

FACULTY PUBLICATIONS AND NEWS

DKI APCSS faculty members wrote the following articles and papers in their capacity as subject matter experts. The views expressed in these articles are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of the Department of Defense or the U.S. Government. All listed writings are available online.



China and India: The Roots of Hostility

Dr. Mohan Malik has a new opinion piece entitled “China and India: The Roots of Hos-

tility” by *The Diplomat*.

His article looks at roots of conflict between China and India, which, he states, pre-dates Beijing’s recent acquisition of economic and military power and have deepened in recent years.

Malik states: “An understanding of Chinese perceptions of India insofar as they influence policy is important because the present tensions may or may not erupt in a hot war, but will surely make their cold war colder.”

Read the full OpEd online at: <https://thediplomat.com/2017/09/china-and-india-the-roots-of-hostility/>

Force Buildup in the South China Sea: The Myth of an Arms Race

Dr. Alex Vuving has a new opinion piece entitled “Force Buildup in the South China



Sea: The Myth of an Arms Race” on cogitASIA, a blog of the CSIS Asia Program.

Here’s an excerpt from the article:

“If an arms race is an attempt to equal or surpass one’s competitor, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Vietnam are not playing catch-up with China, nor with one another. These three major Southeast Asian claimants in the South China Sea have little intention

of achieving military parity or superiority. Instead, their long-term ambition is what can be called “minimal deterrence.” They want to build just enough capability to make potential aggressors think twice before attacking them.

And this goal of minimal deterrence is clearly a long-term objective, as all three countries have a long way to go before they achieve it.”

Dr. Vuving also wrote two other OpEds entitled “Tracking Malaysia’s Force Build-up in the South China Sea” and “Tracking the Philippines’ Force Build-up in the South China Sea.”



Reducing mortality from non-communicable diseases post disaster

DKI APCSS associate professor

Benjamin J. Ryan co-authored a new paper entitled: “Ranking and prioritizing strategies for reducing mortality and morbidity from noncommunicable diseases post disaster: An Australian perspective.” The paper appears in the latest *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*. Other authors are Richard C. Franklin, Frederick M. Burkle, Erin C. Smith, Peter Aitken, Kerrienne Watt, and Peter A. Leggat.

According to the abstract:

“The increasing noncommunicable disease burden and frequency of natural disasters across the world has created an immediate need to implement strategies for reducing the risk of indirect mortality and morbidity post disaster. People at greatest risk of their condition worsening or even death post disaster are those with cancer, cardiovascular conditions, diabetes,

renal diseases and respiratory diseases. To help reduce this risk, this study ranked and prioritized mitigation strategies based on the perspectives of people with noncommunicable diseases and disaster responders, coordinators and government officials.

External Publications

“U.S. Navy Collisions: What’s Next?”

is an article that was published in *The Straits Times* (Singapore) by Navy Capt. Jonathan Odom following the series of ship incidents in recent



months. Additionally, he presented “A Rules-Based Approach to the South China Sea Situation” at the Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force’s Command & Staff College in Tokyo.

Dr. Reeves contributes a chapter in Northeast Asia publication.



Dr. Jeffrey Reeves recently contributed a chapter on Northeast Asia to *The Routledge Handbook of Asian Security Studies* entitled “Origins, Intentions, and Security

Implications of Xi Jinping’s Belt and Road Initiative.”

Faculty News

Dr. Miemie Winn Byrd lectured at Myanmar Command and General Staff College (CGSC) in Kalaw in July 2017

Her lecture on “Collaborative governance and leadership” was a first as no foreign experts or speakers have



been allowed to speak directly to the students at the Myanmar CGSC. This event signifies the continuing transformation of the Myanmar Armed Forces and its desire to increase its contribution towards international and regional security. The CGSC Commandant, Maj Gen Aung Thu, is a TSC 15-2 Alumnus. Dr. Byrd also provided a seminar on this same topic to 22 members of parliament.

Dr. Jim Campbell participated in a Pacific Area Special Operations (PASOC) conference where

he moderated a panel discussion on “Lessons Learned on Insurgency through the Lens of Malaysia, Colombia and the Philippines.”



Dr. Saira Yamin was recently selected to be a Senior Fellow at the Center for Global Policy.



CGP is a U.S.-based think tank working on policy issues pertaining to Political Islam, violent extremism and American Muslims.

