



THINK TANK

News from the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies

NTS-Asia's Inaugural Meeting



Ambassador Barry Desker (seated, front row, centre), with the Ford Foundation's Mr. Andrew Watson (on his right) and Dr. Surin Pitsuwan, Thailand's former Foreign Minister (on his left)

The inaugural Meeting of the Consortium of Non-Traditional Security Studies in Asia (NTS-Asia) on 8–9 January 2007 was a milestone in the progress of Non-Traditional Security (NTS)

studies. The meeting not only officially launched the Consortium but also brought together 14 research institutes and think tanks from across Asia. They came together to discuss current NTS challenges facing the region and possible policy responses.

Former Thai Foreign Minister and Member of the International Human Security Commission Dr. Surin Pitsuwan presented a motivating keynote address. This was followed by speeches from Mr. Andrew Watson, who was the Ford Foundation's regional representative, and Ambassador Barry Desker, Dean of RSIS.

Representatives of all 14 Consortium members took turns to present major NTS concerns affecting their region and proposed measures to address them. The presentation sessions were based around Asian sub-regions.

Discussions also focused on advancing and improving Consortium activities, including its annual convention, regional workshops, research fellowship programmes and curriculum development. Ideas were also generated to increase public awareness of NTS issues. All in all, members of the Consortium left the meeting with a greater sense of achievement, having forged a community committed to addressing NTS issues in the region.

Since then, the momentum of activities within the Consortium has been relentless. NTS Dissemination Seminars were held from the 5 March 2007 to 8 March 2007 in New York, Washington, D.C., and San Francisco. These seminars were jointly organized by the International Peace Academy (IPA), the Centre for

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Loro Horta in China

The intensive study period I experienced at IDSS has given me the competitive edge I need for a course that I am now attending in China. The duration of this course is one year and the programme is primarily focused on defence and strategy. The course is for senior military officers and is conducted by the National Defense University of the People's Liberation Army (NDUPLA). The course, though intensive, has proven to be an interesting experience for me. I am the only civilian attending the course and my fellow colleagues are mainly senior officers, mostly of the ranks of lieutenant colonels and higher. I am also one of the youngest participants ever to be accepted in the course! Despite my age, it was actually my stay at IDSS that has given me a very solid foundation to help me withstand the rigour of the programme and stay competitive.

There are officers from some 27 nations in the programme—from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe. It was definitely a pleasant surprise to find a Singaporean army officer, Colonel Tan Soon Lee, attending the course as well. Before long, a close friendship developed between COL Tan and me. But this was not the end of the pleasant surprises that I had in China. COL Tan brought me to a nice

Singaporean restaurant where I could feast on chicken rice, *satay* and, not to mention, a nice, cold glass of Tiger Beer. This made it much easier for me to adapt to the tough life-style at the academy.

There are some adjustments that I had to make as I had been spoilt by the comforts of Singapore during my one-year stay there. There are some aspects of the Chinese way of life that I cannot get used to, including drivers who do not stop at red lights and their disregard for pedestrians at zebra crossings.

Adapting to the rigorous practices of the military academy has been a challenge. Our days are long—classes from Mondays to Fridays run from 8.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. with a break in between and begin again at 2.30 p.m. and end at 5.30 p.m. Apart from lectures, we also have to attend various field trips to Chinese military bases to observe and take part in military exercises and other related activities. In addition, we are all required to attend Mandarin classes. I must confess that my attempts at learning the language have been an embarrassment so far, partly because the instructor is too pretty for anyone to



Loro Horta at
Tiananmen Square

really pay attention in class!

Nevertheless, the one skill that I seem to have acquired as a result of my stay in Singapore is that of complaining. I would "harass" the Chinese officers (in good spirit, of course) about their slow Internet connection, the lack of academic materials and the noise level, among other things. Almost invariably, as one would suspect, COL Tan would also chorus my complaints. As a result, the Chinese officers fondly refer to us respectively as the "Singaporean-trained troublemaker" and the "Singaporean troublemaker", again in jest, of course.

It is thus hardly surprising that my stay in China and the NDU has been an interesting and enjoyable experience, one that I will treasure for a long time to come. ❖

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Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) and the Institute of East Asian Studies (IEAS) at the University of Berkeley. These seminars have been designed to build regional capacity and expertise in the broad field of NTS by bringing together scholars, analysts and the policy community at large to help the wider community understand how and why certain issues need to be securitized in order for various actors, both state and non-state, to respond to these challenges adequately.

