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Working Together to Counter Terrorism and Enhance Community Resilience



PM Lee Hsien Loong

The International Conference on Terrorist Rehabilitation and Community Resilience was held on 26-27 March 2013, and it was organised by the Religious Rehabilitation Group (RRG) and RSIS. This conference was held in conjunction with the 10th anniversary of the RRG, a voluntary group of Islamic scholars and teachers formed in 2003 to assist in counselling and rehabilitating detained members of regional terrorist groups.

Mr Lee Hsien Loong, Prime Minister of Singapore, and the event's Guest-of-Honour, delivered the keynote address. PM Lee cautioned Singaporeans against letting their guard down, despite not suffering from a terrorist attack in recent years as the threats still exist. Emeritus Senior Minister Goh Chok Tong graced the closing dinner of the conference at Khadijah Mosque.

The two-day event brought together close to 500 participants and 27 distinguished local and foreign speakers, including BG (Ret.) Russell D. Howard, Director of Monterey Institute Terrorism Research and Education Program in the U.S., Dr Abdul Rahman Al Hadlaq, General Director, Ideological Security Directorate, Ministry of Interior, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and Dr Mustafa Cerić, President, World Bosniak Congress, and former Grand Mufti of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In his welcome remarks, Dean Barry Desker said that Singapore's de-radicalisation programme aimed at countering terrorism and terrorist ideologies has attracted global interest. He noted that outreach programmes have expanded beyond Singapore's shores over the past four years. Prof Rohan Gunaratna, Head of the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism

Continued from page 1

Research at RSIS, emphasised that more countries will start to rely not just on coercive methods, but on the rehabilitation of radicals as well.

Through in-depth discussions and insights exchanged, the conference created a platform for discussing new issues

and developments related to terrorist rehabilitation, and the strengthening of community resilience to the influence of terrorist ideology and propaganda.

Contributed by Mohamed Feisal Bin Mohamed Hassan

Looking at Maritime Security in the Indo-Pacific and East Asia

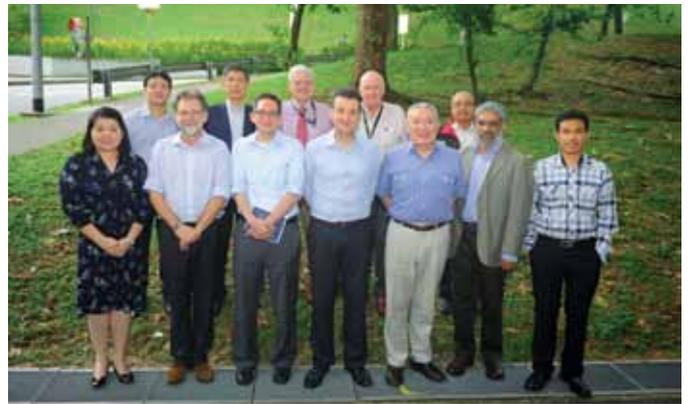


Participants at the conference on "Securing Chokepoints in the Indo-Pacific" held on 24-25 January

The Maritime Security Programme hosted two events in the first quarter of 2013. The first was a conference on "Securing Chokepoints in the Indo-Pacific" held on 24-25 January at the Marina Mandarin Hotel in Singapore. This conference focused on critical sea lines of communications (SLOCs) and the various chokepoints in the Indo-Pacific region, from the Strait of Hormuz in the Persian Gulf to the Strait of Malacca linking the Indian and Pacific oceans.

In his opening remarks, RSIS Senior Fellow, Mr Tan Seng Chye, acknowledged that major powers continued to use their influence in securing SLOC and chokepoints. The conference explored how Indo-Pacific maritime states defined SLOC security in a strategically dynamic environment and related this to their national security and defence policies, and reviewed the vulnerabilities of two of the busiest straits in the Indo-Pacific region, i.e. the Strait of Hormuz and Strait of Malacca. The conference ended with a robust discussion on the prospect for cooperation on SLOC security in the region.

The second event was a one-day workshop convened on 21 February at RSIS and funded by the McArthur Foundation



Attendees at the workshop on "Exploring East Asia's Evolving Maritime Security Environment" held on 21 February

titled "Exploring East Asia's Evolving Maritime Security Environment." The workshop was attended by prominent speakers within the maritime security and strategic studies communities, such as Prof Hugh White, Prof Geoffrey Till, Prof C. Raja Mohan, and Prof Sam Bateman.

