

The Briefing

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This Fall: Charles Dunlap on National Security Legal Issues; Adam Segal on U.S./China Competition; Peter Evans on Global Energy

Charles J. Dunlap, Major General USAF (Ret) is Visiting Professor of the Practice of Law and Associate Director, Center on Law, Ethics and National Security at Duke University. Dunlap, the former deputy judge advocate general of the United States Air Force, joined the Duke Law faculty in July 2010. His teaching and scholarly writing focus on national security, international law, civil-military relations, cyberwar, and military justice.



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Dunlap retired from the Air Force in June 2010 after a 34-year career in the Judge Advocate Corps. In addition to overseeing an array of military justice, operational, international, and civil law functions, he provided legal advice to the Air Staff and commanders at all levels.

In the course of his career, Dunlap has been involved in various high-profile interagency and policy matters, highlighted by his testimony before the U.S. House of Representatives concerning the Military Commissions Act of 2006.

Dunlap previously served in senior staff judge advocate positions at Headquarters Air Combat Command and at Headquarters Air Education and Training Command. He also taught on the faculty of the Air Force Judge Advocate General School at Maxwell AFB. He served tours in the United Kingdom and Korea and has deployed for operations in the Middle East and Africa, including those in support of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

A prolific author and accomplished public speaker,

Dunlap's commentary on a wide variety of national security topics has been published in leading newspapers and military journals. His 2001 essay written for Harvard University's Carr Center on "lawfare," a concept he defines as "the use or misuse of law as a substitute for traditional military means to accomplish an operational objective," has been highly influential among military scholars and in the broader legal academy.

Dunlap's wife, Joy, was formerly a vice president of the National Association of Broadcasters, and most recently was the deputy director of Government Relations for the Military Officers Association of America. They reside in Durham, North Carolina.

Adam Segal is the Ira A. Lipman Senior Fellow for Counterterrorism and National Security Studies at the Council on Foreign Relations. He is the author of two books on Asia and technology, and his writing has appeared in publications such as *Financial Times*, *Washington Post*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Foreign Affairs*, *Asian Wall Street Journal*, and *International Herald Tribune*. He has appeared as a commentator on several networks including Bloomberg, CNN, NBC, NPR, and the BBC. He is also a research associate of the National Asia Research Program.



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Before working at CFR, Dr. Segal was an arms control analyst for the China Project at the Union of Concerned Scientists. He has been a visiting scholar at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Center for International

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Studies, the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, and Tsinghua University in Beijing, and has taught at Vassar College and Columbia University. Dr. Segal has a PhD and a BA in government from Cornell University, and a MA in international relations from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University.

He lives in New York City with his wife and two children.

Peter C. Evans is the Director of Global Strategy and Planning at GE Energy Infrastructure, which is responsible for tracking and analyzing political, economic and regulatory policy trends around the world and the related implications for GE Energy's long-term strategy. He oversees the Carbon, Fuels and Policy Centers of Excellence as well as scenario planning projects for the business. He is a recognized expert on global energy issues.



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Prior to joining GE, he was Director, Global Oil, and Research Director of the Global Energy Forum at Cambridge Energy Research Associ-

ates (CERA). He also worked as an independent consultant for a variety of corporate and government clients, including Rio Tinto, American Superconductor Corporation, U.S. Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, U.S. Department of Energy, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the World Bank. Dr. Evans has extensive international energy experience, including two years as a Visiting Scholar at the Central Research Institute for the Electric Power Industry in Tokyo, Japan. His many articles and policy monographs include "Japan: Bracing for an Uncertain Energy Future" (Brookings Institution, 2006), "Liberalizing Global Trade in Energy Services" (AEI Press, 2002), and "International Conflict and Cooperation in Government Export Financing" (Institute for International Economics, 2001). He also co-authored CERA's global energy scenario study "Dawn of a New Age: The Energy Future to 2030."

Dr. Evans holds a BA in Government and Public Policy from Hampshire College, an MCP in Economic Development and Regional Planning from MIT, and a PhD in Political Science from MIT.

