

Daniel Inouye Center for Asia-Pacific Strategic Studies Information Resources

Professor Bert Chapman
Government Information, History, and Political Science Librarian
Purdue University Libraries and School of Information Studies

March 24, 2022



Libraries and School
of Information Studies

Daniel Inouye (1924-2012)



- Born in Honolulu, HI
- Served in 442nd Regimental Combat Team in France and Italy during World War II.
- Severely wounded in battle near San Terenzo, Italy, with his right arm being severed.
- Awarded Distinguished Silver Cross, Bronze Star, and Purple Heart

Public Service

- During 1950's served in various Hawaii local government positions
- Elected to U.S. House in 1958 serving to 1962 as a Democrat
- Elected to Senate in 1962 served until his death in 2012.
- Significant committee service including chairing Committees on Intelligence, Indian Affairs, Iran-Contra, Commerce, Science and Transportation, & Appropriations
- Died December 17, 2012
- Body laid in state in U.S. Capitol rotunda December 20, 2012.
- Buried in National Cemetery of the Pacific (Punchbowl) Honolulu
- Posthumously received Presidential Medal of Freedom November 20, 2013.
- Accused of multiple instances of sexual assault during his lifetime.

Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Strategic Studies

<https://apcss.org/>



EDUCATE • CONNECT • EMPOWER

Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies is an institution that provides a forum where military and civilian leaders from the Indo-Pacific gather to address regional and global security.

[Learn More](#)

[25th Anniversary Book](#)

LATEST News
Security Nexus
Crisis Update

United States, Japan and Republic of Korea Trilateral Ministerial Meeting

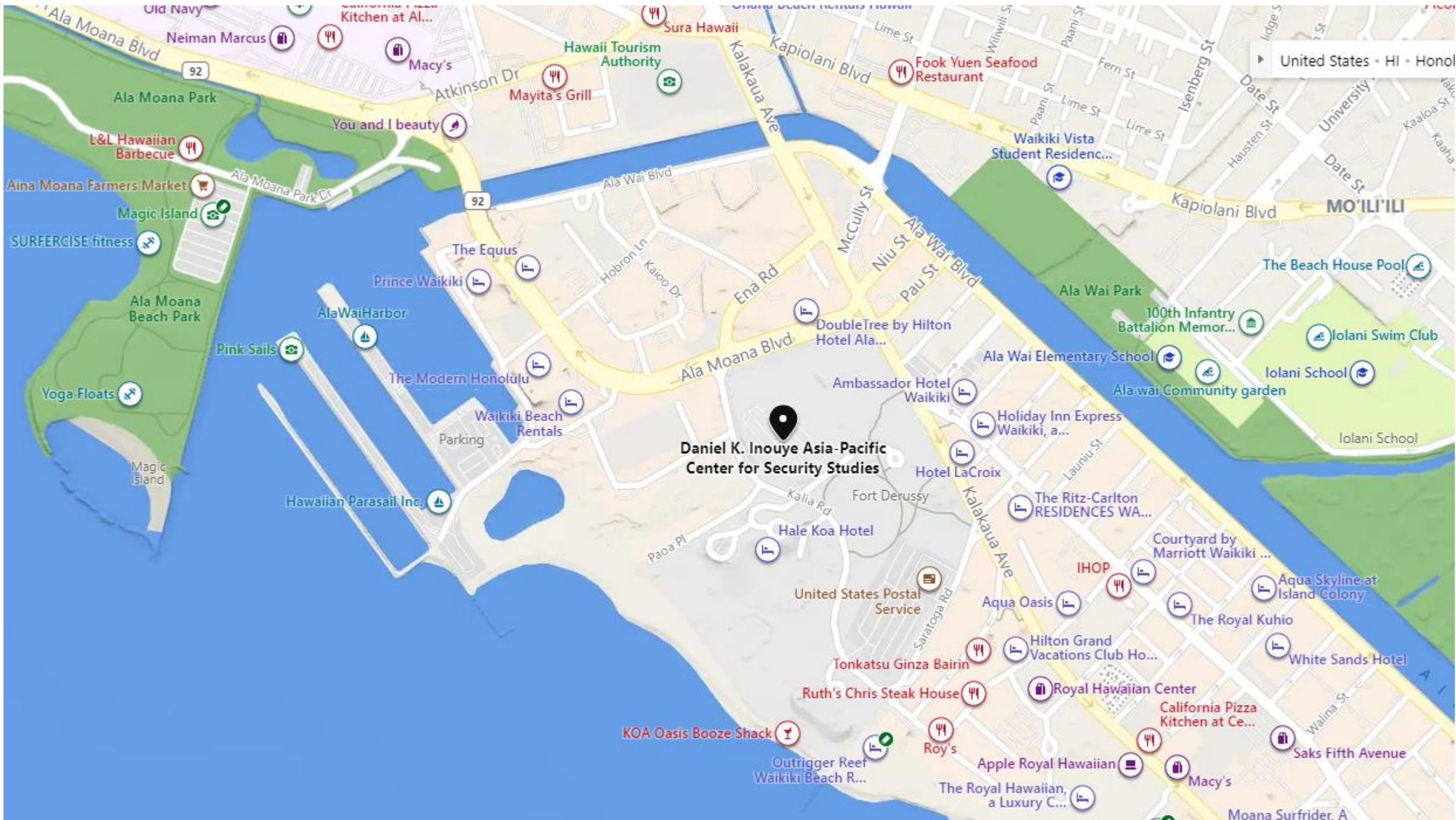
DKI APCSS Introduction

There must be a place where the military leaders of the region can safely put down their arms and sit around a table to talk and to learn about one another. This can only lead to a better understanding and greater collaboration. This is the essence of dialogue.

DANIEL K. INOUE
1924-2009

Programs & links

Media Gallery



United States · HI · Honolulu

**Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific
Center for Security Studies**

MO'ILI'ILI

KOA Oasis Booze Shack

Ruth's Chris Steak House

Tonkatsu Ginza Bairin

United States Postal Service

Hale Koa Hotel

Fort Derussy

Hotel LaCroix

Holiday Inn Express Waikiki, a...

Ala Wai Elementary School

100th Infantry Battalion Memor...

The Beach House Pool

Iolani Swim Club

Iolani School

Iolani School

Courtyard by Marriott Waikiki ...

Aqua Skyline at Island Colony

The Royal Kuhio

White Sands Hotel

California Pizza Kitchen at Ce...

Royal Hawaiian Center

Apple Royal Hawaiian

The Royal Hawaiian, a Luxury C...

Outrigger Reef Waikiki Beach R...

Roy's

Saks Fifth Avenue

Moana Surfrider, A

Macy's

Outrigger Reef Waikiki Beach R...

Outrigger Reef Waikiki Beach R...

Outrigger Reef Waikiki Beach R...