Prof White delivered the opening address that highlighted the regional maritime power dynamics in the face of growing maritime ambitions of existing and potential major powers, such as the U.S., China, India, Japan, South Korea, Australia, and Indonesia. He argued that Asia would become a self-contained system in which the above-mentioned countries would interact more closely with each other than they do with other parts of the world.

The workshop was concluded by Prof Till, who argued that regional countries, especially the major powers, were hedging their bets against future uncertainties as displayed by their growing economic interaction, but at the same time, they recognised the possibility of maritime conflicts.

Contributed by Ristian Atriandi Supriyanto

Legislation as the Cornerstone of Policies: Prof Mahfud MD



Prof Mahfud MD (left) with Associate Professor Leonard Sebastian, Coordinator of the Indonesia Programme at RSIS, on stage during the Q&A segment

On 6 February 2013, Professor Dr Mahfud MD, Chief Justice of Constitutional Court, Republic of Indonesia, delivered a presentation entitled “Indonesia’s Second Wave of Reform” at the Marina Mandarin Hotel in Singapore.

Prof Mahfud focused his presentation on assessing the reform movement in Indonesia and stressed the need for a second wave of reforms to improve the legitimacy and mandate of the Indonesian government from the people. He reiterated that Indonesia required further reforms, especially within the bureaucracy, so as to improve the people’s confidence in the Indonesian government.

He noted that Indonesia had indeed achieved significant results from its previous reforms. However, there was still room for further improvement. In addition, he also highlighted two challenges that stood in the way of successful reforms – the growing religious and ethnic intolerance among certain groups of Indonesians, and the negative after-effects of uncontrolled democratisation.

Prof Mahfud believed that these challenges could be resolved if Indonesia enforced its laws strictly and made them the

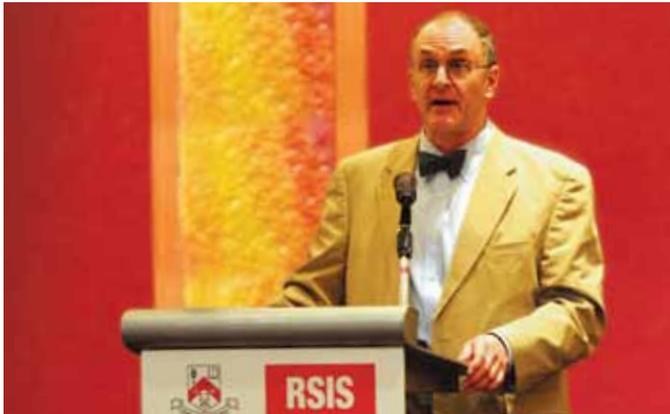
cornerstone of policies. His belief was that respect for the law was required to maintain order in society, but as a reliable guide when it came to decision and policy-making. It was also a form of deterrence for those that might attempt to break the law.

Prof Mahfud then proposed two solutions to law enforcement problems in Indonesia. The first solution was to strengthen Indonesia’s commitment to combat corruption, and cultivate a culture of constructive criticism. Indonesia should not merely pay lip service when it came to curbing corruption. A strong will to commit has to begin within the leadership itself. The second solution would be to boost the bureaucratic reform process, primarily within law enforcement institutions. He reasoned that the bureaucracy in Indonesia was corrupted due to long-standing structures, procedures, norms, and leadership mismanagement, which could be attributed to past regimes.

To conclude, Prof Mahfud argued that the problems Indonesia faced currently were due to the deviation from the true intent of *Reformasi* and transparency. He emphasised that strong people and a strong system were necessary for effective leadership.

Contributed by Adhi Priamarizki and Jonathan Chen

U.S. Foreign Policy during President Obama's First Term



Professor Eliot Cohen

Professor Eliot Cohen, Professor of Strategic Studies at the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, delivered a critical assessment of the first Obama Administration's foreign policy at a RSIS Distinguished Public Lecture on 21 January 2013. His presentation was titled "American Foreign Policy After the Presidential Election" and it focused on President Obama's involvement in the policy-making process and the Administration's handling of Afghanistan and counter-terrorism.

