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Dean Barry Desker Launches the Singapore Global Dialogue



Dean Desker unveiling the Singapore Global Dialogue logo at the media conference

At a media conference held on 28 July 2010, the Dean of RSIS, Ambassador Barry Desker, officially unveiled the Singapore Global Dialogue logo to an audience of international and local media representatives. He set the tone for this event, set to become RSIS's flagship, by declaring that rather than imitating existing conferences, the Singapore Global Dialogue aimed to become Asia's foremost platform for discussing issues of global strategic concerns from an Asian perspective.

Ambassador Desker also explained that the world had been transformed by the global financial crisis, and numerous questions regarding the future of the international order had since emerged. New uncertainties have derived from a shifting power distribution, as well as from a series of transnational challenges such as climate change and resource management. Through these

unprecedented developments, the Asia-Pacific region is becoming strategically more significant and a key player in international affairs.

The inaugural Singapore Global Dialogue will be held at the Shangri-La Hotel on 23–24 September 2010. This annual event will gather renowned leaders, policymakers, leading practitioners and opinion formers from various government policy sectors, security forces, academia, think tanks and NGOs from across the world.

Speakers and participants of the conference will discuss current developments and explore today's most pressing challenges to the contemporary international order. The themes that will be discussed and debated at the inaugural conference include the prospects for cooperation or competition between resurgent powers, global responses to common transnational security issues, and the future of global governance.

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Prominent personalities who will speak at the inaugural Singapore Global Dialogue include:

- General Pervez Musharaff, former President of Pakistan;
- Mr. John Howard, former Prime Minister of Australia;
- Mr. Tang Jiaxuan, former State Councillor and Minister for Foreign Affairs of China;
- Mr. Paul Wolfowitz, former President of the World Bank and former Deputy Secretary of Defense of the United States;
- Mr. M. K. Narayanan, Governor of West Bengal and former National Security Adviser to the Government of India;

- Nur Hassan Wirajuda, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia;
- Professor Tommy Koh, Special Adviser, Institute of Policy Studies, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy; and
- Professor Paul Collier, Professor of Economics and Director for the Centre for the Study of African Economies, University of Oxford.

Through sustained and high level engagements, the Singapore Global Dialogue will influence contemporary debates on international affairs.

For more information, please visit www.singaporeglobaldialogue.com.

Detainee Rehabilitation: Adapting the Singapore Experience to Iraq

Major General Douglas Stone, the Commanding General of Detainee Task Force 134 in Iraq from April 2007 to May 2008, adapted Singapore's model to rehabilitate detainees in Iraq. The visit to Iraq by Ustaz Mohammed bin Ali and Dr. Rohan Gunaratna as advisors to the Iraqi and U.S. authorities in November 2006 enabled the transfer of knowledge of Singapore's strategic approach to rehabilitating detainees to Iraq. Ustaz Mohammed, Associate Research Fellow, RSIS, as well as Secretary of Singapore's Religious Rehabilitation Group, the body responsible for detainee rehabilitation, and Professor Gunaratna, Head of the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research at RSIS, interviewed the detainees and examined the viability of implementing religious rehabilitation to the detainee population under U.S. control. At the invitation of Task Force 134, Ustaz Mohammed bin Ali wrote a religious course module specific to address the Iraqi detainee population. In June 2007, the pilot run of the "Religious Enlightenment Program" was tested.

General Stone realized the importance of the rehabilitation programmes in reducing violence and increasing security. As a visionary, General Stone ultimately pushed at all levels for support and cooperation in the implementation of the rehabilitation programmes, until finally nobody was in a position to question the effectiveness of the programme. After his redeployment to the U.S., General Stone still actively promotes extremist and terrorist rehabilitation as the only viable solution in combating terrorism. General Stone remarked:

"Unquestionably I favour detention as long as detention is being used for a constructive rehabilitation programme. If they have a rule of law, respect of human rights, and rehabilitation, then detention works. It works as long as it is run by Muslims. Singapore's programme is an excellent model, and one which we have adapted to use in Iraq. We are not running the programmes, as long as we are empowering Muslims to run the programmes. Universal rehabilitation across the entire Islamic globe is what needs to happen. We need it in the U.S., in Gitmo ... It's the only way to deal with violent Islamists. I wouldn't run a prison programme without rehabilitation."