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USINDOPACOM

AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY



Opened in September 4, 1995 in Honolulu

- Addresses regional and global security issues, inviting military and civilian representatives of the United States and Asia-Pacific nations to its comprehensive program of executive education and workshops, both in Hawaii and throughout the Indo-Pacific region.
- Supports the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command's objective of developing professional and personal ties among national security establishments throughout the region. With a non-warfighting mission, the Center focuses on a multilateral and multi-dimensional approach to defining and addressing regional security issues and concerns. The most beneficial result is building relationships of trust and confidence among future leaders and decision-makers within the region
- Provides a focal point where national officials, decision makers and policy makers can gather to exchange ideas, explore pressing issues and achieve a greater understanding of the challenges that shape the security environment of the Indo-Pacific region. As well, the Center gives attention to the increasingly complex interrelationships of military, economic, political and diplomatic policies relevant to regional security issues through its three academic components: executive education, workshops and research and publications efforts.
- 200 courses held
- 138 countries attending
- 14,236 graduates including alums attending multiple courses

Additional Statistics

- 86 virtual engagements
- 5,821 virtual engagement participants as of late 2021.
- 59 national alumni associations
- 1,955 alumni in senior positions including President/PM 6; Vice-President/Deputy PM 11; Minister/Deputy Minister 98; Ambassador High Commissioner 210; Chief or Deputy Chief of Defense 47; Chief or Deputy Chief of Service 63; Cabinet or Parliament Appointment 198; and General/Flag Officer 1,339
- Students/participants nominated and vetted by U.S. Embassy Security Cooperation Offices, International Government and Non-government organizations, and U.S. nominations from various military and government agencies including military commands and services, Depts. of Defense, Homeland Security, State, and U.S. Agency for International Development.

DANIEL K. INOUE ASIA-PACIFIC



CENTER FOR SECURITY STUDIES

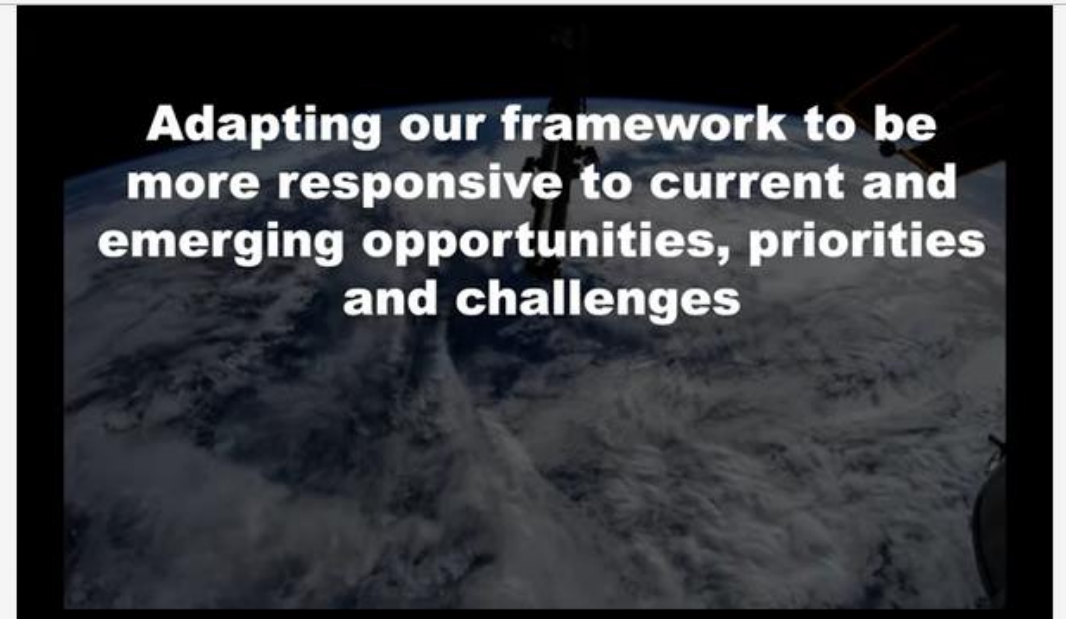
PARTICIPANT HANDBOOK[®]

APRIL 2021



Courses: Comprehensive Security Cooperation (CSC), Indo-Pacific Orientation Course (IPOC), and Transnational Security Cooperation (TSC) for Senior Executives

- The Comprehensive Security Cooperation (CSC) course is a 5-week in-resident executive program offered three times a year for mid-level military, government and non-government professionals who intersect with the security sphere.
- Fellows spend two-thirds of their time on cross-cutting complex transdisciplinary and transboundary challenges (Core), and one-third on specialty security content that deep-dive into priority concerns (Tracks).
- The resulting cross-talk between security professionals from different security sectors fosters understanding and the development of significant relationships and networks.
- In parallel with presentations, discussions, and gray-zone exercises, Fellows assess security environments, identify disruptors, analyze threat systems, and probe governance issues while collaboratively building relationships and mutual understanding.
- Throughout the course, Fellows work on developing resilient solutions to real organizational and even regional security issues. These complimentary processes enhance the capacity of regional allies, partners and others to comprehend and cooperatively address complex security challenges in the Indo-Pacific region thereby advancing freedom, openness, prosperity, good governance, rules-based order, and a Free and Open Indo-Pacific.



Assuming COVID travel restrictions abate by spring of 2022, the following tracks for in-resident CSC courses are planned:

2022 Feb-Mar: Counter-Terrorism, Maritime Security, Economic Security

2022 May-Jun: Crisis Management, Cybersecurity

2022 Sep-Oct: Counter-Terrorism, Maritime Security, Economic Security

Every CSC: Strategic Studies

COURSE GOALS

s to strengthen capacity in all Fellows
ard to the following priority areas:

ancing preparedness, crisis leadership and
ingency response

erving rules-based international laws,
ns and order

aging stakeholders and networks

sting in sovereignty, deterrence, resilience,
reducing vulnerability

king from interagency towards

operability and information sharing

noting a free and open Indo-Pacific

CORE CONTENT

Security Nexus sessions explore the
linkages and feedback loops between
security challenges within each
ic sub-region – Northeast Asia, Southeast
th Asia and Oceania.

Local Strategy sessions, exercises and
e games examine structures, actors and
egies in the context of strategic
on and security cooperation. Topics
nclude the global commons, megatrends,
ional issues, the use of power and
s, the competition continuum from
warfare to security cooperation to grand
and different visions of world order.

Communications sessions explore legitimate and
te uses of strategic messaging delivered
as communication methods and the media
from preserving stability to destabilizing
managing crises.

Global Security sessions focus on
ding issues related to diversity, equity,
and gendered security in the context of
operation.

Leadership Management sessions center on how

relationship between economics and security
and its use in cooperation and competition.

Interagency sessions cultivate internal and
external interoperability through interministry
relations and information sharing.

Governance sessions explore challenges to
security sector development and governance, and
how to overcome them.

Resilience sessions explore how nations improve
sovereignty by investing in approaches that resist
geopolitical pressure, and disruption stemming
from malign actors, hazards, disasters and climate.

Electives sessions are offered in many different
security areas to enable Fellows the opportunity to
deepen their knowledge in a particular area or
learn about something new.

The Great Game: a strategic grey-zone game will
feature throughout CSC with Fellows cooperating
and competing for a trophy.

TRACK CONTENT

When Fellows register, they may chose to select a
Track that they follow for the duration of the
course. Tracks provide content on specific
security issues and allow similarly experienced
Fellows from different security sectors to work
together on difficult, complex challenges.

Fellow's Project: This Capstone assignment
makes up 20% of CSC. Fellows demonstrate
critical thinking and a comprehensive perspective
as they work on Course-Goal-related projects that
address and attempt to resolve actual workplace
challenges and security issues.

Course Certificate: Participation in all course
elements and completion of the Fellow's Project
Action Plan is required to graduate.

Specialty Certificate: Fellows must complete at



MARITIME SECURITY

Participants explore the free and open Indo-Pacific
concept and the maritime domain as they review
traditional state-based and non-traditional
transnational crime challenges, and avenues of
mutual cooperation to address these challenges.
Fellows gain an improved understanding of the
global commons and the importance of sea control,
maritime domain awareness, and upholding the
rules-based international order. This track
enhances understanding of the maritime domain,
enables Fellows to collaborate on improving
maritime security, and benefits all security
practitioners.



