

Recent Faculty Publications

Japan Unlikely to Redirect Defense Policy

Dr. David Fouse recently published “Japan Unlikely to Redirect Defense Policy” in the PacNet newsletter produced by Pacific Forum CSIS.

Excerpt: “The tripartite earthquake, tsunami, nuclear disaster in Japan has security analysts scrambling to determine the repercussions of these tragic events for the region and world. Some have suggested that the disaster could cause Japan to redirect defense policy away from the priorities adopted in the 2010 National Defense Program Guidelines (NDPG), moving Japan further from the preferences of U.S. defense planners toward a more inward-looking focus on humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations. While recovery and reconstruction will preoccupy the Japanese government for the immediate future, it is unlikely that a major reversal in Japanese defense policy will result from these tragic events.”

You can read this newsletter online at: <http://csis.org/publication/pacnet-26-japan-unlikely-redirect-defense-policy>.

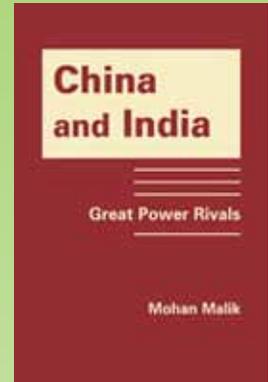
- Faculty Publications
- Executive Course: Advanced Security Cooperation
- Asia-Pacific Orientation Course
- Senior Executive Asia-Pacific Orientation Course
- Comprehensive Crisis Management
- Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism
- Senior Executive Course: Transnational Security Cooperation

China & India: Great Power Rivals

Dr. Mohan Malik has a new book out entitled “China and India: Great Power Rivals.”

According to the book description: “Despite burgeoning trade and cultural links, China and India remain fierce competitors in a world of global economic rebalancing, power shifts, resource scarcity, environmental degradation, and other transnational security threats. Mohan Malik explores this increasingly important and complex relationship, grounding his analysis in the history of the two countries.

“Malik describes a geopolitical rivalry underpinned by contrasting systems, values, and visions. His comparative analysis covers the broad spectrum of



challenges that China and India face. Drawing on his extensive research and on-the-ground experience, he concludes with a discussion of alternative strategic futures for Sino-Indian relations.”

His most recent books include *Religious Radicalism and Security in South Asia* and *Dragon on Terrorism: Assessing China’s Tactical Gains and Strategic Losses Post-September 11*.

Japan, the Crisis and its Impact on Engagement

How has the crisis in Japan affected Japan’s global engagement? That is the common theme of two articles recently published by Dr. Jeffrey Hornung.

“When Disaster isn’t a Zero-Sum Game” appears in The Diplomat online magazine.

Excerpt: “Since last month, Japan’s leadership has understandably been focusing on managing the aftermath

of the three-fold disaster that struck the north-east of the country. But as it grapples with the enormous projected cost of years of reconstruction efforts, one question has received much less attention: How will the crisis affect Japan’s global engagement? The answer is more encouraging than you might think.”

You can read the full article online at: <http://thediplomat.com/2011/04/29/when-disaster-isnt-a-zero-sum-game/>.

Amidst Cooperation, “Normalcy” Returns to Northeast Asia.”

Dr. Hornung was featured in the Pacific Forum CSIS’ PACNET newsletter with an article entitled “Amidst Cooperation, “Normalcy” Returns to Northeast Asia.”

Excerpt: “Prior to Japan’s March 11 earthquakes and tsunami, Northeast Asian relations were not altogether encouraging. Tokyo and Beijing staggered from an acrimonious dispute to increasingly tense relations in the East China Sea. Tokyo was also frustrated with Moscow’s strengthening of control over the contested Northern Territories (the South Kuril Islands to the Russians). Although Tokyo and Seoul were pursuing a more positive dialogue, territorial disputes remained unresolved. While assistance offered Japan by its neighbors following the March 11 disasters briefly subsumed the politics of history in Northeast Asia, the goodwill appears to be waning as territorial disputes reemerge amid the cooperation.”

You can read the article online at: <http://csis.org/files/publication/pac1125.pdf>.

Japanese Politics & Defense

Dr. Jeffrey Hornung recently published two articles related to Japan’s political parties.

