



The New Security Environment – Implications for American Security in the Asia Pacific Region

A symposium hosted by
-- The Institute for National Strategic Studies --
National Defense University

Related Reference Articles, Projects and Events

This is not intended to represent a comprehensive listing of national security publications, but to offer a sampling of the many, often conflicting points of view on the subject.

The National Military Strategy of the United States of America

[http://www.jcs.mil/content/files/2011-02/020811084800_2011_NMS - 08 FEB 2011.pdf](http://www.jcs.mil/content/files/2011-02/020811084800_2011_NMS_-_08_FEB_2011.pdf)

Abstract: The ongoing shifts in relative power and increasing interconnectedness in the international order indicate a strategic inflection point. This requires America's foreign policy to employ an adaptive blend of diplomacy, development, and defense. While the strength of our military will continue to underpin national security, we must continuously adapt our approaches to how we exercise power. Leadership is how we exercise the full spectrum of power to defend our national interests and advance international security and stability.

Center for A New American Security, by Various Authors

<http://www.cnas.org/asia>

Abstract: The Asia-Pacific's strong response to the worldwide economic crisis, its burgeoning military modernization programs and growing integration are evidence of the region's expanding global power. At the same time, the region is home to burgeoning transnational threats, developed nations and emerging states, authoritarian regimes and democratic polities – as well as a resident power that has long enjoyed preeminence in the region: the United States. As global power shifts from the Atlantic to the Pacific, American strategists must articulate a comprehensive and forward-looking strategy to deal with the complexities of this increasingly vital region.

Does South Asia Exist?: Prospects for Regional Integration, by Rafiq Dossani, Daniel Sneider and Vikram Sood, eds.

Shorensetin APARC, Stanford University, 2010

http://aparc.stanford.edu/publications/does_south_asia_exist_prospects_for_regional_integration/

Abstract: More can and must be done to understand regionalism's drivers, benefits, and barriers. Using a comparative perspective, this lively and broad-based volume draws on theories of trade, security, great-power influence, and domestic political theory to examine the prospects for South Asian regionalism. Does South Asia Exist? devotes particular attention to India, the largest power in the region, and analyzes the extent to which it enhances or blocks greater regional integration.

Japan-U.S. Relations: Issues for Congress, by Emma Chanlett-Avery, William Cooper and Mark Manyin
Congressional Research Service, October 6, 2010

http://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metadc29671/m1/1/high_res_d/RL33436_2010Oct06.pdf

Abstract: The post-World War II U.S.-Japan alliance has long been an anchor of the U.S. security role in East Asia. The alliance facilitates the forward deployment of about 36,000 U.S. troops and other U.S. military assets in the Asia-Pacific, thereby under-girding U.S. national security strategy in the region. For Japan, the alliance and the U.S. nuclear umbrella provide maneuvering room in dealing with its neighbors, particularly China and North Korea.

New Challenges, New Approaches: Regional Security Cooperation in East Asia, by Tadashi Yamamoto
Japan Center for International Exchange, 2010

<http://www.icie.or.jp/books/abstracts/R/reinvigorating-dialogue.html>

Abstract: A vibrant nongovernmental policy dialogue is essential for healthy bilateral relations; however, concerns have grown in recent years about the state of US-Japan policy dialogue and study. This report examines think tank activities, political leaders exchanges, and other interactions between the two countries and explores how to strengthen the institutional underpinnings allowing this interaction to take place.

Southeast Asian Security Challenges: America's Response?, by Marvin Ott

Institute for National Strategic Studies, October 2006

<https://digitalndulibrary.ndu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/ndupress&CISOPTR=2025&REC=20>

Abstract: Transnational and geopolitical challenges are shaping the security environment in Southeast Asia. Rapid economic change, actual and potential disease epidemics, and a growing sense of shared interest and grievance among the region's Islamic populations are among the region's main transnational concerns. In its most extreme form, Islamist sentiment has manifested itself in jihadist movements, including some with connections to al Qaeda.

Strategic Asia 2010-11: Asia's Rising Power and America's Continued Purpose, by Ashley Tellis, Andrew Marble and Travis Tanner, eds.

The National Bureau of Asian Research, September 2010

<http://www.nbr.org/Publications/issue.aspx?id=206>

Abstract: *Strategic Asia 2010-11: Asia's Rising Power and America's Continued Purpose* marks the tenth anniversary edition of NBR's Strategic Asia series and takes stock of the Strategic Asia region by providing an integrated perspective on the major issues that influence stability in the region. In this volume, leading experts examine Asia's performance in nine key functional areas to provide a continent-wide net assessment of the core trends and issues affecting the region.

