

Faculty Outreach

Dr. Ehsan Ahra-ri visited Indonesia to meet with academicians, community leaders, religious leaders, local and national government officials, including retired flag officers, and police officials to acquire a broad understanding of the political dynamics of Indonesia. He also gave several lectures, and held three seminars on various issues of international security. His initial report entitled "Au Revoir, Indonesia" is available on [APCSSLink](#).

Dr. Rouben Azizian participated in a panel discussion on the Georgia-Russia war, co-sponsored by Hawai'i Pacific University and the United States and Caucasus Association for Democracy and Peace. It was the first of its kind and a part of many conferences that took place across the United States during the month of October on similar issues to encourage civic participation and to bring



Dr. Ahra-ri visited Connie Bakrie (ASC08-2) while in Indonesia.

awareness of the Caucasus region.

Dr. Taj Hashmi visited the National Defence College of Bangladesh. He was invited to lecture at an ongoing senior executive course (meant for one and two star officers and their

civilian equivalents from 12 countries including Bangladesh) on "Islam, Jihad and Terrorism." The lecture provided a broader understanding of the concepts of jihad and Islamist terrorism in the Muslim world in counter-terrorism perspective.

Navy Capt. Brad Smith participated in two outreach events in October. First, the "Securing our Homelands Through International Collaboration" symposium: he attended presentations and participated in discussions with key senior leaders and experts in the fields of infrastructure protection, disaster response, cyber security and intelligence and to network with leading vendors and government

agencies dedicated to homeland defense and security. Immediately following the symposium, he actively participated in an international forum, "Homeland Defense (HLD) and Civil Support Perspectives," hosted by General Renuart, U.S. Northern Command. The symposium was conducted to share homeland security (HLS) perspectives and best practices among senior U.S. and international security practitioners, academics and HLD/HLS experts, and better understand unique challenges among participating nations.

Dr. Virginia Watson visited Thailand and the Philippines in October. The trip to Thailand included a survey of Thailand's "Renewable Energy Strategy" and energy security issues. In the Philippines she did a survey on institution and policy responses to the Mindanao conflict.

According to Dr. Watson, the conflict is a great case study on understanding the complexities of conflict resolution, negotiation and management.

During a trip to Thailand, Dr. Virginia Watson (2nd from left) met with Thai alumni in Bangkok including Rudeewan Kateluxana (EC03-2), Anan Sanguansombat (EC03-2), Sombat Phongsri (EC08-2), Trilong Tongnuesuk, and Kittit Tantirangsee (EC08-2).



Publications, Research & Analysis

APCSS Professor Sato Publishes Two New Books

By Tamara Patton

Two of Dr. Yoichiro Sato's long anticipated publications were released in October. He has been working on the two books for many years, and in both efforts, he played the fundamental roles of editor and research project coordinator.

"The Rise of China and International Security," presents a myriad of regional views on China's rise as well as a comprehensive



analysis of its implications to the East Asian region and beyond. "The book looks at other countries' perceptions of China's rise as well as their relations with China, with each chapter of the book being written by an expert on the foreign policy of China's various neighbors," Sato described. The book's publisher explains that this compilation depicts how the growth and integration of China has exposed its closest neighbors and even more remote countries to its various (previously internal) problems, as well as how the lagging political openness of China has often negatively impacted cooperation with other countries in dealing with these problems (i.e. trans-border pollution, epidemics, illegal migration, organized crime, financial management, etc.). Sato's publisher also added that the book goes several steps further than the dichotomous debate between the American realists and liberals, adding finesse to the often simplified discussions on how to deal with the rising China.

Sato's second publication, "Norms, Interests, and Power in Japanese Foreign Policy," looks beyond Japan's bilateral relations and explores the country's

foreign policy in terms of security, economic, and environmental policy on an international scale. According to the publisher, this edited volume explains the impact of norms on Japan's foreign policy behavior, drawing on three major paradigms of international relations scholarship—constructivism, realism, and liberalism.

Through nine case studies, the book examines how norms impact

Japanese foreign policy and how they interact with interests and power. "The book digs into academic and theoretical debate and tries to harness discussions of policy with academic theories and approaches in the broader study of international relations," Sato said.

For both projects, Sato was charged with choreographing the efforts of his team of experts into seamless works that will be of great interest to students of Asian Politics, Security Studies and International Relations, as well as decision makers beyond the academic domain.