Prof Cohen contended that President Obama, who had less foreign policy experience than some of his cabinet members upon entering office, had been overly involved in developing Administration policy, marginalising senior staff in the process. On the substance of the policies, Prof Cohen objected to the Administration's planned wind-down of the war in Afghanistan, arguing that it squandered negotiating leverage with the Taliban by publicly setting a date for the withdrawal of U.S. troops. He added that the decision to leave a small follow-on counter-terrorism force would leave remaining U.S. troops vulnerable should the security situation deteriorate.

Prof Cohen also discussed the attack on the U.S. Consulate in Benghazi, Libya, which left four American officials dead, including the Ambassador. He disagreed with allegations that the Administration had conspired to mislead the public on the cause of the attack, but believed that after the killing of Osama Bin Laden, the Administration had lost focus on the growing threat posed by Al-Qaeda affiliates, and as a result was taken by surprise in Benghazi.

Prof Cohen welcomed the U.S.'s strategic "rebalancing" toward Asia as appropriate policy toward the region, and was particularly supportive of the rapprochement with Myanmar.

Contributed by Anna Morris

Prof Hugh White Discusses Power Sharing between China and the U.S.

In a RSIS Distinguished Public Lecture at the Marina Mandarin Hotel on 20 February 2013, Professor Hugh White, Professor of Strategic Studies at the Australian National University and Visiting Fellow at the Lowy Institute for International Policy, discussed the options the U.S. had in responding to China's rise. Prof White is the author of "*The China Choice: Why America should Share Power*," a book that has attracted significant attention for its assertion that the U.S. and China should share power in Asia.

During his speech titled "America and China in the Asian Century: Peace in our Time?", Prof White noted that a stronger China would challenge U.S. regional primacy. He posited three scenarios that could emerge from this challenge.

First, escalating strategic rivalry between the U.S. and China could lead to confrontation. Second, the U.S. could withdraw from Asia, leaving regional states to either accept Chinese primacy or resist it without U.S. support, both of which Prof White considered unappealing. Third, the U.S. and China could assume new regional roles by sharing power and leadership in Asia.

Prof White acknowledged that getting both sides to accept this new relationship would be difficult, as they would have to change the way they see each other and themselves. He



Professor Hugh White

added that this new order would also have to involve other great powers in the region, establishing a "Concert of Asia."

Responding to a question on whether the Concert would still work if China turned aggressive, Prof White acknowledged that there was a real risk of the Concert breaking down. He added, however, that over time, the processes would become institutionalised and its members would be willing to adhere to their obligations. He also noted that while the "Concert of Asia" might not look very attractive, the alternative situation of increasing strategic rivalry was worse.

Contributed by Sarah Teo

CENS Welcomes International Counter-Terrorism Expert as its Distinguished Visiting Fellow



Dr Peter Neumann

The Centre of Excellence for National Security (CENS) invited Dr Peter Neumann as a CENS Distinguished Visiting Fellow from 18-22 February 2013. Dr Neumann is Professor of Security Studies at the War Studies Department King's College London, and serves as the Director of the International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation (ICSR), which he founded in 2008. In line with his expertise in the area of counter-terrorism, counter-radicalisation, and counter-extremism, he delivered three talks to the public on these issues during his stint at RSIS.

For his first talk on 18 February, Dr Neumann talked about the current state of Al-Qaeda, especially after the death of Osama Bin Laden. He argued that in spite of its on-going presence and its influence in terms of radicalisation, Al-Qaeda's dynamics are undergoing transformation and this bore important implication for future counter-terrorism efforts.

On 20 February, Dr Neumann summarised existing literatures about the dynamics of violent extremism and non-violent extremism, and explored the connections between the two. He introduced the concept of counter-cultures and explained how it came into the picture of the relationship between violent and non-violent extremism. He said that while counter-cultures were not necessarily violent, it was possible for them to become radicalised and thus it was important to moderate them through various means.

Dr Neumann's final talk on 22 February was on the topic of radicalisation in prisons and he compared various de-radicalisation programmes in different countries. He said that while prisons could be a breeding ground for radicalisation, it could also serve as an opportunity for reforming terrorists with proper management and care. The challenge lied in the difficulty of assessing various de-radicalisation programmes due to the difficulty in measuring success.