In January 2010, as representatives of ICPVTR, both Dr. Ami M. Angell and Dr. Gunaratna were invited to return to Iraq by General David Quantock, the current commander of Detainee Operations-Iraq. Dr. Angell had previously worked in Iraq for 44 months, including time as Program Lead at Camp Bucca starting in August of 2007. Camp Bucca, once the largest detention facility in the world, had more than 20,000 detainees in late summer of 2007. Dr. Angell worked at Camp Bucca as the programmes evolved well over the next year, and by the time she departed Iraq, there were many rehabilitation programmes, including Basic Education, Arts and Crafts, Vo-Tech skill training, Civics and Democracy and, the most popular, Islamic Discussion Program (evolved from the earlier "Religious Enlightenment Program"). At the time of her departure, the programme had grown enough at Camp Bucca to support a staff of 155 local Iraqi professionals that consisted of clerics, social

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Dr. Rohan Gunaratna, General David Quantock and Dr. Ami M. Angell, Camp Victory, Iraq



An Iraqi Detainee who has finished the Islamic Discussion Program and is now enrolled in the Art Program discusses his reasoning behind his artwork: "We are all brothers. We must respect everyone, where they come from, what they believe and what they celebrate."

workers and educators as well as 11 key staff, including reports specialists, translators and administrators. While her role was the direct supervision of the programmes, local Iraqis and the international staff, Dr. Angell was also privy to meetings with the commanders to discuss new ideas for the programmes. One such opportunity was to create, write, implement and evolve—in conjunction with a reformed extremist detainee who had been hired back as a civilian—the first official Art Program course at Camp Bucca in June 2008. As she interacted with the detainees daily, she was able to witness first-hand the remarkable leaps and bounds in knowledge, skills and empowerment that detainees who had been through the programmes demonstrated. Many of the detainees had been deprived of the opportunity for much of their lives and they thirsted for what the programmes provided them.

To assess the impact of the rehabilitation programme on the detainee population, Dr. Angell and Dr. Gunaratna interviewed more than 30 individuals, including U.S. commanders, enlisted soldiers, detainees, Iraqi professionals, Iraqi correctional officers and civilians. Camp Bucca closed officially in September 2009, and the only remaining detention centres are Camp Cropper and Camp Taji. Camp Taji is going to be turned over to Iraqi control—as per U.S. President Barak Obama's promise—on 15 March 2010. Camp Cropper is slated to be turned over to Iraqi control in mid August 2010. Meanwhile, there is great interest from the detainees to continue the programmes. They proudly show off artwork that they have created in the art programme, skills they have learnt in the carpentry programme and even vegetables they have grown in the agriculture programme.

Dr. Angell and Dr. Gunaratna were fortunate to witness the impact that the rehabilitation programmes had on advancing the Iraqi detainee population in the right direction by their very methods of educating detainees about the true meaning of Islam, while also giving them

viable skills to succeed after their release. There is no doubt that extremist rehabilitation programmes are effective as a long-term strategic advantage in combating terrorism. The only questions are how long it will take and how many more must suffer, before nations understand what was right in front of them all along.

Custodial and community rehabilitation of terrorists and extremists is a new frontier in the fight against terrorism. Rehabilitating terrorists and immunizing the community through engagement are two intertwined strategies of meeting a serious and a sustained threat. By engaging the community, mainstream leaders can raise awareness and immunize the community against extremist ideas and beliefs. Otherwise, those radicalized by terrorist and extremist propaganda will advocate, support and participate in violence. By investing in community engagement upstream terrorist recruitment can be disrupted. Similarly, by investing in terrorist rehabilitation downstream terrorist regeneration can be disrupted. Neither of these strategies is perfect but they offer the best hope for community ownership and participation in the fight against extremism and its vicious by-product, terrorism. There are three principal reasons why we must invest in rehabilitating terrorist detainees and inmates.

First, unless terrorists in custody change their views, when released they will continue to pose an enduring threat to public safety and security.

Second, the terrorists will contribute to regeneration by contaminating the rest of society with their vicious ideas thus increasing the pool of supporters and sympathizers.

