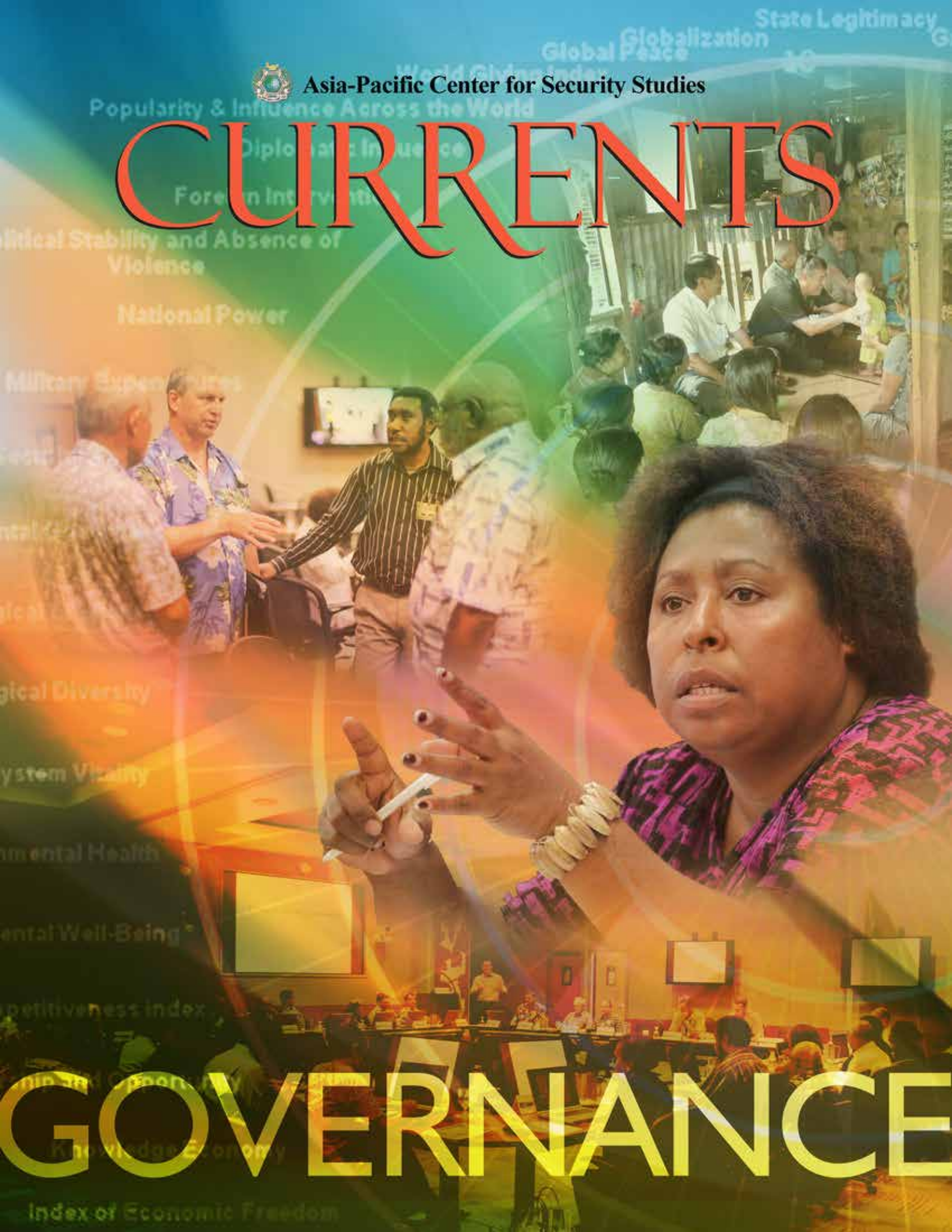




Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies

CURRENTS



GOVERNANCE

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On the cover: SSD Workshop photos, APCSS Director visits Burma, and text of things that contribute to "good governance."

Currents Magazine is an unofficial publication produced biannually by the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies Public Affairs Office. This publication is for APCSS employees, alumni, Fellows, future Fellows and friends of the Center. It is available online at www.apcss.org. We use the Associated Press Style Guide when abbreviating ranks, regardless of individual service style. Contents are not necessarily the official views of, or endorsed by, the U.S. Government or the U.S. Department of Defense. Questions or comments can be addressed by phone (808) 971-8916 or emailed to pao@apcss.org.

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A message from our Director to APCSS Alumni:

“Aloha! I’m very proud and excited to introduce our Alumni Recognition Program. In the two years I have been the Director of APCSS, I’ve had the opportunity to meet so many of our Fellows and alumni, all of whom are of such high quality and character. I’ve seen so many of you take advantage of your APCSS knowledge and experience and put it to practical use, changing the world for the better, one person, one process or one organization at a time. I believe it is more than appropriate to recognize APCSS alumni who have a positive impact on security and good governance. I know many of you possess great humility and may feel uncomfortable nominating yourself or another for such recognition; however, we need your support to make this new Alumni Recognition Program a success. I ask for your help in identifying and honoring those who are most deserving. Thank you for your continued support of APCSS. A brief description of the program follows:”

There are three categories of awards:

1. *Alumni and Alumni Association Achievement Award* - Recognizes specific individual or group contributions that advance security, build capacity and/or enhance cooperation
2. *Annual Alumni and Alumni Association Award* - Recognizes significant and/or sustained excellence in terms of contributions that advance security, build capacity and/or enhance cooperation throughout the year
3. *Alumni Legends: Lifetime Achievement Award* - Recognizes significant and/or sustained excellence in terms of contributions that advance security, build capacity and/or enhance cooperation over a career or lifetime (minimum of five years)

Submit self or other nominations and justification via email, postal service or social media outlets such as Facebook, Twitter or Linked-In.

APCSS will conduct periodic Selection Boards to review nominations and make recommendations to the Director for awards.

APCSS will recognize honorees with memorabilia commensurate with level of award and publicize (given honoree’s consent) achievements in various APCSS publications.

Good Governance

The theme for this edition of *Currents* is “Good Governance.”

The articles will examine several perspectives and facets of governance, and I trust the will provide food for thought and encouragement for action. Dr.

Rouben Azizian addresses security sector development and Dr. Al Oehlers gives his perspective on developments in Burma. Both articles reflect the dynamic and generally positive security environment in our region.



Accountable and effective security sector governance is at the heart of a peaceful, stable and prosperous Asia-Pacific. While by no means perfect, regional players have largely avoided conflict and cooperation is advancing, not retreating. There are still thorny territorial issues and areas of competition that could spur conflict, and North Korea’s unpredictable behavior presents a major risk for the entire region.

Can a U.S. DoD still advocate good governance after our recent political impasse and shutdown? Absolutely! With that and other challenging security issues, the American government has continued to function within the checks and balances attendant to our democratic construct. We will learn from recent events and persist in promoting Rule of Law and accountability nationally and within the world community.

Sincerely,


Lt. Gen. (Ret.) Dan Leaf
Director, APCSS

Lauren Kahea Moriarty steps down as APCSS Dean of Academics

During a ceremony in her honor, retired U.S. Ambassador Lauren Kahea Moriarty stepped down as Dean of Academics at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies on July 24, 2013.

“The Center is well-positioned to support the U.S. strategic re-balance to the Asia-Pacific,” said Moriarty of the executive education programs that APCSS conducts in Honolulu and in the region.

“Dean Moriarty has made great contributions to APCSS and our mission—

contributions which have had an impact throughout the Asia-Pacific region,” said APCSS Director Lt. Gen. (Ret.) Dan Leaf. “We’re sorry to see her go. She will always be a valued and connected member of the APCSS ‘Ohana.”

Moriarty, who served as Dean for three years, joined APCSS in August 2010, after retiring from the U.S. Department of State. Noting that she was pleased with the progress and direction of the



The Moriarty Family with APCSS Director sing Aloha Oe.

Center, Moriarty said that she had decided to explore new challenges and opportunities.

During her tenure as Dean at APCSS, Moriarty took an active role in curriculum development.

APCSS designates Development Advisor

Defense, diplomacy and development are critical elements in the U.S. National Security Strategy. In keeping with that strategy, the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies is design-

nating Dr. Lori Forman as “Development Advisor.”

Currently a faculty member at APCSS, Forman brings to the position high-level development experience in the U.S. Government. She previously served as Assistant Administrator for Asia at the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and U.S. Alternate Executive Director at the Asian Development Bank (ADB). She also served in senior positions in both corporations and non-governmental organizations (NGO). These experiences bring to this new position her unique perspectives on international development.

As Development Advisor, Forman will contribute

to APCSS’ comprehensive approach to security by advising the Center on development issues, implications and opportunities in the Pacific Command Area of Responsibility and Area of Interest. She will serve as the primary liaison with, and in-house resource about, public and private development agencies working in the Asia-Pacific region. This includes agencies such as USAID, Japan International Cooperation Agency, ADB, World Bank Group, UN development organizations, etc., and with private sector entities working in development (relevant corporations and NGOs). Outreach to these development partners will include assisting with the recruitment of appropri-

ate Fellows, partnering consultations, and research.

“Working with our Foreign Policy Advisor, Lori will be a key player in expanding APCSS’ whole-of-embassy engagements and interactions with development agencies,” stated APCSS Director, Lt. Gen. (Ret.) Dan Leaf. “By maintaining professional relationships with policy makers in these agencies and related research institutes, Lori will monitor development issues to provide advice and assessments to staff and faculty on relevant development trends and vulnerabilities.”

Forman will continue to teach, manage courses and workshops, participate in roundtables, and facilitate seminars.



Dr. Lori Forman

Cramer becomes new CSS Dean



An expert on international law, retired U.S. Navy Captain Carleton R. Cramer was selected as the new Dean of Academics for the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies and officially began his term Aug. 11.

According to APCSS Director, Lt. Gen. (Ret.) Dan “Fig” Leaf, Cramer was selected out a highly qualified group of candidates. “It was a very difficult decision in that all of them were excellent. In the end, I felt Carleton Cramer was the right person for the position at this time. He has a very clear and strong vision for the future of the College.

“Cramer is also someone with a great amount of affection and respect for APCSS Fellows and faculty members. He is widely

acknowledged as someone who will work with everyone to continue to build the type of executive education programs needed to build security cooperation in the region.”

Cramer joined the Center in August 2004. Currently, he serves as a senior faculty member focusing on terrorism, law of the sea and international law. Mr. Cramer is a member of both the California

and Hawaii State Bars. He is admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit and the U.S. District Court, District of Hawaii. Additionally, he has served as a Special Assistant U.S. Attorney.

Cramer grew up on the Kwajalein Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands. After serving for 27 years in the U.S. Navy, he retired from active duty in 2007.

Upon accepting the position Cramer stated, “I am absolutely delighted with the opportunity to serve as Dean of Academics for the College of Security Studies, Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies. The APCSS mission is critically important. We build regional

capacity and communities of interest by educating, connecting and empowering security practitioners.

“The APCSS Team that executes this mission is the very best—world class in every aspect. I am privi-

leged to serve as the academic lead for that team. I look forward to building on the successes of my predecessor, Ambassador Lauren Kahea Moriarty, and continuing to advance security in the Asia-Pacific region.”

Getting to Know Dean Cramer

Hometown/Early Career:

Dean Cramer grew up on Kwajalein Atoll located in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. He attended school in the Marshall Islands, Hawaii, California, Tahiti and American Samoa. During his Navy career he travelled extensively throughout Asia-Pacific, serving in the aviation, surface and special warfare communities. Career highlights include Commanding Officer, Naval Legal Service Office, Commanding Officer, Trial Service Office Pacific and judge advocate for FIFTH Fleet and U.S. Naval Forces Central Command.

Family: Cramer and his wife Ellie have three children—Alexia, age 7, and identical twins Constantine and Alexander, age 6.

APCSS Experience: Cramer joined APCSS in 2004 as a military professor. In 2007, he retired from active duty in order to join the Center as a full-time civilian faculty member. During 2004-12, Cramer served as a lecturer, seminar leader, workshop

lead and Academic Chief of Staff. On August 11, 2013, he assumed his current position as Dean of the College.

What do you hope to accomplish as Dean?