In addition to this, NTS-Asia's

Dr. Carolina Hernandez in a discussion with other participants

Research Fellowship Programme is scheduled to commence in July 2007. Three three-month research fellowships will be offered for the year, each with a stipend of US\$8,000. The available positions are intended for outstanding active researchers working on a wide range of NTS-related issues in Asia. Successful candidates will be able to choose where to conduct their research among any of the NTS-Asia member institutes located in South-east Asia, Northeast Asia and South Asia.

For more information on NTS-Asia and its activities, please visit www.rsis-ntsasia.org. ❖

Singapore's Capacity-building Efforts in Afghanistan

Hekmat Karzai

KABUL, AFGHANISTAN – The overthrow of the Taliban regime in 2001 put an end to 22 years of oppression for the Afghan people, which included the Soviet occupation (1979–1989), Communist rule (1990–1992), a civil war that ravaged the entire country (1992–1996), and the draconian regime of the Taliban (1996–2001). Even as Afghanistan welcomes many changes for the better, including improvements in health care, education, public infrastructure and a democratically elected President (2004) and Parliament (2005), the current message is clear: Afghanistan needs continued support to rescue its future generations from the vicious cycle of poverty, violence and terrorism.

Singapore, which established diplomatic relations with Afghanistan in June 2006, has made small but important contributions to this South Asian country as it continues on the steep road to recovery. A shining example is the support, guidance and expertise provided by the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University, in the establishment of the Centre for Conflict and Peace Studies (CAPS) at the Afghan capital of Kabul. Being Afghanistan's first independent research centre, CAPS has made much headway since its founding in July 2006. Leveraging on its unique position to provide an Afghan perspective on issues pertinent to Afghanistan's current affairs, CAPS has created working relationships with many prominent members of the Afghan and international communities, both civilian and military. CAPS has become the first Afghan institution to be invited by NATO to train the ISAF X leadership at the Joint Warfare Training Centre (JWTC) in Stavanger, Norway. With its core objectives of research and analysis, training and education, and the capacity building of Afghan researchers, the continued support of

CAPS will not only enhance the academic abilities of Afghans but also contribute to the international knowledge pool in a country that has been ignored for all too long.

Afghan President thanks Singaporean for devotion in helping Afghanistan

Beyond the essential offshore support provided by RSIS, Singapore has also left a footprint in the development of CAPS through the efforts of one researcher—Mr. Samuel Chan. Through a fellowship sponsored by the Jebson Centre for Counterterrorism at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, the 28-year-old has been instrumental in leading research projects, mentoring Afghan researchers and forging important relationships between CAPS and the various military contingents in Afghanistan. Unlike many foreigners, Mr. Chan lived among the Afghans in the suburbs and immersed himself into Afghan society to the point where many Afghans mistook him for a local. Out of respect, he also volunteered to fast along with his colleagues during Ramadan. Mr. Chan's tireless efforts have not gone unnoticed. On 29 November, His Excellency Hamed Karzai, the President of Afghanistan, presented the Singaporean with a colourful *chapan* (Afghan cloak) as a token of appreciation for his persistence and dedication in helping Afghanistan.

When asked to comment on the Afghans, the researcher, who was still surprised at meeting the President only moments before, said, "The overwhelming majority of Afghans are very friendly, hospitable and fiercely protective of their guests. This is reflected in their sincere generosity, to the point where they give so much even when they have so little. Honour and loyalty are held in high regard. I have tremendous respect for them." On his decision to come to Kabul, Mr. Chan replied, "Afghanistan has been plagued



H.E. Hamed Karzai with Mr. Samuel Chan, Jebson Fellow at CAPS

by instability since 1978, the year I was born. They deserve all the help they can get in rebuilding their home and I am happy to be in a position to help." And what will Mr. Chan do with the *chapan*? "Frame it up. It's beyond priceless, too valuable to be worn as a cloak," he said with a smile, "It'll take centre stage in my living room."

During the brief meeting, President Karzai expressed his admiration for Singapore's transparency, strong governance and tough stance on corruption, hallmarks which have brought prosperity and stability to the island state. On the issue of the globalized nature of the terrorist threat, President Karzai noted that Singapore's security service foiled an attack when authorities recovered a video recording of Yishun MRT station found in Singapore. As it was a joint Al-Qaeda and JI operation, an identical recording was also found in Kandahar, a southern province in Afghanistan. Continued support and close relations between Afghanistan and Singapore will ensure that the former does not become a bastion for terrorism, whilst the latter continues to safeguard economic and social prosperity through security. "The Singapore story is one that we can emulate," said the President, "The people of Afghanistan are grateful for Singapore's continuing support and are thankful for any further assistance." ❖

The author is the Director of the Centre for Conflict and Peace Studies (CAPS). He graduated with a M.Sc. (Strategic Studies) from the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies, NTU, in 2006 and had also served as an RMS Fellow at the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research.

