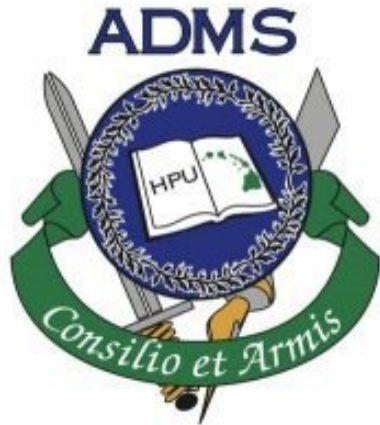


# ADMS DECLASSIFIED

HAWAII PACIFIC UNIVERSITY

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2012

## ALOHA & WELCOME!



On behalf of the Association of Diplomacy and Military Studies program and its executives I would like to welcome all returning and new students to spring semester 2012. 2011 was a remarkable year that tested all of

us and this year will prove just the same, and yet this time brings about even greater opportunities for success. This success will rely heavily on all of us, and our ability to make the Association of Diplomacy and Military Studies program something more. For this to happen I will need your vigor, time and most importantly your voice. As you reconnect amongst yourselves in the coming weeks, discuss your interests with the ADMS execs, so that we may make this New Year a year for all of us.

*Kyle Gaynor*  
*ADMS President*

### UPCOMING EVENTS

#### Club Carnival

Friday, January 27th  
10am-2pm  
Fort Street  
(Downtown Campus)

#### Academic Series

If you wish to present a topic that is of interest to you or would like to discuss your final thesis with current students, please email Kyle at [kgaynor@my.hpu.edu](mailto:kgaynor@my.hpu.edu).

The Academic Series is made possible only by your participation and we welcome your opinions!

### THIS MONTH IN HISTORY

**February 8, 1910** - The Boy Scouts of America was founded by William Boyce in Washington, D.C., modeled after the British Boy Scouts.

**February 10, 1942** - The first Medal of Honor during World War II was awarded to 2nd Lt. Alexander Nininger for heroism during the Battle of Bataan. (posthumously)

**February 21, 1972** - President Richard Nixon arrived in China for historic meetings with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai.

**February 28, 1994** - NATO conducted its first combat action in its 45 year history as four Bosnian Serb jets were shot down by American fighters in a no-fly zone.

*By Kate Burns, ADMS Historian*

*Source: <http://www.historyplace.com/specials/calendar/february.htm>*



**PRESENTATION BY ADMIRAL ARUN PRAKASH**  
**“INDIA AND THE INDIAN OCEAN REGION”**

**HPU, OCTOBER 17, 2011**

Adm. Prakash retired in 2006 as India’s 20<sup>th</sup> Naval Chief and Chairman, Chiefs of Staff Committee. He currently writes and speaks on strategic and defense related issues.

Adm. Prakash began with an overview of the Indian Ocean (IO) region using PowerPoint slides. He referred to the 1945 work of the Indian historian K.M. Pamkhan to show the importance of the IO in the current era. Admiral Prakash stressed the importance of sea lanes of communication (SLOCs), transit of raw materials, minerals, commodity goods, and commercial ship traffic across the Indian Ocean Region (IOR).

He emphasized that U.S. planners are unfamiliar with the IOR, and do not see a “single” [overarching] strategy nor even a single theater of operations within the IOR. Indeed the term “Asia Pacific” seems odd to Indians; “exclusionary”. The IOR is “split between the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) and Pacific Command (PACOM)” [note: PACOM’s AOR runs west as far as the 68 longitude line, along the border between India and Pakistan, South into the IO to include the Maldives and Diego Garcia, and then over toward the African coast. CENTCOM’s AOR stretches north from the 2 S latitude to the Russian border, along the east and south coasts of the Caspian Sea, along the southern border of Turkey, to the Levant, and as far as the western border of Egypt. The Red Sea, Persian Gulf, and the Arabian Sea all lie within CENTCOM’s AOR. India is within PACOM’s AOR while Afghanistan and Pakistan are in CENTCOM’s AOR]. Adm. Prakash posited a term be introduced: the “Indo-Pacific Region” as a way to underscore the geo-strategic integrity of the IOR.

He mentioned a 1998 IOR Regional Cooperation movement and a presently on-going IO Naval symposium as efforts to solidify the conceptual assessment and the geo-strategic picture of the IOR which has 1/3 of the world’s population in 20% of its landmass, 56 littoral nations, 40% of the world’s trade, and 70% of the world’s energy, requiring 100,000 merchant ship transits per year transporting 2/3s of the world’s energy and mineral resources. As global competitiveness increases these quantities will also increase, fueling even more competition for access to resources.