Third, the terrorists will form a part of the terrorist iconography earning the status of hero worthy of respect and emulation by the next generation of terrorist recruits.

Excerpts from "Terrorist Rehabilitation: A look Inside the Detainee Rehabilitation Programs in Iraq" by Rohan Gunaratna and Ami M. Angell to be published by CRC Press in April 2011

11th CSCAP Study Group Meeting – Keeping the World Safe from Weapons of Mass Destruction



Participants at the 11th CSCAP Study Group Meeting

RSIS hosted the Eleventh Meeting of the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP) Study Group on “Countering the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)” in Singapore on 3-4 July 2010. CSCAP is a forum of 21 countries in which government and non-government experts discuss a range of regional policy issues through specialized study groups. The WMD Study Group focuses on the proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. Its primary mission is to develop a comprehensive *Handbook on Preventing the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Asia-Pacific*. It meets biannually and works towards consensus on advice to governments on issues such as arms control and disarmament, nonproliferation efforts with respect to state as well as non-state actors, and regional threat perceptions and security-related developments.

The Singapore meeting, attended by over 60 participants, was held in the aftermath of several key developments on nuclear issues. These included: the inaugural Nuclear Security Summit aimed at countering nuclear terrorism held in Washington, D.C., in February; the release of its latest Nuclear Posture Review by the United States in April; the signing of the U.S.-Russia New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) in the same month; and the Review Conference of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) held in May. As is the norm, there were no formal papers.

After brief introductory presentations, the participants engaged in extensive discussions.

In Session 1, the exchange centred on the Nuclear Security Summit and its global impact. It was agreed that the summit represented a milestone in countering the threat of nuclear terrorism and that its membership, currently at 47, should be expanded.

In Session 2, devoted to arms control and disarmament, participants assessed the significance of New START, the U.S. Nuclear Posture Review, and the report of the International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament (ICNND). These developments, it was agreed, were incremental but nevertheless significant steps in what is bound to be a lengthy process of moving towards the final goal of complete disarmament.

Sessions 3 and 4 revolved around the less encouraging achievements of the NPT Review Conference and the Six Party Talks, though it was appreciated that the processes they encompassed had not come to a halt. The last two substantive sessions covered the final stages in the development of the handbook and the drafting of a “Memorandum on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy”. The participants’ recommendations were conveyed to the ASEAN Regional Forum Inter-Sessional Meeting on Nonproliferation and Disarmament (ARF ISM/NPD) that would held immediately after the CSCAP meeting.

Asia in the Midst of a Regionalising World



Dr Luk Van Langenhove

On 13 July 2010, RSIS, the Asia-Europe Foundation and the European Union Centre jointly organized a lecture on “The Regionalization of the World. What does It Mean for Asia?” under the Asia-Europe Lecture Tour series. The lecture was delivered by Professor Dr. Luk Van Langenhove, Director of the Comparative Regional Integration Studies Institute of the United Nations University (UNU-CRIS) in Bruges and Representative of the UNU Rector at UNESCO in Paris.

The lecture was held in the context of increasing economic and environmental challenges faced by the world at a scale larger than a nation can address on its own. Meeting these challenges requires greater regional integration and improved cooperation. Regional bodies have the capacity for a group of nations with common interests to speak with one voice, and provide greater weight to combat insecurity and global shocks.

Professor Luk began by defining a region. According to him, the world did not come with regions; regions are human constructs. The idea of a region originates from structural weaknesses with sovereign states’ systems such as size and power differences. To tackle these problems, which have been amplified by globalization, states create regions.

Moving on, Professor Luk made the point that regional schemes such as the EU and ASEAN were created by states for several reasons. These include: to deal with the issue of local identity; to tackle cross border public good issues; and, very importantly, to address security issues and create regions to overcome size-related deficiencies. There are a

number of mechanisms for states to create regions, namely, by stimulating cross-border cooperation; by the processes of devolution; and by the processes of regional integration.