“In less than two decades, APCSS has established itself as a premier security studies institute. From my perspective, the Center’s well earned reputation lags a bit, behind its demonstrated accomplishments. I am going to work towards getting the Center recognized by both the region, and our policy leaders as the ‘go to’ venue for international dialogue and positive change associated with Asia-Pacific Security challenges. Functional areas of greater emphasis will include inclusion, effective security sector governance, and women peace and security.”

Surprising Fact: He is an accomplished parachutist and has earned a variety of professional ratings, including tandem master and jump master. He still owns three parachutes, although he has stopped jumping in order to raise a family.

APCSS employees honored for excellence

Thirteen Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies employees were recognized at the Honolulu-Pacific Federal Executive Board's 57th Annual Excellence in Federal Government Awards luncheon held at the Hickam Air Force Base Officers Club in May 2013.

The annual luncheon honored employees from many government agencies in Hawaii for their outstanding efforts, dedication, and contribution to the workforce and community. Each employee was selected by his or her organization.

APCSS' Regional Engagements Operations Department (REOD) (formerly Conference Support) was awarded for Team Excellence at the luncheon. Chief of REOD Lenore Patton explains why they were successful:

"There is an old African tribal proverb which I put my own spin to which goes 'Do it alone you can go fast, do it as a team you can go far.' Whether handling multilateral workshops, back-to-back visits, or special events, the team in the Regional Engagement Operations Department is a testament to taking it far...both literally and figuratively! We do this by collaborating through months of planning, putting their heads together to streamline processes, and working shoulder-to-shoulder through the long hours of hard work. Combine this



Left to right: Brig. Gen. (Ret.) Jim Hirai, Terry Slattery, Johnette Chun, Robin Wong, Lenore Patton, Lt. Cmdr. Ryan Perry, Sgt. Jared Ching, Lt. Col. Greg Pleinis, Chelsea Hayles, Elizabeth Leong, Lt. Gen. (Ret.) Dan Leaf, Cherrielynn Kamahale, Tessie Magaoay Lynne Yamashita, and Josefa Brettler.

with the fact that they all genuinely appreciate and respect each other and you get a great team that I'm so proud to be a part of."

The APCSS awardees for 2012 were:

- Team Excellence: Regional Engagements Operations Department (formerly known as Conference Support) - **Ms. Lenore Patton, Army Maj. Analisa Larkin, Mr. Terrence Slattery, Ms. Cherrielynn Kamahale, Ms. Lynne Yamashita, Ms. Doris Dyogi, Ms. Elizabeth Leong and Ms. Chelsie Hayles**

- Federal Employee of the Year (Clerical/Assistant): Marine Corps **Sgt. Jared Ching** (Human Resources Department)

- Federal Employee of the Year (Professional/Admin/Tech): **Ms. Josefa Brettler** (Alumni Division)

- Federal Leader/Supervisor/Manager of the Year: Marine Corps **Maj. Douglas Krugman** (College of Security Studies)

- Exceptional Community Service: **Ms. Tessie Magaoay** (Network Technology Division)

- Mentor of the Year: Navy **Lt. Cmdr. Ryan Perry** (Procurement and Supply Division)

APCSS director retired Air Force Lt. Gen. Dan Leaf was a presenter for the ceremony. "The FEB Awards Ceremony was a great chance to recognize civilian and military, individual and team accomplishments" explained Leaf. "Their excel-

lence inspires me and serves as a stellar example of effective governance for our Fellows and participants. I am proud to serve with the APCSS Ohana."

The Federal Executive Boards (FEBs) were created by Presidential Directive in 1961 to foster communication, coordination and collaboration among Federal field agencies.

Note: The 2013 awardees will be recognized in the next edition of *Currents Magazine*.

Can't Wait? Check www.apcss.org for the story and photos of this year's award winners.

HAILS & FAREWELLS

At APCSS, change is inevitable and with personnel losses and gains, April 1 through Sept. 30 was no exception.

The College (CSS) said goodbye to **Lt. Col. Scott Daulton**, **Col. Bryan Chapman**, **Cmdr. P. J. Tech** (retired), **Cmdr. Mario DeOliveria** and **Col. Peter Don**.

The APCSS Intern Coordinator **Candace Wiant** was replaced by **Marcela Gill**. Reservists **Maj. Derek Ping** and **Maj. Dina Pombarnes**, also departed. **Stacy Denton** also departed.

Legal Advisor **Capt. Sarah Cummins** was replaced by **Capt. M. Todd Pfeffer**.

APCSS' Resource Management Dept. has seen a major transition with the departure of Dept. Head **Cmdr. Tom Marszalek**, **Lt. Cmdr. Ryan Perry** and **LS2 Carlo Coppa**, while welcoming **Cmdr. Bob Michels**, **Lt. Cmdr. Richard Pleasants** and **LS3 Kandi Latcham**.

The front office said goodbye to **Michael Rynders** and **Ace Rainey**. **Ian Walker** said farewell to the IT dept. The good news is PAO gained **Capt. Ed Miller** and IT gained **Dianne Tabona**. **Col Douglas Mulbury** also joined the front office staff as the new Chief of Staff

Col. Gregory Winston came aboard as the head of the Executive Opera-



Some of our APCSS Ohana who provide outstanding support behind the scenes.

tions Group and is now the Academic Chief of Staff. Also new to CSS is **Kerine Buckley**.

Strategy and Assessments welcomed **Capt. Victor Park** and Admissions welcomed **Catrina Thames**.

Chelsie Hayles and **Lt. Cmdr. Dara Kollasch** both

delivered new babies into the APCSS Ohana.

Soldiers in Transition:

APCSS welcomed **Lt. Christopher Drumhiller** who served from October through November 2013 in the College of Security Studies and **Maj. Raymond Brand** who also arrived in October and is currently working in the Admissions office.

Interns:

APCSS' intern program continues to gain momentum. The following interns supported APCSS programs during late 2013.

Loan Le, Adrienne Brantley, Brian Nelson, Asmatullah Junejo, Nika Nsahiro, Valeria Villaseñor-Bruyere, Michael Daniels, Lloyd Puckett, James Potenza, Wendy Culp, Daisuke Tsuruga, Michael Delapaz, George Flannery, Nicholas Cosma, and Jenya Jawad.



Dr. Lora Saalman

New Faculty

The APCSS College of Security Studies also gained **Capt. Benjamin Clancy**, **Maj. Jason Campbell**, **Col. Bryan Truesdell**, **Cmdr. Alan Chace**, **Maj. Chris Kuchma** and **Dr. Lora Saalman**.



Maj. Jason Campbell



Col. Bryan Truesdell

VISITORS



(Left) Senator Mazie Hirono visited APCSS Apr. 5 for an orientation and had lunch with ASC 13-1 Fellows on the lanai.



(Right) Sec. of the Army Hon. John McHugh and Commanding General, USARPAC Gen. Vincent Brooks visited APCSS July 23 for a tour and orientation to the Center.



(Left) Rep. Colleen Hanabusa spoke to Fellows of ASC 13-1 during a "Whole of Society" panel Apr. 29 on the APCSS lanai.



(Right) Amb. Frankie Reed visited APCSS May 3 to discuss the Women, Peace and Security initiative.



(2nd from Left) William Todd, U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom of Cambodia, visited APCSS in May 2013 for an overview of the Center.



(Right) Gen. Herbert "Hawk" Carlisle, Commander, Pacific Air Forces visited APCSS Apr. 15 to brief ASC 13-3 Fellows.



(Left) Lt. Gen. Nguyen Dinh Chien, General Director of the Institute for Defense Strategy, Vietnam, visited APCSS Aug. 20.



(Right) Dr. Jimmie Rogers, Dir. Gen., Secretary of the Pacific Community, Solomon Islands, visited APCSS Aug. 29 for an orientation.



(Left) Lt. Gen. Tarnchaiyan Srisuwan and 11 senior officers accompanied by 4 delegates from JUSMAG Thai visited APCSS Sept. 5 for an orientation.



(Right) U.S. Ambassador to Singapore Kirk Wagar visited APCSS for a Center overview and orientation.



(Left) Amb. Daniel Clune (Laos) greets an APCSS course Fellow during a visit Sept. 13.



(Right) Mr. Vikram Singh, Dep. Asst. Sec. of Def. for South and S.E. Asia, visited APCSS Sept. 25 for a program update.



(Left) John Berry, U.S. Ambassador to Australia is greeted by APCSS staff. He visited the Center in November on his way to Australia.



(Right) Brig. Gen. Peggy Combs, Commandant, U.S. Army, CBR & N School, visited APCSS April 24 for an overview.



(Left) A Taiwan delegation visited APCSS April 22 for an overview of the Center's mission, goals, and security education opportunities



(Right) Col. Ryan gives Brig. Gen. Timothy Edens, Director of Army Safety, an overview of the APCSS and strategic impact of the Center April 26.

APCSS Dean attends 17th ASEAN Regional Forum Heads of Defense Universities, Colleges and Institutions meeting

The ASEAN Regional Forum, Heads of Defense Universities, Colleges and Institutions Meetings (HDUCIM) is a process enabling regional military leaders to engage in discussion of academic matters associated with the training and professional development of regional militaries. The Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies has been associated with ARF HN-DUCIM since 2008. This year Dean Carleton Cramer of APCSS' College of Security Studies attended the 17th HDUCIM held Nov. 11-14, in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei, Darussalam.

The 17th HDUCIM was co-hosted by Brunei Darussalam and the Republic of Korea. The Commander of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces — Major General Dato Paduka Seri Haji Aminuddin Ihsan Bin Pehin Orang Kaya Seri Mulok Dato Seri Paduka Haji Abidin presided over the opening ceremony. The meeting focused not only on academic and intellectual discussion, but also served to further develop the professional relationships and close cordial ties between the ASEAN and ARF members. A total of 25 country delegations attended the meeting, as well as the European Union. The

U.S. delegation consisted of Brigadier General Tom Consentino, U.S. Army, and Dr. Cynthia Watson of the National Defense University (NDU) and Dean Carleton Cramer, APCSS.

The three-day meeting was structured around a series of plenary sessions. During these sessions a total of 17 presentations were made by selected country delegations and the International Committee of the Red Cross. In addition to the formal plenary presentations, a large number of bilateral meetings were conducted to enable HDUCIM members to discuss specific issues with each other. The Chinese delegation, headed by Major General Tianliang Xiao, People's Liberation Army (PLA), met with Brig. Gen. Tom Consentino and Dean Cramer.

The meeting focused on the Contemporary Operating Environment (COE). Specifically, country delegations reviewed: (a) academic research and curricula relating to the COE; (b) physical and other training modules relevant to COE; and (c) tools and collaboration efforts needed in addressing the COE. The 25 countries in attendance were keenly attuned to the changing nature of a dynamic Asia-Pacific security environment. It became clear



The Heads of Defense Universities, Colleges and Institutions gather to discuss professional development of regional militaries in Brunei Darussalam.

throughout the meeting that the center of gravity has shifted from traditional security challenges to non-traditional security challenges. There was recognition of the intricate relationship between the various actors and security challenges that collectively make up a complex, e.g., “wicked” security environment. The HDUCIM allowed ASEAN and ARF members to assess the new roles of regional militaries in a rapidly evolving security environment. Country delegations were able to discuss how curricula, teaching and research should be adapted to train regional militaries to perform in this new environment.

Many specific security challenges were highlighted as elements of the “new” contemporary operating environment. Two areas identified for multilateral collaboration included the

fight against terrorism and national disasters. The delegation from the Philippines gave a particularly insightful presentation on Humanitarian Assistance – Disaster Relief (HADR), including discussion of Typhoon Haiyan and the unfolding impact on the Philippines. Two other important themes highlighted in a number of presentations were recognition that the cyber domain was growing in importance as a vehicle to facilitate professional development and education, as well as the fact that military universities/colleges train both military and their civilian counterparts to be national leaders. In addition to the formal program, delegates were able to learn more about the history of Brunei and the Royal Brunei military through tours of the historic River Village, the Royal Regalia Museum, and the Royal Brunei military museum.