Board Member Profile

Dr. John G. Veres III serves as the fifth Chancellor of Auburn University at Montgomery (AUM), the metropolitan campus of Auburn University. Auburn Montgomery's mission is to encourage open inquiry and instill in its students ways of thinking, communicating, and learning through teaching, research and service. Dr. Veres, as part of his effort to "internationalize" AUM, has given strong and visible support to our World Affairs Council in many ways. As part of his efforts to encourage international students to attend AUM and for AUM students to study abroad, he has made trips to China, Korea and France.

Dr. Veres has worked over 33 years at AUM. He received his PhD in Industrial/Organizational Psychology from Auburn University in 1983 and has over 30 years experience in human resources management. He has published extensively on human resources management (HRM) topics, including over 40 articles in scholarly journals, as well as ten book chapters, two edited volumes, numerous technical reports, and a book entitled *The Challenge of Front Line Management: Flattened Organizations in the New Economy*. He has consulted in over 80 employment discrimination lawsuits, testifying on assessing adverse impact, selection procedure validity, and other issues on equal employment opportunity. John currently serves as Special Master to Federal District Judge C. Lynwood Smith in the Northern District of Alabama, and has served as the

Membership, Finances Steady

The membership of the Council has remained relatively steady at about the 450 mark as old members drop off for a variety of reasons and new members sign on. While the dues structure remains scandalously low, enough members have joined at the higher levels and some civic-minded corporations have stepped forward to sponsor some of our programs, that our financial status remains satisfactory.

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Court's expert to federal district courts in Arkansas and Georgia.

John has long been involved in community affairs. In addition to the World Affairs Council, he currently serves on the Boards of Directors of the Alabama Technology Foundation, the Montgomery Area YMCA, the Montgomery Catholic Building Authority (Seton Haven), and the River Region United Way. He also serves on the Montgomery Area Chamber of Commerce's Education and Workforce Development Council and Steering Committee for the Chamber's Imagine a Greater Montgomery II strategic planning effort. He is a member of the River Region Ethics in Business and Public Service Award selection committee. In January 2011, he was selected as the inaugural recipient of the H. Roe Bartle Presidential Leadership Award by the Nonprofit Leadership Alliance for his support of non-profit leadership education.

We are fortunate to have John Veres on our Board of Directors. John and his wife, Beth, reside in County Downs.

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the costs and benefits of regional hegemony are. Preserving the eurozone comes with an economic cost. Expanding and reinforcing Germany's hegemony in Central Europe may come with a cost as well, but not a monetary one. Hegemony may necessitate a reconfiguration of Berlin's relationship with Moscow.

Spring 2011: Three Successful Programs

On February 1st, 2010, a team of experts on Korea, sponsored by the Korea Economic Institute, briefed the Council on the economic, political, and security future of that country. **Greg Scarlotoiu** of KEI spoke of the economic miracle since the Korean War and Korea's trade relationships with the U.S. and rest of the world, and he mentioned the benefits to be gained from a Free Trade Agreement (still pending in Congress). Interestingly, he noted that Korea was the most wired nation on earth.

Aloysius (Al) O'Neil, an advisor to the U.S. State Department on Korea, spoke of the U.S./Korea Mutual Defense Treaty, which has served as the cornerstone of relations between the two countries for almost 60 years. He noted that Korea had about as many youth studying in the U.S. as China or India, countries each with 40 times the population of Korea. He described the North's nuclear program and the military incidents along the Demilitarized Zone and in contested waters.

Ambassador Charles (Jack) Pritchard said that Kim Il Sung, who died in 1994, is still looked on as the President of North Korea, and the current government is more concerned about their own power than they are about the welfare of the people. He said that the current more conservative administration in the South came to power when the voters did not discern any progress coming out of the previous Sunshine Policy of engagement with the North. Grimly,

he did not hold out much hope for positive results from the Six Party talks.

On March 8th, **Dr. Charles Kupchan**, Professor of International Affairs at Georgetown University, spoke to us about the theme of his latest book, *How Enemies Become Friends*. He said that the national interest is served when "peace breaks out" between nations, citing several examples from history, e.g., the U.S. and the U.K., and Argentina and Brazil. It is not pure intentions that is the driver, but strategic imperatives for both countries. Diplomacy, common interests, and strategic restraint are the keys to the kingdom.