“With a Left Like This, Who Needs the Right?” published by the CSIS’ Japan Chair, discusses Japan’s political structure and its impact on national defense. You can find the article online at: <http://csis.org/publication/japan-chair-platform-left-who-needs-right>.

“Glum & Glummer in Japan,” published in the Asia Pacific Bulletin, focuses on Japan’s political parties and what’s next for Japan.

The Asia Pacific Bulletin is published by the East West Center. PDF link: <http://www.eastwestcenter.org/fileadmin/stored/pdfs/apb094.pdf>.

‘Check-book diplomacy’ in the Pacific: A troubling return?

“Not long after the ‘truce’ between China and Taiwan,

suspending their competitive bidding for diplomatic recognition among Pacific island states, the game has seemingly returned. This time a different cast is at play, revolving around the little-known republic of Abkhazia and alleged Russian financial inducements to win recognition for Abkhazia’s secession from Georgia.”

This is an excerpt from a new article by Dr. Al Oehlers printed in a recent edition of the East Asia Forum. In the article, Oehlers discusses the impact of “check-book diplomacy” in the Pacific and asks questions of how going down this path could ultimately hurt these fragile nations.

You can read the full article online at: <http://www.easiaforum.org/2011/09/01/check-book-diplomacy-in-the-pacific-a-troubling-return/>.

Japan’s 2010 National Defense Program Guidelines: Coping with the ‘Grey Zones’

“Japan’s 2010 National Defense Program Guidelines: Coping with the “Grey Zones” is the latest paper written by Dr. David Fouse.

In this publication Dr. Fouse states that “Japan has placed new emphasis on developing its own capability to deter China in the ‘gray zones’ of disputed territories and waters near its southern island chain.”

“Consensus across the Japanese security community on this new strategic outlook has led to the abandonment of the Basic Defense Force concept and the adoption of a ‘Dynamic Defense Force’ concept as the underlying logic driving Japan’s defense policy.”

How they will implement this new concept and the ideological difference that continues to play out within the media are also discussed in this publication.

You can find “Japan’s 2010 National Defense Program Guidelines: Coping with the “Grey Zones” online at: <http://www.apcss.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/Fouse-Japan-Final.pdf>.

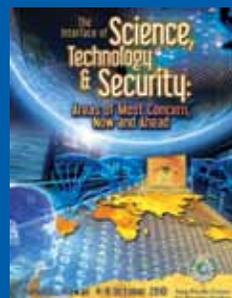
Science & Technology Workshop Proceedings

Dr. Virginia Watson is currently editing a new publication on the proceedings of *The Interface of Science, Technology and Security: Areas of Concern, Now and Ahead* workshop held in October 2010. (See story page 26)

The book will include papers by the various presenters 11 on topics such as global impacts of: en-

ergy security, climate change, cyber security, and bio-technology.

Available by the end of 2011, the publications will be posted online at www.apcss.org.



Advanced Security Cooperation

ASC10-2 & ASC11-1

In the last year, APCSS has hosted two classes of the “Executive Course: Advanced Security Cooperation” course.

The first class, ASC10-2, was held in fall 2010. Attending the course were 87 senior military and civilian government leaders from: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Micronesia, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, United States, and Vietnam.

Most recently, 81 senior military and civilian government leaders from 34 countries and territories completed the course in June. This class included representatives from: Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkey, United States, and Vietnam.



In fall 2010, 87 Fellows completed the Advanced Security Cooperation Course 10-2.



Eighty-one Fellows completed the Advanced Security Cooperation Course 11-1.

The six-week Executive Course focuses on building relationships among mid-career leaders and decision makers within the region. Its curriculum emphasizes the non-war fighting aspects of security and international

relations, and challenges Fellows to develop regional and transnational perspectives. Security is examined as a comprehensive mix of political, economic, social, military, diplomatic, information and ecological dimensions.