The HDUCIM presented unique alumni engagement opportunities. APCSS graduates present at this conference event included: Major General Yadmaa Choijamts, Director, Mongolia Defense University; Major General Mony Var, Vice Rector, Cambodia National Defense University; Major General Surasit Thanadtang, Deputy Superintendent, Thailand National Defense Studies Institute; Brigadier General (Ret.) Fermin R. De Leon, President Philippines National Defense College; Mr. Guilherme da Costa de Jesus Soares, Advisor to Director of the Timor-Leste National Defense Institute and Mr. Jolkipli bin Hidop, Senior Academic Advisor, Brunei Defense Academy.

The meeting reminds us that the Asia-Pacific security environment is complex. It requires new roles for our militaries and new ways of training our militaries. In this regard, APCSS is recognized as a leading educational institution with its emphasis on assessment; critical thinking; perspective and framing, applied learning through case studies, exercises and the Fellows project concept. As reflected by their presence and participation at the 17th HDUCIM, APCSS graduates continue to distinguish themselves as they advance regional peace and security through both individual and collective action.

APCSS faculty contribute to joint report on disaster preparedness

Three APCSS faculty members contributed to a report examining the possibilities of and also challenges to trilateral cooperation between the U.S.-Japan-Australia in international disaster relief in the Asia-Pacific region.

The title of the report is “Enhancing Trilateral Disaster Preparedness and Relief Cooperation be-

tween Japan, U.S. and Australia: Approaches from Various Civil-Military Perspectives.” This research project was funded by a grant from the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP) as well as supported by the three bodies responsible for the report’s contents: Association for Cooperation between Japan, U.S. and Australia (ACJUA),

the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS), and Queensland University of Technology (QUT).

Three APCSS faculty contributed to the report: Dr. David Fouse, Ms. Jessica Ear and Dr. Jeffrey Horning.

The full report may be downloaded from the APCSS website at www.apcss.org.

APCSS Hosts First Webinar

In August 2013, APCSS hosted 25 participants, including 16 alumni, from across the globe, in the first-ever online webinar entitled “The Impact of an Isolated Regime on Asia-Pacific Security.” It was specifically designed to stimulate constructive dialogue leading to coordinated activities that result from a regional perspective and multilateral approach to minimize the risks and leverage the opportunities presented by the isolated regime in North Korea.

This series is the result of an APCSS initiative that began this spring with a survey of our international alumni on their views of North Korea, and how the U.S. (and more specifically, APCSS) could address the regional tensions caused by the DPRK regime. We received exten-



(above) Webinar screenshot with Dr. Marcus Noland. (right): Director Leaf and Dr. Steven Kim.



sive, thoughtful feedback from many of our alumni, and we are using the webinar series as a beginning step to generate discussion and gather regional perspectives.

Since this first webinar, APCSS has hosted several live-streamed events on topics such as North Korea, Social Media, Counterterrorism, and leadership development.

Advanced Security Cooperation 13-1

One hundred one senior military and civilian government leaders from 38 locations, one international organization and one regional organization graduated in May from the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies "Executive Course: Advanced Security Cooperation."

Attending the regional security course were participants from: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia, Mongolia, Nepal, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, the United States, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Western Samoa, the Association of South-east Asian Nations and the United Nations.

The five-week course is designed to enhance individual



One hundred one senior military and civilian government leaders from 38 locations, one international organization and one regional organization graduated in May from the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies "Executive Course: Advanced Security Cooperation."

leader capabilities in critical thinking, communication, collaboration, and decision-making in complex and culturally diverse environments. Created specifically for mid-grade level security practitioners from across the Asia-Pacific region and beyond, the course provides an international setting that seeks to: enhance decision-making capacity in order to capitalize on opportunities for regional collaboration; improve international cooperation and interagency effectiveness

on regional security issues; construct solutions for addressing protracted challenges associated with the global commons; enhance civil-military relations and security sector effectiveness; increase capacity for improving governance and security sector integra-

tion; and develop extensive networks and relationships with a community of mid-career and senior level security practitioners and experts.

See the calendar on page 38 for upcoming ASC course dates.



Building teamwork is an important part of APCSS courses. Its done in seminar and through exercises.



ASC at-a-glance (Since 1999)

- 43 Classes
- 3,010 Fellows
- 59 Countries

Transnational Security Cooperation Course



Fellows from Transnational Security Cooperation course (TSC13-1).



TSC Fellows listening to a presentations on transnational issues.

The Transnational Security Cooperation course is an intensive program for current and future senior regional influencers/leaders; military officers at the one-to-four-star levels, as well as their civilian equivalents from the Asia-Pacific region.

The curriculum highlights emerging security issues in the region, with an emphasis on those requiring regional collaboration. A wide range of topics are covered in plenary presentations and elective sessions, including demographic change, economics, cyber security, transnational crime, climate change, and resource scarcity.

During 2013, two iterations of the course were conducted. The first was in June when 26 senior executives from 25 locations completed the course. The second was held in November when 29 senior executives from 27 locations graduated. Locations included: Afghanistan,

Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, France, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua-New Guinea, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, the United States and Vietnam.

The course includes interactive polling, a scenario development exercise, and discussions with senior officials during a session at the U.S. Pacific Command headquarters. Additionally, in the November course, guest speaker APCSS alumnus Cyril P. Cusi (ASC09-1) from the Philippines presented his perspective on security sector assessments.

“We were honored to have such a lively and engaging group of senior Fellows in the course. Their insights and experiences added depth to the discussions and

created connections which will last long beyond their week together in Hawaii,” said course manager Dr. Lori Forman.

Course Fellows shared their appreciation for what they gained in the course in a post course survey. One stated that, “security is the factor somehow relatively connecting with the politics, economy and social life of the country. Before attending this meeting, I thought that security was only the matter of security agencies and organizations such as Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Home Affairs, etc. But now I have gained knowledge that other agencies like health, social welfare, disaster management, information technology are also involved in the security cooperation.”

Another said that “[TSC showed us] the high degree of interactivity between all the Pacific regions. The

countries which are located at the Pacific Rim deal with the same risks and national security threats. Natural disasters, for instance, represent a serious threat to the [whole] rim. Fostering cooperation between both sides of the rim is critical. Isolation is no longer a way to respond to security challenges today.”

In the end, one Fellow summed up the course by tweeting: “Best learning experience at @APCSS. Studies on Transnational Security Issues with Asia Pacific govt executives.”

The next TSC course will be held in June 2014.

TSC at-a-glance (Since 1999)

- 31 Courses
- 697 Fellows
- 40 Countries and 4 Int'l Organizations

Popularity of APOC continues...



With 148 Fellows attending the APOC 13-2, it was the second largest class in the history of APCSS.

The Asia-Pacific Orientation Course (APOC) was held three times during 2013. The first course was covered in the last issue of *Currents*. APOC 13-2 held in June and APOC 13-3 held in November graduated 148 and 100 Fellows respectively.

Although the majority of Fellows were from U.S. Pacific Command and other on-island major component commands as well as the U.S. Coast Guard, USAID, and U.S. Strategic Command, the classes also included non-U.S. participants. International Fellows

attending hailed from: Australia, Brunei, Canada, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan.

APOC provides an overview of the Asia-Pacific region, specifically presenting the socio-economic, political, military, cultural influences, and transnational trends and dynamics shaping its security environment, while also examining the increased role and impact of U.S. Rebalance efforts to the area. The instruction methodology is a balance of plenary presentations, small

seminar discussion groups, “brown bag” working lunch sessions, and elective seminars.

One of the many highlights of these courses for Fellows was the unprecedented number of elective seminars that were offered, allowing participants to individually tailor their experience and fields of study to topics and countries that interest them the most. All 20 elective seminars convened, with ample Fellow participation and interest. One participant remarked that they appreci-

APOC at-a-glance (Since 2007)

- 20 Courses
- 1,780 Fellows
- 18 Countries

ated the flexibility in the curriculum to choose various elective topics, making the course more meaningful.

Included in APOC 13-3 was a “brown bag” lunch session that was simultaneously webcasted to APCSS Alumni, “Security Implications of Recent North Korean Behavior,” given by APCSS Director, retired Lt. Gen Dan “Fig” Leaf.

Additionally, this class was organized, implemented and executed in a relatively short time frame. Due to course scheduling adjustments resulting from the temporary government shutdown in October, APOC 13-3 was prepared and seamlessly conducted within a three week period, indicative of extensive staff and faculty collaboration.



APOC 13-3 included 100 Fellows and was pulled together in record time.

73 graduate from Comprehensive Crisis Management course

Military and civilian government Fellows from 35 countries and territories, including a participant from the United Nations, graduated September 17 from the “Comprehensive Crisis Management Course.”

Attending the course were 105 participants from: Afghanistan, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Burma, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kiribati, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Palau, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, the United States and Vietnam.

The four-week CCM course is intended to deepen attendees’ abilities to understand and deal with the multi-faceted, interdependent nature of both natural and man-made crises. The course focuses on actions to prevent routine emergencies from deteriorating into crisis, preparing for crises in ways that reduce their near-term impacts, and setting the conditions for cooperation and greater national resilience in future crises. In addition to this conceptual frame work, the CCM course addresses national level considerations in crises including economics, social inclusion, governance and legal issues, strategic



APCSS leadership, faculty and Fellows pose for a group photo in front of the Center.

communications and climate change. International considerations in humanitarian assistance, including cooperation with the United Nations, are also discussed. The course culminates with a capstone exercise that enables participants to focus on the critical role of good governance in mitigating fundamental socioeconomic challenges that impact crisis resilience.

According to Dr. James Campbell, CCM Course manager, there was an “exceptionally high level of critical thinking and analysis among the participants in this course, which stimulated strategic level discussion on second and third order effects of crisis leadership decisions.”

CCM at-a-Glance (Since 1996)

11 Courses

650 Fellows

56 countries & 2 Int'l
Organizations



Course Coordinator Tom Peterman (left) and Course Manager Dr. James Campbell welcome Fellows on the first day.



CCM Fellows work as a team on one of the exercises of the course.

Maritime Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific Region



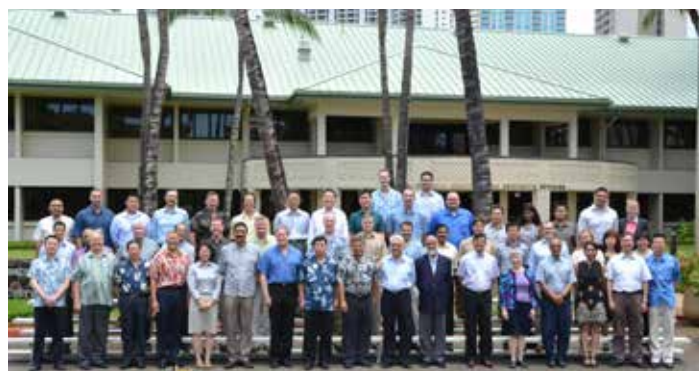
Dr. Mohan Malik facilitates a small group discussion on the definition of the Indo-Pacific Region with workshop participants.

With a goal to help develop a common understanding and identify common approaches to maritime security cooperation between the three major stakeholders of the Indo-Pacific area, the “Maritime Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific Region: China, India and U.S. Perspectives” workshop was held at May 21-23 at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies. This workshop focused on three key issues in the maritime realm: geopolitical challenges, transnational security concerns, and multilateral cooperation.

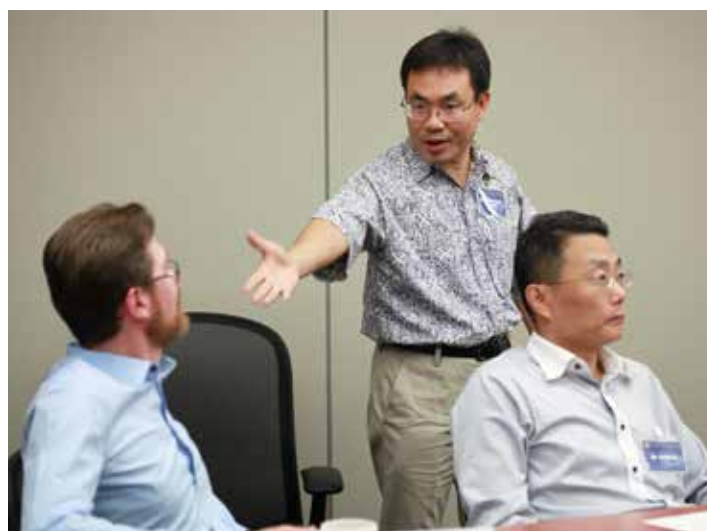
Dr. Mohan Malik, workshop academic lead, pointed out that “this was the first DoD-sponsored Track 1.5 trilateral involving China, India and the United States focused entirely on maritime cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region. While ‘the In-

do-Pacific region’ concept generated lot of discussion, participants recognized the need for a trilateral mechanism focused on maritime issues to complement the existing regional architecture in order to facilitate communication and confidence amid increased naval activity.”