COUNTER-TERRORISM AND IRREGULAR WARFARE

Practitioners gain an enhanced understanding of
counter-terrorism, irregular warfare, counter-
insurgency, countering violent extremism and
related fields as they explore their role within
broader strategic competition between States and
critically assess different response options by
sharing international experiences and best
practices. This practitioner-focused and highly
interactive track networks Fellows and helps
nations successfully collaborate in the fight against
terrorism, insurgency and irregular warfare.



CRISIS MANAGEMENT

Practitioners from (a) emergency management and
humanitarian assistance, (b) environmental security
and climate change resilience, and (c) public
health, expand their knowledge of current models,
frameworks, and resources to support complex,
cooperative operations in both slow and sudden
onset crises. With human security a core feature of



CYBERSECURITY

Participants gain a non-technical, strategic
level, whole-of-society understanding of
cybersecurity by exploring three dimensions:
governance, resilience, and recovery. The
of this track is to provide security practitioners
with the knowledge, resources, best practices
and networks to navigate the cybersecurity
environment and to understand how
cybersecurity affects national and
international security. Topics include strategic
policy, international frameworks, incident
response, cybercrime, privacy/security, and
public-private partnerships.



ECONOMICS AND SECURITY

Participants examine the impact of economic
policies, trends, and actions on national
security. Topics covered include trade
agreements and sanctions, economic stability
and the digital and blue economies. Fellows
this track examine how countries at all levels
of development and sizes use economics
just for growth and development, but also
deepen alliances and commitments or as
means of geopolitical competition.



STRATEGIC STUDIES

Professionals with an interest in security
government, security sectors, media, and
society learn how to deal more effectively
the changing strategic environment and
geopolitical landscape. Foci include thinking
strategically, navigating the strategic
environment, strategy in the digital age,
strategic signaling, conflict resolution,

Indo-Pacific Orientation Course (IPOC)

- Executive education experience preparing mid-, senior- and executive grade security practitioners to knowledgeably engage in security cooperation efforts advancing a free and open Indo-Pacific.
- Recognizes linkages between good governance, a rules-based order, and security.
- Learning objectives include preparing graduates to apply their understanding of the geopolitical landscape, Indo-Pacific security architecture, Indo-Pacific strategies of the U.S., its partners, and competitors; sub-regional dynamics, and good governance dynamics delivered on economic security, gendered security, maritime security, cybersecurity, and environmental security.
- Includes professor-led discussions with faculty facilitating small group discussions and applied learning activities with participants.
- Strives to promote transferring cutting edge information, self-reflection, and collective critical thinking.
- One-40 hour course offered twice a year.

Transnational Security Cooperation (TSC) Course

- Provides senior security practitioners from the Indo-Pacific region a unique opportunity to enhance their understanding of transnational security issues while connecting with fellows from different parts of the region. The course offers new ways to think about translating shared perspectives into collaborative policies and actions in a complex security environment. At the end of the course, Senior Fellows (course participants) should walk away with an enhanced understanding of the opportunities, and the challenges of the complex security landscape they encounter, now and in the future.
- This is an intensive, one-week program for current security sector leaders – both civilian and military – on the upward track for positions of significant national and international responsibility. The course will look at a comprehensive array of emergent and over-the-horizon issues such as: terrorism, environmental degradation, natural disasters, geopolitical competition, maritime disputes, cyber threats, civil-military dynamics, and regional governance. Additionally, this course will consider challenging geo-strategic issues such as power shifts among states in a situation of evolving conflicts and alliance shifts. Senior Fellows will interactively exercise strategic thinking and cooperative responses to real-world transnational security scenarios (e.g., the evolving security dynamics in South China Sea or the Taiwan Straits). The program is based on the broad notion that regional security is significantly enhanced by collaborative efforts at monitoring, preventing, preparing for or responding to any transnational security threat.

Center Leaders



DIRECTOR

PETER A. GUMATAOTAO

Rear Admiral (Ret.), U.S. Navy



DEPUTY DIRECTOR

JAMES T. HIRAI

Brigadier General (Ret.), U.S. Army



DEAN OF ACADEMICS

CARLETON R. CRAMER

Captain (Ret.) U.S. Navy

Selected Faculty



ETHAN ALLEN

Ph.D. Associate Professor

Area of Expertise

Crisis Management; Oceania;
Appropriate Science And
Technology



LORETO V. BORCE

Lt. Col., U.S. Army
Military Fellow

Area of Expertise

Military Science, Field Artillery



CHRISTINE S. BROWN

Lt. Cmdr, U.S. Coast
Guard
Military Fellow

Area of Expertise

Marine Safety, Maritime
Security, And International
Affairs



MICHAEL S. BUCHER

Lt. Col, U.S. Air Force
Military Professor

Area of Expertise

Security Cooperation,
Northeast Asia, Mathematical
Analysis And Design...

Lieutenant Colonel Mike Bucher joined the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (DKI APCSS) in 2020 as a military faculty member. He is a U.S. Air Force Foreign Area Officer with extensive experience in the Indo-Pacific Region in the diplomatic corps and security cooperation enterprise.

Lt. Col. Bucher was commissioned in 1995 and first served as an aircraft maintenance officer when he added the F-16 to his portfolio of previous work on T-38, F-15 and FB-111A aircraft. In 2000 he transitioned to be a mathematical analyst and joined the teaching faculty at the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Mathematics. He further served as an analyst in various positions related to operational test and evaluation, including time on the B-2 Bomber program and as the Chief of the Analyses and Assessments Division at the Headquarters of the Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico.



Concurrently, Lt. Col. Bucher built his international affairs expertise by serving in various positions in the Indo-Pacific, including for the Deputy Under Secretary of the Air Force for International Affairs as the Taiwan Desk Officer and as the Air Attaché to Myanmar at the U.S. Embassy in Yangon. He also deployed as a member of the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force to Afghanistan. Prior to joining DKI APCSS, Lt. Col. Bucher served as the Deputy for International Affairs at Pacific Air Forces Headquarters in Hawaii where he led a team that developed, coordinated, and executed the Commander's strategy with Indo-Pacific allies and partners.

His education includes Bachelor and Master of Science degrees in Mathematics and he is a Distinguished Graduate of the Naval Postgraduate School with a Master of Arts in National Security Affairs. He is also a graduate of the Defense Language Institute and various professional military education programs.

Lt. Col. Bucher's awards and decorations include the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Air Force Meritorious Service Medal, the Joint Service Commendation Medal, and the State Department Meritorious Honor Award.

DKI APCSS LIBRARY

The Library supports the Center mission to educate, connect, and empower security practitioners to advance Asia-Pacific security.

[Library Homepage](#)

[Library Catalog](#)

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[Alumni](#)

[Counter-Terrorism and
Countering Violent
Extremism](#)

[Resources](#)

[Military Professional Reading
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— EBSCO DISCOVERY SERVICE (EDS)

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- [Middle Eastern & Central Asian Studies](#)
- [Newspaper Source Plus](#)
- [Columbia International Affairs Online \(CIAO\)](#)
- [JSTOR](#)
- [Stratfor](#)

Counter Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism Resources

[Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project](#)

Real-time data and analysis resource for political violence and protest around the world.

[Database on Suicide Attacks \(University of Chicago\)](#)

DSAT contains specific information for all suicide attacks committed in modern history, from 1982 through 2019.

[Extremism Tracker \(George Washington University\)](#)

Data on domestic terrorism in the United States.