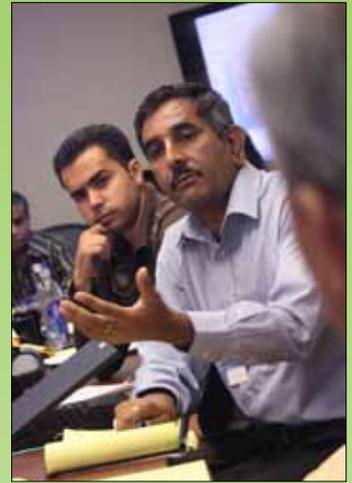
“The Fellows were committed, focused, and worked individually and together collectively at an unparalleled level in the recent history of the ASC course,” explained Dr. Justin Nankivell, ASC Course Coordinator. “The products produced, ranging



Aloha Oe! ASC11-1: Col Sehwawat (India), Ms. Eliza Wulandari (Indonesia), ret. Col. Alavaro Matallana (Columbia), Col. Mao Pov (Cambodia).



ASC11-1: Brig. Gen. Muhammad Zubair Khan (Pakistan).



ASC10-2: Col. Sushil Kumar Sharma (India).



ASC10-2: Prof. Li Wei (China), Ms. Jacinta Brocklebank (Australia), and Mr. Mustafa Didar (Afghanistan).



ASC11-1: Dr. Liu Jainqian (China) discusses a project with Col. Ramadhani Mlangila (Tanzania).

from group research delving into contemporary security challenges in the Asia-Pacific, individual Fellows projects targeting cooperative elements in their own organization, through a thorough enactment of country roles and national interests in the Six-Party Talks Capstone Exercise, were of extremely high quality.

“The advanced level of understanding and knowledge generated for the entire class was a result primarily of the Fellows’ commitment to success, and secondarily through the supporting fac-

ulty of the Asia-Pacific Center. When these two groups are synergetic, the results are not only sophisticated but underscore the need for security practitioners and security academics to interface and converse for the greater benefit of all.”

ASC at-a-glance
(Since 1999)

- 39 Classes
- 2,649 Fellows from 59 Countries /Territories



Members of ASC10-2 attending the Veteran's Day ceremony at Punchbowl.

Asia-Pacific Orientation Course

APOC10-3 & APOC11-1

During the past year, two of the largest APCSS courses were held in the form of the Asia-Pacific Orientation Course.

Fellows from Australia, Canada, Singapore, Taiwan and the United States made up the APCSS' largest class ever, APOC 11-1. The

113 Fellows, including 82 military members and 31 civilians, attended the Asia-Pacific Orientation Course which was held in January.

Prior to that in September 2010, APOC10-3 graduated with 105 Fellows. This course had a very international flavor with Fellows

from Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan and the U.S.

APOC provides an introduction to Asia-Pacific culture, politics, protocols and challenges, while addressing U.S. interests in the region. The curriculum examines:

Regional Perspectives, Treaty Alliance Partners & Security Challenges, Key Regional Players & Security Challenges, Regional Issues, and Transnational Challenges. Attention is given to both historical and emerging issues.



Dean Moriarty gets to know one of the APOC Fellows during lunch on the lanai.



A Fellow offers his opinion during a seminar discussion.

APOC at-a-glance

Since 2007

- 12 Classes
- 904 Fellows from 14 Countries/Territories



APOC11-1 was held in January 2011 and was the largest APCSS course to date with 113 Fellows.



Held in September 2010, APOC10-3 included 105 Fellows including 16 international Fellows.

Senior Executive Asia-Pacific Orientation Course

SEAPOC11-1



SEAPOC11-1 included Fellows from DoD, the Coast Guard, U.S. Customs, and other Federal organizations.

Sixteen Fellows graduated from the Senior Executive Asia-Pacific Orientation Course (SEAPOC) 11-1 at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies Jan. 14.

security environment for senior military officers. It is a highly-intensive course with a mix of electives that focuses on specific issues as needed by senior officers.

SEAPOC provides an overview of the Asia-Pacific region to senior military officers with respect for greater demands on their time and existing basis of knowledge. It also directly supports the U.S. Pacific Command by providing its staff and supporting components a compressed and comprehensive educational environment.

The Senior Executive Asia-Pacific Orientation Course (SEAPOC) builds upon existing Asia-Pacific experiences regarding trends and current issues shaping the Asia-Pacific



Mr. Walter Kaneakua and Col. Russell Smith, USMC.