The East Moves West: India, China and Asia's Growing Presence in the Middle East, by Geoffrey Kemp
Brookings Institution Press, April 2010

<http://www.brookings.edu/press/Books/2010/theeastmoveswest.aspx>

Abstract: Kemp details the growing interdependence of the Middle East and Asia and projects the likely ramifications of this evolving relationship. He compares and contrasts Indian and Chinese involvement in the Middle East, stressing an embedded historical dimension that gives India substantially more familiarity and interest in the region.

The Power Balance: America in iAsia, by Kurt M. Campbell, Nirav Patel, Vikram J. Singh

Center for A New American Security, 6/11/2008

<http://www.cnas.org/node/118>

Abstract: As the tides of influence and power shift from Atlantic to Pacific shores – propelled by the remarkable ascents of China and India and the economic growth of an entire region that now accounts for over 30 percent of global GDP – America must reassert its strategic presence in Asia.

Unfortunately, many strategists shape policies toward the region through either a Cold War or anti-terrorism lens; both are limited in dealing with Asian dynamism. The region must be described in creative and forward-looking terms –Kurt Campbell and his team from the Center for a New American Security deem it iAsia – and U.S. strategy must be made anew to match.

The United States and the Asia Pacific Region: National Interests and Strategic Imperatives, by James

Pryzstup

Institute for National Strategic Studies, April 2009

<https://digitalndulibrary.ndu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/ndupress&CISOPTR=2190&REC=2>

Abstract: Notwithstanding the 2008–2009 financial crisis, East Asia today remains the home of the world’s most dynamic economies. In addition to its longstanding commercial links to the region, the United States maintains treaty alliance relationships with Japan, the Republic of Korea, Australia, the Philippines, and Thailand. For over a half century, this bilateral alliance structure has formed the region’s informal security architecture. The alliances remain of critical importance in addressing the hard security challenges of the East Asia region and provide a firm foundation for multilateral efforts to address the nontraditional security issues there.

The United States and the Asia Pacific Region: Security Strategy for the Obama Administration, by Ralph

A. Cossa, Brad Glosserman, RADM Michael McDevitt (Ret), Nirav Patel, James Pryzstup, Brad Roberts

Center for A New American Security, 2/24/2009

<http://cnas.org/node/723>

Abstract: Ongoing shifts in geopolitical power from West to East make the Asia-Pacific region more important to the United States today than ever before. The region is already an engine of the global economy, and major Asian countries are becoming global economic and political actors. Yet, as Asia’s importance has grown over the last decade, Washington has often been focused elsewhere. The Obama administration needs a more active approach to the Asia-Pacific region that recognizes the new geopolitical realities and positions the United States to deal effectively with the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead. Such a strategy must build upon America’s long-standing positive engagement in Asia and articulate a vision that can advance U.S. interests and attract support from countries in the region.

The United States in the New Asia, by Evan A. Feigenbaum and Robert Manning

Council on Foreign Relations Special Report, November 2009

<http://www.cfr.org/asia/united-states-new-asia/p20446>

Abstract: An essential question associated with Asia's rise is how to build a multilateral framework capable of effectively channeling the region's energies. Notwithstanding its economic and political advances, Asia faces a range of challenges. Critical issues, such as the division of the Korean Peninsula and the status of Taiwan, are unresolved. Lingering historical grievances persist between some of the region's major powers. And several countries face enormous internal hurdles, ranging from economic inequality to serious shortcomings in governance, that could produce scenarios capable of threatening regional stability.

U.S.-Vietnam Defense Relations: Deepening Ties, Adding Relevance, by Lew Stern

Institute for National Strategic Studies, September 2009.

<https://digitalndulibrary.ndu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/ndupress&CISOPTR=39297&REC=15>

Abstract: Normal defense relations between the United States and Vietnam emerged from discussions conducted from mid-1995 to late 1996. The first years of interaction between the American and Vietnamese defense establishments revolved around learning about one another, developing a common language, becoming accustomed to the differences in how the respective ministries managed policy and exercised authority, and learning to work with the personalities on both sides who were the mainstay of the relationship. The bilateral defense relationship with Vietnam developed in three phases.