He then surveyed the strategic posture of IOR states:

**China** is on the rise economically and militarily, inducing a greater demand for energy and strategic minerals which has led to a Sino-Indian maritime rivalry. China became a net importer of oil in 1993. The Chinese People’s Liberation Army’s Navy (PLAN) increases its combat potential, and is a powerful naval force today. The PLAN is establishing footholds in the IOR such as the deep water port of Gwadar in the southwest part of Baluchistan Province in Pakistan off the coast of the Arabian Sea. India views China as establishing a “strategic arc of influence” with various ports and islands in the eastern IOR ( a veritable “string of pearls”) resulting in an increasingly serious “clash of (economic/military/political) interests”; those islands recently characterized by China’s President Hu Jintao as “a noose around China’s neck”. On land, China continues activities in Aksai Chin and also in its support to Pakistan; two big issues for India which sees China’s actions and Indian reactions as a case of the two powers “trying to trump one another in the IOR.” China’s increasingly active role in the South China Sea and vis-à-vis Taiwan are also of big concern to India as are China’s growing nuclear force, submarine fleet, and the sea-trials of its first PLAN aircraft carrier, all aimed at enhancing China’s new “anti-access/anti-denial” strategy.

**Cont....**

**Iran's** nuclear weapons, paid for by oil, are controlled by the Ayatollahs who also support various groups "fighting others" [read "the U.S."?]. China supports Iran in both the field of nuclear technology and of energy. In the past the U.S. and Israel have considered preemptive strikes. Iran is an opaque, theocratic, dictatorship with oil wealth and an anti-Israel stance.

**Four thousand oil tankers** ply oceans worldwide and the safety of oil shipping is of major concern. Do we see a nexus between poverty/piracy/terrorism? Maritime cooperation needs to be improved and disputes worked out. Adm. Prakash called for the formation of an "Asian Maritime Partnership".

**Climate change** demands more response; Bangladesh and the Maldives are seriously threatened by rising sea levels wrought by climate change.

**Concluding** his presentation, Adm. Prakash underscored the point that five nuclear nations' vessels cruise the IO; 5 nations in the IOR are nuclear nations. It is important to note that there has been no confrontation [i.e., no major war fighting] in the immediate area since the 1999 Indo-Pakistani clash over Cargill (Kargill). He emphasized that India looks for the shaping of a form of a geo-strategic entity in the IOR.

**Question/answer session.** Relating to **Somalia** and piracy Adm. Prakash said that India regularly dispatches forces on anti-piracy operations. He said that the foreign relations organizations of the GOI (Government of India) have been slow to cultivate needed, closer relationships with the 11 nations of the Association of Southeast Asian nations (**ASEAN**), and that it has been twenty years since India looked eastward in its relations abroad. He pointed out that the Indian Oil Company [note: India's state-run oil firm ONGC Videsh, Ltd.] is prospecting in the South China Sea together with a Vietnam oil group [note: Petro Vietnam]. Relating to **interaction between the PLAN and the IN** there has been cooperation in anti-piracy operations in the vicinity of Somalia, some official port visits between the two navies, and some "basic" exercises. He remarked that the PLAN works slowly in the IOR. Concerning the possibility of an Indian Ocean Regional Free Trade Area (**IORFTA**) he raised the topic of the East Asian summit, but qualified his remarks by saying that "change comes slowly" in such matters. He remarked that navy-navy relations with **Malaysia** and with **Indonesia** were sparse. Responding to a question about the **Indian Admiralty** he stated that it is "outdated and needs to be updated". Relating to **Chinese territorial claims** on India's Northwest border he stated that India "assumes that China would respect the status quo". He reminded that China took 90,000 square kilometers from India in the 1962 Indo-Chinese war. He noted current Chinese activities [vicinity of Aksai Chin] saying that the Chinese are building installations there and also that "both sides are moving units" into the area. Responding to the question of how India evaluates **the relationship between China and Pakistan**, Adm. Prakash noted that China is way ahead of India economically, India has a massive problem with poverty, that India is pushing economic progress, and that India needs another 10 to 15 years to catch up to China [all of this, apparently, showing the benefit to Pakistan of its relations with a stronger China]. **He said that the IN is more modern and more capable than the PLAN.** In answer to the question of how India can get past **domestic politics** which hinder greater cooperation on international issues such as SLOCs/piracy/strategic cooperation, Adm. Prakash pointed out that "no Indian political party wants to be accused of being in the U.S. camp". He pointed out that multinational cooperation in **Task Force 150/151** operations [Marine Security Operations (MSOs) vicinity the Horn of Africa and the contiguous North Arabian Sea] are a "good way to make a start" but that those efforts should be viewed from a 25 year timeframe. Referring back to the "string of pearls" [IO islands, the Maldives/Nicobars/Andamans] idea, he said "China is everywhere in the IO right now". Answering a question about the relationship between the IN and the **Indian Coast Guard** he said that the INCG is commanded by an IN officer. Responding to another question Adm. Prakash stated that India has a policy of "no first use" of nuclear weapons. Asked about the cooperation needed among the **20 nations dealing with Somalian piracy** he replied that "effective action is needed". Two things need to be accomplished: 1. At sea: catch and punish the pirates, 2. Solve the problems on land in Somalia (the domestic issues, the need for international assistance and so forth), and effectively employ a UN organization to resolve social/agricultural/other challenges.