Contributed by Jenna Park

Bolstering Relations with Norwegian Associates



Participants at the inaugural conference organised by RSIS and NMFA

RSIS recently hosted its first annual conference with the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA) since a Cooperation Framework Memorandum of Understanding was signed in November 2012 by Mr Tormod C. Endresen, the Norwegian Ambassador to Singapore, and Dean Barry Desker.

The two-day conference on "U.S.-China Relations – Power Contest in Asia: Back to the Future or Renewed Dynamics?" brought together 50 senior officials from Norway's foreign and

defence ministries together, RSIS experts on Asian security and several external speakers. Norwegian participants were exposed to a stimulating range of views on Asia's rapidly evolving security dynamics, helping them to define the policy implications for Norway, as it sought to bolster its Asian regional engagement.

The conference was opened jointly on 13 March 2013 by Prof Joseph Liow, Associate Dean of RSIS, and Ambassador Endresen. Three keynote speakers, Prof Shi Yinhong of Renmin University, Dr Jonathan Pollack from the Brookings Institution, and Mr Rod Wye of the Royal Institute for International Affairs, set the stage by speaking on the plenary theme of U.S.-China relations at a time of leadership consolidation. Breakout discussions gave Norwegian participants the opportunity to interact with the keynote presenters, and experts from RSIS and Norwegian think tanks.

Participants attended presentations on ASEAN, India and Myanmar on Day Two, which were delivered by Prof Rajesh Basrur and Dr Tan See Seng, both from RSIS, and Dr Tin Maung Maung of the Institute for Southeast Asian Studies.

Contributed by Euan Graham

The 7th Asia-Pacific Programme for Senior National Security Officers (APPSNO): Narrowing the Theory-Practice Gap



The policy practitioners and academic worlds have been plagued for decades by the puzzle: Do the concerns of the policy practitioner remain distinct from the concerns of the academics in the national security realm?

The issue of *Narrowing the Theory-Practice Gap* was the theme of the 7th Asia-Pacific Programme for Senior National Security Officers (APPSNO) held at *The Sentosa, A Beaufort Hotel* from 7–12 April 2013. It was organised by the Centre of Excellence for National Security of the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, with the support of the National Security Coordination Secretariat in the Prime Minister's Office.

The event was opened by **Mr Teo Chee Hean**, Deputy Prime Minister, Coordinating Minister for National Security and Minister for Home Affairs. Mr Teo observed that “Threats to national security are not limited to those posed by other nation-states, but also include actions taken by non-state actors, such as transnational crime syndicates, non-governmental organisations, terrorist groups, and loose groupings of individual hackers, or even catastrophic natural disasters.”

Since its inception in 2007, APPSNO has been a leading regional forum for national security practitioners and scholars to engage in frank discussions and deliberate on issues related to national security while building collaborative networks at the same time. This year's APPSNO was no different. More than 60 national security officers and scholars from Asia, Oceania, North America, and Europe participated in the event.



Participants spent the week mulling over issues related to: (i) national risk assessment and management; (ii) strategic and crisis communication; (iii) cybersecurity; and (iv) countering violent extremism and radicalisation.

The discussions were spearheaded by distinguished speakers, who provided useful and innovative insights into these issues. The Distinguished Lunch Lecture was delivered by **Mr Peter Ho**, Chairman of the Urban Redevelopment Authority, former Permanent Secretary (National Security and Intelligence Coordination) and former Head of the Civil Service. Mr Ho spoke on “Addressing Complex National Security Challenges – Reflections of a Senior Policymaker.” The Distinguished Dinner Lecture, “Addressing the National Security Challenges of the 21st Century: The Need for Better Academic-Practitioner

Collaboration,” was delivered by **Ambassador Robert Hutchings**, Dean of the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas and former Chairman of the U.S. National Intelligence Council.

Participants expressed their satisfaction with the event, the relevance of the topics discussed and the ability to forge closer working relationships with each other. As Ambassador Barry Desker, Dean of RSIS said in his opening address: “APPSNO endeavours to be the forum in the Asia-Pacific region where national security practitioners can learn and relearn their skills and tools of the trade through active engagement.”

The Growth of China's Power and Changing Security Dynamics in Asia



Participants at the workshop focused on the growth of China's power

How has the growth of economic, political and military power transformed Beijing's goals and strategic calculations in handling regional security issues and key bilateral relations? To what extent did these factors contribute to China's assertiveness in its regional security policy in recent years? How did regional states and the U.S. perceive and react to the growth of China's power?