Professor Luk observed that it was not appropriate to consider the EU as the most integrated region in the world, as integration is incomplete, even at the level of economic policy. Besides, people tend to identify the integration process of Europe with the European Union when it is actually more complex as there are many other cooperation schemes. In addition, the newest development to monitor carefully is associated with the Lisbon Treaty—the ambition of the EU to act as a world player. Regarding regional integration in Asia, he disagreed with the belief that the European experience could be replicated in other parts of the world, and certainly not in Asia. In addition, as integration involved some very big countries in Asia, it was fair to say that what probably would result was that integration would partly be accompanied by a growing process of devolution. In the end, Professor Luk urged the ASEAN nations to invest in regional integration.

In conclusion, Professor Luk claimed that we faced the new mode of multilateralism—Mode 2.0, within which states remain the key players, but there are other players, particularly regions. We are moving away from the old bureaucratic system towards a more networked system. In the complex Mode 2.0, a principle that should be emphasized is every level of government should act to reinforce the governance of other levels and sub-national regions should act in ways to reinforce the national and supranational level and vice versa.

Modern Security Challenges and Their Implications to the Military – APPSMO 2010



The 12th Asia-Pacific Programme for Senior Military Officers (APPSMO) was held at the Sentosa Resort and Spa on 5–10 August 2010. Organized by the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS) of the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), APPSMO 2010 saw one of the largest participation of military officers since its inauguration in 1999—52 in total. Participants from 24 countries were involved in the programme this year, with the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence, Mr. Teo Chee Hean, officiating at the commencement of the event.

Since its inception 12 years ago, APPSMO has provided a unique and important forum for defence officials and analysts to interact and exchange views on a broad range of subjects related to international security. Delegates participated in a series of seminars and discussions that feature distinguished international speakers. The speakers, consisting of policymakers, academics and senior military officers, addressed a wide range of topics pertaining to security and policy concerns.

APPSMO 2010 focused on the radical transformation in our understanding of security and what this means for the military organisation. Covering the realms of both traditional and non-traditional security issues, emphasis was laid on the new challenges posed to security, which cannot be identified merely with states



and armed forces. The topics addressed included the complexity of fighting small wars and insurgencies, post-war peace building, confronting the threat of piracy and the strategic dimension of controlling important sea-lanes, military transformation and the ethics of war in the twenty-first century, energy security in East Asia, the media and international conflict, transnational terrorism and international security, and the new dimensions in international security.

It was not all work and no play as the participants of APPSMO 2010 were also treated to a variety of activities, including a visit to the Changi Naval Base and a tour of historic and iconic landmarks of Singapore.

As APPSMO 2010 coincided with Singapore's National Day on 9 August, the participants also celebrated with the rest of the nation when they were invited to the National Day Parade held at the Padang.

APPSMO 2010 will be remembered by its participants not only for the many stimulating talks and discussions on relevant security issues but also for the bonding and the relationships built that will last well beyond their stay in Singapore. It is envisaged that by facilitating an informed exchange of ideas, discussions and understandings among senior military officers in the Asia Pacific and beyond, APPSMO 2010 will contribute to the development of stronger and more beneficial ties among the people in the defence community.

Protecting Civilians Against Non-Traditional Security Threats



Discussion in progress at the ParkRoyal Hotel

The ASEAN region faces many types of humanitarian emergencies and crisis situations, ranging from internal conflicts to natural disasters. Humanitarian emergencies that arise from natural disasters, like Typhoon Ketsana in the Philippines or conflicts and post-conflict challenges in Indonesia, result in widespread displacement, increased gender-based violence and unanticipated health and security challenges. Consequently, it becomes especially important to assess the protection of populations during this period.

It is with these issues in mind that the RSIS Centre for Non-Traditional Security (NTS) Studies and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) organized a regional workshop on the protection of civilians (POC). The workshop was held on 15–16 July at the ParkRoyal Hotel, Singapore, with over 50 participants, including academics, practitioners, members of civil society and international organizations. It examined the protection situation of particularly vulnerable and marginalized populations in the region, such as women, children, internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, migrants and the stateless.

Some of the key discussions that emerged from this workshop addressed the most pressing regional protection concerns, such as trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse, and domestic violence. The salient themes that arose during the workshop included the merger of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and the implications this has on access to populations of concern and the politicization of humanitarian assistance; the emerging policy entry points for civilian protection within the Asia-Pacific region; and the recognition that protection concerns during periods of armed conflict are also present during peacetime.

