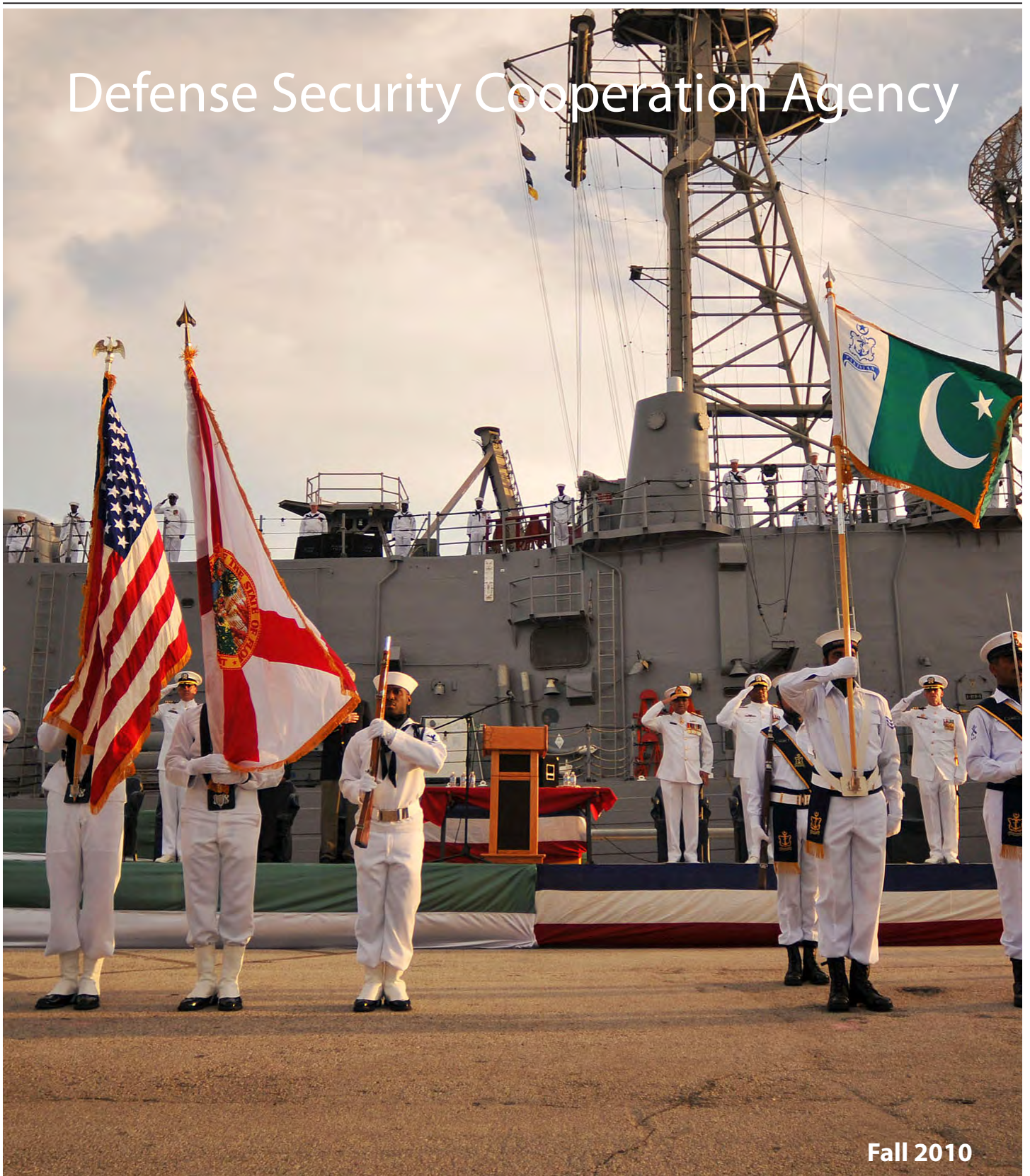


Partners

Defense Security Cooperation Agency



Fall 2010

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ON THE COVER:

The U.S. and Pakistan national anthems are played during the decommissioning ceremony of the guided-missile frigate USS McInerney at Naval Station Mayport. During the ceremony, McInerney was commissioned into the Pakistan Navy as PNS Alamgir. To read more about this, go to [page 4](#). (Defense Video and Imagery Distribution System photo by Petty Officer 2nd Class Gary Granger)

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From the Director

Welcome to the fall edition of Partners, the magazine of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA). Allow me to introduce myself, my name is Vice Admiral Bill Landay and I am the new director of DSCA. The agency bid fair winds and following seas to Vice Admiral Jeffrey A. Wieringa, who retired from active duty on July 30, 2010. (For more, see page 18). Prior to coming to DSCA, I served as the Program Executive Officer for Ships, responsible for all non-nuclear shipbuilding programs. I am starting my tenure here around the same time as DSCA's new deputy director, Richard Genaille. He joined the agency after 22 years at the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, International Affairs (SAF/IA). (See page 19).

Everyday I wake up excited to come to work. I am leading an agency that conducted over \$31.6 billion in new sales of defense equipment, services, and training last year. DSCA helps 218 foreign countries and international organizations find solutions to their defense needs. Going forward, I feel my major priority as DSCA Director is positioning the security cooperation community to deal with the growing recognition of the role that security cooperation plays in U.S. national security and in partnership initiatives with other countries. There has been huge growth in funds, cases, and authorities. We need to increase the speed, flexibility, and responsiveness of security cooperation programs to support the evolving security cooperation environment as it adds more players and larger partnership initiatives.

Thus far, I am impressed with DSCA personnel and see that the agency is well regarded. There is particularly strong support and engagement at the action officer level with the agency's customers, the Combatant Commanders, the Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Policy (OUSD(P)), and the State Department. In the past, security cooperation was always on the tail end of the discussions about requirements and strategy. People are begin-

ning to see that DSCA needs to be involved in the initial planning stages especially before decisions and options go to OUSD(P), the Joint Chiefs of Staff or Combatant Command leadership.

As of September 30, 2010, the end of fiscal year 2010, the agency trained 82.1 percent of the worldwide security cooperation workforce, exceeding its goal of 80 percent. This was the first milestone of DSCA's overall goal to have 95 percent of this workforce trained by the end of fiscal year 2011. A Presidential Directive from the Office of Management and Budget for each Executive Department identified 12 High Priority Performance Goals to improve government performance. The training of the security cooperation workforce was one of the 10 goals for the Office of the Secretary of Defense. I personally congratulate Dr. Ronald Reynolds, the commandant of the Defense Institute for Security Assistance Management and his staff for spearheading this effort.

In this issue, you will read about some recent activities from around the security cooperation community. For example, the U.S. Navy transferred the USS *McInerney* to Pakistan in August. This equipment transfer under our Excess Defense Articles program will benefit both Pakistan and U.S. counterterrorism efforts (see page 4). Faculty from DSCA's Defense Institute of International Legal Studies are training members of the South Sudanese military on the rule of law (see page 8). A professor of National Security Affairs at the Naval Postgraduate School is advising the Canadian commander of Task Force Kandahar in dealing with counterinsurgency operations (see page 6). The United States Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School recently launched a new small craft counterterrorism course (page 10) and conducted field training exercises to train other partner nation students (page 12). You can read similar evidence of our work with our foreign partners at our regional centers, starting on page 15.



DSCA Director, VADM Bill Landay

Equipment transfers or the training of our international partners would not be able to take place if not for the hard work and dedication of all of you. Thanks for your commitment. Let's continue working toward successful programs and improved communications that will make security assistance and security cooperation more effective in the days, months, and years ahead. ↻



Former Commanding Officer of the USS McInerney CDR Paul Young transfers the frigate to new frigate commanding officer CAPT Naveed Ashraf TI (M) of the Pakistan Navy during the transfer ceremony.

US Navy transfers the USS McInerney to Pakistan

By Juanita White

On a breezy summer day, the United States Navy transferred the USS McInerney (FFG-8) to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan during a ceremony at Naval Base Mayport in Florida on August 31, 2010. The Pakistan Navy recommissioned the frigate the PNS Alamgir at sunset.

Pakistan acquired the McInerney under the Department of Defense Excess Defense Articles program. The U.S. Navy was scheduled to decommission the Oliver Hazard Perry class frigate after 31 years of service. Pakistan signed the deal on April 21, 2010.