For the workshop, APCSS brought together a cross-section of 39 practitioners, policymakers (including two former chiefs of navy from India, a senior diplomat from China and serving and retired 4-star admirals from the U.S. Pacific Fleet), and scholars from the three major maritime powers (the United States, China and India) for candid exchanges in a strictly non-attribution environment. Discussions included perspectives from various sectors including defense, foreign affairs, and media.



The three-day workshop brought a cross-section of 39 practitioners, policymakers and scholars from Australia, India, the People’s Republic of China and the United States.



Dr. Alexander Vuving (*center*) facilitates a small group discussion on the definition of the Indo-Pacific Region with workshop participants from Australia, India, the People’s Republic of China and the United States.

According to APCSS Director Lt. Gen. (Ret.) Dan Leaf, “It’s up to us to advocate, educate and formulate the mechanisms and methods that will prevent unfortunate, even tragic misunderstandings, circumstances and accidents that could lead to conflict in the maritime domain.”

(*right*): Admiral (Ret) Suresh Mehta



Workshop proceedings to be published



Dr. Zhang Haiwen

The Indo-Pacific region, which spans from the western Pacific Ocean to the western Indian Ocean, has emerged as a crucial geo-strategic region for trade, investment, energy supplies, cooperation, and competition. It is now the topic of a new book by Dr. Mohan Malik, a professor at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies.

“Maritime Security in the Indo-Pacific: China, India and U.S. Perspectives,” edited by Dr. Mohan Malik, will be published in October 2014. Based on a workshop held at APCSS in spring 2013, the book introduces the roles of China, India and the United States in various maritime issues in the Indo-Pacific region.

This region, according to Dr. Malik, “contains close to half the world’s population and provides several of the world’s most important choke-points for global commerce, including the Strait of Malacca. It presents complex maritime security challenges and interlocking economic interests that require the development of an overarching multilateral security framework.”

According to the publishers’ description, the book “focuses on the security challenges presented by maritime disputes, naval engagement, legal issues, sea lanes of communication, energy transport, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, as well as by non-traditional threats, such as piracy, terrorism, and weapons proliferation. It compares and contrasts the roles and perspectives of the key maritime powers, analyzing the need for multilateral cooperation to overcome the traditional and non-traditional challenges and security di-

lemma. This shows that, in spite of their different interests, capabilities, and priorities, Washington, Beijing and New Delhi can and do engage in cooperation to deal with transnational security challenges. Lastly, the book describes how to promote maritime cooperation by establishing or strengthening multilateral mechanisms and measures that would reduce the prospects for conflict in the Indo-Pacific region.”

Contributing authors include a cross-section of practitioners, diplomats, policymakers and scholars from the U.S., China and India. These authors play important roles in policy formulation and execution and here they explain their takes on the opportunities and risks in the Indo-Pacific region and identify what naval measures are needed to improve coordinated maritime initiatives.

“Maritime Security in the Indo-Pacific: China, India and U.S. Perspectives,” by Dr. Mohan Malik will be published in October 2014 by Rowman & Littlefield. For more information go to:

<https://rowman.com/ISBN/9781442235328>



(Former) Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Adm. Cecil D. Haney speaks with workshop participants.



In the center, Operation Commander for the India Navy Commodore Ajay Saxena (left) discusses non-traditional maritime security with Senior Fellow at the Institute for International Relations Hu Zhiyong (right) during the APCSS Maritime Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific Region Workshop.

Charting the Water Future of South Asia

Water is, and will continue to be, one of the critical drivers of peace and stability in South Asia in the decades ahead.

This was the topic of discussion during a workshop entitled “The U.S.-South Asia Leader Engagement Program: Charting the Water Future of South Asia.” Held April 28 to May 3 at Harvard University, the workshop was co-hosted by the APCSS, the Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESA), and the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

Participating in the workshop were 37 subject matter experts from 11 nations including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma,

China, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and the United States. Workshop participants included eight women and 29 men from the senior executive level (two-star or higher and civilian equivalents) to director level (O-6 or higher and civilian equivalents) representing different backgrounds including senior politicians, military/defense, foreign affairs/diplomacy, policy-makers, academics, non-governmental institutions, think tanks and water SMEs, strategic decision-makers, security practitioners and policy planners (civilian and defense officials).

According to APCSS academic lead, Dr. Virginia Bacay Watson, the workshop focused on understanding the different dimensions and complexities that inform water security in a volatile



Maj.Gen. (Ret.) ANM Muniruzzaman (Bangladesh), SEC06-2, was one of several APCSS alumni who participated in the workshop.

and complex South Asian security environment. It also explored new ways of collectively thinking about the ‘water issue’ in the region, and participants identified ways and means for collective and collaborative engagement to pre-empt and address water security concerns.

Workshop presentations covered topics such as Water Security as a Global Issue, the Politics and Diplomacy of Water, Water Security in the Himalayan

Watershed, Transforming Water Conflicts, and Groundwater Management in South Asia.

Developing a more comprehensive, common and deeper understanding of regional and sub-regional perspectives on water security issues was an important outcome of the workshop. One participant stated, “After four decades of cynicism, this workshop revived my faith that progress in South Asia is possible.”

As part of the workshop, the participants also developed action items for mitigating strategies and recommendations related to improving regional and sub-regional water security.

APCSS and NESA are two of five Department of Defense Regional Centers focused on building security cooperation. This is the third time that APCSS, NESA and the Kennedy School have worked together on South Asia security issues.



Former APCSS Dean Amb. (Ret.) Lauren Kahea Moriarty with alumni and the workshop team.

Bio-Preparedness in the Asia-Pacific

Coordination of bio-preparedness strategies across a region was the topic of a workshop held September 23-27 at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies. The workshop, co-hosted by the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, U.S. Pacific Command and APCSS, brought together 33 security experts from across the region to discuss the challenges of preparing to respond effectively to biological threats and disease outbreaks.

“Our goal was to bring together a very diverse set of countries to look at a range of topics, including building a shared perspective of bio-preparedness, identifying the opportunities and challenges provided by existing coordination mechanisms, and appreciating the requirement to include the whole-of-society in bio-preparedness planning and response,” said workshop academic lead, Dr. Bill Wieninger. “We had 33 participants and seven subject matter experts from 13 countries closely interacting over the five-day event.”

The group discussed the range and nature of such events, the role of various government and non-government entities in preparing and responding to an incident, and the value of



The Bio-Preparedness in the Asia-Pacific workshop included 33 security experts from across the region. Here they pose with APCSS leadership and faculty for a group photo.



Workshop participants worked through a variety of scenarios during tabletop exercises. The exercises have proven very effective in preparing participants for real events.

coordination and information sharing among countries in an affected region. They evaluated existing best practices and developed recommendations and courses of action for improving future coordination.

Speakers covered topics such as: Early Indicators and Warnings – Recognizing an Emerging Crisis, Existing Mechanisms for Coordination and Information

Sharing, Bio Lab Security and Best Practices, Public/Private Collaboration, and Strategic Communication.

Workshop participants also looked at case studies and shared perspectives on the dynamic threat environment, and participated in a table top exercise. “The workshop was very interactive, very smart, and most of all a very good learning experience,” said a participant.



Dr. Wieninger added “I would say the frank discussion in plenary on the final day was among the best I have seen at APCSS. In addition to increased understanding of the challenges and opportunities in information sharing, participants were very interested in conducting future workshops and tabletop exercises to build on our success.”

APCSS hosts joint workshop with the NZDF CSC

Fellows and faculty from the New Zealand Defense Force (NZDF) Command and Staff College (CSC) attended a joint workshop hosted at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) from November 4-7. Focused on security dynamics and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, this was the third consecutive year that the Center has partnered with the NZDF, providing the venue, facilities and educational resources to support the first of three stops on the college's annual study tour.

The 56 participating Fellows were a mix of military professors, officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs), along with government officials, representing ten countries, including New Zealand, Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Tonga and the United States.

Designed to support the curriculum objectives of the NZDF-CSC annual course, the joint workshop explored prevalent and emerging transnational trends, geopolitical influences, and ongoing security cooperation efforts within the region. Each topic was examined from a New Zealand perspective, specifically assessing the countries' role



Dr. Miemie Byrd



Dr. Justin Nankivell

within the region's security architecture. Other highlights of the week long session included a senior enlisted Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) discussion panel comprised of representatives from each U.S. military branch and international military forces, a visit and orientation briefing with U.S. Pacific Command, and tours of several museums and historical sites on the island of Oahu.

Dr. Rouben Azizian of the APCSS College of Security Studies, and Dr. Peter Greener, NZDF-CSC Dean of Academic Faculty, served as co-chairs for a joint faculty team that lead the



Participants get acquainted on the first day.



Faculty members from the NZDF-CSC also assisted in running seminars during the joint seminar.

workshop. In addition to the off-site tours, daily sessions consisted of a balance of lectures, plenary discussion and small seminar working groups. The event culminated with each small seminar group presenting analysis of New Zealand's role in the region and how it and other nations in the area could optimize their security cooperation in the future.

Summarizing the effectiveness of the joint workshop, Dr. Greener noted, "The

workshop ran seamlessly, due to the thorough planning and coordination that goes into this event by both faculty groups."

Highlighting its productivity, Dr. Azizian added "There was overwhelming feedback on the outputs from the workshop, including long-term visions for regional capacity building in the future which will enhance New Zealand's role in regional security."



Dr. Rouben Azizian

APCSS held this joint workshop while simultaneously hosting 100 Fellows for the Asia-Pacific Orientation Course (APOC) 13-3. The faculty and staff of the Center were able to mutually support each course during the week, running them concurrently but autonomously, through maximum use of the Center's advanced facilities.

Concluding the week, the NZDF-CSC Commandant presented the title of honorary professor to Dr. Azizian for his extensive contributions to their college for the past few years, noting that they hoped this level of collaboration would continue in the future. Separately, the faculty leaders shared their mutual opinion that this workshop collaboration has helped to improve military relations and dialogue between the U.S. and New Zealand over the past few years. "The APCSS faculty and staff members are excited to work with the New Zealanders because they are engaged, candid and very consistent in the exchange of ideas," said Dr. Azizian.

U.S.-China: Building Strategic Trust



Workshop participants pose for an official photo.

In November, the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies conducted two events in China. The first was a two-day bi-lateral workshop entitled "U.S.-China: Building Strategic Trust" with the Institute of American Studies (IAS) of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). APCSS representatives also met with Chinese counterparts in Lanzhou, China to exchange knowledge on climate change and security issues, and to consider further steps to improve the collaboration between the scientific and security communities.

The Beijing workshop included 40 people sharing perspectives and identifying possible areas for mutually building strategic trust between the U.S. and China.

Discussion topics included: Current State of Trust; China's Perspectives on Progress Following the Xi-Obama Summit; Building

Trust through Anti-Piracy Operations at the Horn of Africa; and the Role of Third Parties in Building Trust.

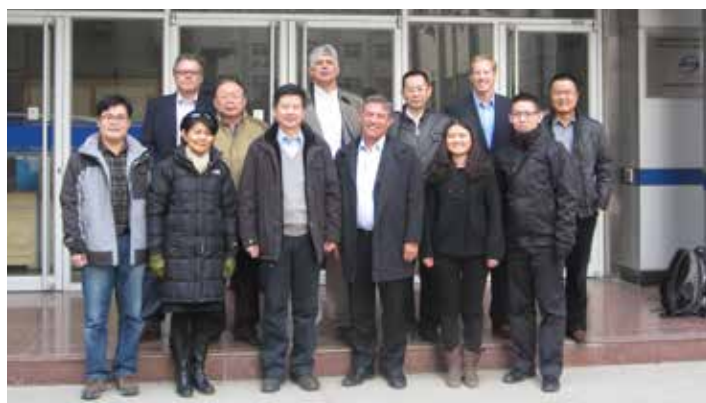
The Lanzhou sessions included the Chinese Academy of Sciences Cold and Arid Regions Environmental and Engineering Research Institute (CAREERI) and the U.S. National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) in examining and developing the research concept of "High Asia" as it relates to climate change at higher elevations throughout China, Central



Dr. Jeffrey Hornung speaks to workshop participants.