Special Feature on the Multilatera

The Multilateralism and Regionalism Programme at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies

The S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS) has, over the years, developed a well-deserved reputation as a regional hub for multilateralism and regionalism studies, not least because of its Multilateralism and Regionalism Programme (MRP). Since its inception in 2002, the programme has notched up an impressive list of research accomplishments that rivals those of more established centres elsewhere. It is also the recipient of more than a million dollars in research grants from international foundations.

The programme has a wide range of publications. On the policy front, the programme has published two widely cited studies and numerous commentaries and op-ed articles in leading international broadsheets. On the academic front, it has papers in three issues of notable academic journals and has produced five edited books with prominent university and commercial presses. The programme's books include: *Reas-*

sessing Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Competition, Congruence, and Transformation (published by the MIT Press); *Asia-Pacific Security Cooperation: National Interests and Regional Order* (published by M.E. Sharpe); *Globalization and Economic Security in East Asia: Governance and Institutions, UN Peace Operations and Asian Security* (published by Routledge); and *Order and Security in Southeast Asia: Essays in Memory of Michael Leifer* (both books published by Routledge).

The 2007 research agenda promises to be just as exciting. The programme has a few cutting-edge projects lined up. These projects cover a wide range of pressing topics in Asia-Pacific multilateral and regional affairs. The flagship project of the programme is its annual Sentosa Roundtable on Asian Security (see facing story on "Sentosa Roundtable"). The Roundtable is sponsored by the Sasakawa Peace Foundation and brings together between 40

and 60 eminent scholars, analysts and policymakers from the region to discuss prospects and pathways to the formation of a security order and community in Asia. Secondly, the programme will be collaborating with the Seattle-based National Bureau of Asian Research to explore the competing strategies of regional powers like China, Japan and India. Thirdly, the programme will be cooperating with the Friedrich Ebert Foundation to examine the current and future state of ASEAN regionalism 40 years after its formation.

The accomplishments of the MRP are the result of its dedicated members, who had contributed significantly to the programme over the years. Coordinated by Dr. Tan See Seng, and with valuable assistance from Dr. Mely Caballero-Anthony, Dr. Ralf Emmers, Dr. Evelyn Goh (Oxford University), Dr. Hiro Katsumata, Dr. Helen Nesadurai (Monash University, Malaysia), Professor John Ravenhill (Australian National University) and Professor Amitav Acharya, the programme has grown from strength to strength. Its proposed upgrading to become the Centre for the Advanced Study of Multilateralism and Regionalism is a ringing endorsement of the programme's successes and future plans. Such a move will undoubtedly cement the reputation of RSIS as one of the Asia Pacific's leading schools in multilateralism and regionalism research. ❖



Dr Tan See Seng, Coordinator of the Multilateralism and Regionalism Programme.

lism and Regionalism Programme

Sentosa Roundtable on Asian Security

The inaugural Sentosa Roundtable on Asian Security, supported by the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, was held at the Sentosa Resort and Spa in Singapore on 12–13 December 2006. The Roundtable is part of an annual series that hopes to be a dialogue for exploring new ideas and approaches to the management of peace and security in the region. It looks at ascertaining the prospects for, the problems of and the pathways to a security community in Asia. The participants at the December Roundtable included respected academics and non-governmental policy experts from the region, former government officials and Singapore-based analysts.

In the opening speech, Ambassador Barry Desker, Dean of RSIS, highlighted that the main purpose of the Roundtable was to discuss the future of the Asian security order. He noted that the Roundtable could be a good venue for the revival of Asian values that challenge Western norms. Ambassador Jayantha Dhanapala, the United Nations' Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs from 1998 to 2003 and former Ambassador of Sri Lanka to the United States, presented the opening address that led the five panels of the Roundtable into further discussions on the issues of economics and security, nuclear proliferation, rising and established powers, East Asian regionalism, and Asian approaches to peace.

The panel on economics and security, led by Professor John Ravenhill, discussed the role of the liberal market economy. The panel discussed the way in which economic interdependence has increasingly become an influential factor in shaping inter-state relations. The participants



Ambassador Barry Desker (extreme left) with Ambassador Jayantha Dhanapala of Sri Lanka (on his left), who gave the Distinguished Keynote address

agreed that security issues should be properly identified and distinguished from those associated with efforts to improve the quality of life for citizens.