Dr. Yamin also recently participated in a podcast with CGP’s Kamran Bokhari discussing “civil-military dynamics in emerging democracies and autocracies, especially those of Pakistan, Egypt and Turkey, Myanmar.” Listen to this podcast online at: <https://www.cgpolicy.org/multimedia/civil-military-relations-in-south-asia/>

In August, Dr. Saira Yamin and Lt. Col Danny Makalena helped conduct a conference jointly organized by Japan Joint Staff and U.S. Special Operations Command Pacific. The confer-

Assoc. Professor Canyon Co-Authors New Paper

Associate Professor Deon Canyon recently co-authored a research paper entitled “Identification and control of an isolated, but intense focus of lymphatic filariasis on Satawal Island, Federated States of Micronesia, in 2003.” Below is the abstract of the paper:



Background: There is very limited data available on the prevalence of Bancroftian filariasis in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). Considerable attempts to eliminate the disease had occurred in the Pacific region by the year 2003, and the prevalence in FSM was thought to be sufficiently low that the region was considered non-endemic. However, a survey conducted in 2003 on an isolated atoll of FSM, Satawal Island, challenged that assumption.

Methods: Participants on Satawal Island were recruited and their blood tested for *Wuchereria bancrofti* antigen by the filariasis immunochromatographic test (ICT) card and circulating microfilaria by

Knott’s concentration technique. A survey for active cases of lymphoedema, elephantiasis and hydrocoele was performed and mosquitoes were trapped and dissected to detect larvae of *W. bancrofti*.

Results: A total of 104 males and 149 females from early teens to mid-80s were tested. Men had a significantly higher prevalence of infection than women in both the ICT test (53 vs 28%; $p < 0.001$) and by Knott’s concentration results (37 vs 11%; $p < 0.001$). Microfilaria prevalence was higher in subjects ≤ 25 than in those > 25 years of age. All persons sampled were treated for LF. No cases of elephantiasis or hydrocoele were detected. No *Aedes* dissected were positive but three of nine culicine mosquitoes were positive for L1–3 larval stages of *W. bancrofti* by microscopy. In depth interviews were conducted with residents and chiefs.

Conclusions: This survey showed that even in regions thought to be close to elimination, isolated high intensity foci of lymphatic filariasis may occur. These need to be recognized and control measures instituted such as local MDA as in the current study.

ence addressed a range of themes including counter-terrorism, transnational threats, and crisis response to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive threats. During the program, DKI APCSS faculty facilitated critical thinking exercises and

delivered presentations on interagency cooperation encompassing whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches; and humanitarian assistance and disaster response.

Assoc. Dean writes analysis of S. China Sea

“The Role of History and Law in the South China Sea and Arctic Ocean” is a new analysis written by Dr. Justin Nankivell, Associate Dean of Academics at the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies for the Maritime Awareness Project.

According to a release by the National Bureau of Asian Research:

“The law of the sea regime is in the early phases of a significant shift and subject to increased tension in its central normative structure. This has been the case many times historically, with each phase of the law moving in a path-dependent fashion through different international political environments. Though the law of the sea today has greater impact and causal effect on strategically driven state conduct than at any other point in history, evidence for this emerging change in the maritime legal regime is materializing in several key domains. Major states are now grappling with how to reason with, apply, and ultimately enforce the law of the sea as the great wheel of power winds forward in the Asia-Pacific. Concurrently, many states



Dr. Justin Nankivell

have different interpretive understandings of the authority of the law of the sea, which invariably lead to different strategic outcomes in foreign policy decision-making and maritime practice. For example, by virtue of different strategic cultures, U.S. foreign policy remains firmly grounded, guided, and even highly determined by the central principles of the law of the sea, while Chinese noncompliance with international law in the South China Sea is trending negatively and is indeterminate in key areas where China bears international legal obligations.

“Against this backdrop lie numerous states’ particular “ideas of history”: domestic narratives that continue to reconstitute the relationship of law and territorial entitlement to maritime domains. Nowhere are these narratives more deeply entrenched than in the Arctic Ocean, where both Canada and Russia believe that they “own” their Arctic waters in much the same way that China understands its “ownership” of the South China Sea....

Alumni Engagement

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honor those most deserving with recognition and alumni achievement awards. Finally, we virtually engage our alumni through a system of portals, both public and private. APCSSLink provides a secure network for engaging other alumni or subject matter experts on relevant security issues. Our presence on various social networks provides a less formal outlet for remaining connected with our ohana; and our library offers a consortium of advanced search engines, research databases and scholarly publications to advance security-related knowledge and skills.

These physical and virtual methods of engagement provide a comprehensive and integrated approach to sustaining and leveraging alumni connections that promote good governance and advance peace and security.



