting with new partners and alumni in Southeast Asia

In March 2007, Lt. Gen. Ed Smith journeyed to Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok and Hanoi for follow-up meetings with host-nation leaders to continue broadening opportunities for outreach partnering efforts with APCSS.

Office calls in Malaysia included meetings with Mr. David Shear, the U.S. Deputy Chief of Mission; Dato' Seri Mohamed Jawher Hassan, the Chairman and CEO of the Institute of Security and International Studies; Dato' Mohd Haniff bin Othman, Commandant of the Malaysian Armed Forces Staff College where Smith gave a presentation on Leadership Development to the class in session; Mr. Ahmad Fuad bin Abd Aziz, Director General National Security Division; and several others.

Taking advantage of the opportunity to meet with nearly 30 Malaysian APCSS alumni,

During April 22 to May 2, APCSS Director, Lt. Gen. Ed Smith traveled to the Republic of Korea and Mongolia. In Korea, the Director met with key government and non-government officials to listen to their recommendations for improving courses in Hawaii and for suggestions on topical issues for a potential outreach event in Korea next year. The Director had the honor of inaugurating the Korean APCSS Alumni Association.

### Thai APCSS Alumni Association

Smith and Shear presided over a ceremony to celebrate the establishment of the newly formed Malaysia APCSS Alumni Association. Brig. Gen. (Ret) Azmi bin Rashid (EC96-1) took charge as the first President of the alumni association.

Transitioning to Bangkok, Smith discussed current Thai/U.S. security issues with the U.S. Defense Attaché, Col. Stephen McKeag, General Kasemsak Plookkawak (SEC01-2), Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defense; Mr. Somphote Karjanaporn (SEC03-2), National Legislative Assembly; Mr. Prakrit Prachonpachanuk (SEC05-1), Secretary Gen of National Security Council and current President, APCSS Alumni

While in Korea, the Director also attended the U.S./ROK Worldwide Multilateral Planners Conf in Seoul, a forum in which representatives from about 65 nations gathered to discuss shared security challenges—this year, countering terrorism. In Mongolia, the Director met with key officials from the Office of the National Security Council, Ministry of Defense, National Defense University, National Emergency Management



Association (Thailand). In an effort to broaden the range of participants in APCSS courses, the Director met with Mr. John Muller, the Chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce and other U.S. businessmen in Thailand and offered them the opportunity to participate in APCSS programs. The 28 members of the Thailand APCSS Alumni Association welcomed Smith to Thailand at a social reception and they provided positive feedback about their APCSS experience. As a result of this visit, APCSS learned that the Thais are concerned about the impact of natural and man-made disasters on national and human security. A potential outreach event in Thailand or Hawaii

Agency, Institute for Strategic Studies, Border Protection and Police Agencies, organizations with leadership positions staffed by many APCSS alumni. During his visit, more than 30 alumni met with the Director for roundtable security discussions and reception. Key officials also offered ideas for enhancing APCSS courses and expressed great interest in future outreach events in Mongolia.

may provide the opportunity to deal with concerns about Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief efforts.

The final leg of the Director's trip brought him to Hanoi for very productive meetings with Mr. Jonathan Aloisi, DCM, and Col. Mark Chakwin, Defense Attaché at the U.S. Embassy and with several Vietnamese government representatives including Ambassador Pham Sanh Chau, Deputy Director General, Institute for International Relations and Maj. Gen. Pham Thanh Lan, Director, External Relations Department. Key feedback from Vietnamese officials during these meetings emphasized concern about the way-ahead, should Vietnam become a non-permanent member of the U.N. Security Council. In close coordination with the U.S. embassy and the Vietnamese government, APCSS is developing a potential outreach event that could clarify the issues involved in "Preparation for Service on the U.N. Security Council." Ending this successful trip on a celebratory note, the Director was honored to join the Vietnamese APCSS alumni in establishing their Alumni Association. Amb. Pham Sanh Chau enthusiastically took the first leadership role in the Association.

# OUTREACH



U.S. Ambassador to Japan, J. Thomas Schieffer (*center*) speaks to attendees at the Energy Security in the Asia-Pacific Conference held in Japan in last April.

## How Energy Drives Security Cooperation

Developing coordinated policies on energy and the environment is a key issue in the Asia-Pacific Region according to U.S. Ambassador to Japan, J. Thomas Schieffer. The ambassador, speaking to attendees of an April 2007 conference on “Energy Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific,” also stated that energy – its security, stability and deliverability – drives much of our respective foreign policies, thus making it vital for countries to explore new cooperative solutions.

Co-hosted by the Japan Institute of International Affairs in Tokyo and the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, the April

multi-national forum focused on improving regional understanding and cooperation on Asia-Pacific energy issues. It provided a venue for robust and candid discussion of various national perspectives and policy options among senior security practitioners and energy experts from Australia, China, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Panama, the Republic of Korea, Russia, and the United States.