Asia has been characterized as a region with an overabundance of possible sources of nuclear proliferation. But whether the problem of proliferation actually lends itself to rational analysis was a consideration for some participants. In the nuclear proliferation panel, Associate Professor Dr. Paul Mitchell argued that nuclear weapons were not merely military instruments in themselves but were sometimes used as political tools. This issue, he stressed, was more of a human problem due to the ways such weapons were being handled by man.

Professor Khong Yuen Foong, who led the panel on “Rising and Established Powers”, felt that there was a common argument running through the panel’s presentations and comments. These were the balance-of-power considerations. In this panel, many agreed that power politics continued to be a prominent, if not the principal, factor in security issues of the Asia-Pacific region.

The general opinion on the “Asian Approaches to Peace” panel

was that Asia, although somewhat deficient in terms of its institutional capacity to manage or resolve conflicts, has nonetheless enjoyed relative success through its own brand of informal, consensual, consultative and flexible regionalism, as well as its style of conflict management, which is oriented towards issue-based ad hoc cooperation, institution building, power or influence balancing and soft diplomacy. Fundamentally, the plurality of religions and cultures in Asia allow for a diversity of approaches to peace.

The underlying theme that emerged from discussions at the Roundtable is that the security problems discussed reflect a challenge to the liberal proposition that economic interdependence will inevitably lead to peace. In other words, these problems – ranging from the linkage between economics and security, nuclear proliferation, the power transitions that states experience, the issues and politics involved in achieving and maintaining peace, and the dynamics of regionalism – are clear indicators that there is no automatic logic in economic interdependence and peaceful international relations. ❖

Japanese Diplomacy in Asia: Military Power of States, Economic Power of Firms and Intellectual Power of Individual Citizens

National security is a matter of concern for individual citizens. States are not the only entities that can play a role in enhancing national security. Major contributions to national security can also be made by commercial firms as well as by individual citizens. Each of these three entities wield a different diplomatic power: states monopolize military power; firms possess economic power; and individual citizens have unlimited intellectual power.

Japan's security in Asia can only be achieved when all three entities actively utilize their strengths. In other words, the three powers are critical for Japan's security: the military power of the state, the economic power of firms and the intellectual power of individual citizens.

In the first half of the 20th century, Japan's security affairs were handled solely by the state. The Japanese learned an important lesson from World War II, that military power should never be used for inappropriate purposes.

In its post-war era, Japanese firms have been making significant contributions to national security. Their trans-national activities have increased the level of economic interdependence between Japan and Asian countries, thereby constituting an integral element of Japanese security.

What kind of role then can Japanese citizens play by utilizing their intellectual power? They can do at least three things. First, they can emphasize the notion that the abandonment of militarism and the pursuit of peace and prosperity enhance national security. Japanese diplomacy after World War II



Dr. Hiro Katsumata (second from left) with Japanese Prime Minister Mr. Shinzo Abe on his left

validates this notion. In addition, the pursuit of peace and prosperity may be accompanied by the development of a strong market economy and democracy. Second, Japanese citizens can promote the understanding of Japanese culture, thereby enhancing the image of their country in Asia. A positive image will by itself contribute to national security. Many elements of Japanese culture can attract citizens of Asian countries, such as anime, *manga*, tea ceremonies, flower arrangement and aikido. In addition, Japan's high technology can attract the future leaders of various Asian countries.

Finally, Japanese citizens should make efforts to understand their counterparts in other Asian countries. Mutual understanding between citizens is a prerequisite

for peace, and this is another area where intellectual power is required. The ability to understand the views of others is an integral element of such power. Ultimately, only by utilizing their intellectual power will Japanese citizens be able to collaborate with their counterparts on common interests, defined in terms of peace and prosperity. ❖

Dr. Hiro Katsumata, RSIS Research Fellow, was awarded first prize for his entry in the 2006/2007 Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) foreign policy essay competition. He was conferred the award by the Prime Minister of Japan during the prize-giving ceremony on 17 January 2007 at the LDP annual convention in Tokyo. This article is an abstract from his award-winning essay, translated into English.