DKI APCSS Development Advisor and Professor Dr. Lori Forman meeting and mentoring some of our Vietnamese alumni. Dr. Forman has extensive field experience in sustainable development, labor mobility, civil society and public-private partnerships and is instrumental in maintaining Alumni Engagement in the region.

Health Security in Hawaii by 2050:

The Physical Effects of Climate Change

“Health Security in Hawaii by 2050: The Physical Effects of Climate Change” is the latest external publication by Dr. Deon V. Canyon.

The World Health Organization defined climate change as the most important issue for the 21st century. In 2014, the State of Hawaii called climate change “a matter of security” that directly threatens “economic systems – food, water, energy, biodiversity and health” and has called for “actionable information for local decision making.” According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the burden of human morbidity attributable to climate change is relatively small although not well quantified.

Nevertheless, generic climate change impacts are often used to justify actions without adequate supporting local evidence. This paper analyzes Hawaii’s health risks in relation to air pollution, heat extremes, ultraviolet radiation, and weather extremes and finds that Hawaii’s natural geography, robust water, and sanitation infrastructure render the islands less vulnerable to many of the often-mentioned climate change threats. It concludes that the health security threat posed by climate change effects on Hawaii’s physical environment over the next 35 years is slight in most areas and moderate with regard to ecosystem health. Because all global communities tend to be both discrete and unique in their vulnerability, it recommends the collection of grassroots, community-based resilience data to reveal local vulnerabilities that can inform strategic statewide planning.

DKI APCSS & RSIS joint publication on Disaster Response

“Disaster Response Regional Architectures: Assessing Future Possibilities” is a new joint publication by the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies and the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies.

The concept for the book, edited by Jessica Ear, Alistair D.B. Cook, and Deon V. Canyon, originated at a three-day humanitarian assistance and disaster relief workshop, held in Bangkok, Thailand, July 2017.

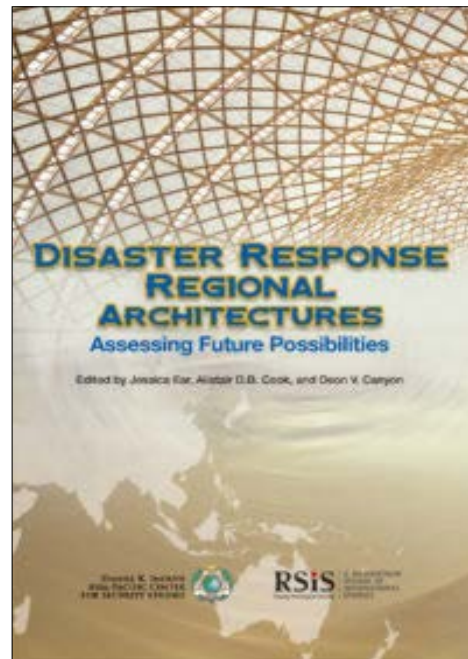
According to Ear, the HADR cooperation landscape in the Indo-Asia-Pacific is becoming more complex as the growth of frameworks and mechanisms are often developed in isolation from other existing coordination efforts. These areas of potential duplication can hamper efficient and effective live-saving assistance. Recognizing these challenges, the Daniel K. Inouye Indo-Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (DKI APCSS) and the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS) at Nanyang Technological University, Singapore organized a blended practitioner and academic workshop focused on the future development of disaster response regional architectures.

This report provides guidance and fosters ongoing regional dialogue to inform and assist leaders to achieve greater disaster response collaboration through improved regional architectures and cooperation. The book is broken into three sections: 1) Sub-Regional Response Issues, Challenges, and Cooperation Developments; 2) Case Studies of Coordination and Cooperation; and, 3) Towards a More Collaborative Future: Optimizing Regional Responses and Cooperation.

Case studies include Philippines Typhoons Haiyan and Hagupit, Nepal Gorkha Earthquake, Fiji’s Cyclone Winston, and Japan’s Disasters.

Dr. Miemie Winn Byrd, Dr. Deon V. Canyon, Dr. Alistair D.B. Cook, Jessica Ear, Dr. Lina Gong, Seongwon Han, Oiroa Kaihau, Lloyd Puckett, Vishalini Suresh, David Shanahan and Nozomu Yoshitomi all contributed to this book.

For the full publication, go to <http://apcss.org>.



Deon Canyon



Jessica Ear

DKI APCSS' Dean Cramer attends ASEAN Forum



Dean Carleton Cramer meets with DKI APCSS alumni at the 21st ASEAN Regional Forum, Heads of Defence Universities, Colleges and Institutions Meeting held in Manila, Philippines Sept. 17 -21.