This workshop was one of the many activities conducted under the centre's Internal and Cross-Border Conflict programme, which concentrates its research areas on the following core topics: (a) analysis of the dynamics of internal conflicts in the region; (b) protection of civilians; (c) the responsibility to protect (RtoP); (d) multi-level and multilateral approaches to internal conflict; and (e) security sector governance.

ASEAN in Regional Security Cooperation



Speakers and participants at the conference

A conference on “Regional Security Cooperation” was hosted by the Multilateralism and Regionalism Programme of RSIS on 19–20 July 2010. Funded by The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation under its Asia Security Initiative, the conference examined the function and relevance of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in East Asia’s emerging institutional security landscape.

The East Asian security architecture is characterized by sub-regional dynamics, especially in Southeast Asia, where a four-decade-long experiment in regionalism has been undertaken in the form of ASEAN. The sub-regional element in multilateral security cannot be ignored, given ASEAN’s perceived role as the “driver” of pan-Asian regional institutions. When it comes to the wider region, advocates of multilateralism claim the relevance of ASEAN to East Asia’s stability and security, and see its cooperative initiatives as an essential contribution to regional community formation. On the other hand, as regionalism in East Asia has historically been process- rather than product-oriented, critics see little institutional change in the region. Issues considered included the prospects for the establishment of an ASEAN Security Community, whether ASEAN members are able to integrate their security outlooks and responses in

view of their diversity, and the contributions of ASEAN-led institutions to regional peace and security.

Next, no study of the regional institutional framework is complete without weighing the influence of the great powers upon the nature of those institutions. A core driver of East Asian regionalism is the institutionalization of ties between the United States, China and Japan, through and with the support of ASEAN-led arrangements. This ostensibly helps to secure the commitment of the great powers to the promotion of regional peace and security. Multilateral arrangements were discussed as instruments to tie great-power relations. The rise of China and the normalization of Japan as well as their impact on ASEAN were also contemplated.

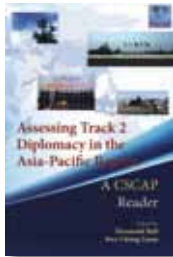
Finally, although non-ASEAN led proposals on regionalism have been voiced from time to time, most have been poorly received because they have raised unanswered questions regarding the leadership issue. In the absence of an acceptable alternative, ASEAN has continued to assume the leadership of the emerging institutional architecture. Yet, it has to be said that the association’s authority as the region’s leader is increasingly being challenged. Thus, the potential evolution of the Trilateral Summit (China, Japan and South Korea) and the centrality of ASEAN in the institution-building process in Asia were deliberated.

Staff Publications

Desmond Ball, Kwa Chong Guan (Editors)

Assessing Track 2 Diplomacy in the Asia-Pacific Region: A CSCAP Reader

Australian National University; S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, NTU, 2010
ISBN: 9789810859510



The COUNCIL FOR SECURITY COOPERATION IN THE ASIA PACIFIC (CSCAP) was established in 1992-1993 as a network of policy institutions to provide “a more structured regional process of policy institutions to provide ... to contribute to the efforts towards regional confidence building and enhancing regional security through dialogues, consultation and cooperation” in the region. This network of policy institutions constituting CSCAP has since become the premier second or Track 2 organization contributing to the discussion of security cooperation by government officials at the official Track 1 level.

This book is intended to provide a critical assessment of the role of Track 2 diplomacy in the Asia-Pacific region, and, more specifically, of CSCAP. It describes CSCAP’s formation and development, reviewing its principal activities since its establishment, particularly with respect to its relationship with the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), its declared Track 1 counterpart. It also identifies and analyses perceived weaknesses in CSCAP’s organization and failures in its processes, some of which derive from its fundamental connections with official (governmental) agencies constituting Track 1. The main body of the book is prospective, providing analyses of current and projected developments with respect to the evolving regional architectures, the increasingly “crowded” institutional landscape, the place of ASEAN and the ARF in contending architectures, the role of Track 2, and the increasing challenges of non-traditional security issues. This sets the context for the assessment of CSCAP’s prospects for its next couple of decades.