These were among the crucial questions on the growth of China's power that were discussed at the workshop on the "Growth of China's Power and Changing Security Dynamics in Asia," which was hosted by RSIS' China Programme at the Nanyang Executive Centre on 22 February 2013. This

workshop is part of a project funded by the MacArthur Foundation that analyses the sources of stability and instability in 21st century Asia. The deliberations at the workshop were conducted by leading scholars from Australia, China, Bangladesh, Japan, India, Italy, Singapore, South Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States.

In recent years, more analysts have begun to correlate China's growing power with its assertiveness in handling key security issues in Asia. As a result, the tone of recent media reports, scholarly writings, and government documents on China's role in regional security has been predominantly pessimistic. The impetus for Washington's newly launched strategic "re-balance" strategy towards Asia could also be portrayed as partially in response to China's growing economic and political, if not security influence in the region.

Moreover, regional states were now finding themselves having to take sides on certain issues between Beijing and Washington. It remained to be seen how China would leverage its growing power in response to emerging strategic pressure from the U.S. and how regional states would respond to the rivalry between the two major powers.

Against this evolving regional political and security backdrop, this workshop endeavoured to conduct an in-depth study to understand if the growth of China's power was one of the key factors generating new security dynamics in Asia and evaluate its impact on the regional order.

Contributed by Kalyan M. Kemburi

U.S. Congressional Staffers Visit RSIS

Eleven U.S. congressional staffers visited RSIS on 20 February 2013 and were hosted to a luncheon briefing by Prof Joseph Liow, Associate Dean of RSIS. Comprising mainly of aides to U.S. senators and congressmen, the delegation was briefed on matters pertaining to ASEAN, China's leadership transition, U.S.-China relations, maritime disputes in the South and East China Seas, as well as the security situation in Africa and the Middle East.

Among the delegates was Mr Eric Sayers, who graduated from RSIS in 2009 with a Masters in Strategic Studies. Of his return to RSIS, Mr Sayers said, "Our visit demonstrated to the group the dynamic role RSIS plays as a think tank situated at the heart of Southeast Asia. I look forward to continuing my relationship with RSIS in the future while continuing to strengthen the U.S.-Singapore relationship in new and constructive ways."



U.S. congressional staffers with RSIS staff

Contributed by Bernard Chin

Building on Long-standing Good Relations between RSIS and SIPRI



Participants at the RSIS-SIPRI workshop

RSIS and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) jointly organised a workshop on 15 March 2013, with the SIPRI delegation led by Mr Goran Lenmarker, Chairman of the SIPRI Governing Board.

Mr Lenmarker kicked off the workshop by speaking on the plenary topic of “Whither Sino-U.S. Relations in the 21st Century?” from a European perspective, and he personally welcomed the rise of China. However, he also noted that China still had a long way to go to becoming an affluent society, and it had to preserve the good international circumstances to maintain this growth. China could not afford to close its borders even with a large economy, as the former Soviet Union had demonstrated that it was impossible for any country to prosper on its own.

Dr Tan See Seng of RSIS concurred with Mr Lenmarker’s view on the need for China to find the right balance in its

relationship with the U.S. and the rest of the world. Dr Tan had also observed that there was a clash in the strategic cultures of U.S. and China. The U.S. wanted transparency and candidness from the Chinese, while the Chinese felt that there was too great a trust deficit and they should be trusted more on their words.

Two workshops on maritime security and safety issues, and militarisation and arms control, followed the plenary discussion. Dr Euan Graham of RSIS, and Dr Tilman Brück and Mr Kristofer Bergh of SIPRI spoke on the issues of maritime disputes in the region, the global impact of piracy and maritime developments in the Arctic during the first workshop. Participants of the second workshop witnessed presentations by Dr Mathieu Duchâtel of SIPRI, who spoke on military developments across Asia, Oceania and Europe, which Mr Richard Bitzinger elaborated on China’s military modernisation.

Contributed by Bernard Chin

China's Foreign Relations an Extension of its Domestic Reforms: Prof Cui Liru



Professor Cui Liru

Professor Cui Liru, President of the China Institute of Contemporary International Relations, spoke on the topic of “China’s Foreign Policy in the New Era” at a RSIS Distinguished Public Lecture on 19 March 2013 at the Marina Mandarin.