DKI APCSS' Dean Carleton Cramer attended the 21st ASEAN Regional Forum, Heads of Defence Universities, Colleges and Institutions Meeting conducted during Sept. 17 -21 in Manila, Philippines. The ARF HDUCIM, inaugurated in 1997, is a platform for dialogue whose recommendations are addressed to the ASEAN Regional Forum Inter-Sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy. Dean Cramer joined Rear Adm. Jeffrey Ruth, Commandant, Joint Forces Staff College and Dr. Cynthia Watson, professor, National Defense University, as part of the official United States government delegation.

The Philippines served as the Chair, and Japan served as Co-Chair for the 21st ARF HDUCIM. The thematic focus was "Defense Diplomacy through Education and Research: Building Confidence, Enhancing Engagement." The two day meeting event included three sessions with specific supporting topics.

Session one addressed the "evolving regional security landscape of the Asia Pacific." Participants surveyed the Asia-Pacific security landscape by identifying the major traditional and non-traditional challenges in the region.

Some of the challenges identified included: (1) the Rohingya refugee crisis involving Myanmar and Bangladesh; (2) DPRK (North Korea) missile and nuclear weapon threats; (3) maritime border disputes; and (4) violent extremism.

Session two looked at "education and research as components of defense diplomacy." This session examined how education and research figure as components of defense diplomacy. One delegation provided a definitional approach to the terms "research" and "education." Another delegation discussed the idea of "experiential learning" which involves in-region immersion of defense college students. Another regional delegation discussed the long term and productive relationship between their national defense university and the United States National Defense University.

Session three focused on "building confidence and enhancing engagement among defense universities, colleges and institutions. In this session, participants exchanged views on possible areas of cooperation, both bilateral and multilateral. Some of these ideas included: education and training exchanges, military visits, leveraging the influence of alumni, exchange of curricula, academic memorandums of agreement and establishing centers of excellence.

Military Professor recommends how to discuss maritime freedom effectively

In contemporary international discourse about maritime freedom (e.g., “freedom of navigation”), representatives of nations often speak in generalities, but rarely clarify what they mean. The result is a risk of maritime freedom becoming a relatively meaningless concept and nations misunderstanding one another when discussing this concept in international relations. What can be done to reduce this risk?

Professor Jonathan G. Odom, a military professor at the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, has published a new article in the *Ocean Development and International Law Journal*, entitled “Navigating Between Treaties and Tweets: How to Ensure Discourse about Maritime Freedom Is Meaningful.” In this article, Odom explores this communicative challenge about maritime freedom and recommends a practical solution for how nations can overcome it.

First, Odom discusses that international speakers, including government officials and academic scholars alike, should navigate their use of language about maritime freedom between two purposes simultaneously. On the one hand, the clarified concept of maritime freedom should be concise, communicable and comprehensible for political leaders, diplomats, security practitioners, legal advisors, spokespersons, commentators, and scholars alike. Odom describes this as the “Twitter test.” Yet, at the same time, any discussion about the concept of maritime freedom should also be faithful to the applicable international law that binds nations. When necessary, speakers should be prepared to dialogue on these matters in greater depth and detail. Odom describes this as the “Treaty test.” Given the fundamental role of law in the discussions of any type of freedom, one of the critical functions of international law in international relations can be to mitigate or reduce such rhetorical risk of misunderstanding. In short, nations and the officials who represent those nations should find an optimum balance for discussing the concept of maritime freedom—understanding that the meaning of the concept lies somewhere between treaties and tweets.

Next, Odom recommends that nations follow a three-step process for international discourse about maritime freedom in order to achieve both the “Twitter test” and the “Treaty test.” These steps include: (1) selecting a label for the concept of maritime freedom; (2) framing that label with amplifying language; and (3) applying the established



Military Professor Cmdr. Jonathan Odom conducts a presentation on maritime security for senior executives during the Transnational Security Cooperation Course 17-2 Nov. 14.

parameters reflected in international law. In exploring the selection of the optimum label and the amplifying language to frame that label, Odom draws upon the historical and contemporary practices of nations, primarily from the actual words and phrases used by nations and the senior officials who represent them. He also evaluates why some labels and language about maritime freedom are better than others.