Joseph Liow, Don Pathan

Confronting ghosts: Thailand’s shapeless southern insurgency

Lowy Institute Paper



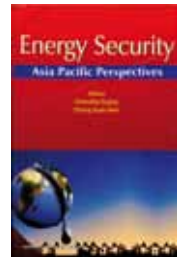
In this Lowy Institute Paper, Joseph Chinyong Liow and Don Pathan examine the ongoing violence in the majority Muslim Malay provinces of Thailand’s south. Through unprecedented fieldwork, the authors provide the deepest and most up-to-date analysis of the insurgency and problems the Thai Government faces in dealing with it.

Joseph Chinyong Liow is the Associate Dean at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies and Don Pathan is a senior reporter at The Nation newspaper in Bangkok.

*Virendra Gupta, Chong Guan Kwa (Editors)
Bhupendra Kumar Singh, Alvin Chew,
Youngho Chang (Associate Editors)*

Energy security: Asia Pacific Perspectives

Manas Publications, 2010
ISBN: 9788170493556



Declining oil reserves and sharp fluctuations in oil prices in the global market have raised world-wide concern for energy security. The Asia-Pacific countries are diverse in terms of their energy endowments and requirements. As their development process gathers pace, their need for a clean and stable supply of energy at sustainable prices will rise. The CSCAP Energy Security Working Group, which was set up in 2006 to deal with the above issues, held four meetings. Presentations made at these meetings have been developed and updated further for inclusion in this book.

We are confident that this publication will prove helpful to government officials and scholars alike, in better understanding energy security issues as they affect the countries of Asia and the Pacific.

*Rohan Gunaratna, Arabinda Acharya
and Wang Pengxin*

Ethnic Identity and National Conflict in China

Palgrave Macmillan
ISBN: 978-0230103054



With links to the global jihad, the indigenous insurgency and terrorism in Xinjiang challenges the security and stability of China. This book examines the prevailing scholarship on ethnic and minority conflicts and argues that the root cause of the conflict in China, especially in Xinjiang is not only about religious extremism, but also about the systematic violation of basic rights and insensitivity towards minority identities by the state. As our analysis demonstrates, the Islamist terrorist threat to China is manifestly clear and not ambiguous. However, Beijing needs to develop an appropriate counter-terrorism posture that is transparent, legitimate and fair and addresses the concerns of the international community.

Pradumna Bickram Rana (Guest Editor)

The Singapore Economic Review

Volume 55, Number 1 March 2010,
World Scientific



The objective of this Special Issue is to shed light on selected topics related to Asian economic integration and its future. For this purpose a call for papers was made and a Symposium on Asian Economic Integration organized in September 2008 in Singapore. This Special Issue comprises 10 selected papers.

Staff Publications

Sam Bateman (Editor)

Southeast Asia and the Rise of Chinese and Indian Naval Power: Between Rising Naval Powers

Routledge, 2010
ISBN: 9780415559553



This book examines the emerging maritime security scene in Southeast Asia. It considers highly topical implications for the region of possible strategic competition between China and India - the rising naval powers of Asia - with a possible naval “arms race” emerging between these countries both with naval force development and operations. As part of its “Look East” policy, India has deployed naval units to the Pacific Ocean for port visits and exercises both with East Asian navies and the US Navy, but India is also concerned about the possibility of the Chinese Navy operating in the Indian Ocean. Even as the US-India defence relationship continues to deepen, the US and China are struggling to build a closer links. China’s and India’s strategic interests overlap in this region both in maritime strategic competition or conflict – which might be played out in the Bay of Bengal, the Malacca and Singapore Straits and the South China Sea. The sea lines of communication (SLOCs) through Southeast Asian waters constitute vital “choke points” between the Indian and Pacific Oceans carrying essential energy supplies for China and other Northeast Asian countries. Any

strategic competition between China and India has implications for other major maritime players in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, especially Australia, the Republic of Korea and Japan, as well as the US. This book identifies possible cooperative and confidence-building measures that may contribute to enhanced relations between these two major powers and dampen down the risks associated with their strategic competition.

*Seminar Proceedings, 13-14 May 2009:
Jointly organised by National Archives of
Singapore and the S. Rajaratnam School
of International Studies.*

The Role of Archives in Documenting a Shared Memory of The Cold War: Asia-Pacific Perspective.