[Global Terrorism Database \(University of Maryland\)](#)

National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) database of incidents of terrorism worldwide since 1970. Must register to access data after 2019.

[Global Terrorism Index](#)

Annual reports of terrorism data compiled by the Institute for Economics & Peace.

[Mapping Militants Project \(Stanford University\)](#)

A program of the Center for International Security and Cooperation (CISAC).

[Moonshot](#)

Articles, infographics, videos and reports for countering violent extremism. Filter by region, subject, or search for a specific term.

[Project CRAFT](#)

Reports from the Collaboration, Research & Analysis Against the Financing of Terrorism Project.

[RAND Database of Worldwide Terrorism Incidents](#)

Data from 1972 through 2009. RAND still collects data, but it has not updated the data set for a while.

[S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies Counter Terrorist Trends and Analyses \(Nanyang Technological University\)](#)

Issues of the Counter Terrorist Trends and Analyses Journal.

Topic Specific Maps & Charts

MAPS & CHARTS

When planning to use maps as part of a presentation or within a research paper, it is required that proper credit be given. Most of the map collections have information sections with permission guidelines. Please read the information regarding use of maps on each web site.

GENERAL MAP RESOURCES

- [NDU Map Resources Guide](#) - A guide to map resources on the internet. Prepared by the NDU Library staff in support of the courses, conferences, and research requirements of the National Defense University.
- [CIA Maps](#) - Search over 100 locations across the globe.
- [Library of Congress Map Collection](#) - Searchable collection of digitized *maps* in the public domain from North America, 1544-1996. [Searching the Library of Congress Map Collection](#)
- [Maps of Asia from Perry-Castaneda Library](#)
- [Maps of Australia and the Pacific from Perry-Castaneda Library](#)
- [National Geographic Maps for Printing](#) - Select country or region for printable map in .gif and pdf format
- [United Nations Maps & Geospatial Services](#)

TOPIC MAPS & CHARTS

- [40 Maps that Explain the World](#) - Historical, political, emotional, psychological maps of the world

Transnational Crime

☰ [Illegal Unreported Unregulated Fishing](#)

☑ [Cybersecurity](#)

☑ [Transnational Crime](#)

CONTACT: TNC@DKIAPCSS.NET

Our TC Community of Interest Educates, Connects, and Empowers security practitioners to provide opportunities for regional cooperation on the challenges to economic, social, political and security matters of transnational crime. We also work to advance collaboration in security sectors, security-related processes, and decision making against the challenges of transnational crime.

The TC Community of Interest shares information through course lectures, webinars, sharing resource links, and the Take20 podcast series. You can also follow them on LinkedIn in the [TC Community Group](#)

Areas of interest include (but not limited to):

- **Cybersecurity**

Cybercrime and associated cyber-attacks know no borders and evolve at a rapid pace. (<https://www.interpol.int/en/Crimes/Cybercrime>)

- **Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) Fishing**

IUU Fishing has replaced piracy as the leading global maritime security threat. If IUU fishing continues unchecked, we can expect deterioration of fragile coastal states and increased tension among foreign-fishing Nations, threatening geo-political stability around the world. (ADM Shultz, COMDT USCG)

- **Transnational Organized Crime**

Transnational organized crime involves the planning and execution of illicit business ventures by groups or networks of individuals working in more than one country. These criminal groups use systematic violence and corruption to achieve their goals. Crimes commonly include money laundering; human smuggling; cybercrime; and trafficking of humans, drugs,

ILLEGAL UNREPORTED UNREGULATED (IUU) FISHING



Deconstructing RFMOs: the Politics of Protecting Fish Webinar Now Online

In this webinar, experts “dive” into the world of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO) and the inner workings of how these bodies regulate the business of fishing. Security practitioners, policy makers, and fish enthusiasts alike will gain a better understanding of how decisions are made and the barriers to effective management.



How Vessel Identity Laundering Facilitates North Korea's Maritime Sanctions Evasion

The Center for Advanced Defense Studies (C4ADS) and the Da K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (DKI APCSS) recently joined forces [...]



Rebalance U.S. Coast Guard Cutters to Help Advance a 'Free and Open' Indo-Pacific

“Rebalance U.S. Coast Guard Cutters to Help Advance a ‘Free and Open’ Indo-Pacific,” is the title of a paper by Lt. Cmdr. Mike Moyseowicz [...]



Take 20: Orbit-2-Ocean: Technology Advancing Maritime Domain Awareness

On May 4, 2021, DKI APCSS' LCDR Keith Wilkins chatted with G Poling and Ted Schmitt, for a webinar on “Orbit-2-Ocean: Technology [...]



Take 20: Tracking Chinese Dark Fishing Fleets

On October 27, 2020, DKI APCSS' Dr. Inez Miyamoto, with LCDR Keith Wilkins, chatted with Mr. Jaeyoon Park and Ms. Katherine Seto, [...]



Transshipment and Crime: The Outlaw Ocean Project and the Carrier Vessel Portal

On February 3, 2021, DKI APCSS' LCDR Keith Wilkins chatted with Mr. Ian Urbina of The Outlaw Ocean Project, Mr. Tim White [...]

DECONSTRUCTING RFMOs: THE POLITICS OF PROTECTING FISH WEBINAR NOW ONLINE



The Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies recently partnered with Pew Charitable Trusts to present a Take20—Maritime Series webinar (60-minutes) on “Deconstructing RFMOs: the Politics of Protecting Fish.” In this webinar, experts “dive” into the world of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO) and the inner workings of how these bodies regulate the business of fishing. Security practitioners, policy makers, and fish enthusiasts alike will gain a better understanding of how decisions are made and the barriers to effective management.

HOW VESSEL IDENTITY LAUNDERING FACILITATES NORTH KOREA'S MARITIME SANCTIONS EVASION

The screenshot shows a YouTube video player interface. At the top, the video title is "Take20/C4ADS- How Vessel Identity Launde...". Below the title, there are icons for "Watch later" and "Share". The main content is a presentation slide with the following text:

WHAT IS VESSEL IDENTITY LAUNDERING?

Vessel identity laundering is novel tactic to evade maritime regulations.

- Definition**
 - Goal: Present a "dirty" ship as a "clean" ship.
 - Registered Identity: Operators apply for an IMO number under false preferences to obtain a shell identity.
 - Digital Identity: One or more ships involved in the operation "vacate" their original identities on AIS and adopt new ones.
 - Physical Identity: One or more ships in the operation are physically modified to hide their original identity and/or look more like the false cover identity they are using.
- Two Types of Vessel Identity Laundering:**
 - Direct laundering operations involve a "dirty" vessel assuming the newly created shell identity.
 - Indirect laundering operations involve a clean "intermediary" vessel assuming the shell identity, thereby vacating its own identity for the dirty vessel to assume.

The slide also features a diagram titled "Type 1 Direct Vessel Identity Laundering Operation" with a play button overlay. The diagram shows a flow from a "Dirty Ship" to a "Shell Identity" and then to a "Clean Ship".

At the bottom of the slide, there is a "Watch on YouTube" button and the text "VESSEL IDENTITY LAUNDERING | 7".