Sato dedicates his Japanese foreign policy book to the two professors he and his co-editor, Keiko Hirata, were inspired by during

their graduate school years. Also, because Sato has been obligated by these intense projects for many years, he dedicates The Rise of China to his children and the children of his co-editor, Kevin Cooney, "for the time they could otherwise have been playing with their dads."

Improvised Infectious Devices (IID): The Next Generation Terrorist Threat

Dr. James Campbell recently had an article published in the Homeland Defense Journal. The article entitled "Improvised Infectious Devices (IID): The Next Generation Terrorist Threat" is in the Vol 6, issue 4 of Homeland Defense Journal. It is available online at: www.homelanddefensejournal.com.

Conservatives and Progressives in South Korea

Dr. Steven Kim recently co-authored an article with Dr. Haesook Chae entitled "Conservatives and Progressives in South Korea." This article received a "Certificate of Award for Outstanding Faculty Paper" at the meeting of the International Studies Association-West, San Francisco in September 2007 and was published in The Washington Quarterly (Autumn 2008).

Faculty Outreach (cont.)

She also had an opportunity to conduct several lectures including one organized by the Philippines Alumni Association that was attended by more than 100 people.

Dr. David Fouse traveled to Shanghai, China, to attend a workshop on "The 2008 U.S. General Election and China-US Relations" sponsored by the Shanghai Institute for International Studies.

He participated on two of the four panels which covered: The 2008 U.S. Election and its Implication on U.S. Foreign Strategy; The New Administrations Asia-Pacific Policy; The U.S. Election and China-U.S. Relations; and Prospects for China-U.S. Cooperation.

Advanced Security Cooperation

ASC08-2



ASC08-2 graduated from on Sept. 19, 2008

Over the last few months two classes of the Advanced Security Cooperation course graduated from APCSS. The first course, ASC08-2, graduated in September 2008 with 72 senior military and civilian government leaders from 35 countries. The most recent course, ASC09-1, completed in March 2009 with 79 Fellows representing 38 countries.

The focus of the six-week course is to advance comprehensive security knowledge, leader skills and security practitioner networks related to multilateral security cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region among mid-career security practitioners representing national government agencies and other influential regional

and national entities. Additionally, the course seeks to enhance individual skills in critical thinking, communication, negotiation, collaboration and decision-making in complex multinational and culturally diverse environments.

The course is intended to contribute to the following regional outcomes:

- Expanded capacity (and self-reliance) of key influencers in nations and international organizations to contend with current and anticipated security trends and challenges
- Enhanced effectiveness of civil-military relations and security sector activities
- Strengthened mechanisms for interagency coordination and multinational cooperation

on regional security issues

During the first course phase, all Fellows participate in a curriculum of foundational knowledge and skills. Upon completion, the Fellows then focus on Regional Security Trends and Opportunities (RSTO). This phase lasts for approximately 3 weeks, during which time Fellows will

also participate in a variety of elective classes on a wide range of security issues. The final phase, Phase III, of the course is constructed around the national and regional capacity building theme.

Beginning with ASC09-1, a new feature called the Fellows Project was added. It assists the participants in identifying their personal

continued on page 14





ASC at-a-glance

Since 1996

- 35 Classes
- 2,315 Fellows from 46 Countries

Advanced Security Cooperation

ASC09-1

from page 12

professional goals and developing objectives and steps of achieving them in relation with the knowledge, skills and networks gained during the course. After graduation, the Fellows continue to work on their plans in collaboration with the other members of their small working groups and under faculty supervision. They report progress in the execution of their individual plans within 90-days after the course.



ASC09-1 included 79 Fellows representing 38 countries and territories. The course was held January 22 through March 11.



Fellows welcome participants of an exercise in negotiations.



Bishnu Prasad Nepal (Nepal)



Fellows Project

ASC 09-1 had the opportunity to beta test a new feature of the course called “The Fellows Project.” The objective of these projects is to connect the course learning to fellows’ jobs, connect fellows professionally to one another during and post course, and help fellows exert influence in an area that matters to them.

The project is broken down into teams of 4-5 Fellows for discussion, mentoring and cross-accountability with faculty support/guidance.

Fellows identify a problem or issue, then develop a goal(s), supporting objectives, and an action plan for one of their short term objectives capitalizing on knowledge, skills, and network gained in course.

They follow-up with peers on APCSSLink during the course and for 90 days after the course to encourage and help one another.