National Archives, 2010



The origins of the seminar lie in the work of Dr Christian Ostermann, who was invited to discuss his work on promoting collaboration between archivists and historians.

Drawing from open access to archives, the seminar concentrated on the advancements in the study of the Cold War in this part of the world. It propagated a spirit of cooperation amongst archive colleagues, as all heads of National Archives in the Southeast Asian region were able to share information on a subject of common interest.

RSIS Congratulates Graduating Class of 2010



Students celebrating their graduation with Professor Ron Matthews

The convocation this year was held on 26 July in the Nanyang Auditorium, with President S R Nathan, Chancellor of Nanyang Technological University, as the guest of honour. This was followed by a lunch reception and photo opportunities for the 104 graduating students

with some of our faculty members, Dean Barry Desker and, for a lucky few, President Nathan himself. RSIS congratulates all graduating students from the Class of 2010 and wishes everyone the best in future endeavours!

RSIS Organizes the 9th Shangri-La Dialogue Istana Dinner



Dean Barry Desker chatting with His Excellency Mr J. Y. Pillay and D.P.M. Teo Chee Hean

On 5 June 2010, RSIS organized a dinner at the Istana for delegates to the 9th Shangri-La Dialogue. Hosted by His Excellency, Mr. J. Y. Pillay, the Acting President, the dinner served as an opportunity for the delegates to interact and network in a casual setting. More than 300 guests from 27 countries, including defence ministers, their civilian and military chiefs of staff, academics, research analysts, defence industry representatives, and members of the diplomatic corps attended the dinner, which was preceded by an outdoor reception.

RSIS Students-Alumni-Staff Mixer 2010



Associate Professor Kumar Ramakrishna (centre) of CENS with alumni and Joshy Meprathumaly Paul (third from left), Visiting Associate Fellow

The annual RSIS Students-Alumni-Staff Mixer is, as its name suggests, an event held each year to provide students with an opportunity to interact with each other and with their lecturers, as well as with members of the alumni. Organized by RSIS's Graduate Programmes Office, this year's mixer was held on the evening of 7 June—shortly after the Trimester III examinations—at Mel's Place Bar & Bistro, off East Coast Road. The Head of Graduate and Doctoral Studies, Professor Ron Matthews, gave the pre-dinner address to an enthusiastic crowd of 70. Ms Yong Tsuey Ling, Assistant Director from the NTU Alumni Affairs Office, was also present for the occasion.

RSIS Welcomes Our New Students



Dean Barry Desker and Professor Ron Matthews with some of the new RSIS students

On 22 July 2010, RSIS welcomed our new students for Academic Year 2010/2011. In this intake, 183 M.Sc. and 9 Ph.D. students hailing from a total of more than 30 countries were enrolled.

The students had an opportunity to meet and get to know faculty and administrative staff members during the welcome lunch on their first day at RSIS. They were welcomed officially by Dean Barry Desker the next day, after which they embarked on a full-day orientation programme to familiarize themselves with their new environment.

RSIS staff, students and alumni warmly welcome our new students and we wish them a fruitful educational experience.

UPCOMING EVENTS

13 AUGUST 2010

COLLOQUIUM BY PROF ELIOT COHEN, ROBERT E. OSGOOD PROFESSOR OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, AT SAIS AND RSIS RAJARATNAM PROFESSOR OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, ON "STRATEGIC TRENDS IN THE 21ST CENTURY"

3 SEPTEMBER 2010

S.T. LEE DISTINGUISHED ANNUAL LECTURE BY THE RT HON THE LORD PATTEN OF BARNES, CH, ON "CHANGING POWER BALANCE IN THE WORLD"

23 SEPTEMBER 2010

SEMINAR BY DR GERARD CHALIAUD, PRE-EMINENT OBSERVER OF INSURGENCY AND COUNTERINSURGENCY WARFARE (GUERRILLAS AND TERRORISM), ON "THE RE-EMERGING ASIATIC POWERS IN A CONFLICTING WORLD"

23–24 SEPTEMBER 2010

INAUGURAL SINGAPORE GLOBAL DIALOGUE

28 SEPTEMBER 2010

DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC LECTURE BY M. K. NARAYANAN, GOVERNOR OF WEST BENGAL AND FORMER NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

THINK TANK

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