Pakistan's Ambassador to the U.S., Husain Haqqani, Congressman Ander Crenshaw (FL-4) and RADM Victor G. Guillory, Commander of the U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command and

the U.S. Fourth Fleet, participated in the ceremony.

During his remarks, Haqqani said the U.S. should think of the ship transfer as a marriage in which a father gains a son-in-law instead of losing a daughter. "As the U.S. Navy prepares to lose the McInerney, I would say that they are not losing a ship, they are gaining a strengthened relationship with a strategic partner and ally. Both countries are working together in many different areas and cooperation in mari-

The frigate is now docked at Naval Base Mayport in Florida. Once the refurbishment is completed, its new Pakistani crew will sail the frigate back to Karachi, Pakistan.

time security is the most important at this moment," he said.

Haqqani said the frigate will assist both navies through Pakistan's participation in Combined Task Force 150, which conducts counterterrorism operations such as deterring drug smuggling and weapons trafficking. Additionally, it will also assist Combined Task Force 151, which conducts counter-piracy operations in and around the Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean, and the Red Sea.

LCDR Raja Hussain, the Pakistan Foreign Military Sales Country Program Director for the Navy International Programs Office, the organization responsible for brokering the deal, said that the transfer is tactically crucial. "Pakistan has been labeled a critical ally. Any U.S. operations success in the region will be determined by the success of Pakistan's military operations. Since the Pakistan Navy has an aging fleet of type-21 frigates, they need new capabilities and McInerney can offer these," he said.

The frigate is equipped with anti-ship missiles, a 76-mm naval gun, and torpedo launchers. It can also carry two SH-60 Seahawk multi-purpose helicopters. Pakistan received the frigate as a grant transfer and the U.S. will provide \$65 million in Foreign Military Financing funds to pay for refurbishing the frigate's anti-submarine capabilities and for providing other equipment, such as spare and repair parts. The refurbishment will start shortly after the transfer. Once the»



refurbishment is complete, the Pakistani crew will sail the ship to Karachi, Pakistan.

The Pakistan Navy can also use the frigate to monitor its country's coastline for illegal narcotics trafficking. "Over half of the heroin coming from Afghanistan is smuggled through Pakistan. There is a relationship as narcotics trafficking sometimes serve as a financial base for terrorist operations," said Hussain. "Therefore, missions on the coastline serve to increase stability in the region and enhance the national security of the United States."

The McInerney and its U.S. Navy crew conducted similar illicit trafficking missions in the U.S. Southern Command area of responsibility over the past several years for Joint Interagency Task Force-South. The frigate's former commanding officer, CDR Paul Young, said that McInerney will be extending a 31-year history while in service with Pakistan. "It has seen service around the world in numerous operations and conflicts. Most recently, we did a counter-illicit trafficking deployment to the U.S. Fourth Fleet area of focus where



Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States Husain Haqqani talked about the maritime security aspect of Pakistan and the United States' relationship during the frigate's transfer ceremony.

we stopped the shipment of ten tons of narcotics so even the most recent deployment was very successful," he said.

Young said that he saw partnership growing between the U.S. and Pakistan dur-

ing the four-month transfer period when sailors from both navies worked together. "The Pakistani and American sailors worked together hand-in-hand and built a great rapport with one another. We will have to wait and see how the transfer will impact on the countries' mutual interests but it should contribute to the maritime aspects of our joint efforts in that area of the world," he said. [↻](#)

The Pakistani sailors changed the frigate's signage and went to their duty stations after the formal transfer to Pakistan at sunset.