Debating National Security

What are the key national security threats and challenges that governments face today? How real are these threats? Is the solution a “whole-of-government”, or even a “whole-of-society”, approach? What are the conceptual and practical issues at stake in implementing a comprehensive national security framework? These were but some of the questions that participants of the Asia-Pacific Programme for Senior National Security Officers (APPSNO) had to grapple with. Held at the Sentosa Resort and Spa on 14–20 January 2007, APPSNO was jointly organized by the Centre of Excellence for National Security (CENS) of RSIS and the National Security Coordination Sec-



Sir Richard Dearlove, former chief of British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS), being interviewed by the media

retariat (NSCS) of the Prime Minister's Office.

As noted by Professor S. Jayakumar, Deputy Prime Minister Coordinating Minister for National Security and Minister for Law, in his opening speech, in the current context where security threats—such as terrorism—transcend borders and are asymmetric in nature, it is crucial that security agencies across the world work together. Hence, by bringing together academics and government agencies from different countries to deliberate on national security challenges, APPSNO provides opportunities for its participants to broaden their mindsets and perspectives.

With panels made up of both practitioners and academics from across the globe, participants were given much food for thought on the management of national and homeland security. Topics discussed ranged from the war on terrorism to pandemics and bio-terrorism to communications and national resilience in a crisis. While consensus was achieved on the need for more channels of dialogue and debate at both the intra-national and international levels to forge a shared understanding of security threats, swords were crossed over practical issues such as prioritizing the vast range of

threats, allocation of resources and the sharing of sensitive information. Dr. Norman Vasu, coordinator of the Social Resilience Programme at CENS, astutely summed up the many viewpoints raised: “While it is necessary to make sure that rhetoric translates into concrete cooperative measures to secure real capabilities for prevention, protection and consequence management, it is ultimately the shared desire to overcome threats to the nation that determines the outcome.”

Although the workshop may have generated more contention than consensus, the robust and frank debate among the participants is itself a positive step towards forging a better appreciation of the complexities of managing national security in order to uncover solutions. As Neil Orme from Australia observed, “The opportunity to hear first-hand how practitioners from other countries deal with security challenges is useful to help us think about how our own approaches from fresh perspectives.” ❖



Distinguished Lunch Talk speaker, Dr. Ashraf Ghani, Chancellor of Kabul University

Explaining Jihad

Type the word “*jihad*” into any search engine and you will probably get about 14,900,000 hits. With so much information out there, it is not easy for one to get a clear and concise idea of *jihad*. What is more serious about this barrage of open-source information readily available is the reliability and credibility of the information provided.

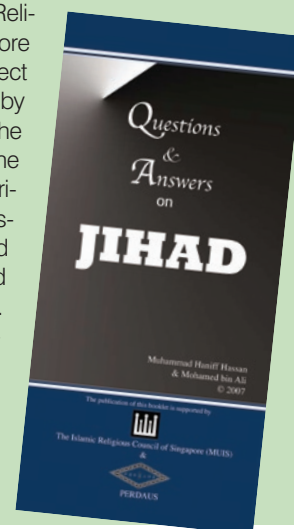
To address this problem, two analysts from the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Ustaz Muhammad Haniff Hassan and Ustaz Mohamed bin Ali, have recently come together to produce a 19-page pocket-sized booklet on *jihad* that provides a clear and simple understanding

of the term. The authors of the booklet are two prominent *ustazs* currently working in the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR). Ustaz Muhammed Haniff Hassan is the author of the influential *Unlicensed to Kill: Countering Iman Sumadra's Justification for the Bali Bombing* and Ustaz Mohamed bin Ali is a secretariat member and counsellor of the Religious Rehabilitation Group (RRG). The RRG provides religious counselling to the detainees of Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) in Singapore.

An attempt to promote “harmonious relations between Muslims and non-Muslims”, the booklet is written with everyone in mind. It also tries to explain *jihad* to both Muslims and non-Muslims to promote an objective and correct “contextual understanding of *jihad* in the society, eradicating

misrepresentations and stereotypes”.