The Center for Advanced Defense Studies (C4ADS) and the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (DKI APCSS) recently joined forces to create a webinar on "How Vessel Identity Laundering Facilitates North Korea's Maritime Sanctions Evasion"

In the video, C4ADS experts unravel a new and complex scheme named vessel identity laundering that ships are using to create fraudulent ship registrations with the International Maritime Organization (IMO). They explain how vessel identity laundering is a significant evolution from vessel identity tampering, and how this new tactic

TAKE 20: INTERNATIONAL SHIP AND PORT FACILITY SECURITY (ISPS) CODE AND EMERGING CYBERSECURITY THREATS



DKI APCSS' LCDR Keith Wilkins chats with International Port Security Liaison Officers (IPSLOs) from U.S. Coast Guard Activities Far East (FEACT) in Tokyo, Japan. In this video, the IPSLOs discuss the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code and emerging cybersecurity threats to the Marine Transportation System (MTS). (Recorded April 2021)

[More information on the USCG IPS Program](#)

Women, Peace, & Security: Seeks to integrate female leaders and perspectives into security sectors, processes, and decision-making



The Education Agenda: Enabling Meaningful Participation of Women in Peace and Security

“The Education Agenda: Enabling Meaningful Participation of Women in Peace and Security” is the latest Security Nexus paper by Dr. Saira Yamin. This paper brings the importance of women’s meaningful participation in building peace [...]



Women on the Front Lines in Myanmar’s Fight for Democracy

Dr. Miemie Byrd’s latest article “Women on the Front Lines in Myanmar’s Fight for Democracy,” was published in the latest issue of Indo-Pacific Affairs, on [...]



U.S. Pacific Air Forces Convenes International Conference on Women, Peace, and Security

The Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (DACCSS) collaborated with the U.S. Pacific Forces (PACAF) to host an international conference on Women, Peace, and Security.



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Dr. Saira Yamin has a new article, “The Future is Female: Positioning Women as Drivers of Economic Growth,” in a special International Women’s [...]

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Women on the Front Lines in Myanmar's Fight for Democracy

By LTC Mieric Winn Byrd, EDD, US Army (ret.) / Published August 25, 2021

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Journal of Indo-Pacific Affairs, Air University Press --



Since Myanmar's newly established State Administration Council, led by the commander in chief, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, staged a coup on 1 February 2021, the country has descended into violent chaos. When millions of protesters peacefully took to the street demanding to restore the democratically elected government, they were met with the military's signature brutal crackdown. The very first fatality of the military's ruthless suppression was a 19-year-old woman named Mya Thwe Khine. A sniper fatally shot her in the head while she participated in a rally near Nay Pyi Taw, the country's capital city. Since her death, many more female protesters have been killed, arrested, and assaulted by the military as they demonstrated against the coup. The military raided homes in the middle of the night, dragged the women off to jail, and locked them up without due process. Once in custody, many of them were subjected to tortured interrogations and sexual assaults. "Despite the risks, women have stood at the forefront of Myanmar's fight against the generals who ousted a female civilian leader and reimposed a patriarchal order that has suppressed the role of women in the deep down of my heart. I realized that the future of my daughter, and the future of my country, depends on the women who stand up. Therefore, about 60 percent of protesters are women."

Related JIPA Articles

[Slow Pilots and Aircraft: Air Transport in the 1944 Burma-India Campaigns](#)

Related Documents

[BYRD.PDF](#)

In this article, Byrd illustrates how the coup staged in Myanmar led to a brutal military crackdown, particularly against women. She states “The very first fatality of the military’s ruthless suppression was a 19-year-old woman named Mya Thwet Khine. A sniper fatally shot her in the head while she participated in a rally near Nay Pyi Taw, the country’s capital city. Since her death, many more female protesters have been killed, arrested, and assaulted by the military as they demonstrated against the coup. The military raided homes in the middle of the night, dragged the women off to jail, and locked them up without due process. Once in captivity, many of them were subjected to tortured interrogations and sexual assaults.”

Byrd’s article continues to detail how women are more innovative in their methods of resistance against the new regime, and have formed the backbone of the revolution. “The women are utilizing feminine qualities and newly acquired capabilities gained since the opening to counter the military junta. The capabilities are bringing innovative tactics to the fight. Women protesters hoisted traditional women’s sarongs and undergarments over the streets to stop the advancing troops. They are creatively utilizing the deep-rooted belief that men’s

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CRISIS UPDATES FROM THE REGION-STORY BELOW MAY 11, 2021

Terrorist Attack Rocks Maldives

By Lt. Col. Hassan Amir *

An Improvised Explosive Device (IED) attack targeted against the Speaker of the People's Majlis (Parliament), former President Mohamed Nasheed was conducted on the evening of 6 May 2021 in the capital city, Male.' The incident occurred at approximately 20:27 hrs, near his private residence as President Nasheed was about to enter his vehicle, en-route to a private event.

As President Nasheed and his Personal Security Officer (PSO) and security team walked towards the car, the IED, which had been placed under the seat of a motorcycle parked on the side of the narrow lane exploded. The homemade IED had been packed with ball bearings to amplify the damage. The device had been remote detonated and had created a loud blast and smoke. Based on the information available now, including the placement of the IED on the narrow lane and its command activation, it is highly likely that this attack was a targeted assassination attempt.

Within two to three minutes of the incident, President Nasheed was evacuated to a nearby hospital by members of his security detail. President Nasheed received serious injuries, and following several surgeries, his condition

Perspectives-Editorials, Comments, & Policy Papers

BANGLADESH AT 50: THE RISE OF A BANGLADESH THAT CAN SAY NO

Abstract: Bangladesh celebrated its 50 years of independence in 2021. Since October 2020, as Bangladesh's per capita income increased beyond that of India, it has gained international attention about its success and has become a center of analysis as to why. This article argues that the existing analyses misses the notion that Bangladesh's internal economic success is very much connected with its foreign policy choices. Gradually, within 50 years of its existence, Bangladesh has also acquired the power to be an agenda-setting nation, at least on regional issues and in terms of making its foreign policy choices. Bangladesh, thus, finds itself at the cusp of geopolitical attention by great powers, not as a country riddled by poverty and aid-dependency but rather as a country filled with possibilities. Therefore, this article argues that Bangladesh's progress has now allowed for it to prioritize its own national interest by saying 'no' where necessary and 'yes' where its particular goals and objectives converge.

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**CONSIDERING TECHNICAL
INFORMATION
PROTECTION THROUGH AN
EVALUATION OF ASAT
TECHNOLOGY IN JAPAN**

By APCSS Editor | December
1st, 2020

This article details the

**THE EVOLVING
SIGNIFICANCE OF
AFGHANISTAN IN CHINA'S
STRATEGIC CALCULUS:
FROM AN INSIGNIFICANT
'BACKYARD' TO A
CONSEQUENTIAL
GEOSTRATEGIC HUB**

**COMPETITIVE SECURITY
GAMING: RETHINKING
WARGAMING TO PROVIDE
COMPETITIVE
INTELLIGENCE THAT
INFORMS STRATEGIC
COMPETITION AND
NATIONAL SECURITY**

THE EVOLVING SIGNIFICANCE OF AFGHANISTAN IN CHINA'S STRATEGIC CALCULUS: FROM AN INSIGNIFICANT 'BACKYARD' TO A CONSEQUENTIAL GEOSTRATEGIC HUB

By Atal Ahmadzai, Ph.D., School of Government and Public Policy, University of Arizona*

Abstract: Paradoxical to its historic no-interest policy, China's projection of strategic influence in Afghanistan has become increasingly visible. This shift in Beijing's behavior is part of a broader strategy to expand and consolidate its influence in Central, South, and Western Asia. Such a policy revision in China's strategic calculus transforms Afghanistan into a geo-strategic 'backyard,' that consolidates China's influential position in the country. Additionally, China perceives the U.S. posture in Central Asia as a potential threat to its interests. These emerging rivalries reinforce Afghanistan's geo-strategic significance, rendering it susceptible to a milieu of contested interests and engagements. For Afghanistan to reverse the historic curse of its geo-strategic location, it must overcome the pressure of competing big powers in the larger strategic arenas by focusing on domestic issues. Rather than historic and geographic determinism, structural changes through the development of its own resources, industries, and capacities should drive Afghanistan's strategic outlook. To realize this vision, support from the U.S. is crucial to maintaining security and democratic institutions, promoting civic education, and creating a responsible and accountable political setting.