"As the U.S. Navy prepares to lose the McInerney, I would say that they are not losing a ship, they are gaining a strengthened relationship with a strategic partner and ally." -- Husain Haqqani, Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States



National Security Affairs Professor Tom Johnson (left) is currently in Afghanistan providing political and counterinsurgency advisory support to Commander, Task Force Kandahar, Canadian Brig. Gen. Jonathan Vance. Johnson is the director of the NPS Program for Culture and Conflict Studies and a renowned expert on the human terrain of Afghanistan. (Photo courtesy Prof. Thomas Johnson)

NPS Professor Tapped as Top Political Advisor to Canada's Commander, Task Force Kandahar

By Barbara Honegger
Office of Institutional Advancement
Naval Postgraduate School

At a critical turning point in the war in Afghanistan, Thomas Johnson, Naval Postgraduate School (NPS) Professor of National Security Affairs, was tapped to be the senior political aide and counterinsurgency (COIN) adviser to Canadian Brig. Gen. Jonathan Vance, Canadian commander of Task Force Kandahar (TFK) -- ground zero for the key summer campaign against the Taliban.

"General Vance contacted me shortly after he was selected by Ottawa in early June to return to Afghanistan as Commander of Canadian Forces replacing Brig. Gen. Daniel Menard, and asked if I would be willing to take on this assignment through the completion of his deployment," said Johnson, Director of the NPS Program for Culture and Conflict Studies (CCS) and

a renowned expert on the human terrain of the country. "There's no question this is a critical time, and the Canadian effort is central to the success of U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) efforts in the country."

Upon arriving in the country on August 10, 2010, Johnson hit the ground running working with Vance on NATO International Security Assistance Force COIN missions and strategy.

"Under General Vance's command, TFK is pursuing a series of innovative and complicated counterinsurgency missions, and as his COIN advisor, I helped to evaluate and assess those missions as well as make recommendations concerning future missions," Johnson said. "I spent considerable time investigating how TFK can control the environment of their area of operations, especially the Panjwayi District of Kandahar Province. Panjwayi is a critical

district for COIN operations, and villagers like those populating Panjwayi set the tone for popular opinion for all of Southern Afghanistan," he explained.

"In the end, it is these rural villagers who will determine whether NATO/ISAF succeeds or fails," Johnson stressed. "To lose control of Kandahar Province would be to lose the momentum in NATO's Afghanistan strategy. While a significant portion of the population has lost patience with NATO/ISAF, they do desperately want change, as violence has spread throughout the province. Regular IED (improvised explosive device) strikes, occasional suicide attacks, pervasive and unashamed corruption, and an increasingly brutal campaign of assassinations are now regular features of life for the average Panjwayi citizen. TFK is developing and implementing integrated COIN missions and projects aimed at respecting these villagers and meeting their needs and desires. If our COIN operations meet these desires, success will be realized."

"This really is a battle for the trust and confidence of the Afghan people -- and also for the trust and confidence of the American people," stressed Johnson. "Historically, Afghans have had a tendency to switch alliances and side with those forces they perceive to be winning, and many Afghans, unfortunately, believe the Taliban are currently winning. This dynamic is especially critical in the south. Kandahar City and especially the surrounding hinterland environs are a center of gravity for the insurgency, so the counterinsurgency campaign in and around Kandahar is pivotal to the war."

"Canada has announced it will withdraw its 700 troops next year, and it's very important to them that they be able to finish and leave behind major sustainable infrastructure programs, like the Dahla Dam in Arghandab near Kandahar critical for irrigation and the model Deh-e-Bagh village project," Johnson explained. "And because the Canadian withdrawal date coincides with the beginning of the U.S.' own announced drawdown, their exit plan can have a major impact on, and lessons for, the exit plan for the overall NATO coalition. Much of my time involved figuring out"



how to counter the Taliban narrative, as well as assisting in the negotiations with Noorzai tribal leaders in Panjwai. I spent considerable time in the Kandahar hinterlands,” Johnson said.

Johnson and General Vance have worked together a number of times in the past. In September 2008, Johnson and CCS hosted the Canadian general and top officers from TFK for a three-day NPS workshop to architect a decentralized “villages first” engagement strategy for the southern campaign in the country, and also partnered to develop the model village campaign, “Operation Kalay.”

That same year, Johnson and a team of research associates spent three weeks working with the Canadian Provincial Reconstruction Team in Kandahar and another four weeks embedded with Vance’s task force. In August 2009, Johnson hosted Vance’s suc-

cessor (Vance was subsequently reassigned to the post), Canadian Brig. Gen. Daniel Ménard, for the second Conference on Culture and Counterinsurgency in Southern Afghanistan in preparation for Menard’s taking charge of NATO operations in the key city.