“I chose a project related to my professional requirements, said Sajjad Haider Khan of Pakistan. “I work at the ministry of foreign affairs coordinating career management. My project improves the career planning program to make my life easier and the others who will follow into my position.”

ASC09-1 Fellows are helping refine the projects’ time and manpower requirements. “We understand that this is the first time they are doing the Fellows project so they are still trying to adjust the right amount of time needed for it,” said Khan.

“At the end of the day – the project provides the class a way of practically applying those things we learned early on, such as causal loops, problem solving and framing solutions.”

Some examples of the Fellows Projects include:

- *Cambodia*: Expand Peacekeeping Center Operations beyond de-mining capability.
- *India*: Stop mismanagement of deforestation in Hill State—causes flooding and kills innocent people.
- *Mongolia*: Upgrade Country-wide, Emergency Management Training and Services.
- *Philippines*: Develop a written National Security Strategy
- *Pakistan*: Modernize the Career Planning Directorate of MOFA by automating management of the Careers of Foreign Service Officers i.e. Training and selection for postings to various Missions Abroad. (Model)
- *Singapore*: Streamline Army T-3 research reports process so that there is only one source, eliminating redundancy.



To prepare for an exercise on negotiations a new staging of sofa's to recreate a diplomatic meeting was created in the auditorium.



Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism

CSRT08-2 and CSRT08-3



CSRT08-2 completed their course on June 27, 2008.

A total of 97 military and civilian participants from 41 countries throughout the Asia-Pacific region graduated from the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism CSRT08-2 and CSRT08-3 courses in Honolulu. Participating in the three-week CSRT course were representatives from American Samoa, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Egypt, El Salvador, Guam, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Micronesia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, United States and Vietnam.

CSRT 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 and to cooperate with other regional nations. The course is designed to build relationships between and among the United States and current

and future counterterrorism practitioners of participating countries, develop the trust and confidence necessary for increased information sharing, and identify ways to reduce obstacles to cooperation in the international struggle against those who use terror to promote their goals.



CSRT08-3 completed their studies in December 2008.



CSRT at-a-glance

Since 2004

- 11 Classes
- 554 Fellows from 65 Countries

Senior Executive Asia-Pacific Orientation Course

SEAPOC 08-1 and SEAPOC 09-1

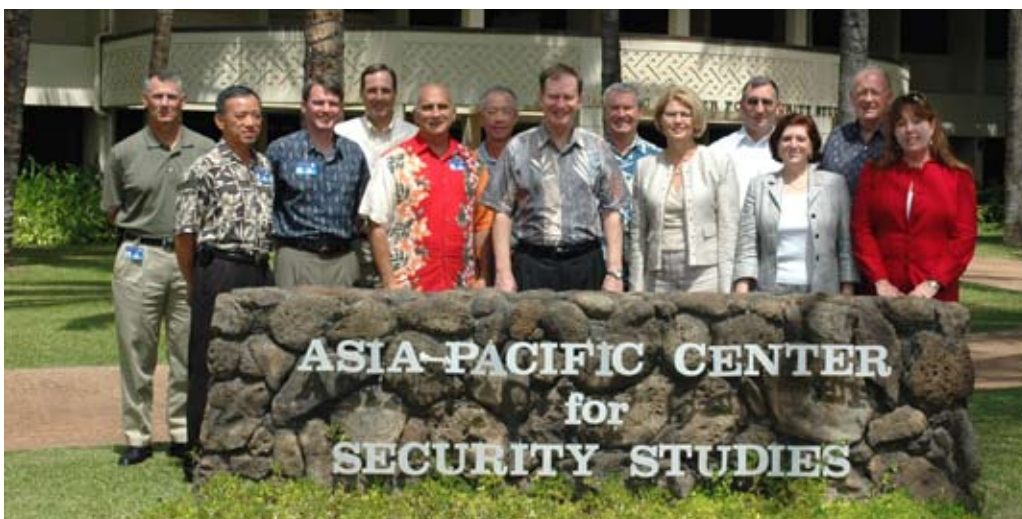
The Senior Executive Asia-Pacific Orientation Course 08-1 was a pilot course which provides an overview of the Asia-Pacific region to senior military officers with respect for greater demands on their time and existing basis of knowledge. As a result of positive feedback from Fellows a second SEAPOC course was offered in January 2009.