SEAPOC at-a-glance

Since 2008

- 4 Classes
- 49 Fellows



APOC Fellows participate in seminar discussions to improve information sharing.



Cindy Glenister of the Asia-Pacific Defense Forum discusses an issue with AP11-1 Fellows.



APCSS Faculty: Dr. Jeffrey Hornung, Mr. Herman "Butch" Finley, Dr. Jim Campbell, Cmdr. Mario DeOliveira, and Dr. Scott Hauger.

Comprehensive Crisis Management

CCM11-1

Sixty senior military and civilian leaders from 25 countries are the latest graduates of the “Comprehensive Crisis Management Course” (CCM). The course began on July 7 and culminated August 5 at a commencement ceremony where Fellows were presented their graduation certificates by APCSS Acting Director Brig. Gen.(Ret.) James Hirai.

Fellows attending the course came from Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkey, United States and Vietnam.

The four-week CCM course takes a comprehensive approach to CCM operations and activities. Course content focuses on three broad topic areas: (1) crisis assessments and condition setting, (2) transitions across the prevent/prepare/respond cycle and (3) addressing



CCM11-1 graduated in August 2011. The course included 60 Fellows from around the world.

immediate and post-crisis reconstruction. In addition to this conceptual framework, the CCM course also addresses coalition building and operations, inter-agency coordination, stability trends analysis and preventive activities, as well as international interventions, post-emergency reconstruction, transition shaping and strategic communications. The course curriculum is generally divided into three major blocks: (1) framing the CCM problem, (2) elements of stability and (3) making collaborative CCM operations work.



Dr. Fan Jishe (China) & Mr. Tom Peterman.



Col. Sugiharto Sanisandi (Indonesia) with Mr. Johari Besar (Malaysia).



Members of Seminar 5 work on their presentation during a class exercise.

CCM at-a-glance

(Since 2006)

- 9 Classes
- Fellows from 57 Countries/1 Int'l Organization

Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism

CSRT11-1

Eighty-six Fellows graduated March 24 from the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism (CSRT) Course. The military and civilian participants who attended the four-week course came from 46 locations, primarily throughout the Asia-Pacific region, as well as other far reaches of the globe.

Participating in the CSRT course were representatives from Afghanistan, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Colombia, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand. They also came from Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Tuvalu, United States and Vietnam.

The Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism Course provides key states in the Asia-Pacific region and other designated countries, the operational and strategic-level skills necessary to enhance their ability to combat terrorism while cooperating with other regional nations. It is also de-



CSRT11-1 included 86 Fellows from around the world.

signed to build relationships between the United States, current and future counterterrorism practitioners of participating countries, while developing the trust and confidence necessary for increased information sharing. CSRT also identifies ways to reduce obstacles to cooperation in the international struggle against those who use terror to promote their goals.

Course manager Dr. William Wieninger and course coordinator Lt. Col. Michael Mollohan were impressed with the efforts of both Fellows and faculty. Noting the course's enlarged global representation, Dr. Wieninger remarked that "the international flavor beyond the Asia-Pacific was much stronger this time," while also praising "an outstand-

ing team of seminar leaders." Mollohan spotlighted the first-time use of an on-line portal, the All Partners Access Network, to administer the entire course, resulting in not only a paperless instruction model, but in also helping to foster and facilitate one of the Center's primary goals, namely

the continued connecting and bonding among our alumni.

CSRT at-a-glance Since 2004

- 14 Classes
- 812 Fellows from 77 Countries / Territories



Fellows use technology to enhance seminar discussion and research during exercises.

Transnational Security Cooperation

TSC10-2 & TSC11-1

Two classes of the Transnational Security Cooperation Course graduated since our last edition of Currents Magazine. The course is an intensive program for current and future senior regional influencers/leaders; military officers at the one- to four-star level, as well as their civilian equivalents from the Asia-Pacific Region.

Twenty-six senior Fellows graduated from TSC10-2 in September 2010. They represented places including: Afghanistan, Australia, Cambodia, Canada, China, Fiji, France, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Thailand, Timor-Leste, United States, Uruguay, and Vietnam.