Keywords: Geostrategic significance, Competing interests, New Great Game.

For the U.S., as one of the main stakeholders in Afghanistan's security, China's regional and global aspirations should no longer be a strategic dilemma. Its actions are indicative of a primacy strategy. China is expanding its sphere of influence through its economic power and geopolitical influence towards its Western frontier (Central, South, and Western Asia). Liberal internationalism is not a practical approach for the emerging political and strategic situation in these regions. China's interests and aspirations are moving towards the opposite end of that of the U.S. Seeking common ground with China in the region does not seem to be a productive policy.

China is audaciously moving forward by limiting freedom and spreading and consolidating political oppression. Around the globe and in the region, authoritarian, corrupt, and reckless regimes and non-state actors bandwagon around China's rapidly-progressing military, economic, and diplomatic power. As such, Afghanistan's shaky democracy, prone to global and regional terrorism, combined with the Taliban's ideological totalitarianism and religious fundamentalism, can easily destabilize and become a threat to U.S. interests in the region. Supporting the Afghan republic by continuing to build upon democratic and civic institutions, promoting civic education, the continuation of strategic support to security institutions, and facilitating a domestic political environment that is conducive to participation, accountability and transparency, is essential to prevent Afghanistan from becoming another casualty in the sphere of the emerging ideological and strategic competing powers.

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<https://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/china-plays-nimby-taliban>.



**The Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (DKI APCSS)
CTGo! Counter-Terrorism & Irregular Warfare Newsletter
25 February 2022 Edition**

Please enjoy this week's selection of news articles provided by your DKI APCSS Counter-Terrorism & Irregular Warfare (CTIW) team:

Africa:

French Troops to Leave Mali After Nine-Year Counter-Terrorism Effort

<https://nationalinterest.org/blog/buzz/french-troops-leave-mali-after-nine-year-counter-terrorism-effort-200683>

Southeast Asia:

Southern Thailand: Former assistant village chief shot dead in Pattani

<https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/2267663/former-assistant-village-chief-shot-dead-in-pattani>

Myanmar junta urges ASEAN envoy not to engage with 'terrorist' groups

<https://wtvbam.com/2022/02/21/myanmar-junta-urges-asean-envoy-not-to-engage-with-terrorist-groups/>

Myanmar civilians train near India border to fight military for democracy

<https://www.laprensalatina.com/myanmar-civilians-train-near-india-border-to-fight-military-for-democracy/>

Bangladeshi jailed in Singapore for terrorism financing

<https://news.yahoo.com/bangladesh-jailed-singapore-financing-syria-terrorist-group-campaigns-113510816.html>

Singaporean Company failed to perform enhanced measures to mitigate money laundering, terrorism financing risks

<https://www.channelnewsasia.com/business/sgcn-link-acra-money-laundering-terrorism-financing-risks-2510631>

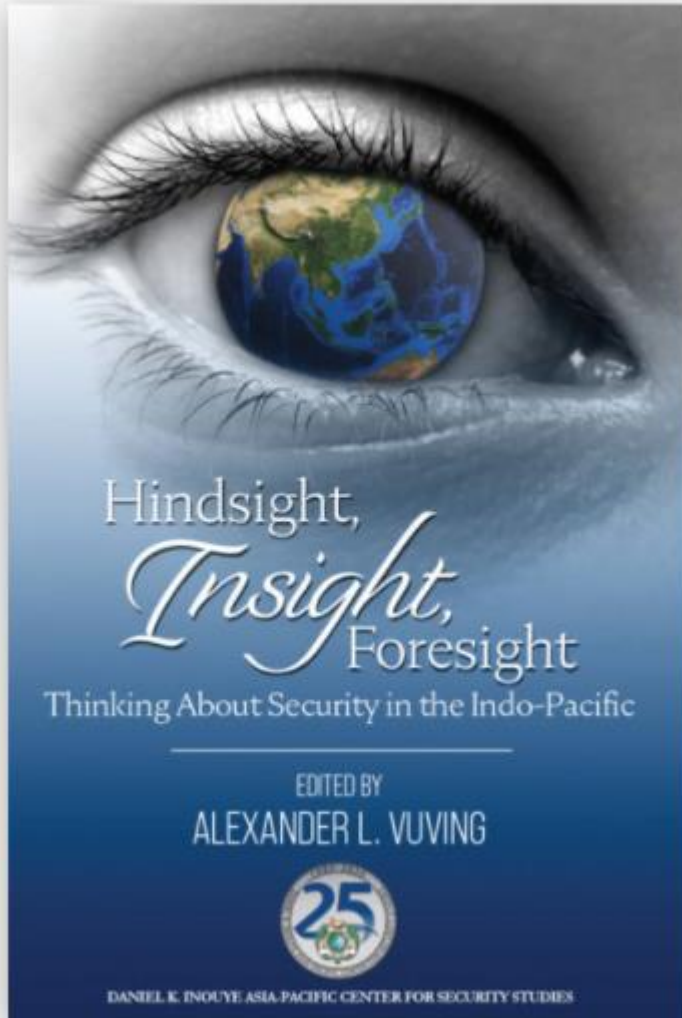
Easter Sunday carnage: Church examines available official records, alleges Sri Lankan govt. continues to withhold crucial info

<http://island.lk/easter-sunday-carnage-church-examines-available-official-records-alleges-govt-continues-to-withhold-crucial-info/>

Myanmar junta adds arson to its arsenal with proxy forces that torch opposition areas

<https://www.rfa.org/english/news/myanmar/arson-02202022104723.html>

DKI APCSS Published Edited Volumes and Books



Edited by Dr. Alexander L. Vuving, the book is written by 20 authors who are current and former faculty members, visiting academics, and research fellows at DKI APCSS. The book contains 21 substantive chapters that address a full spectrum of topics ranging from:

- the rise of China;
- the strategic competition among the great powers;
- the nexus between security and technology;
- the quest of individuals and groups and nations for resources, rights, power, and places in the international system;
- the question of war and peace;
- the architecture of regional security; to
- the major issues of governance in response to the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century.

**Hindsight, Insight, Foresight:
Thinking About Security in the Indo-Pacific**

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UNDERWATER COMPETITION IN THE INDO-PACIFIC

Mizuho Kajiwara

INTRODUCTION

The Prussian military philosopher Carl von Clausewitz introduced the term “The Fog of War” to describe the uncertainty that exists in military operations with respect to one’s own capability, adversary’s intent, and the precise understanding of the battlefield. The informational asymmetry gives a strategic advantage by blinding one’s enemy. The competition for this advantage is more intense in the underwater domain than most of the others such as land, air, space, and the sea above water.

During the Cold War, the United States enjoyed an overwhelming advantage after it succeeded in building nuclear-powered attack submarine (SSN) and submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM) and laying

WHAT SHOULD JAPAN DO?

Japan made it clear in its “National Defense Program Guidelines for 2019 and Beyond” that Maritime Self-Defense Force will retain 22 diesel-type manned submarines.