The mission of the Center for Culture and Conflict Studies, founded in 2006, is to study the anthropological, ethnographic, social, political, and economic data needed to inform U.S. and coalition policies at the strategic and operational levels. NPS faculty members affiliated with CCS organize and host conferences and workshops, brief deploying troops, and respond directly to information requests from mission commanders and reconstruction teams.

“The CCS program and Web site were originally developed as a reach back resource for our deployed troops, commanders and

provincial reconstruction teams, and then evolved to include and the public,” Johnson noted. “CCS’ premise is that, to effectively interact with another culture, we have to understand it and there’s nothing more important for that than getting the ‘ground truth’ and context in country.”

The Naval Postgraduate School, located in Monterey, CA, is an academic institution whose emphasis is on study and research programs relevant to the Navy’s interests, as well as to the interests of other arms of the Department of Defense. The programs are designed to accommodate the unique requirements of the military. Detailed, up-to-date data on that ‘ground truth’ is organized and available at the CCS Web site at www.nps.edu/Programs/CCSI.

“[The Panjwayi District of Kandahar Province] is a critical district for COIN operations, and villagers like those populating Panjwayi set the tone for popular opinion for all of Southern Afghanistan.” -- Naval Postgraduate School Professor Thomas Johnson

DIILS in South Sudan: Using Security Cooperation to overcome Post-Conflict Military Professionalization



South Sudanese officers on a DIILS CONUS program visit the U.S. Capitol with MAJ Nathan Kearns, USAF, DIILS Regional Program Director (second from the left) (Photo courtesy of MAJ Kevin Ingram).

By MAJ Kevin Ingram, USAF
Defense Institute of
International Legal Studies

The United States recently celebrated 234 years of independence. Now, imagine a country on the verge of celebrating its first day of independence. This lofty goal is a real possibility for South Sudan after the January 2011 referendum in which the people of South Sudan will vote for unity or secession from the north. There has been an uneasy and intermittent peace between the primarily Muslim north and the mainly Christian south since the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). The CPA ended a 22-year civil war that took 1.5 million lives, a conflict over ethnicity, religion,

and access to natural resources, including oil. The peace deal promised the southern Sudanese the right to choose -- remain part of a united Sudan or independence. A vote for independence carries with it control of oil reserves and other natural resources.

A vote for unity, ironically, could be a vote against harmony and peaceful coexistence. Many in the south are former rebels who spent over 20 years fighting in the bush. For them, any outcome other than separation would compel a return to armed conflict, as they believe a vote for unity could only be the result of fraud.

A vote for separation, however, also carries equally thorny challenges. Assuming

the north accepts this part of the CPA, an independent South Sudan would likely be labeled a failed state from the moment of its birth. Many regions of South Sudan rival the poverty in areas such as Darfur.

The stakes are higher than one might expect. Sudan has been called by some experts “the last frontier in the global war on terror,” and is often cited as the dividing line between democracy and extremism in Africa. Sudan is infamously notorious as the birthplace of the modern war on terror. Osama bin Laden established his planning headquarters there in the 1990s, laying the groundwork for the first World Trade Center attack, the bombings of U.S. embassies in East Africa, and the attack on the USS Cole. In 1998, President Clinton ordered the bombing of a chemical plant in Sudan, claiming it was producing elements for chemical weapons for al-Qaeda. Though Sudan is not well known to most Americans, many experts believe the prospect of losing the battle on terror in Sudan and in other failing or potential failed states in Africa is the greatest threat to U.S. national security. The critical factor in our efforts in Sudan is arguably the development of stable, cooperative and confident military and civilian leadership.

The relationship between the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies (DIILS), South Sudan, and the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA), is a case study for the effective delivery of security cooperation. The parameters of DIILS’ involvement were first negotiated in discussions between the Security Cooperation Office (SCO) and DIILS representatives at the AFRICOM Security Cooperation Education and Training Working Group (SCETWG). The SCO and DIILS proposed an initial visit to the U.S. by senior commanders and the leadership of the nascent Military Justice Directorate. Funded by the Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program, the study visit fostered the establishment of lasting bonds between DIILS»

The rule of law gains either way: if a vote for unity, then the training may prevent untold atrocities if the country spirals into another civil war. If the result is separation, then the U.S. will have been there at the start to plant the seeds of peace and stability.

officers and the members of the SPLA leadership, and to conduct an assessment of SPLA training required for them to conduct military operations in accordance with the rule of law. By the same token, the SPLA representatives were exposed to U.S. best practices and met representatives from the Department of Defense, Department of State, and their own Special Mission in Washington.