This course directly supports the U.S. Pacific Command by providing its staff and supporting components a compressed and comprehensive educational environment. It builds upon existing Asia-Pacific experiences regarding trends and current issues shaping the Asia-Pacific security environment for senior military officers and civilians. According to one Fellow, "While I have considered our relationships with individual countries, I have not previously tied these together in a regional context. I now have a much better perspective of regional and cultural issues and will consider these when determining how best to facilitate activities in each."

The course provides participants in trends and current issues shaping the Asia-Pacific security environment, equipping course Fellows with policy perspectives and tools important for duties at interagency/inter-ministry

organizations/headquarters. As one Fellow wrote, "This course went well above my expectations. It provided me with critical information such as economic, security and cultural data that makes my understanding and future involvement in this regions much easier."

SEAPOC is a highly-intensive course with a mix of electives that focuses on specific issues as needed by participants.



Fellows of the first Senior Executive Asia-Pacific Orientation Course held in October 2008.



Fellows of the first Senior Executive Asia-Pacific Orientation Course held in January 2009.



Registrar Maj. Mike Craighead briefs attendees of SEAPOC 08-1. This was the first class held exclusively in our Executive Conference Room.

Asia-Pacific Orientation Course

APOC 08-2 and APOC 09-1

Two recent Asia-Pacific Orientation Courses proved that the course can be effective as either a small or large course.

According to APOC program manager Dr. Elizabeth Van Wie Davis, “APOC 08-2 was an unique course, not only because of its superb Fellows but also because of its small class size. It was a fast-paced, highly-intensive course.” The course was run concurrently with another APCSS course, and due to space constraints, was limited to 30 Fellows. This meant that lectures were more tailored toward Fellows interests and their knowledge base, providing a productive experience for faculty and Fellows alike.

To quote one Fellow, APOC would ‘still be good with 104’, just with a less personalized experience.

APOC supporting faculty had a chance to live up to this quote when APOC 09-1 was held with 91 Fellows.

All (100%) of the Fellows stated they would “likely” or “highly likely” recommend the course to their colleagues. In general, the comments provided noted an increase in knowledge and networking opportunities. These opportunities will facilitate better job performance for personnel assigned to work in the Asia-Pacific region.



APOC 08-2 was a smaller variation of the course with 28 Fellows.



APOC 09-1 was held in January 2009 with 91 Fellows attending.



SEAPOC at-a-glance

Since 2008

- 2 Classes
- 19 Fellows

APOC at-a-glance

Since 2007

- 6 Classes
- 371 Fellows

Comprehensive Crisis Management

CCM08-3



Fellows from CCM08-3 graduated in December 2008.

Forty-nine Fellows graduated December 18 from the “Comprehensive Crisis Response Management: Preventing, Preparing, and Responding Course” (CCM) in Honolulu. The Fellows represented military and civilian government leaders from 25 countries throughout the Asia-Pacific region and Africa who attended the four-week course to study regional collaborative approaches to crisis management.

“This fifth edition of the CCM course continued to build and deepen regional agreement on how nations work together to prevent and respond to both natural and man made crises,” said Associate Professor Alfred Oehlers, CCM course manager.

The CCM course curriculum is generally divided into three major blocks: framing the problem, elements of response, and making collaborative response work. In addition to this conceptual framework, the course also addresses CCM coalition building and operations, inter-agency coordination, preventive activities, international responses, post-crisis reconstruction, transition shaping, and strategic communications.

Throughout the course, Fellows made extensive use of the APCSC web-based portal for seminar discussions, as well as collaborative work on various regional problems of crisis management. Combined with the new technology installed in seminar rooms

(smart boards, etc.), Fellows enjoyed an Information Technology/Education Technology (IT/ET) enriched environment to support their learning efforts. Availing themselves of this opportunity, each seminar group conducted a research project focusing on a key challenge affecting the stability of the region and potential steps forward to address these. Excellent work was done highlighting issues such as corruption, energy security, food security, water security, and global warming, including highly innovative strategic communications packages to support key findings. Fellows participated fully in the two panels organized for them, with highly insightful and valuable presentations by presenters sharing their

experience in past CCM situations. Capping off the course, Fellows spent two and a half days in a final exercise focused on the complexities of negotiating an international collaborative response effort.

Countries represented at the course were: American Samoa, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, India, Indonesia, Laos, Madagascar, Malaysia, Micronesia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Palau, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, the United States, and Vietnam.

CCM at-a-glance (Since 2006)

- 6 Classes
- 249 Fellows from 41 Countries