Prof Cui shared his views on the current trends, basic elements, and the driving force behind China’s foreign policy. In his opinion, the essence of China’s foreign relations was an extension of its domestic reforms and its external conduct of the open-door policy. Chinese policy-makers have constantly faced the challenge of striking a balance between domestic and international considerations.

Prof Cui contended that China engagement with the world signified its acceptance of existing international regime and structure, which has been established by Western developed countries. Chinese foreign policy has not posed any fundamental challenge to established regimes dominated by Western developed countries over the past four decades. Chinese diplomacy has been confronted by many new challenges brought about by the rapid development and international crises, and China was then thrust into the

limelight as a key international player, something it was not prepared for. China’s domestic development of economic and political systems was lagging and Chinese policy-makers would need to re-adjust their strategic thinking and devise a comprehensive blue plan befitting of China’s new role.

Prof Cui also highlighted some of the challenges that China was facing, such as the management of Sino-U.S. relations and rising nationalism within China. He concluded that it was important for the Chinese government, leaders and elites in policy-making circles to remain sober and to have a greater awareness of the complexity of China’s external relations and to handle differences and disputes in a sophisticated manner. Candid discussion and dialogue between China and the other countries would be very important to enhance mutual trust and understanding, and to encourage cooperation.

Following his lecture, there was an engaging and fruitful discussion between Prof Cui and the audience. His candid response to the questions provided an interesting perspective on Chinese foreign policy and China’s international relations.

Contributed by Irene Chan

Learning Strategic Leadership from the Military

Lieutenant-General (Ret.) Professor Sir Paul Newton, Professor of Security and Strategy, and Director of Strategic and Security Institute, University of Exeter, shared his personal reflections on strategic leadership in a RSIS Distinguished Public Lecture titled “Case Studies in Strategic Leadership” on 31 January 2013.

Prof Sir Paul started by mentioning that he was a supporter of the Iraq War, although history might look unkindly and judged it harshly. Focusing on three military leaders of the Iraq War, General Rick Sanchez, General George Casey, and General David Petraeus, all of whom he served under, Prof Sir Paul used Iraq as a metaphor to discuss insights into senior command (and by extension the role of a good staff) that would have wider applicability, be it in the military, business, or politics.

Comparing the three case studies, Prof Sir Paul highlighted five essentials of strategic leadership. First, strategic leaders

must be competent in the science of their craft and in their ability to innovate; and be politically astute and create the correct climate that would enable stakeholders to find common ground. Second, strategic leaders embrace complexity and institutionalise creative processes. Third, strategic leaders anticipate and deal with change and prepare others as well. Fourth, a strategic leader needs to develop clear, concise, confident, and consistent communication skills and present these at every level and at all times. Finally, the biggest difference between Petraeus and the former two generals, and why he was better able to handle the situation in Iraq, was the notion of “check” – actively listening and checking even when things appeared to be going smoothly.

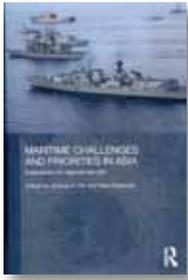
After his speech, Prof Sir Paul fielded questions from the audience, with the most challenging arguably dealing with strategic leadership in Singapore politics post-elections.



Lieutenant-General (Ret.) Professor Sir Paul Newton

Contributed by Chang Jun Yan

Staff Publications

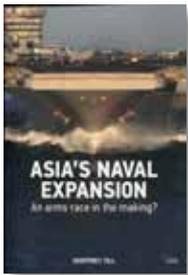


Joshua Ho and Sam Bateman

Maritime Challenges and Priorities in Asia: Implications for Regional Security

Routledge, 2012. ISBN: 978041551699-0

Maritime issues are particularly important for Asian countries, where there is a high reliance on shipping routes for international trade, many difficult disputes over maritime boundaries, and the prospect of increasing tensions where maritime power might play a significant role. This book uses contributions by 17 experts to build a comprehensive survey of the maritime issues affecting Asia. It discusses the issues overall, goes on to examine the issues from the perspective of each of 14 key countries, and concludes by assessing the prospects for resolving common problems in order to preserve good order at sea.



Geoffrey Till

Asia's Naval Expansion: An Arms Race in the Making?