Asia, Nepal, India, Mongolia and Russia.

APCSS and CAREERI are now exploring the possibility of continuing collaboration on topics of mutual interest.



The Lanzhou sessions.

APCSS-ACSC Joint Seminar on Regional Security Architecture convenes for third year

Nine Fellows from the Australian Command and Staff College spent a week in Hawaii taking part in a joint seminar at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies. The “Understanding, Shaping and Adapting to the Asia-Pacific Regional Security Architecture” joint-seminar was held August 19-22 at APCSS. ACSC brought nine faculty and staff members representing military and civilian elements from Australia, Canada, China, Indonesia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom to this event.

Additionally, four U.S. participants from U.S. Pacific Command, U.S. Army Pacific and Special Operations Command Pacific, as well as a legislative liaison from Senator Gabbard’s office, attended this joint seminar. The APCSS-ACSC Joint Seminar focused on build-



APCSS-ACSC Joint Seminar on Regional Security Architecture workshop participants pose for their official photo.

ing stronger regional security architecture and partners’ capacity.

According to the seminar objectives, participants explored, promoted mutual understanding and applied the concept of regional security architecture to analyze the complex sub-regional security dynamics in the Asia-Pacific and addressed key transnational

security issues. Participants also reviewed the concept of security sector development and specifically analyzed the role of the Australian security sector in adapting to and shaping the regional security architecture.

The ACSC consortium, led by Dr. Russell James Par-kin, credited APCSS, specifically faculty members Dr. Miemie Winn Byrd and Dr. Rouben Azizian, with the

development and orchestration of this joint seminar for the third straight year, noting that the curriculum has been more comprehensive each year the event has been held.

As the academic lead for this joint-seminar, Dr. Byrd observed that of the many byproducts from this year’s event, the broader diversity and experience levels of the Fellow’s panel provided enhanced perspectives to the security dialogue. It enabled the group to focus more on the core strategic aspects and implications, rather than operational level causes and influences. “They started to think more broadly about security,” said Dr. Byrd, who observed that this panel of Fellows gravitated towards the greater role of education and importance of educational development within the security architecture.



Participants break into small groups for an exercise.



Participants work together to solve a problem during an exercise.



Security Sector Development workshop participants pose with APCSS leadership and faculty for their official group photo in front of APCSS.



Captain Alois Ur Tom, Defense Chief of Staff, Papua New Guinea Defence Force, engages other workshop participants during plenary.



The Honorable Saber Hossain Chowdhury, Member of Parliament, Department on Climate Change and Environment in Bangladesh, talks to another participant during a breakout session.

Security Sector Development: National Priorities and Regional Approaches

“Security Sector Development: National Priorities and Regional Approaches” was the focus of a workshop held July 29 through August 1, at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies.

The workshop brought together teams from Bangladesh, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea as well as an attendee from Myanmar. Overall, there were 20 international participants and subject matter experts, as well as a number of U.S. attendees.

Security Sector Development is a common challenge, as well as an opportunity for all states, large or small, developed or developing. Each country has its own unique historic, cultural, socio-economic and political features and security priorities shaping the development of its security sector.

According to workshop academic lead Dr. Rouben Azizian, “There is therefore no template for security sector development. At the same time, national security sector development can benefit from international best



Brig. Gen. Jan Pieter from Indonesia shares his perspectives at the workshop.

practices and often directly depends on international support and cooperation.”

The four-day workshop included panel discussions on “SSD, International Trends and Best Practices,” “Governance and Management of the Security Sector,” “The Role of Law and Governance in SSD,” and “Roles and Responsibilities of Security Institutions.” Working group sessions focused on nation specific projects.

The workshop concluded with presentations by each country team on recommended next steps and specific projects for national security sector development.

Security Sector Development in the Asia-Pacific:

Enabling effective governance in a complex security environment

By Dr. Rouben Azizian

Introduction

One of the fundamental vehicles of promoting effective and accountable security governance is a process referred to as Security Sector Development (SSD).

Since 2006, the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) has been regularly conducting SSD workshops in and with a number of Asia-Pacific nations. The first such workshop was held in Kathmandu and was titled Security Sector Reform (SSR) in Nepal. The workshop's focus and content were consistent with the conventional perception of security sector reform as a process that primarily applies to post-conflict, crisis-affected or post-

authoritarian environments. The subsequent APCSS workshops, titled "Security Sector Development," have been much broader and long-term.

SSD and SSR: similarities and differences

The terms SSD and SSR are often used interchangeably. Sometimes they can be, as in the stated example of the Nepal workshop, but they can also reflect significantly different approaches. The concepts 'security sector' and 'security sector reform' first appeared in the late 1990s and were very much shaped by the transformation of security institutions in post-communist East Europe and peace operations in Africa. In response to a growing global demand



Integrated Maoists being commissioned and graduating from the Nepalese Military Academy in the summer of 2013.

and debate, the United Nations produced a number of guidelines for SSR and established an SSR Unit in its Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). The United Nations Secretary-General in its 2008 report refers to security sector reform as, "a process of assessment, review and implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation of the security sector, led by national authorities, and that has as its goal the enhancement of effective and accountable security for the State and its peoples, without discrimination and with full respect of human rights and the rule of law." (<http://unssr.unlb.org/SSR/Definitions.aspx>)

The above conceptual definitions easily apply to most countries in the world but the United Nations' practical implementation of SSR is limited to post-conflict

environments and is administratively positioned primarily within its Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). The UN's SSR, therefore, is more of a reactive and crisis management tool rather than an everyday responsibility. It is also a very much donor-driven process. Such an approach is consistent with the role of the United Nations and its agencies. Several countries in the Asia-Pacific fall under the category of post-conflict nations and have benefited from the United Nations' SSR support, Timor-Leste perhaps being the most prominent example.

Should, however, the goal of effective and accountable security governance be limited only to post-conflict, post-authoritarian or so-called failed or failing nations? Do the security sectors of countries that don't



U.S. Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel and Japan's Minister of Defense Itsunori Onodera review an honor guard prior the Japan and U.S. Defense Ministerial meeting at the Defense Ministry in Tokyo, Japan. (DoD Photo)



Ms. Dominica Mai, First Assistant Secretary, Policy Planning Monitoring and Evaluation, Papua-New Guinea, gives her national perspective during plenary.

fall under the category meet that goal? Based on regular anonymous surveys and open discussions conducted at APCSS among course and workshop participants, most national security sectors are not sufficiently tuned and resourced to deal with the new complex international and domestic security environments.

Is it still true in the Asia-Pacific today that the most likely conflicts will originate from weak states, as was suggested in the post 9-11 period? The recent events in the East China Sea and South China Sea question that assumption. Accountable, inclusive and professional security sectors could mitigate potential conflicts between Asia-Pacific states by reducing unpredictable or arbitrary action.

Unlike the term SSR, SSD emphasizes a proactive, locally-driven and evolutionary set of actions that is expected of every national security sector,

large or small, developed or underdeveloped. SSD is a long-term process; it should be nationally-owned and rooted in the particular needs and conditions of the country in question.

SSD in the Asia-Pacific: key challenges and trends

SSD in the Asia-Pacific region has seen some progress as well as retreat.

While security is almost unanimously viewed in the region as broad and comprehensive, the security sector definition remains narrow and focused primarily on

the uniformed forces. This greatly inhibits its adaptation to dealing with security challenges of the 21st century. The apparent dissonance indicates a significant gap between overall security awareness and political or bureaucratic willingness to self-reform as well as a fear among the security forces to lose preeminence in security affairs.

The relationship between security and development remains controversial. There is stronger recognition in the region today of the key relevance of security for successful development. Less appreciated, however, is the fact that without successful national development, security sector capabilities would be limited or ineffective.

The legal basis for the functioning of security forces remains weak and incomplete. Challenges include controversial provisions in constitutions or gaps between constitutional and legal frameworks as well as agency-specific norms. Sequencing between legal and policy decisions is an

other conundrum. The inter-agency discourse, generally very weak in the region, is almost absent at the stage of law formulation.

Authoritarian and corrupt democratic regimes significantly obstruct or delay the reformation of security forces. Democratization sometimes leads to the politicization of security forces through unauthorized political intervention in security forces' internal affairs.

The military in the region is increasingly reluctant to get involved in domestic politics but is often pressured by rival political parties to do so. Politicization of intelligence services is another wide-spread phenomenon. At the same time, government bodies that should be providing professional guidance and supervision, such as Ministries of Defense, are understaffed and under-resourced.

Inclusion of civil society, especially the non-governmental organizations, in the security sector remains problematic. Non-governmental organizations are viewed by many security practitioners as politicized, incompetent and often manipulated by foreign interests.

Correlation between the military and police forces is changing with the relative decline of military and the rise of police. Many regional countries seem unprepared to deal with this



Dr. Rouben Azizian chats with a workshop participant.

continued on next page

Security Sector Development in the Asia-Pacific *(Continued)*

reality. Attempts to retain strong militaries often lead to tasking them with duties outside of traditional defense role. Professionalization of police meanwhile is lagging far behind that of the military.

National security forces are increasingly involved in international and regional security operations. And yet the regional sharing of SSD information is very modest and well below the radar. It has to do with a traditional sense of sovereignty and a lack of trust with neighbors as well as the limited role of regional institutions.

SSD in the Asia-Pacific: recent accomplishments and best practices

Civil-Military Relations

There has been notable improvement in the civil-military relations of a number of regional countries.

Myanmar is in a period of transition from direct military rule to civilian control. The adoption of the 2008 Constitution, which mandated the creation of a parliament, legalized political participation, and instigated regularly-held elections, has transformed Myanmar's political system from a military junta to a presidential republic. If Myanmar is to



continue to evolve into a free and democratic system, civil-military relations must be fundamentally transformed. But encouraging the military's continued retrenchment from politics will be a challenging and long-term process. *(For a more detailed discussion of governance in Myanmar, see Dr. Alfred Oehlers' article in this issue)*

Five and a half years on from the coup d'état which brought Commodore Frank Bainimarama to power, and three years on from the abrogation of the country's constitution, the government of Fiji launched the process that should return Fiji to an elected constitutional democracy in 2014.

In September 2013, Fiji passed a new Constitution, a step raising both hopes and concerns among many who want democracy restored to the South Pacific island nation. The regime that seized power in a 2006 coup says the constitution is another step towards holding free elections next year. But critics say the constitution also curtails freedoms and is self-serving to the regime.

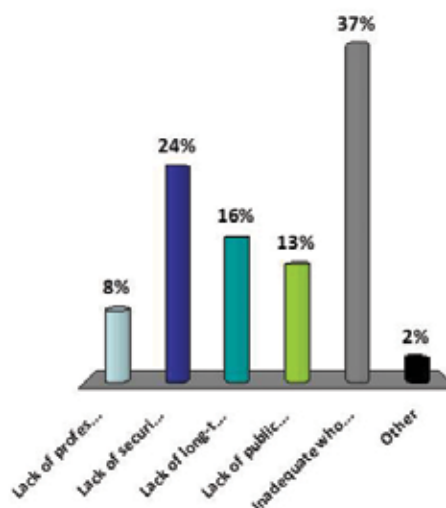
To prevent political manipulation of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), lawmakers in the Philippines are pushing legislation to shield military officers from political pressures. The Senate has passed a bill prescribing fixed terms for AFP chiefs of staff and

major service commanders and is keen to exempt lower-ranking officers from confirmation by the Commission on Appointments to ensure that appointments and promotions in the AFP are based on merit, fitness and qualifications instead of political connections.