On May 10th, the Air War College was represented by **Dr. Mark Conversino** speaking on Russia and **Dr. Steve Burgess** on Southern Africa. Dr. Conversino talked about Russia being resource dependent and being hampered by governmental corruption and a very low birthrate. Dr. Burgess highlighted the availability of minerals in Southern Africa, e.g., platinum, cobalt and the rare earth metals coveted by industrial nations, and the lack of railroads to transport them. China has made great inroads into this vital area. When the third scheduled presenter, Dr. David Sorenson, could not attend due to a family emergency, Mark and Steve filled the gap admirably, Steve with an impromptu five minutes on Pakistan, and Mark with his unfailing good humor and good judgment.

Executive Director's Corner:

Note: Dr. Jim Nathan is temporarily incapacitated because of hip replacement surgery. In lieu of his column, here is a sample of STRATFOR analysis of current events. This content is forwarded with express permission from STRATFOR. More STRATFOR analysis on Europe at stratfor.com.

Germany and the Costs of Regional Hegemony dated July 23, 2011

Eurozone leaders agreed Thursday to a 109 billion euro (\$157 billion) bailout of Greece. Athens' second bailout in a little more than a year includes substantial private-sector participation with Europe's banks contributing about a third of the total package. The nature of the banks' contribution is not clear, but they will likely swap current Greek government bonds for new ones with longer maturity dates and lower yields. A default will likely be declared by credit rating agencies, although Athens will probably only remain in a state of default briefly.

While the Greek bailout carried the news, the most significant results of Thursday's eurozone meeting were changes made to Europe's 440 billion euro bailout fund, the European Financial Stability Fund (EFSF). The fund will now be able to extend a credit line to eurozone countries without first negotiating a bailout, allowing it to get ahead of future crises. The EFSF can now also fund banks in troubled states through loans to governments and directly buy government bonds on secondary markets.

The EFSF is not large enough to use these tools simultaneously throughout the eurozone. However, the threat that the fund will swoop in to selectively purchase government bonds

and issue credit lines to governments will force investors to think twice before betting on the eurozone's collapse or the collapse of one of its peripheral members.

More important than the technical details of the EFSF's changes are its symbolic effects. Just 12 months ago, Germany vociferously opposed granting the EFSF these—or similar—powers. Berlin did not change its mind now because of the danger to the Greek economy. It did so because the situation in Greece finally affected countries that matter—Italy and Spain, in particular.

Berlin changed its position for two reasons. First, the banking sector's participation in the new bailout of Greece gives German Chancellor Angela Merkel some ammunition to defend against the claim by her conservative base that German taxpayers are footing the bill for Greek profligacy. Merkel can now entertain the populist demand that banks pay the price for allowing Greece to be profligate in the first place.

Second, and more importantly, Germany is slowly coming to terms with the idea that regional hegemony comes at a price. As STRATFOR stated in February 2010, "if Germany wants its leadership to mean something outside of Western Europe, it

will be forced to pay for that leadership—deeply, repeatedly and very, very soon." Berlin indicated Thursday that it has no interest in abandoning its sphere of influence, namely, the eurozone. Anyone looking to bet against the euro, eurozone bonds or its peripherals needs to be aware that doing so means betting against Berlin.

The problem for Germany is that the eurozone's sovereign debt crisis is not the only crisis in Europe. There is a crisis of confidence brewing east of Germany. With two states in the eurozone and others considering entry, Central European states are skeptical of Germany's commitments to their security in the face of Russian resurgence. NATO's ability to act as a guarantor of security is fraying and thus far, Germany has been largely unwilling to step into that vacuum. Throughout the economic crisis, Berlin has shown itself willing to incur costs to provide economic guarantees to its sphere of influence, despite populist backlash at home. The question is whether it is willing to incur similar costs to provide security guarantees.

Germany has only recently returned as a regional power. It takes time for a country to remember what

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