Adelphi 432-433. Routledge, 2012. ISBN: 9780415696388

The Asia-Pacific region is likely to be the fulcrum of international security affairs in the twenty-first century. As the region's economies become stronger, defence budgets are rising and navies are expanding and modernising. Some aspects of this procurement drive show signs of action-reaction dynamics between peer competitors – the hallmark of an arms race. Is the Asia-Pacific on the brink of an outright naval arms race that could entail vast expenditures, threaten regional security and severely disrupt global trade? Or can rising naval capabilities and a desire for prestige among regional powers be reconciled with economic interdependence, freedom of navigation and managed competition between great powers?

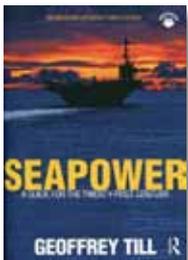
Geoffrey Till

Seapower: A Guide for the Twenty-first Century

Routledge, 2013. ISBN: 9780415622622

This is the third, revised and fully updated, edition of Geoffrey Till's *Seapower: A Guide for the 21st Century*.

The rise of the Chinese and other Asian navies, worsening quarrels over maritime jurisdiction and the United States' maritime pivot towards the Asia-Pacific region reminds us that the sea has always been central to human development as a source of resources, and as a means of transportation, information-exchange and strategic dominion. It has provided the basis for mankind's prosperity and security, and this is even more true in the early 21st century, with the emergence of an increasingly globalised world trading system. Navies have always provided a way of policing, and sometimes exploiting, the system.



Ralf Emmers

Resource Management and Contested Territories in East Asia

Palgrave Macmillan, 2013. ISBN: 9781137310132

The author discusses the significance of natural resources as a source of inter-state cooperation and competition in East Asia, assessing whether the joint exploration and development of resources can act as a means to reduce tensions in contested territories. Does the joint management of natural resources in the absence of a negotiated maritime delimitation constitute a feasible strategy to de-escalate maritime sovereignty disputes in East Asia? Can cooperative resource exploitation be separated from nationalist considerations and power politics calculations?

Mely Caballero-Anthony and Alistair D.B. Cook

Non-Traditional Security in Asia: Issues, Challenges and Framework for Action

ISEAS Publishing. ISBN: 9789814414418

Non-Traditional Security in Asia examines the critical security challenges faced by states and societies in Asia including health, food, water, natural disasters, internal conflict, forced migration, energy, transnational crime, and cyber security. Through the development of a comprehensive analytical framework that establishes the key ingredients to policy evaluation, the editors draw on a wide variety of experts to collaborate in investigating these crucial issues. This inclusive framework ensures that all voices are heard including those oftentimes under-represented and marginalised in society to ensure that academic and policy debates are well-informed about the often complex and nuanced nature of these non-traditional security challenges.



UPCOMING EVENTS

9-10 APRIL 2013

NTS WORKSHOP ON "REGIONAL CONFLICT MEDIATION"

22-23 APRIL 2013

NTS EXPERT WORKING GROUP MEETING ON ADVANCING URBAN RESILIENCE IN THE FACE OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE

23 APRIL 2013

RSIS DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC LECTURE BY PROFESSOR IBRAHIM GAMBARI, RSIS DISTINGUISHED VISITING FELLOW, ON "BEYOND MINERAL/NATURAL RESOURCES: WHY AFRICA MATTERS TO THE WORLD"

8-10 MAY 2013

RSIS-ADBI REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON "INTEGRATING DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES WITH GLOBAL PRODUCTION NETWORKS AND SUPPLY CHAINS"

27-28 MAY 2013

CENS WORKSHOP ON "EFFECTIVE CYBER-DETERRENCE IN THE DIGITAL AGE"

18 JULY 2013

RSIS MULTILATERALISM AND REGIONALISM PROGRAMME WORKSHOP ON "STRATEGIC ENGAGEMENT IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC: THE FUTURE OF THE ADMM-PLUS"

5-6 AUGUST 2013

CENS WORKSHOP ON "ANALYSING SOCIAL RESILIENCE: METHODOLOGIES AND APPLICATION"

6-11 AUGUST 2013

15TH ASIA PACIFIC PROGRAMME FOR SENIOR MILITARY OFFICERS (APPSMO)

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MCI(P) 117/02/2013