Changes are looming in China's civil-military relations as well. Some analysts say the PLA's outspokenness reflects a need for structural overhauls to allow greater dialogue between civilian and military leaders and quicker, unified responses during crises. One suggestion is the creation of a U.S.-style National Security Council to better coordinate among different

What are the top 2 challenges to the effective functioning of your country's security institutions?

1. Lack of professionalism
2. Lack of security governance framework/rule of law
3. Lack of long-term security vision
4. Lack of public trust and/or understanding
5. Inadequate whole-of-government coordination
6. Other



Poll from Security Sector Development Workshop held at APCSS in 2013.

branches of government. Another proposal advocates more civilians on the Military Commission. Several Chinese academics have mentioned the desirability of gradually shifting the Communist Party control of the military to the executive branch.

Security Strategy and Law Development

More and more Asia-Pacific countries are embracing long-term and integrated security thinking by launching national security strategies or policies, as well as security legislation.

The Indonesian government has been pushing to get a wide-ranging national security bill passed by the House

of Representatives. The draft law defines national security as efforts to protect “all aspects of national life.” The legislation seeks to oblige the government to provide workable solutions to such problems as food, water and energy shortages; and destruction of the environment. Social issues such as poverty, injustice and corruption are also listed as threats in the draft.

The opposition lawmakers have been, however, showing reluctance to deliberate on the National Security Law over persistent fears that, if passed, the law would revive militarism and subvert democracy. Several of them have questioned the Government’s definitions of

what constitutes a threat to national security, as well as the President’s right to define threats through decrees.

On June 7, 2013, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe approved legislation to create a National Security Council (NSC), which will replace the existing Security Council. Prime Minister Abe wants to ensure that the NSC will be able to make prompt decisions when necessary, but also that it properly deliberates long-term policy. The 2013 bill makes two major changes. First, it strengthens the role of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet Office in national security policy-making. The bill also creates a new position, national security advisor, and establishes a sec-

retariat for the council. The second objective is to make the NSC the ‘headquarters’ for intelligence on national security and crisis management. Japan experts argue however that it is still unclear whether the NSC will become a central decision-making body or remain just an advisory institution. The increased membership of the Cabinet Office may prevent the prompt decision-making that the bill seeks.

The Indian Government has decided to order a reappraisal of its security architecture. The government-formed National Task Force (NTF) is to assess the current state of the country’s national security management system, project the threats to national security that could be expected in the future, examine whether India has the required capabilities to be able to meet those threats, identify existing deficiencies in capabilities, recommend action to remove them, and suggest a time frame for removing them. However, several Indian defense and security analysts have pointed out the need to convince the serving officers of the necessity of changes, reforms, new thinking, and new concepts and ideas to achieve the desired end results. Unless that happens, any review will just end up being an exercise in futility.

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Security Sector Development in the Asia-Pacific (Continued)

On January 23, 2013, Australia launched its first National Security Strategy. The strategy provides the overarching framework to guide Australia's national security efforts over the next five years and marks a new national security era in which the dramatic shift of economic and strategic weight to Asia dominates Australia's national security outlook. The other shift in Australia's strategic thinking is to view state-based conflict as more important and dangerous than threats presented by non-state actors, as was the case in the post-September 11 period. The points of possible conflict named in the strategy are: the South and East China Sea, the Korean Peninsula, and India/Pakistan.

Papua New Guinea has started developing its first-ever National Security Policy. PNG's Prime Minister Peter O'Neil has identified the development of a National Security Policy as one of his Government's priorities, given the economic boom the country will soon experience, and threats from both external and internal factors. A National Security Policy Technical Working Group has been put in place to formulate PNG's security policy, which will be



Speech of President Aquino during the signing of the GPH-MILF Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro, October 15, 2012 (Official Photo)

aligned with the PNG Vision 2050.

Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)

In terms of traditional SSR issues, such as a post-conflict security sector restructuring, there have been some important breakthroughs in the region as well.

Nepal has successfully ended a lengthy and difficult process of settling the future of former Maoist combatants by inducting the last batch of Maoist combatants into the state army. The 1,462 ex-combatants selected for army training were commissioned as officer cadets. Thousands of former Maoist fighters who

chose retirement received government cash handouts. In 2007, U.N. monitors put the strength of the Maoist fighting force at 19,602. This marks a milestone in the Nepali peace process that began with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in November 2006.

The Armed Forces of the Philippines Internal Peace and Security Plan (AFP IPSP) "Bayanihan" represents a change of paradigm in dealing with internal armed threats. It emphasizes that the primary focus of the AFP in the conduct of its operations is "winning the peace" and not just defeating the enemy. In order to win the peace, the AFP IPSP shall be anchored on two strategic approaches: The

Whole of Nation Approach and the People-Centered Security/Human Security Approach. (<http://www.scribd.com/doc/46302366/AFP-Internal-Peace-and-Security-Plan-IPSP-BAYANIHAN>)

The subsequent framework agreement signed between the Philippines Government and an Islamist rebel group, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), fighting for a Bangsamoro homeland, is aimed at finally ending a decades-long war between the two sides. It provides for a new autonomous region in part of the south where Muslims are a majority. The draft agreement would give the leaders of Bangsamoro more political and economic powers, and provides for the gradual transfer of law



Solomon Islands - RAMSI Participating Police Force Commander, Paul Osborne presents a gift to Duidui ward's Provincial Member of Parliament, Silas Chekana during the Isuna police post closure ceremony October 3, 2011 (Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI)'s photostream)

enforcement from the army to the Bangsamoro police in a "phased and gradual manner." The framework also promises the people a "just and equitable share" of the region's abundant natural resources, and pledges to address the needs of poverty-stricken communities. Trickier still are negotiations over what is called "normalization," that is, disarming the former guerrillas of the MILF while pulling the Philippine army back from the field. Here the two sides remain far apart. The government is keen to ensure that the MILF put their weapons "beyond use" as soon as possible. The MILF, on the other hand, wants help to create new livelihoods for its former fighters. That, it insists, will be the

best guarantee that they will not soon return to armed struggle.

Despite its current hurdles, the framework has acted as an inspiration to those caught up in internal conflicts elsewhere in South-East Asia. For instance, the Thai government has for the first time started formal talks with its own Muslim rebels in the south of the country. Meanwhile, the MILF reports that negotiators for the armed wings of the Kachin, Karen and other groups in Myanmar have visited it to learn how it won the Bangsamoro state from the Philippine government. The ongoing negotiations have ramifications well beyond the Philippines.

The military side of the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI) ended on June 30, 2013, 10 years after hundreds of soldiers, police and civilians from Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu landed in the Solomon Islands to conduct what was to become a successful experiment in regional cooperation. The fundamental objective of RAMSI was to help the Solomon Islands lay the foundations for long-term stability, security and prosperity in the wake of a communal conflict that had begun in 1998. One of the most significant achievements of RAMSI is the immediate restoration of law and order,

including the successful collection of guns from former militants. RAMSI will now focus of providing police support to the Solomon Islands.

Conclusion

The comprehensive and fluid international and national security environments require a diverse, inclusive and adaptive security sector. Asia-Pacific nations are gradually transitioning to the broader definition of the security sector in step with their historical, cultural and security experience.

National security institutions are more amenable today than in the past to the idea that civil society should be involved in security sector development. The perceived legitimacy of the security sectors depends in great deal on how the issues and concerns of civil society are being addressed. Ideally, a whole-of-government coordination should lead to a whole-of-nation consensus on key security processes and decisions.

A successful development of the security sector requires political will, strong national ownership and competent change management. It should include incentives for innovation and disincentives for sticking with status quo. Effective SSD is an ongoing process and not a one-time reform.

Whither governance in Myanmar?

OpEd by Dr. Al Oehlers

The challenge is huge. And the stakes high.

How do you overhaul a pattern of governance – reviled by many as oppressive – so deeply entrenched and in place for over 50 years?

How do you overcome opacity, inertia and fear, to inject greater democratic oversight and accountability, inclusiveness, transparency, predictability, rules-based behaviors, and other defining hallmarks of good and effective governance?

How do you do so at a pace and scope that meets the ever-rising expectations of citizens and the international community?

And how do you maintain control of myriad challenges and priorities, coordinating wide ranging reforms and sustaining momentum in the transition to a more open, democratic society, with a modern competitive market economy, and a stable, enduring peace at long last among warring ethnic groups within the nation?

Failure to do so would involve more than just dashing the hopes of the more than 50 million people of Myanmar. The alarming prospect of a return to the dark past looms large, as well as the tragic descent into a greater chaos of ethnic and sectarian strife.

Though at the cusp of a greater future, Myanmar remains delicately poised at a juncture where all the good that has been achieved, may yet unravel. The threshold or tipping point for assured progress – if there is one – remains elusive and has yet to be crossed.

That is not to say progress has not been made. Compared with just a few

years ago, the reformist administration of former general, President U Thein Sein, has surprised many with the breathtaking speed it has acted on a wide range of reforms, spanning the political, economic, and social priorities facing the country. All this is goodness, and while some critical observers have pointed out much more could be done, a very promising start exists.

But despite this, most who know Myanmar well confess to an unnerving sense of unease about the whole reform effort. Though welcome, worries persist that reforms are only superficial and skin-deep, insufficiently embedded and effectively implemented, and therefore, reversible.

While leaders may race ahead announcing reform after reform, an overwhelmed civil service struggles to keep pace translating well-intentioned ideals into practical and tangible improvements in everyday lives.

A canny business community, meanwhile, unsure of the durability of the reform effort, hesitates on crucial investment decisions, with serious reper-

cussions for much needed employment generation.

Fast approaching elections in 2015 add to this climate of uncertainty.

Though the apparent frontrunner is the opposition National League for Democracy (NLD) led by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, such is the fluidity of politics in Myanmar that outright victory for the NLD is by no means assured, nor her claim on the coveted Presidency. Hard-nosed political number crunchers even now suggest the possibility of an unstable coalition government is a very real prospect, giving cause to doubt sustained progress towards governance improvements post-election. Under normal circumstances, such an outcome may perhaps be tolerable. But circumstances in Myanmar are anything but normal and may prove unforgiving.

Disappointed and disillusioned voters may not be so patient as to let democratic processes run their natural course to resolve such political uncertainty. Latent sectarian tensions – whether of a political, religious or ethnic nature – may be harnessed by extremist groups to stoke unrest for political ends. The recent outbreaks of



Lt. Gen. Leaf visits Myanmar's National Defense College.



Yangon, Myanmar - April 1, 2012: Supporters of Aung San Suu Kyi wave flags, outside the National League For Democracy's headquarters, on the day of the by-election. (Photo: El-BrandenBrazil)

religious violence across the country serve as timely reminders of the existence of these tensions just beneath the veneer of civility and tolerance in much social and political life in Myanmar. One must hope the tragedy of such violence should never ensue.

They say history is a good guide to the future. If that is the case, then there is even more to worry about. Though the façade of military rule during the last 50 years may give the impression of stability and continuity, dramatic reversals and abrupt political changes are no strangers to the political history of Myanmar. One is reminded of the promising democratic dawn of post-independence Burma (as it was then known), the ensuing political upheavals, and eventual military coup that snuffed out parliamentary democracy.

Then, the pretext was a political and economic chaos presided over what were alleged to be incompetent, self-serving politicians – a situation anathema to a military privileging order and stability, and with a sacrosanct mission to preserve the unity and integrity of the nation.

Might history repeat itself in the aftermath of elections in 2015? Dare we think the unthinkable?

Much of the responsibility for averting such a prospect, of course, lies with political leaders in Myanmar, who must exercise leadership qualities of the highest order to navigate the political conundrums that will emerge. But the international community, too, has an important role, bearing witness, encouraging, supporting and providing assistance where possible.

Quite properly, much of the focus of the international community to date has been on assistance to the nascent civil society of Myanmar, strengthening political institutions and cultures in anticipation of forthcoming elections, and building much needed capacities in governance. But what is all too often neglected – due probably to its highly controversial nature – is engagement with the military: the Tatmadaw.

Somewhat paradoxically, there is arguably no more crucial actor to the future of the democratic development of Myanmar than the Tatmadaw. After

decades in power, the influence of the military is pervasive.

While a very important dynamic in curbing such influence undoubtedly rests in the greater empowerment of democratic institutions and civil society, towards which, much international assistance is now directed, it is equally important to complement such an approach with one that cultivates an inclination on the part of the Tatmadaw to willingly relinquish such influence and transition to a role and mission more consistent with democratic principles.