Then, Odom offers that the optimum label for capturing the concept of maritime freedom is “freedom of the seas,” and the optimum framing language for amplifying that label is one that includes all of the rights, freedoms, and uses of the sea and airspace under international law, as reflected in the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Odom argues that this approach is as concise as possible (meeting the “Twitter Test”), but it is also legally accurate and provides clarity on what the concept of maritime freedom encompasses (meeting the “Treaty Test”). Following this approach would help to ensure that the senior officials of nations have a common understanding of what is discussed about matters involving maritime freedom and it would allow for the legal representatives of those same nations to identify areas of convergence and divergence on the details of international law applicable to maritime freedom. Together, this dual-pronged approach to using language would help to ensure that international discourse about maritime freedom is actually meaningful.

Center supports UN workshop on DRR in India



Photo courtesy of the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) – Government of India

In December 2017, the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (DKI APCSS) supported the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) workshop in New Delhi, India. The workshop was opened by Shri Kiren Rijju, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs, Government of India, and hosted by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

The three-day event focused on the training of trainers to utilize the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework) monitoring tools to develop and integrate national action plans. The workshop sensitized ministries and departments on this issue to create a mutual understanding of current challenges, gaps and opportunities to bring about more effective disaster risk reduction in India.

Participants included 39 mid to senior level government officials from over 20 different ministries and departments from the Government of India. This included the Ministries of Earth Sciences, Development, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Health, Mines, Power, Roads Transport and Highways. Other agencies represented were the Indian Air Force and Navy, National Institute of Disaster Manage-

ment, Department of Space, Department of Telecommunications and the National Water Academy.

The workshop was led by Mr. Sanjaya Bhatia, Head of UNISDR Office for North East Asia and Global Education and Training Institute (UNISDR ONEA-GETI) and Ms. Mutarika Pruksapong, Programme Officer UNISDR ONEA-GETI. Associate Professor Benjamin Ryan from DKI APCSS assisted Mr. Bhatia and Ms. Pruksapong in delivering the workshop.

Topics included the concept of disaster risk reduction, Sendai Framework implementation, application of assessment and diagnosis tools, development of national action plans, and monitoring and evaluation techniques. Participants exchanged in-depth experiences and research cases to help the integration of disaster risk reduction into development policy and investment. This was complemented by discussions about in-country challenges and opportunities for building disaster resilience.

The cadre of trainees produced from the workshop will be able to use the modules and tools presented to replicate further trainings and mainstream disaster risk reduction into their sectoral development plans.

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Odom, “one of the true benefits of the course is the facilitated opportunity for the participants to teach one another through large and small group discussions.” Of course, this sharing does not end at TSC graduation, but can continue indefinitely as the Senior Fellows return to their nations and network with one another from around the region and world.

TSC is one of five formal courses at DKI APCSS.

Tekwani participates in Marshall Center counter-terrorism course



Prof. Shyam Tekwani

Professor Shyam Tekwani, former course director of the DKI APCSS Comprehensive Security Response to Terrorism, was a seminar lead and gave two lectures at this Program on Terrorism and Security Studies course.

“This is a defining moment for a more effective partnership between the two (GCMC and APCSS), Tekwani said. “I’m going back with my experiences in this course curriculum, exchange of ideas and networking opportunities to strongly voice in favor of continuing this new course in our partnership with the Marshall Center.”

The 64 graduates from 45 countries who graduated from the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies’ premier counterterrorism course July 25 were the first class to benefit from a joint-teaching venture with the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies. The graduates hailed from Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Guyana, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Palestinian Authority, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Gambia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda and the United States.

The mission of the George C. Marshall Center is to create a more stable security environment by advancing democratic institutions and relationships, especially in the field of defense; promoting active, peaceful security cooperation; and enhancing enduring partnerships among the nations of North America, Europe and Eurasia.

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APCSS Course Calendar

* Note: Dates are subject to change. Please visit our website for the most current information.

Course #	Start Date	End Date
Advanced Security Cooperation (ASC)		
18-1	29-Mar-18	02-May-18
18-2	20-Sep-18	24-Oct-18
Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism (CSRT)		
18-1	12-Jul-18	08-Aug-18
Comprehensive Crisis Management (CCM)		
18-1	15-Feb-18	14-Mar-18
Transnational Security Cooperation (TSC)		
18-1	20-May-18	25-May-18
Asia-Pacific Orientation Course (APOC)		
18-1	22-Jan-18	26-Jan-18
18-2	18-Jun-18	22-Jun-18

FY18 Course Managers



Dr. Alex Vuving
Advanced Security Cooperation



Dr. Scott Hauger
Comprehensive Crisis Management



Dr. Christopher Harmon
Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism



Lt. Col. Michael Burgoyne
Asia-Pacific Orientation Course



Cmdr. Jonathan Odom
Transnational Security Cooperation Course