As the underwater domain becomes more crowded than ever with naval operations in recent years, operations using unmanned undersea vehicles (UUVs) to monitor submarines of other nations as well as to ensure the security of submarine cables will be more common in the next few decades due to fewer possibilities of risking human lives. Detecting technologies such as SOSUS may not be effective since UUVs are much smaller compared with manned submarines, which makes it difficult to determine their positions with accuracy.

Unlike the United States, which must dive through the vast Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, and Pacific Ocean, Japan is likely to invest in the development of UUVs that could concentrate enough on several choke points around the islands for patrol and complement the missions of conventionally powered submarines.

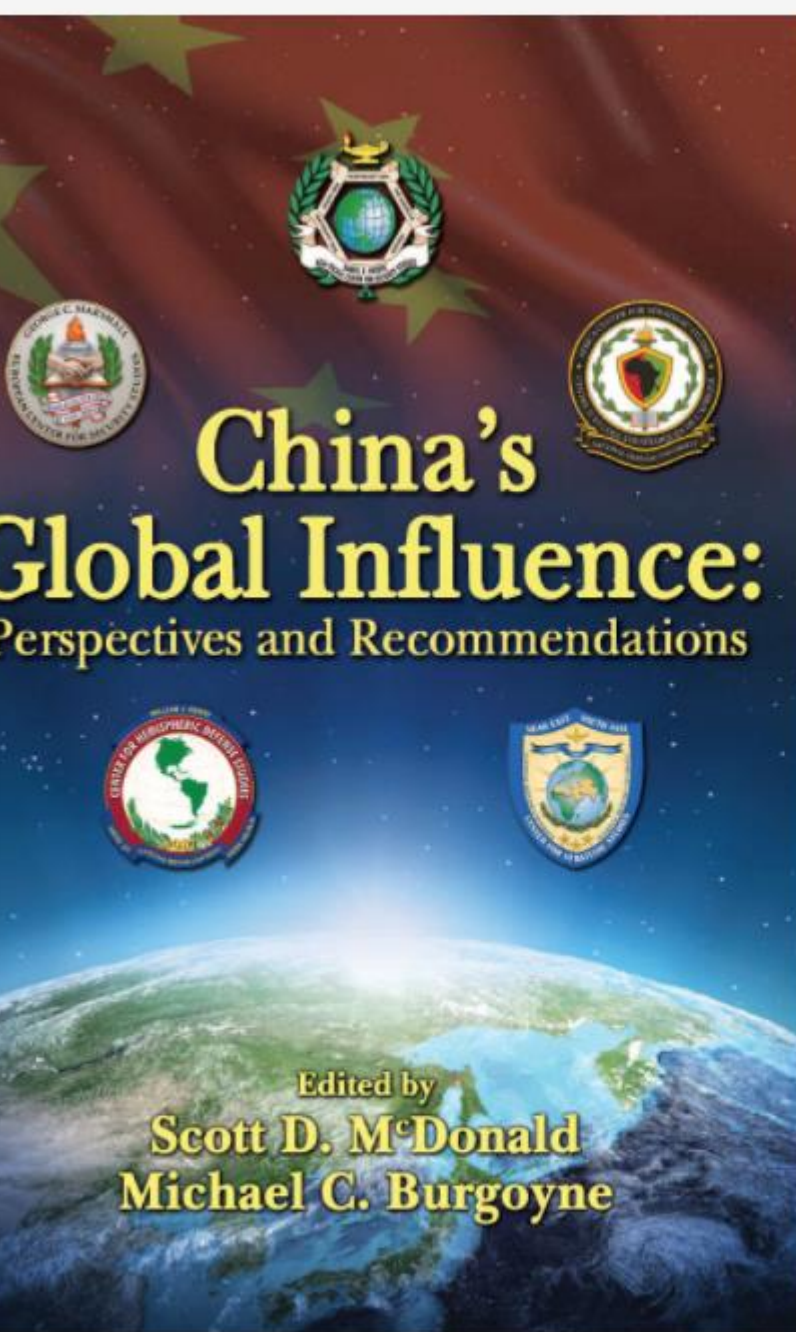
Japan should seek to enhance the system of collecting and monitoring information underwater by operating UUVs to patrol efficiently and defend effectively. The research and development of UUVs depend upon the private sector, even though it is still less attractive for Japan’s defense industry in comparison with building conventional submarines.

It is recommended that the Japanese government encourage the private sector by procuring UUVs at a certain level of volumes to ensure their benefit and at the same time support exporting UUVs to Japan’s allies. UUVs will be able to replace the shrinking applicant pool for Japan’s Self-Defense Force to overcome the diminishing population.

Excerpt from chapter conclusion-p. 204

One possible scenario that might involve U.S. forces in the Indo-Pacific region is where one country disturbs others by physically cutting off submarine cables, including SOSUS, by deploying UUVs. This operation leads to disconnection of communication and is likely to isolate a nation, or several nations, from receiving necessary information via the Internet. Considering that more than 90% of international communications rely upon submarine cables, this will have a tremendous impact and confuse military operations, including the chain of command.

Such a scenario could be a particularly huge threat to Taiwan, a small island under continuous pressure from China's military presence. The U.S. Department of Defense report titled "Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China 2019" suggests that China continues to prepare for contingencies in the Taiwan Strait to deter and, if necessary, compel Taiwan to abandon its moves toward independence. It also suggests that China is "likely preparing for a contingency to unify Taiwan with the mainland by force, while simultaneously deterring, delaying, or denying any third-party intervention on Taiwan's behalf."³⁹ In case of such hostilities, it is unlikely that the United States will not intervene militarily.



SUMMARY:

From 30 January to 1 February 2019 the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies hosted a Department of Defense Regional Center collaboration titled "China's Global Reach: A Security Assessment." The goal of the workshop was to leverage expertise and unique perspectives from all five Department of Defense Regional Centers to examine the actions and intentions of the People's Republic of China. To understand how these global activities impact the United States, this analysis was conducted within the context of the PRC's perspective of its own foreign policy and in an environment defined by strategic competition, as referenced in the 2017 *National Security Strategy* and 2018 *National Defense Strategy*. The workshop leveraged the insights gained from a broad range of experts to formulate policy recommendations for defending state interests in the face of growing PRC assertiveness. The scholarship, insights, and recommendations of the participants are collected in this volume for the benefit of policy-makers, practitioners, and scholars.

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Technology and Innovation
in China's Strategy and Global
Influence
Elsa B. Kania

The United States and the People's Republic of China (PRC) are entering an era of intense competition for global power, influence, and leadership. At the heart of this great power rivalry is a struggle over emerging, strategic technologies that are believed to be vital to future national competitiveness. In recent history, and throughout the Cold War, America's technological superiority has been vital to US military, and indeed strategic, advantage. However, the PRC is emerging as a powerhouse—and would-be superpower—in critical technologies, from artificial intelligence (AI) to fifth-generation telecommunications (5G) and even quantum technology, posing new challenges to US power and leadership in the process. Chinese leaders have long placed indigenous innovation (自主创新) at the center of their agenda for national rejuvenation. In the “new era” of Xi Jinping's leadership, the PRC has prioritized a strategy for innovation-driven development that leverages the perceived opportunity presented by rapid advances in such disruptive technologies. At the same time, China's apparent emergence as a global leader in these new frontiers constitutes a critical dimension of its strategy to advance its national interests and exercise international influence commensurate with its increasing capabilities.