Twenty-five Fellows from 22 countries in the Asia-Pacific region completed

TSC11-1 in February 2011. They included military and civilian leaders from Afghanistan, ASEAN, Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Canada, China, France, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russia, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Ukraine, the United States, and Vietnam.

Curriculum emphasizes the impact of current and future change in the region, as impacted by regional and global security threats. The course includes guest speakers, interactive seminar workshop scenarios addressing complicated transnational threats, and discussions with Senior U.S. Pacific Command officials, all intended to share perspectives and further identify cooperative approaches to transnational security issues of common concern.



Held in September 2010, TSC10-2 included 26 senior Fellows.



TSC11-1 included 25 Fellows from 22 countries.

TSC at-a-glance (Since 1999)

- 25 Classes
- 518 Fellows from 40 Countries/Territories and 3 International Organizations



Maj. Gen. Koji Yamazaki (Japan)



Mr. Noorullah Jan Ahmadzi (Afghanistan), Mr. Keo Chhea (ASEAN) discuss solutions with fellow team members.

Building Communities of Interest

APCSS Communities of Interest can be found at www.apcsslink.org

- Climate Change & Security
- Counterterrorism
- Crisis Management
- Exercise of Information Power
- Health Security
- Maritime Security
- Media, Conflict & Terrorism
- Organizational Development & Innovation
- Public Affairs/Social Media
- Regional Security Cooperation Mechanisms
- Science & Technology
- Weapons of Mass Destruction & Nuclear Power

Integral to the APCSS mission is the building of Communities of Interest (COIs) to advance security cooperation. By educating, connecting and empowering our Fellows, we create opportunities and an environment for these communities, both actual and virtual, to flourish. There are various types of COIs, including but not limited to the popular alumni associations which are comprised of groups of alumni linked together by country or location; there are COIs founded by function which tie groups of

alumni together based on similar functions or careers such as police, lawyers, doctors, public affairs specialists, etc.; and COIs are also categorized by security issue.

APCSS Fellows and alumni often seek to enrich their knowledge of and capacities for certain security-related issues. Similarly, many participants discover aspirations for engaging brand-new security issues. Whether enhancing one's established forte or venturing into fresh areas of concern, APCSS COIs are designed

to stimulate discussion and collaboration that satisfy both objectives. Participation in these communities is not limited to actual, person-to-person contact; virtual communities thrive online, in secure portals like APCSSLink. To clarify understanding of security-issue-related communities, we offer a closer look at the following COIs currently supported by APCSS faculty and staff and encourage your participation in areas that match your interests or goals.

Counterterrorism

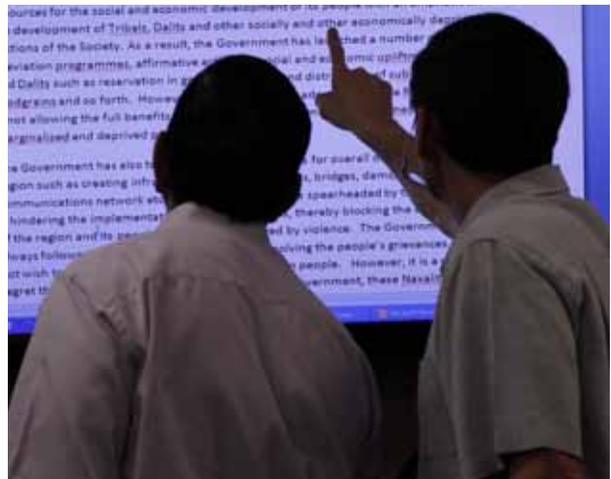
Moderator: Lt.Col. Michael Mollohan, Sr., USMC

The study of violent politically, ideologically or religiously motivated extremism or simply terrorism is not a new phenomenon in our society. However, the adaptive nature of terrorism today and broader socio-economic and political impacts on our globalized society have brought to the forefront a necessity to address this old tactic in sometimes new, innovative and more comprehensive and collective approaches. Therefore, the counterterrorism community of interest is intended

to be a forum that reflects the diverse landscape of security practitioners to include military, police, civilian government, civil society, non-governmental and academics and will allow for a candid and respectful place to exchange ideas,

information, opinions and debates.