Maintaining the isolation of the Tatmadaw will not accomplish this.

Instead, a carefully designed engagement to provide exposure to international norms and best practices and comparable experiences of the evolving roles and responsibilities of the military during democratic transitions may prove helpful in assuaging some of the anxieties of the Tatmadaw of the uncharted and possibly turbulent political future Myanmar is headed towards, and assist this crucial actor in finding a niche for itself in the new democratic system that will evolve.

A long road remains to be traversed in strengthening governance in Myanmar. Numerous risks are attendant on this process, and setbacks will invariably occur. Continued vigilance will remain essential to prevent any derailment of this process. Moreover, crucial as it is for the future of Myanmar, success in this effort holds wider significance for regional development and security. As members of the international community, it behooves us to remain invested in this process and to canvass all possibilities of lending support, even if controversial. After all, the stakes are high. Shouldn't all options be considered?

PROMOTIONS

AUSTRALIA

Steven Parsons, C12-01, was promoted to wing commander. He has recently returned to Australia following a 12-month deployment.

BANGLADESH

Monsurul Alam, ASC08-2, was promoted to Joint Secretary and posted to the Department of Environment as Director, Climate Change and International Conventions.

Shamsul Alam, CCM12-1, was promoted to commodore.

M. Makbul Hossain, CCM08-1, was promoted to rear admiral and is working as Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Personnel).

Sabbir Khan, CSRT11-1, was promoted to commander and completed his Master's degree in military studies.

M. Abidur Rahman, EC04-1, was promoted to commodore and appointed Deputy Director General of Bangladesh Coast Guard.

CANADA

Russell Fowler, ASC11-2, was promoted to captain (Navy), and posted to Beijing as Canada's Defence Attaché to China and Mongolia.

COMOROS

Lt. Col. Rafick Soilihi, CSRT09-1, was promoted as Commandant of the Gendarmerie.

JORDAN

Ghaleb Qudaymat, CSRT13-1, was promoted to colonel.

KOREA

Youngkwan Ryu, EC05-2, was selected for promotion to brigadier general.

LEBANON

Youssef Haddad, EC08-2, was promoted to colonel and was deployed to the northern city of Tripoli to stabilize conditions.

LAOS

Phonepaseuth Vannabouth, CSRT09-1, was promoted as police major and appointed Assistant Director General of Interpol Department Laos.

MALAYSIA

Md Tajri Alwi, EC01-2, was promoted to major general and posted as Grand Chamberlain of the National Palace.

MALDIVES

Ahmed Saudhee, CCM11-1, was promoted as Deputy Commissioner of Police.

MONGOLIA

Myagmardorj Tsend, ASC12-2, was promoted to colonel and appointed Head

Nepal Alumni Host Panel on U.S. Rebalance to Asia-Pacific



APCSS Director, retired U.S. Air Force Lt. Gen. Dan Leaf, recently spoke to nearly 100 APCSS alumni in Kathmandu, Nepal. He was part of a panel discussing U.S. Rebalance to the Asia-Pacific that included former finance minister Prakash Chandra Lohani (SSD10-1), Professor Shidhar Khatri (SSD11-1, SEC07-1), and former Inspector General of the Armed Police Force Sanat Kumar Basnet (SEC08-2). During his trip he also met with other senior alumni including the Nepal Chief of Army Staff General Gaurav SJB Rana (EC99-1).

of Administration and Foreign Relations. He is also Deputy Head of the General Authority for Border Protection and Chief of Staff of the Border Force.

NEPAL

Binoj Basnyat, ASC11-2, was promoted to major general and posted as General Commanding Officer of Eastern Division, Nepalese Army.

Padam Karki, EC05-2, was promoted to major general.

Sundar Pudasaini, ASC12-2, was promoted to major general and posted as Gen-

eral Officer Commanding Mid Division.

Pawan Pande, EC98-2, was promoted to lieutenant general.

Sujan Sijapati, CSRT04-2, was promoted to major general.

Himalaya Thapa, ASC09-2, was promoted to major general and assigned as the Adjutant General of the Nepalese Army.

NEW ZEALAND

Shaun Fogarty, C12-02, was promoted to Navy Captain and appointed as the Chief of Staff to the New

Zealand Defense Logistics Command.

PAKISTAN

Tahir Hanfi, EC04-1 and OR09-2, was promoted as Additional Secretary Public Accounts Committee, National Assembly of Pakistan.

PHILIPPINES

Edgard A. Arevalo, C12-01, was promoted to colonel.

Philip Cacayan, ASC09-1, was promoted to rear admiral and assigned as Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, J1, Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Yerson Epie Depayso, EC06-2, was promoted to brigadier general.

Usana Ildebrandi, ASC11-02, was promoted to Police Senior Superintendent and he is the Training Manager, School for Specialized Courses.

TANZANIA

Yacoub Mohamed, ASC11-2, was promoted to brigadier general.

THAILAND

Peerapong DOUNGAMPORN, CSRT05-1, was promoted to Deputy Commissioner Special Branch Royal Thai Police.

Maj. Gen. Boonchu Kirdchok, EC03-1, was promoted to lieutenant general and placed in charge of the border committee.

Rear Admiral Sanyalak Rungsampa, EC03-1 and SEC09-2, was promoted to vice admiral and assigned as Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters Special Expert.

Lt. Gen. Nipat Thonglek, OR07-1 and SEC08-2, was promoted to general and appointed the new Permanent Secretary for Ministry of Defense.

UNITED STATES

Craig Reistad, JEC05-3, was promoted to FS-01 (GS-15) and appointed Deputy Program Director of the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Gaborone, Botswana.

Ronald Stenger, ASC09-1, was promoted to colonel.

Joseph Y. Yun, EC04-3, was appointed as Ambassador to Malaysia.



APCSS Alumni Association chartered for Papua New Guinea by Dr. Rouben Azizian with Defense Chief of Staff Captain Alois Tom (SEC04-2) and Lt.Col. Anthony Polum (EC01-1).



The Philippine APCSS Alumni Association gathered in Manila during an APCSS workshop. More in the next issue!

Alumni Associations

Afghanistan
American Samoa
Australia
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Cambodia*
Cameroon
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Comoros **
Cook Islands
Fiji
Guam
Hong Kong
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Lao PDR
Lebanon
Madagascar**
Malaysia
Maldives
Marshall Islands
Mauritius**
Micronesia
Mongolia
Mozambique
Nepal
New Zealand
Pakistan
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Peru
Philippines
Republic of Korea
Russia & Far East Russia
Samoa
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Taiwan
Tanzania
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Vietnam
U.S. (D.C. & Hawaii)

* Informal group

** Joint alumni association with the Africa Center

ALUMNI AWARDS

The following alumni are reconized for their outstanding work in support of APCSS and security cooperation:

Gen. Emmanuel Bautista (Philippines), SSD10-2 was honored as the APCSS Alumnus of the Year for 2013 for his outstanding contributions to reform the security sector of the Philippines.

Commodore Severino David (Philippines), ASC10-1 earned an APCSS Alumni Achievement Awards for his contributions to developing and implementing the Defense System of Management approach to defense planning, resource management and budget execution within the Philippines defense establishment.

Air Marshal A. K. Singh (India), EC00-3/OR10-1, earned an APCSS Alumni Achievement Awards for his efforts in establishing the India APCSS Alumni Association and for his contributions in environmental protection as part of the United Nations Environment Program.

S.D. Banga (India), ASC10-1, earned an APCSS Alumni Achievement Awards for completing his Fellows Project to "Revise the Army Promotion System."

Captain Khritsada Prapuetarm (Thailand), ASC10-2, earned an APCSS Alumni Achievement for his efforts in organizing and conducting the 2013 Western Pacific Naval Symposium Workshop in Bangkok, Thailand.

Tanielu Vaiaso (Samoa), CCM13-1, earned an APCSS Alumni Achievement Awards for drafting the Standard Operating Procedures for all Samoa disaster response agencies and for his efforts to improve the radio communication network for disaster response.

Mr. Tahir Hanfi of EC04-1/OR09-2, Lt. Gen. (Ret.) Tanvir Tahir pf EC98-3 and Air Marshal (Ret.) Muhammad Yousaf of SEC06-3, earned alumni achievement awards for their contributions in establishing the Pakistan APCSS Alumni Association and for their efforts to nominate the best participants for APCSS workshops.

Lt. Gen. (Ret.) Farooq Khan SEC03-2, Maj. Gen. Azeem Asif EC00-2, Brig. Gen. (Ret.) Zaheer Babur SSTR07-1 and OR13-2, Brig. Gen. (Ret.) Zakeer Abbasi SSTR06-1 and ASC12-1, and Lt. Col. M. Abrar Ismael CCM08-2, earned alumni achievement awards for their leadership and outstanding contributions in reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts following the disastrous earthquakes that devastated many population centers in Pakistan.

Note: Watch for our next edition with more alumni recognized for their outstanding efforts!

POSITION CHANGES

AFGANINISTAN

Ghulam Haider, CCM08-1, was appointed Chief Executive Director of Afghanistan Institute of Rural Development.

AUSTRALIA

Ambassador Peter Tesch, SEC02-1, completed his four-year tour as ambassador to Germany. In his next role, he will serve as First Assistant Secretary, International Security Division in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

BANGLADESH

Kamrul Ahsan, EC00-3, is High Commissioner of Bangladesh to Ottawa. He is applying for a Master's Program in International Relations at Ottawa University.

Commodore Baten A. S. M. Abdul, EC07-2 and OR10-2, was appointed as Dean of the Faculty of Security and Strategic Studies of Bangladesh University of Professionals.

Commander Sheikh Arif Mahmood, EC03-1, has completed his course at the National Defense College in Bangladesh.

Masudur Rahman, ASC09-1, was appointed Consul General of Bangladesh in Dubai.

BULGARIA

Captain Stoyan Sengeliev, CSRT13-1, attended the U.S. Marine Corps Command and Staff College in Quantico, Virginia.

CHILE

Rodrigo Toledo, CSRT10-1, is assigned to the Embassy of Chile in New Zealand as Head of the Counterterrorism Department.

FIJI

Akuila Namakadre, ASC10-1, returned from a year working with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan. He is now pursuing a Masters in International Relations and Diplomacy.

Viliame Bulewa, ASC12-2, was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Corrections in Fiji.

INDIA

Mr. Kundan Vohra, CSRT11-1, was appointed Director in the Chief of Army Staff Secretariat.

JAPAN

Rear Admiral Gojiro Watanab, EC01-2, was assigned as Chief of Staff, Fleet Air Force.

KOREA

Ambassador (Ret.) Jaebum Kim, EC02-2 and SEC05-2, assumed the position of the Secretary General of the Korean-American Association. He also was

appointed Secretary General of the Korean-American Association. He is also a board member and associate director for the International Policy Studies Institute and Policy Commissioner for the Korean Council on Foreign Relations. He wears another hat as a senior researcher for the Cyber Secretariat of the Forum for East Asia—Latin America Cooperation.

LAOS

Ms. Sisamay Luangchan-davong, ASC08-2, was appointed Lao Consul General in Shanghai.

MADAGASCAR

Capt. Ranaivoseheno Louis Antoine de Padoue, EC05-2, was appointed Chief of Staff of the Naval Forces Command.

Brigadier General Same-tiana Rabeharindranto, EC99-1, is the Director of Defense at the Ministry of the Armed Forces.

Col. Rarasoala Ralaialomady, EC05-1, is the Director, Military Information and Communication.

Brigadier General Frank Julson Rasolonjatovo Iavizara, EC01-1, is serving as Technical Advisor to the Minister of the Armed Forces.

Lieutenant Colonel Chan Kan Rika, ASC08-2, is serving in the United Nations peacekeeping mission in the Democratic Republic

of the Congo at the Monusco police headquarters in Kinshasa.

MALDIVES

Brig. Gen. Mansoor Zakariyya, EC01-3 and OR10-1, is attending the College of International Security Affairs at the U.S. National Defense University.

MALAYSIA

Col. Badrul Hisham Muhammad, EC05-2, was selected as Commandant of the Malaysian Peacekeeping Center in Port Dickson.