According to APCSS Professor Mohan Malik, “Recognizing that the challenge of assuaging energy insecurities can be met only through greater communication and joint cooperation among Asia-Pacific nations,

this conference was conducted in a series of focused and facilitated discussions.”

In addition, Dr. Malik said that conference attendees concluded that a three-pronged approach to energy policy based on supply security, energy substitution, and conservation is needed to promote energy security worldwide. “It raised awareness and enhanced confidence among participants to develop modes of cooperation and networks that can be tapped for future action to resolve energy security issues.”

Objectives of the conference included developing a framework for characterizing dimensions of Asia-Pacific energy security; identifying areas for coordinated institutional and policy action; and formulating fresh, regional approaches to energy management; and sustained cooperative action.

Some of the findings included:

- Regional economic growth will continue with strong dependence on energy consumption. Consequently, lowering energy intensity and enhancing conservation will remain the most viable approach to rationalizing energy consumption and avoiding potential energy resource conflict.
- General appreciation for the importance and urgency of developing alternative energy sources and addressing CO<sub>2</sub> generated climate change with the realistic

expectation of dependency on hydrocarbon fuels in the near future. Nuclear energy seen as most promising alternative, requiring regional collaboration.

- Oil and coal will remain the dominating consumption resource driven by India and China’s energy needs. Gas consumption preferred but hampered by the high cost of coal conversion to gas and transportation challenges. Encourage and assist India and China in building adequate strategic reserves.

- Maritime transportation of energy will dominate in the region despite growth in pipeline networks. Thus, continued reliance on U.S. for security of sea lanes and strategic straits.

- Japan’s energy strategy, based on conservation, advanced and safe technologies, recognized as possible model for developing energy sectors in countries in the region. Particularly, China is interested in receiving Japanese energy technology.

The conference concluded with attendees agreeing that the future actions should include the following:

- Identify and promote energy cooperation opportunities in international and regional organizations and the private sector.
- Engage China to dispel suspicions about U.S. energy ambitions and use energy dialogue with China as a Confidence Building Measure.

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## Managing Porous Borders in Southeast Asia

How to manage porous borders in Southeast Asia was the subject of a conference recently co-hosted by the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP) and Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) held Feb. 27 to Mar. 2 in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.

Participants focused on porous borders and the associated transnational threats, and intra-governmental, regional and international cooperation required to manage these threats. They shared information and understanding of various national perspectives on border control challenges commonly shared by Southeast Asia countries. Attendees also shared best-practice methods and assets related to border control and methods of coordinating internal and regional government and non-government control efforts. In addition, they looked at how better to interface with all agencies involved.

Participation included 46 representatives from: Cam-

bodia, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Burma, Australia, Canada, Singapore, Philippines and the United States. International organizations such as the UN's Office on Drugs and Crime, UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong sub-region, and the International Organization of Migration, headquartered in Geneva, also participated.

His Royal Highness, Prince Norodom Sirivudh of the Kingdom of Cambodia provided opening remarks for the conference. His Royal Highness serves as Privy Counselor to His Majesty the King of Cambodia and Chairman of the Board of Directors Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace. He is a former Deputy Prime Minister and Co-Minister of Interior

In her remarks at the conference's opening ceremony, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Piper A. W. Campbell stated, "The transnational threats and challenges associated with porous borders cannot be resolved through unilateral action. Future

follow-on activities with regional partners and organizations for the purpose of enhancing regional energy cooperation and confidence building. *For a copy of the conference report go to [www.apcss.org](http://www.apcss.org)*

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- Use important regional forums to advance energy cooperation and promote workshop findings and recommendations.

- Use APCSS as a catalyst and clearing house for



Representatives from 10 nations attended the conference on porous borders held in the Kingdom of Cambodia in March.

success requires cooperation intra-governmentally, regionally and at the international level." She noted that this conference offered a "unique opportunity to make a difference—to exchange perspectives and to share views on the steps required to improve border systems."

Other speakers included His Excellency, Mr. Var Kim Hong, Advisor to the Government on Border Affairs and Chairman of the Cambodian Border Committee, Dr. Chap Sotharith, CICP Executive Director and Mr. Choombhon Lertrathakarn, Senior Expert on International Security Affairs, Office of the Secretary-General of the National Security Council, Thailand.

In addition, Mr. James Martin, First Secretary of the Canadian Embassy in Bangkok, provided a presentation

on false passports. Participants learned about recent trends in document fraud, and were able to review dozens of false passports that were being used in transnational narcotics and human trafficking.

Finally, retired U.S. Ambassador Charles B. Salmon, Jr., also spoke to the group comparing the region today to when he first began work there in 1966 emphasizing the enormous progress that had been made. According to Ambassador Salmon, the successful growth of ASEAN is due primarily to the energy and hard work of the people of the ASEAN nations. But he also highlighted the contribution that the United States had made to regional stability and prosperity which made possible this favorable development.