“I think what we've learned is that the terrorist threat is serious, but it shifts. You cannot make a single person the sole focus of your counterterrorism.” (Paul Bremer)



Building Communities of Interest

Climate Change & Security

Moderator: Dr. Scott Hauger

The Climate Change COI provides a forum for the development and exchange of knowledge related to climate change and security among faculty and alumni of the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies. The COI operates as a virtual “knowledge community,” whose members participate primarily through web-based interaction, but also face-to-face during special events and individual or small group meetings as arranged by COI members. Web-based interactions include sharing of policy documents and studies related to climate change and security, a question board, and posting of announcements regarding meetings, conferences and events related to climate change and security. Members are encouraged to collaborate on research and writing initiatives drawing on the resources of the community. The goal of the COI is to serve as a vehicle for continuing education and collaboration for the APCSS community.

Health Security

Moderator: Dr. Jim Campbell

Public Health refers to policies and programs within the field of medicine that deal with the health of communities and populations. Public Health focuses on acute and chronic diseases, as well as injuries, nutrition, and the psychological aspects of health. Health security refers to public health challenges that can impact national or even global security. A pandemic is an example of a global health security challenge. The Health Security Community of Interest offers participants the opportunity to discuss issues, share experiences and consider best practices in such areas as infectious diseases; pandemics; health care delivery (costs, access); government health care policies and priorities; potential crises arising from health challenges; veterinary health - the “One Health” paradigm; food availability; food safety; water and sanitation.



Photos from the Maritime Security Workshop held in Vladivostok, Russia.

Maritime Security Community of Interest

Moderator: Ms. Kerry Nankivell

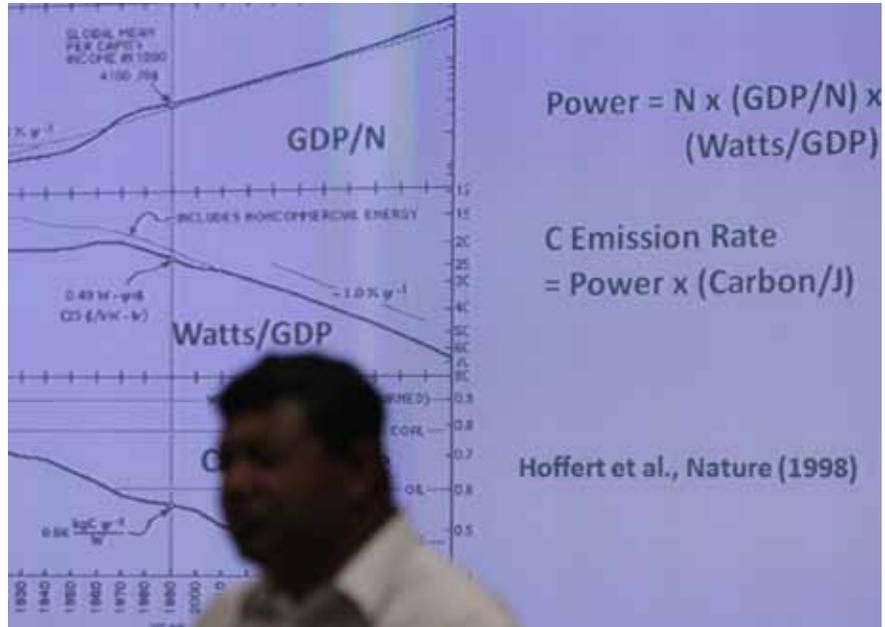
The oceans connect us. But so does the internet.

The Maritime Security Community of Interest aims to bring together maritime professionals from around the world in a password-protected space to consider issues, problems, challenges, current events, best practices & opportunities in real time. Today, as in times past, a safe and stable maritime domain is essential to global peace and prosperity. Understanding the full diversity of national and agency perspectives about, aspirations for, and imperatives related to the world’s oceans, as expressed by security practitioners throughout the region, is a pre-requisite for understanding global security. The Maritime Security Community of Interest is a vehicle by which APCSS Alumni can leverage their network to understand this domain as it evolves, and thereby improve their ability to further regional appreciation and cooperation.