MONGOLIA

Odonjil Banzragch, EC04-2, was appointed Ambassador to Egypt.

Ambassador Dashdorj Bayarkhuu, EC06-1, completed his duties as Ambassador to Cairo. He is currently Ambassador at large to Iran and working from Ulaanbaatar. He is also Chief Editor of Britannica's Edition on the Foreign Policy of Mongolia.

Col. Yeruultsengel Chimmiddorj, CSRT08-1, is working at U.S. Central Command as Chief of Section, Central Asian Studies Section.

Col. Erdenetsogt Dorjpalam, EC02-3, is working in The Hague as a United Nations Inspector.

Mr. Tulga Narkhuu, EC04-3, was appointed Ambassa-

dor to the United Kingdom.

Mashbat Otgonbayar, EC00-1 and SSD10-2, was selected as Advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MOZAMBIQUE

Col. Ricardo Macuvele, CSRT12-1, was appointed Military Attaché in Malawi.

NEPAL

Brig. Gen. Anuj Basnyat, EC06-1, is participating in the Defense and Strategic Studies Course at the College of Defense Studies, NDU, Beijing, China.

Rishi Ram Ghimire, EC05-1, was appointed Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission to the Embassy of Nepal in Washington D.C.

Brig. Gen. (Ret.) Bijaya Shahi, EC05-3, was appointed Security Consultant for the Institute of Policy Research, Government of Nepal.

Mr. Chiran Thapa, ASC11-2, has taken a position with an organization called Saferworld, as its Regional Security and Justice Adviser for Asia.

NEW ZEALAND

Captain (Ret.) Warren Cummings, EC01-3, is leading his own management consulting training business.

Lt. Col. Cate Tarsau, EC06-1, recently returned to New Zealand following an 8-month deployment and has been posted to Head-

quarters Defence Logistics Command as the SO1 Strategy Execution.

PAKISTAN

Mr. Agha Jan Akhtar, CRC08-1, OR12-1 and OR13-2, was appointed as Chairman/Chief Executive Port Qasim Authority.

PHILIPPINES

Lt. Gen. (Ret.) Ferdinand Bocobo, SEC06-3, is a practicing lawyer and Director, Integrated BAR of the Philippines-PPLM Chapter President, Rotary Club of Pasay MIA.

Ms. Zenonida Brosas, EC03-3 and SSD10-2, was appointed Deputy Director General of the National Security Council, in charge of carrying out closure-modalities for existing peace agreements.

Ambassador Elizabeth Buensuceso, EC04-1, moved to the posting as permanent representative of the Republic of the Philippines to ASEAN.

Henry Dar, ASC12-1, was appointed Deputy, 401st Infantry Brigade.

Col. Maxima 'Emma' Ignacio, ASC12-2, was appointed Commandant, Air Force Officer School, Philippines.

Police Senior Superintendent Noli G. Talino,

continued on next page

POSITION CHANGES

(CONTINUED)

ASC12-1, was designated as the Deputy Director of the Philippine National Police Special Action Force.

POLAND

Col. Dariusz Karwinski, CSRT08-1, was appointed Military, Naval and Air Attaché Embassy of the Republic of Poland Astana, Kazakhstan.

RUSSIA

Professor Larissa Ruben, EC04-3, is Director of the Center in Russian Academy of Sciences.

SRI LANKA

Maj. Gen. Gamini Jayasundara, EC97-2, is head of the National Cadet Corp.

H.W.W. Erandana Hemawardana, CCM10-1, was appointed Private Secretary to Member of Parliament, the Honorable P. Thigambaram.

Rear Admiral (Ret.) Wasantha Karannagoda, EC97-2, is the Sri Lankan Ambassador to Japan.

Rear Admiral (Ret.) Ananda Peiris, EC03-2, is head of the Civil Security Department.

Admiral (Ret.) Thisara Samarasinghe, EC03-1, is the Sri Lankan High Com-

SRI LANKA

Air Marshall Kolitha Gunatilleke as the new Chief of the Air Force in Sri Lanka, EC04-2.



missioner to Australia.

Ambassador Adam Sadiq, EC01-3, is at the Harvard Kennedy School in Cambridge, Massachusetts as part of his Master's degree program at the Lee Kuan School of Public Policy of the National University of Singapore.

Rear Admiral (Ret.) Sarath Weerasekara, EC99-1, was appointed Deputy Minister of Labor.

THAILAND

Capt. Chusak Chupaitoon, EC05-1, is Deputy Director of the Naval Strategic Studies Center. He recently hosted a WPNS Workshop 2013.

Col. Saranyu Viriyavejakul, EC08-2, served as defense and military attaché to the U.S. and Canada in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Thanawat Sirikul, EC01-2, was seconded to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Secretariat as a Program Director.

TUVALU

Mr. Salasopa Puti, EC07-2,

is Chief Immigration Officer.

Mr. Tataua Pese, CCM09-1, is Secretary General of Tuvalu Red Cross.

UNITED STATES

Gen. (Ret.) John Allen, SEC05-1, is a Senior Advisor to the Secretary of Defense on Middle East Security and he has been selected as a Board Member for the Center for a New American Security.

Christopher Bazin, EC07-2, is Chief, Plans and Programs for the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command.

Maj. Michelle Charleston, APOC10-3, is Commander of the Defense Logistics Agency Energy Alaska.

Captain Ashley Evans, APOC13-2, is Commanding Officer of the Joint Typhoon Warning Center.

Maj. Allison Husman, APOC09-1, transitioned from the U.S. Army Pacific Command to California.

David Ikeda, CSRT07-1 and ASC09-2, is working as a Task Force Officer, Joint

Terrorism Task Force Pacific, FBI Honolulu Division.

Cmdr. Daniel Linquist, APOC10-2, completed his year at the Army War College. He is now the senior Navy instructor at the Defense Institute for Security Assistance Management.

Col. John Lloyd, ASC11-2 and APOC11-2, is the 19th Engineer Battalion Commander. He is deployed to Kuwait with his battalion; they are conducting construction operations throughout the country.

Maj. (Ret.) John Lynch, JEC04-1, SSTR06-1 and CSRT05-1, transferred from Okinawa Japan to Washington D.C where he is the Director of Data and Web Services at the Marine Corps Institute.

Col. Robert McDowell, APOC12-1, is Commander of the 1st Special Forces Group (Airborne). He is also the Commander, Joint Special Operations Task Force – Philippines.

Kenneth McKay, EC05-2, completed a year's assignment in Kabul, Afghanistan, working programs related to the rule of law.

Lt. Col. John P. Mitchell, APOC11-2, was selected for the Army's Advanced Civil Schooling program where he is earning a master's degree in Strategic Public Relations from George Washington University.

Wesley Potter, CSRT05-2, transitioned to Fort Wain-

wright as the Deputy Garrison Commander.

Col. Patrick Reardon, EC01-3 and OR09-1, is serving in Afghanistan as Director for Security Assistance Office.

Lt. Col. (Ret) Victor Salazar, EC02-3, is serving as the first Director of the C.L. Ivey Center at the College of Education and Health Professions.

Kirk Skinner, SEAPOC10-1, transferred to Tampa Florida, where he will work as Transportation Security Administration's Deputy Federal Security Director.

Lt. Col. Eric Udouj, SSTR06-02, is working as the PSYOP Acquisition Analyst at U.S. Special Operations Command.

Colonel Brent Willson, SEAPOC12-1, transferred to 3rd Fleet in San Diego, California.

URUGUAY

Col. Jose Vecino, CCM10-1, was appointed 1st Armored Brigade Commander.

YEMEN

First Lieutenant Abdullah Al-Mahbashi, CSRT13-1, is supporting the United Nations' Mission in Darfur (UNAMID). He is the Officer in Charge of Administration in Shangil Tobaia Team Site. He was selected as trainer in El-Fasher headquarters.

RETIREMENTS

BANGLADESH



Lt. Col. ABM Azizul Islam, CCM08-2, retired from the Bangladesh Army. He is

currently writing articles and books. His first book is entitled "The Mission."

CANADA



Col. Chris Weicker, EC05-2, retired from the Canadian

Armed Forces after 36 years of service. He is living with his wife Evamarie in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

FRANCE



Vice Admiral Jean-Louis Vichot, TSC09-2, retired from the French Navy

and is now living in Paris.

KIRIBATI



Kamaua Tirae, EC97-2, retired from Kiribati Police Force.



Johnny Langley, EC01-2, retired from Kiribati Police Force.



Iotita Kuarawete, EC00-1, retired from Kiribati Police Force.



Allan Timona, EC02-1, retired from the Kiribati Police Force.

MONGOLIA



Magvan Khorolsuren, EC01-3, retired as a police colonel.

NEPAL



Bijaya Shahi, EC05-3, retired after 35 years of active service.

PHILIPPINES



Brigadier General Ramona Go, CCM08-2, retired and decided to enter

politics. She won election as Mayor in San Enrique, Iloilo.

TONGA



Solomone Savelio, EC06-1 and CSRT09-1, was promoted to commander.

He recently retired from the Tonga Defence Services and now lives in the U.S. in Florida.

UNITED STATES



Capt. Richard Pusateri, APOC11-2, retired from the Navy as a Force Chaplain.



Mr. David Coleman, APOC08-2, retired from the APCSS library.



Col. James Reilly, APOC07-3, retired from the Marine Corps.



Lt. Col. Michael Yap, APOC09-2, retired from Science Applications

(SAIC).



Cmdr. Brian O'Donnell, EC07-2, retired from the Navy after over 24 years of military service.



Cmdr. P. J. Tech, OR12-03 and former APCSS military professor, retired from the Navy and is now First Officer, 767 and 757 international at American Airlines.



Commander, U.S. Pacific Command Adm. Samuel J. Locklear III welcomes participants and provides opening remarks on the first day of the USPACOM State Partnership Program.

Partnering with Hawaii Military Commanders



Lt.Col. Chris Hemming (USAF) addresses participants of the PACAF Conference.

APCSS provides CoCom support through executive education, Regional Security Discussions and participation in workshops.

These various efforts include support for the U.S. Pacific Command's Senior Leaders Workshop, the U.S. Pacific Air Forces Commander Conference, and other workshops for compo-

nent commanders.

Faculty members often lead and facilitate discussions to help frame regional issues and their impact on the rest of the region.

One example of this support was a three-day Senior Leaders Workshop held at APCSS, as part of the US PACOM State Partnership Program (SPP). The "Partnering in the Rebalance" workshop focused on the rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region. It provided the attendees the opportunity to review and facilitate enhancements to security cooperation efforts with seven key regional partners.

Workshop participants included USPACOM and National Guard (NG) senior leaders and other SPP stakeholders from Washington, Alaska, Oregon, Guam, Idaho, and Hawaii.

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)		
14-3	25-Sep-14	30-Oct-14
15-1	02-Apr-15	09-May-15
15-2	24-Sep-15	29-Oct-15

Senior Executive Asia-Pacific Orientation Course (SEAPOC)

14-2	7-Oct-14	9-Oct-14
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Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism (CSRT)

15-1	11-Feb-15	13-Mar-15
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Comprehensive Crisis Management (CCM)

15-1	21-Jul-15	21-Aug-15
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Transnational Security Cooperation (TSC)

14-2	08-Dec-14	12-Dec-14
15-1	22-Jun-15	26-Jun-15

Asia-Pacific Orientation Course (APOC)

14-1	21-Jul-14	25-Jul-14
14-2	08-Sep-14	12-Sep-14
15-1	26-Jan-15	30-Jan-15
15-2	01-Jun-15	05-Jun-15
15-3	31-Aug-15	04-Sep-15



APCSS faculty discuss regional issues at a PACOM conference.

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As of February 28, 2014



APCSS Alumnus of the Year

Gen. Emmanuel Bautista (SSD10-2), Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines was honored as the APCSS Alumnus of the Year for 2013 for his outstanding contributions to reform the security sector of the Philippines.

(Left) Gen. Emmanuel Bautista meets with APCSS Director, Lt.Gen. Dan Leaf during a visit to the Center Oct. 18, 2013.

*Please don't forget to contact the Outreach and Alumni Coordination Branch at
AlumniDivision@apcss.org
if you have been promoted, changed job positions, or moved.*

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