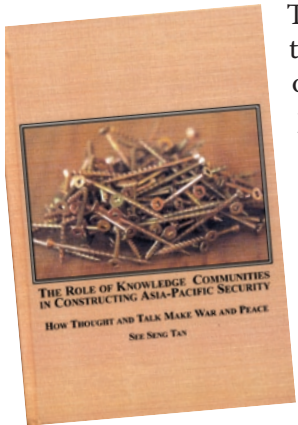
Supported and sponsored by the Islamic Religious Council of Singapore and PERDAUS, this project is a serious attempt by these scholars to set the record straight about the meaning of *jihad*, the various forms of *jihad* in Islam, the issue of armed *jihad* and Islam's stand on suicide operations. More importantly, besides these objectives, the booklet hopes to promote a more accurate understanding of the popular term. ❖



Staff Publications

The Role of Knowledge Communities in Constructing Asia-Pacific Security: How Thought and Talk Make War and Peace

Tan See Seng. *The Edwin Mellen Press, 2007*



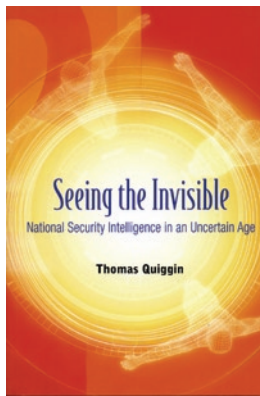
This book is an effort to address the dearth of critical and/or post-positivist perspectives in security studies of the Asia-Pacific region. It demonstrates how regional communities of security specialists and intellectuals, including knowledge communities such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Institute of Strategic and International Studies and the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific, have contributed to just such a state-centric, political image at the expense of alternative ideas. In so doing, they have promoted and legitimized their own identities as authorities on regional security. This work shows how post-positivist analysis, contrary to what its many detractors may think, is neither prolix nor self-indulgent. Rather, it invites critical reflection on the conditions that produce particular “urgent questions” (albeit at the expense of other questions) of international relations, such as the question of Asia-Pacific regional security.

Seeing the Invisible: National Security Intelligence in an Uncertain Age

Thomas Quiggin. *World Scientific, 2007*

Intelligence is critical to ensuring national security, especially with asymmetric threats making up most of the new challenges. Knowledge, rather than power, is the only weapon that can prevail in a complex and uncertain environment awash with asymmetric threats, some known, but many currently unknown. This book shows how such a changing national security environment has had

profound implications for the strategic intelligence requirements of states in the 21st century. The book shows the fallacy underlying the age-old assumption that intelligence agencies must do a better job of connecting the dots and avoiding future failures. It argues that this cannot and will not happen for a variety of reasons. Instead of seeking to predict discrete future events, the strategic intelligence community must focus rather on risk-based anticipatory warnings concerning the nature and impact of a range of potential threats. In this respect, the book argues for a full and creative exploitation of technology to support—but not supplant—the work of the strategic intelligence community, and illustrates this ideal with references to Singapore’s path-breaking Risk Assessment and Horizon Scanning (RAHS) programme.



Coalition Operations in the Age of U.S. Military Primacy

Paul T. Mitchell. *The International Institute for Strategic Studies, 2007*

Since its emergence in 1998, the concept of Network Centric Warfare (NCW) has become a central driver behind America’s military “transformation”, appearing to offer the possibility of true integration between multinational military formations. Even though NCW, or variations on its themes, has been adopted by many armed services, it is a concept in operational and doctrinal development. It is shaping not only how militaries operate but, just as importantly, what they are operating with, potentially altering the strategic landscape.

This book examines how the current military dominance of the U.S. over every other state means that only it has the capacity to sustain military activity on a global scale

Upcoming Events

30 Apr 2007
Seminar on “ASEAN, Securitization and Trans-national Challenges”, jointly organized by RSIS Multilateralism and Regionalism Programme and the ESRC (U.K.) New Security Challenges Programme
RSIS Seminar Rooms 2 & 3, RSIS, NTU, Singapore

10 May 2007
Maritime Policy Forum on “Maritime Safety, Security and Environmental Protection”
RSIS Seminar Room 1, RSIS, NTU, Singapore

16–17 May 2007
Maritime Security Conference on “The South China Sea: The Long Road Towards a Cooperative Management Regime”
Grand Copthorne Waterfront Hotel, 392 Havelock Road, Singapore

30 May 2007
RSIS Distinguished Public Lecture by Professor David Shambaugh, on “The Bush Administration’s Asia Policy: A Preliminary Report Card”
Marina Mandarin, 6 Raffles Boulevard, Capricorn Room, Level 1, Singapore

and that other states participating in U.S.-led coalitions must be prepared to work in an “interoperable” fashion. It explores the application of computer networks to military operations in conjunction with the need to secure a network’s information and to assure that it accurately represents situational reality. Drawing on an examination of how networks affected naval operations in the Persian Gulf during 2002 and 2003 as conducted by America’s Australian and Canadian coalition partners, the book warns that in seeking allies with the requisite technological capabilities, but also those that it can trust with its information resources, the U.S. may be heading into a very secure digital corner.