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# CONFERENCE

## Examining US-China- Japan Relations



The continuing security and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region is largely contingent on enhanced cooperation among the region's three dominant powers: China, Japan, and the United States.

Yet the confluence of the end of the Cold War, perceptions of increased US unilateralism, the rise of China, and a “normalizing” Japan has upended what had traditionally been a reasonably stable regional system—and left in its stead a situation that remains highly fluid, unstable, and vulnerable to pressure for confrontation and possibly conflict.

Because of the institutional weakness of the region

combined with the close operating proximity of militaries in the region, numerous analysts have pointed to an urgent need for increased confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs) in the region.

To that end, the Stanley Foundation, in collaboration with the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, has launched a new project on “Trilateral Confidence- and Security- Building Measures.”

Other collaborators on the project include the Shanghai Institute for International Studies in cooperation with the Institute for Strategic Studies for China, the Okazaki Institute of Japan, and the National Institute for Defense Studies.

Following the planning meeting held in Honolulu earlier this month, the project will support the creation of three study groups—one in each the United States, Japan, and China—to meet on a regular basis over a 10-12 month period to develop a “menu” of CSBMs.

The project will seek to achieve four key objectives:

- To assess the current state of debate in the United States, Japan, and China about the role and utility of CSBMs, as well as regarding the particular application of specific CSBMs.
- To develop transparent dialogue between US, Japanese, and Chinese analysts and policymakers (both civilian and military) on the role and utility of (certain/specific) CSBMs and assess the implications of these possible alternate CSBMs on trilateral relationship.
- To develop concrete consensus recommendations for CSBMs that can be implemented bilaterally and trilaterally and serve as stabilizing factors in managing the trilateral relationship.
- Improve strategic communication and security cooperation between the United States, Japan, and China through a frank and open exchange of ideas that fosters receptivity and, critically, reciprocity.

*The Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies hosts numerous events each year both in Hawaii and out in the Region. Conferences address contemporary security concerns such as terrorism, biosecurity, strategic communications, transformation and many other issues relevant to the Asia-Pacific Region.*

*For the latest Conference/ Outreach information and to obtain registration details, please review the “Conference” section of our website at [www.apcss.org](http://www.apcss.org).*

# EXERCISE GLOBAL TEMPEST

The National Defense University's Strategic Policy Forum conducted its first state exercise at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies on Dec. 9, 2006. Senior State and Federal officials, including Governor Linda Lingle, members of the Hawaii state legislative and executive branches, and local planners participated in a pilot exercise for a new program that would bring the benefits of Congressional gaming outside Washington and to the states.

SPF's crisis simulation exercises are designed to provide senior government officials insights into the complexity of policymaking in the current global security environment. They seek to improve dialogue between the executive and legislative branches of the Federal government on critical national security issues. While many other simulation exercises rely on former decision-makers to fill seats, SPF exercises are distinctive in that participants are all current officials and incumbent Members of Congress. With the Hawaii iteration of Global Tempest, SPF hopes to launch a new program that would connect this successful Federal executive and legislative branch dialogue to their state-level counterparts on issues of pressing regional and local concern.

National Defense University

President Lt.Gen. Frances C. Wilson and APCSS Director Lt.Gen. (Ret.) Ed Smith welcomed participants to the exercise. The Honorable Ryan Henry, Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and Hawaii Governor, Linda Lingle, then opened Global Tempest, noting the importance of dialogue among Federal, state, and local officials in fostering an environment of cooperation in which to address the complex security threats confronting our nation.

Representatives from the Federal departments of Health and Human Services, Agriculture, State, and Homeland Security, including the U.S. Coast Guard, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the U.S. Pacific Command attended. The state and local perspective was provided by the governor of Hawaii, Honolulu Mayor Mufi Hanneman, Rep. Calvin Say, Speaker of the Hawaii House of Representatives and numerous Hawaii officials, including the Adjutant General, Major General Robert Lee.

Exercise Global Tempest provided a forum for information exchange and collaborative decision-making



Federal, State and Local officials attended Global Tempest including Governor Linda Lingle (top, in red); Honolulu Mayor Mufi Hanneman, (above); and Maj. Gen. Lee (left) with PACOM Reps.

between Federal and state and legislative and executive branch policy makers in the context of a notional major national public health crisis. The exercise examined responses to the emergence of a potential pandemic flu strain overseas, the presentation of the first cases in the United States and its eventual development into a full blown pandemic worldwide and within America. Discussion during the exercise considered issues such as national and Hawaii pandemic preparedness, communications,

surveillance, and detection activities, as well as its response and containment capabilities.

According to Maj. Gen. Lee, the exercise was a valuable experience. "For the first time we had a chance to synchronize at the national and local levels. It's important for the national level leaders to understand the concerns of the states. Every place is different. The people are different. This is

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