The timing of the visit, in advance of Sudanese national elections set for April, 2010 was critical. The SPLA and the Government of South Sudan (GOSS) were to have sole responsibility for security for the first time, and the world anxiously watched to see whether the SPLA and GOSS were able to guarantee the peaceful, proper and secure conduct of elections. Using a Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) grant from the Department of State Bureau of African Affairs, Regional Security Affairs, DIILS partnered with the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) to deliver a workshop on election security and the rule of law to senior SPLA and GOSS officials in February 2010. These two security cooperation organizations proved their responsiveness by successfully delivering

timely training to accommodate a critical short-term need. The elections were held without major disruption by rebel groups or major accusations against the government of South Sudan.

To address the longer-term need, the DIILS team on the ground and its partners ascertained a set of training and education requirements for the professionalization of the SPLA, a former rebel army. Immediately following the February 2010 training, DIILS assisted the SPLA military justice directorate with the translation and mass printing of the four critical controlling documents of

the SPLA which were unavailable to almost all - and illegible to some 30 percent of the officer corps who are illiterate. Meanwhile, DIILS/SPLA combined teams travelled to the interior of South Sudan, conducting rule of law training as an add-on to other U.S. Government training initiatives in progress at the time.

An army cannot follow the rule of law unless cognizant of its international and

DIILS' flexibility and timely efforts in South Sudan illustrate how cooperation -- interagency and with non-governmental partners -- is critical for effective security cooperation. The components of this successful enterprise included three separate parts: two DoD academically-oriented entities, instructors from the Navy, Air Force, Army, and Marines, and the combined support of SCO, Department of State, U.S. Agency for International Development, and private security cooperation contractors conducting training in Southern Sudan. Every stage of DIILS' program complemented previous work, and was only possible because of the bonds created through sustained engagement.

The young officers on the DIILS teams returned fulfilled by their assignment and grateful for a memorable learning and teaching experience, knowing that South Sudan is an area where the United States is having a tangible, positive impact.

If the result of the 2010 referendum is a vote for unity, then the training provided by DIILS and ACSS may prevent untold atrocities if the country spirals into another civil war. If the result is separation, then the U.S. will have been there at the start to

plant the seeds of peace and stability.

MAJ Ingram is an International Operations Officer at the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies, in Newport, RI. Under the functional direction of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, DIILS is the lead defense security cooperation resource for professional legal education, training, and rule of law programs for international military and related civilians globally. ↻



national obligations. Whether the audience was a room full of general officers in the capital city of Juba, or Military Police trainees in the interior town of Mapel, these DIILS security cooperation engagements were often the first time SPLA personnel were informed of the written rules of their own forces, the Law of Armed Conflict, the Law of Human Rights, or the effects of corruption on a professional army. The impact was tangible and immediate, and the officers were unanimously grateful for U.S. assistance in the creation of a professional army for South Sudan.

Navy School Launches New Combating Terrorism course

By Darian Wilson
NAVSCIATTS Public Affairs

Julius Olweny Okello Lango recently travelled halfway around the world to America from his home in a small African village to master the daunting and complex task of standing up, leading, and operating a small craft maritime unit focused on combating terrorism and human trafficking as well as counter drug and interdiction activities.

It's an overcast, already too hot mid-summer morning as Lango, a major from the Sudan People's Liberation Army, and nine other senior foreign military officers from four different countries board a special operations patrol craft known as the Patrol Boat Light (PBL) for an orientation ride down the Pearl River.

The foreign officers have come here to take part as the first participants in a four-week Strategic Level Small Craft Combating Terrorism course (SLSCCbT) offered by the U.S. Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School (NAVSCIATTS) which is located at Stennis Space Center, MS.