**This record done by Jim Corcoran, Ph.D.**  
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## INTERVIEW WITH MADMS STUDENT MARCELA GILL ON HER APEC SUMMIT 2011 EXPERIENCE AS A VOLUNTEER

### 1. What was your role during the APEC Summit? How did you prepare for it?

I was hired as a driver for the Peruvian delegation and the van that I drove was assigned to the press.

### 2. As an APEC volunteer, what was the most challenging task and the most enjoyable?

The most challenging part of this specific task was the incredible amount of stress that comes from knowing that as a driver you are responsible for:

1. The safety of your passengers
2. Their arrival on time to the different places and events they needed to go to
3. The roadblocks that secret service and HPD had placed throughout Waikiki



I thoroughly enjoyed the fact that for these four days I was able to witness how complex and difficult diplomacy can be. I can testify to the fact that every single member of this delegation had to work extremely hard at whatever task they were assigned. The definition of teamwork gained a new value for me, after I saw how different components of the delegation had to first excel in their assigned mission and then integrate its effort into the broader picture. Finally it was fun to simply know that in a very small way I was part of this Summit.

### 3. As an MADMS Student, what aspect of the program do you feel has facilitated your volunteer role?

Well I think that in an equal manner the lectures and readings assigned that were related to regional architecture, multilateral organizations and track one diplomacy came in handy when trying to understand the pressures and the frustrations that these delegations go through while trying to advance their stated goals.

### 4. What have you learned from your incredible experience?

As the driver of the Peruvian press during this event I was able to understand and appreciate the power of the media and public opinion in the conduct of diplomacy. Positive outcomes are always highlighted while the opposition at home is constantly voicing out discontent. The ability to immediately publish information via web makes these exchanges invaluable and at the same time extremely challenging.

*(Interview conducted by ADMS Vice President Myriam Bernede, mbernede@my.hpu.edu)*

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**TALKING STORY WITH DR. JUSTIN VANCE ...**  
**ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AT HAWAI'I PACIFIC UNIVERSITY**



**What made you want to be a teacher and who influenced you? What is your teaching philosophy? If you could choose to teach a specific concept in your field of expertise, which would you choose and why?**

I have a passion for History and I enjoy sharing that passion with others. Often students get as excited as me about the topic or find their own historical topic that excites them. I had some very good teachers in the small town where I grew up (McCall, ID) that were also passionate about History and learning. My third grade teacher was Barbara Morgan, the runner up in the teacher and space program who later went on to become an astronaut on her own terms. I always try to keep the main thing the “main thing.” Students will forget 90% of the “facts” they learn but

if they understand the “big picture” of the concept or events we are discussing they can always go back to the details later or build upon their understanding further when the time comes.

**Do you feel that the teacher should be responsible for developing objectives or should they be provided in the curriculum?**

Broadly the framework of the course should be provided as there are some expectations that students rightly have going into a course. However, especially in the discipline of History, the teacher should be able emphasize their area of expertise. For instance, when I teach US Military History, more time is spent on the Civil War and the Second World War in the Pacific and the lessons that can be drawn from those wars than other conflicts since those are what I can offer students the most insight and research guidance on, although, the other US conflicts are covered as well.

**Do you think that gender segregation as in private schools has an effect on students' academic achievements? If so, what would be your suggestion to resolve this complicated issue?**

There are pros and cons to gender segregation. Personally, I like a coeducational group of students as I think the diversity brings more perspectives into the classroom that can assist with understanding a topic better. However, I think it should be up to students (and their parents depending on the level) to decide what is best the best environment for them.



**What type of advice would you give your students in order for them to be effective in the MADMS program?**

I recommend that in every MA DMS course, students think about (or better yet write about) what lessons they can draw from the topic they are working on in regards to the relationship between the military and civil society. Our graduates' insight about the interaction of the military and civilian organizations or institutions is what I believe differentiates our program the most and why it has been so successful in garnering national attention.

**What is your passion outside work? What are your hobbies?**

I like to ride motorcycles and enjoy the outdoors in Hawai'i when I can (Ocean and Mountains). I also like to travel to learn about the History and culture of other places.

*(Interview conducted by MADMS Student Fatlum Rushiti, [frushiti@my.hpu.edu](mailto:frushiti@my.hpu.edu) )*