HISTORICAL INFLUENCES AND PERSPECTIVES

China was subject to predation by foreign powers as a result of its technological backwardness in the past and intends to become a global leader in science and technology in the future.² The experience of China's “Century of Humiliation” is seen as a powerful reminder of the dangers of falling behind other great powers who can take advantage of their greater strength to exploit any weaknesses. These memories motivate Chinese leaders to embrace a strategy of “national rejuvenation” that is seen as requiring China's emergence at the forefront of today's technological revolutions. From the time of Mao Zedong up to Xi Jin-

CONSIDERATIONS FOR US POLICY AND STRATEGY

The US might explore multiple options for potential policy responses to these intersections between technology and China's strategic objectives and global influence.

- Ensure that US policies to constrain the global expansion of Chinese tech companies are carefully balanced and coordinated.
 - US policy initiatives must recognize the question of calibration of risk and should be carefully bolstered by available evidence in order to achieve greater traction and legitimacy. If US security concerns are perceived as excessive or motivated by protectionism, then efforts to constrain the global expansion of Chinese tech companies may have less influence.
- Consider creating an American alternative to the “Digital Silk Road” as a means of ensuring the US can provide positive contributions to the global expansion of information technology infrastructure.
 - The US government can only counter the appeal of Chinese technology companies as partners and providers of information infrastructure if able to provide a viable and attractive American alternative.

ISSUES FOR ENGAGEMENT:

Asian Perspectives
on Transnational
Security Challenges



Photo from November 26, 2008 terrorist attack on Mumbai, India by Lashkar-e-Taiba

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The Perfect Storm?

Thailand's Security Predicament

Miemie Winn Byrd

Key Findings

- Political turmoil in Thailand has serious implications for security and stability in the region. Thailand is a major hub for commerce and transport and a prominent player in the region's multilateral forums.
- At present, the Abhisit administration's first order of priority is regime security. Other pressing security challenges, such as the insurgency in the South, are receiving insufficient attention.
- The global economic downturn is the most significant transnational threat Thailand is currently confronting. The downturn has exacerbated problems associated with illegal immigration, human trafficking and substandard healthcare. Effective government is needed to deal with these competing and complex security challenges within Thailand's own borders and across the region.
- It is imperative that US policymakers continue steady engagement and open dialog with the Thai government, emphasizing the fundamentals of democracy and effective governance. The United States should aim to leverage regional forums and to increase engagement through Track II unofficial channels.

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Article

China and India: Maritime Maneuvers and Geopolitical Shifts in the Indo-Pacific

Mohan Malik



Volume 3, Issue 2 (The “Indo-Pacific” – Regional Dynamics in the 21st Century’s New Geopolitical Center of Gravity), Aug. 2018, pp. 67-81

Download this article in PDF format

Abstract

China and India are engaged in a tug-of-war over naval bases and forward presence in the Indo-Pacific. The crisis in the Maldives and wrangling over a naval base in the Seychelles in the Indian Ocean illustrate the rapidly shifting geopolitical dynamics. For small states, economic engagement with China has strategic consequences. Electoral politics provides Beijing with the opportunity to court and entice politicians of fragile democracies along the “One Belt One Road” (OBOR) to gain an advantageous position for itself over its competitors. In fact, China’s investments in littorals are less about

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David Scott

Fragmented or Integrated Asia: Competing Regional Visions of the US and China

The next 15 to 20 years in the Indo-Pacific are fraught with risks – this is where some of the world’s most powerful states are forging new alliances, arms racing, pursuing mercantilist policies, extracting resources, and viewing competitors with growing distrust and engaging in containment of peer competitors. New strategic balances will emerge as partnerships and allegiances among states shift. Faced with an aggressive China, Asia’s major maritime powers—Japan, Australia and India—are working in a more synchronized manner in the quadrilateral FOIP grouping with the United States. They are largely backed by middle powers (e.g., Vietnam, Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia) which tend to cooperate with each other to defend a rules-based order that does not advantage big and powerful nations at the expense of small and weak states. A complex web of security relationships is thus beginning to emerge amongst ‘China-wary’ nations. The future of regional security cooperation is likely to be in the trilateral or triangular, quadrilateral and multilateral formats. As Prime Minister Modi told the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN): ‘We will work with them, individually or in formats of three or more, for a stable and peaceful region’ (Gopalakrishnan 2018). Flexible, issue-specific threesome, foursome balancing games are popular these days. Having multiple partners is in vogue. Over time, various trilateral (e.g. Japan-Vietnam-the Philippines, the U.S.-Japan-India, Australia-Indonesia-India, India-Japan-Vietnam, France-Australia-India) and informal multilateral efforts to constrain China could coalesce into a maritime coalition or the ‘Indo-Pacific Maritime Partnership’. Though one-on-one ‘Cold War-like’ bilateral alliances currently seem old-fashioned, the crystallization of fluid relationships into rigid alignments could occur in the event of a major rupture in the

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ALUMNI ENGAGEMENT DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

by Alumni Chief John Gasner

Throughout the pandemic, we have faced challenges and limitations in physically interacting. At the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, (DKI APCSS), we have expanded our presence in the virtual domain, offering webinars, podcasts, online workshops and social media engagement. Despite being busy with COVID-19 challenges, our alumni and alumni groups have responded well to this expanded level of virtual engagement. Many individual alumni took advantage of these online lectures, panel discussions, and presentations from subject matter experts to broaden their knowledge base, extend their personal and professional networks, and resolve relevant security issues or challenges.

Likewise, several alumni groups have capitalized on various workshops offered in the virtual domain. For example, the Philippines and Nepal alumni groups joined together to discuss the obstacles they face with the tremendous influx of returning overseas/migrant workers during the pandemic outbreak. In addition to voicing their challenges, the alumni also shared their best practices and compiled a list of next steps and recommended actions their nations and international organizations could take to improve the situation.

As part of our efforts to learn from this pandemic, we conducted several COVID-19-focused webinars and workshops, relying on our friends and partners in the region to provide their before-and-after perspectives to demonstrate resiliency in the face of adversity. Our New Zealand alumni group was especially helpful in this regard, volunteering several subject matter

and Korea, where government policies and action plans contributed to their highly successful pandemic mitigation efforts.

Not to be dissuaded by the pandemic restrictions, our alumni group in the city of Shanghai joined together with U.S. Embassy representatives from Beijing to share and celebrate the common DKI APCSS experience that still binds them together. Among their topics of choice, they discussed opportunities, not only for future collaboration with DKI APCSS, but also for cooperation between the U.S. and China in areas of common interest. DKI APCSS Director Pete Gumataotao provided a special virtual video message to the Shanghai alumni, praising them for their initiative and thanking them for seeking meaningful ways in which they can contribute to regional cooperation and lasting peace and stability.

Whether it be individual alumni, a group of alumni from South Asia, Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, Oceania, or from a region outside the Indo-Pacific, when alumni work together and cooperate towards common goals and values, all of us stand a better chance of achieving success in building capacity, contributing to peace and security, and advancing a free and open environment. As DKI APCSS prepares for the time when we eventually resume in-person, international courses, we look forward to continually engaging our alumni, friends, and partners in the virtual realm. In fact, we eagerly anticipate integrating virtual engagement elements with our in-person events to enhance the overall learning and leadership experience. Thank you for sharing the DKI APCSS



Benefits of APCSS Information Resources

- Learn about this institution's instructional and research missions.
- Increase knowledge of geographic and demographic scope of Indo-Pacific region.
- Become aware of work products produced by individuals from the U.S. and Indo-Pacific region countries who are or may become future international relations and international security policymakers.
- Gain enhanced awareness of the multifaceted and multidisciplinary analysis of Indo-Pacific security matters and how they might affect Indo-Pacific countries, their economic and security interests, and the personal lives of citizens of these countries.

Questions?