NAVSCIATTS launched the new course after receiving a request to do so from the Counter Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP), Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)/Assistant Secretary of Defense (ASD), Special Operations/Low Intensity Conflict and Interdependent Capabilities (SO/LIC&IC), and the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA), according to CDR Scott Lyons, NAVSCIATTS' executive officer.

"In addition to giving students an opportunity to participate, exchange ideas

and experiences, and otherwise collaborate with officers from other regional and non-regional partner nations, this training is also specifically designed to foster a respect for human rights and to build professional esteem for these officers and prestige for their organizations," said Lyons. "By developing a robust group of trained officers, the

er strategy in which America helps our partners around the globe to help themselves. It also makes perfect sense to be doing this kind of training here and now as our relationships with partner nations must include improving regional and cultural expertise through expanded training, education, and exchange initiatives.

"The defense of America and all other partner countries against common threats to security, whether civil conflict, social instability, humanitarian crises, arms, drugs, human trafficking, territorial disputes, piracy, or terrorism, is best achieved through improved cooperation, strong coalitions, and regional partnerships that provide for our collective security," Lyons continued.

"Such training and relationship building begins with programs exemplified by NAVSCIATTS and this is also an important part of the Navy's phase zero maritime strategy -- meaning NAVSCIATTS is one of the places where such important relationship building can begin," he said.

A perfect example of this strategy in action, according to Lyons, is the fact that at least two former NAVSCIATTS' students have gone on to lead naval operations in their own countries.

"NAVSCIATTS has been conducting maritime training since 1983 as part of an evolving and cohesive strategy for developing partner nation maritime capabilities that includes engagement with the Department of State, United States embassies, and their military advisory and assistance groups abroad," he said, and also notes that more than 7,000 students from about 70 countries have been trained by the school to date.»



capacity for partners to sustain and build upon shared experiences increases."

According to its mission statement, NAVSCIATTS exists in order to conduct Foreign Internal Defense (FID) using a variety of in-resident and mobile training teams. The training that Lango and the other students are involved in is part of a larger Security Force Assistance (SFA) program that builds relationships and enhances a military network among partner nations.

"Most people have no idea what either FID or SFA mean and are somewhat surprised to hear that we are training foreign military personnel inside U.S. borders," said Lyons. "FID and SFA are simply two sides of a large-

"All of the other courses that NAVSCI-ATTS offers focus on the operations and maintenance of patrol craft. For example, things like small engine repair and hull maintenance, communications, weapons maintenance, human rights and instructor development," said NAVSCIATTS Operations Officer Leif Cairns said. "These are all technical and professional development courses. However, with this new class, we are teaching at the strategic level and we expect these officers to be able to return to their countries to support the design, implementation, and structuring -- or potential restructuring -- of their small craft maritime combating terrorism forces.

As such, we are working to design an enhanced training environment for these officers which fosters a better understanding of American culture, human rights, and what it means to live and work in a diverse, multi-cultural environment."

As part of their training

experience, the officers were also treated to a hostage rescue demonstration provided by U.S. Navy Special Warfare Combatant-craft Crewmen (SWCC) assigned to Special Boat Team 22, which is also located at Stennis Space Center. SWCC are Special Operations Forces who operate and maintain an inventory of state-of-the-art, high-performance boats used to support special operations missions, particularly those of U.S. Navy SEALs.

Back on the Pearl River, as part of a one-day visit to the NAVSCIATTS' training facilities, Lango stands next to the PBL driver as the boat's engines roar to life. A NAVSCI-ATTS' instructor barks out instructions to hang on tight as the craft shoots forward on the smooth, brown waters of the Pearl River.

As the boat picks up speed, a light rain starts to fall, pelting Lango's face but not dimming the gleam in his eyes or the excite-

ment of the ride. Thirty minutes later the students return to shore thoroughly soaked but obviously still excited by what they have just seen and experienced.

"We were very impressed by the skill and professionalism of the boat operators," said Lango in a rolling African lilt. "This is exactly the kind of training and skill we need to develop back in my home country to enhance our own safety and security."

Such sentiment is well received by NAVSCIATTS' leadership and staff as this reaction is precisely what the course is designed to achieve.