Science & Technology

Moderator: Dr. Virginia Watson

True to the spirit of APCSS' mission statement, the purpose of this COI is three-pronged: to educate, empower and connect its community members towards a better understanding of the role of S&T in the security arena. The site aims to be a source of information and knowledge on current S&T phenomena and their interface with security, with a particular focus on the Asia-Pacific region. At the same time, through the process of discussion, information-sharing and exchange, this COI intends to be a venue for ideas and insights that further develop the linkages between S&T developments and security. And finally, it intends to act as a conduit to connect its members, providing virtual opportunities to enhance and/or continue engagement and expand the S&T network across the region.



How Science and Technology interfaces with security and impacts current and future challenges and opportunities.

Weapons of Mass Destruction & Nuclear Power

Moderator: Dr. Bill Wieninger

Since the 1940s humanity has struggled to navigate the new world created when science ushered us into a world where it was possible to split the atom. Doing so is technically difficult, but having broken through the threshold the theoretical knowledge is easy to understand and is now widely known. This has produced a conundrum as security practitioners and others around the world have struggled to maximize the positive uses of this knowledge and minimize the potential negative outcomes. This COI is designed to enhance security practitioners' knowledge of this and connectivity to others who work the issue.

Media, Conflict & Terrorism

Moderator – Mr. Shyam Tekwani

Media is an integral part of the political architecture of conflict. And the first casualty in war, it is said, is truth. Publicity, said Margaret Thatcher, is the oxygen of terrorism. Terrorism, like propaganda, is a form of persuasive communication. Referred to as propaganda of the deed, it is also why the media is a critical part of terrorist strategy. As a result, for governments the media can be – and usually is – a source for concern; because the media is adept at creating political environments that can sway public opinion. Policymakers are therefore challenged to develop coherent & consistent policies to respond to acts of terrorism and war and to make these policies acceptable to the public. For the media there exists, therefore, a tension between the necessity to keep the public informed & deliberate attempts by warring parties to manipulate it to disseminate propaganda; resulting in some level of contention or animosity in its relationship with the government whenever terrorism or war moves to the forefront of public discourse. This COI will discuss, debate, exchange perspectives, worst and best practices and collaboratively attempt to answer the big question: How does a democracy resolve the clash of responsibilities that arises in waging war and reporting terrorism?

Regional Security Cooperation Mechanisms

Moderator: Dr. Rouben Azizian

Whether Asia-Pacific's future is characterized by cooperation or confrontation will be determined in large part by the region's ability to construct effective multilateral institutions for integration, collaboration, and cooperative problem solving--what is now being called the new Asian institutional "architecture." The strengths of multilateral institutions in the Asia-Pacific include opportunities for regular summitry and dialog, mobilization of resources against transnational threats, development of regional norms of responsible conduct, constructive engagement of major powers, and formation of regional security community. The objective of this COI is to exchange views, perspectives and best practices on key trends and opportunities in multilateral regional cooperation.



Dr. Rouben Azizian visiting ASEAN secretariat with Ms. Fithya Findie, Political and Economic Assistant, United States Mission to ASEAN.

Organizational Development

Moderator: Ms. Miemie Byrd

Organizational Development and Innovation COI is about sharing best practices and research. Today's public sector organizations must be innovative to function effectively and efficiently in an increasingly complex global environment. We draw on experiences of security practitioners and research-backed practices to inform leaders (both military and civilian) on how to build innovative organizations to increase the flexibility, responsiveness, and performance.



Public Affairs/Social Networks

Moderator: Ms. Mary Markovinovic

The Public Affairs/Social Networks COI is about sharing best practices for government spokespersons and public affairs practitioners. Practical guides for using various communications tools are shared here along with presentations files.

Exercise of Information Power

Moderator: Mr. Herman Finley

We've all heard the expression "Information is Power." Even if information IS power...So What? The big question is how to operationalize that idea. This community of interest aims to collaboratively explore what information power means, practically, in international relations. The community will look at how information power compares to other forms of power (military, economic, social...) and how information power can be constructed and employed. What are examples of best practices in the real world? How does information power change if we talk about groups of nations? This community is not primarily about Information War or Cyberwar, although both involve information power. It is about a holistic view of what information power means.