"Building relationships is the single most important thing we do here at NAVSCI-ATTS," said Lyons. "Once we have built

"Most people have no idea what either FID or SFA mean. FID and SFA are simply two sides of a larger strategy in which America helps our partners around the globe to help themselves."

-- CDR Scott Lyons, NAVSCIATTS' executive officer

strong friendships and developed a special level of trust, we can better accomplish our mission because they will know that we are here for them long-term and are serious about helping them build their own maritime defense capabilities."

A week after their PBL ride on the Pearl River, Lango and his fellow officers board a flight to San Diego to continue their initiation into the world of small craft maritime training. While there, the visitors meet with the commander and staff of Special Boat Team 12 (SBT-12) and head into San Diego Bay for a firsthand introduction to the Naval Special Warfare 11-meter Rigid Hull Inflatable Boat (RHIB). The weather is cooperating this time around and the SBT-12 SWCC team takes the visitors on a 15-minute bone-jarring ride that leaves the students more impressed than ever.

While in San Diego, the officers are also

given an opportunity to see a few local tourist sites to include a visit to USS Midway, then it is back to New Orleans for another week of classroom training and a final graduation ceremony and dinner on July 15, 2010, which marks the end of their training in America.

The fact that the class leader was from Uganda imparts special meaning to the graduation ceremony. Just a few days earlier, terrorists had set off a series of explosions targeting World Cup fans in that country which killed 74 and injured more than 70 others.

Asked to summarize his NAVSCI-ATTS' training experience as well as his time in America, Lango emphasizes the importance of what he has learned.

"My country was torn by war for many years but now we are experiencing a period of peace thanks to the 2005 Comprehensive Peace

Agreement," Lango said. "We are trying to build a strong democracy, and that is why we want to partner and build a friendship with America. I can see that it took a lot of hard work for the American people to build a society in which everybody is equal, and the message I will take back to my people is that we must also work hard together so that we can build a nation such as you have here."

NAVSCIATTS conducts Foreign Internal Defense (FID) in support of Combatant Commanders in accordance with Commander, United States Special Operations Command, priorities using Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) and in-residence training to prepare partner nation forces to conduct small craft operations in riverine or littoral environments. 🌊



Students from various partner nations train during one of four past joint Field Training Exercises held at NAVSCIATTS. (U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication specialist RJ Stratchko/Released)

NAVSCIATTS and WHINSEC continue alliance to train partner nation students

By Darian Wilson
NAVSCIATTS Public Affairs

The Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School (NAVSCIATTS) and the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (WHINSEC) conducted the fourth in a series of joint Field Training Exercises (FTX) July 17 to 23, 2010 as part of a training partnership designed to support U.N. peacekeeping operations, interdict drugs, respond to disasters, provide relief to those in need and ultimately to help save lives.

NAVSCIATTS students, representing three countries, and WHINSEC students, representing eight countries, took part in the week-long FTX, according to CDR Bill Mahoney, commanding officer, NAVSCIATTS, which is specifically designed to take full advantage of the unique riverine training environment provided in and around the Pearl River within Naval Special

Warfare Group 4's Western Maneuver Area (WMA) joint training facility.

"WHINSEC does not have ready access to an effective riverine training environment in order to conduct their Counter Drug Operations Course," said Mahoney. "However, since the WMA provides access to some of the finest riverine and coastal training areas in the world, NAVSCIATTS and WHINSEC leadership agreed to work together so that we could enhance the skills and expertise of students from both of our organizations by executing training pertinent to the common challenges that we all face."

NAVSCIATTS and WHINSEC schoolhouses focus on training international students in maritime and ground-based operations respectively. However, students from both schools learn more than just tactics and operations as part of this special training alliance.

"A very important part of this training experience is to give students an opportunity to participate, exchange ideas and experiences, and otherwise collaborate with officers from other regional and non-regional partner nations," said Mahoney. "In so doing, the capacity for partners to sustain and build upon shared experiences dramatically increases."

The demand for maritime focused training -- especially in riverine and littoral environments -- is growing exponentially, according to Mahoney. Combatant Commanders, Embassy Security Assistance Officers and Theater Special Operations Commands are increasingly looking for training opportunities like NAVSCIATTS to train their partner nations. The training is also closely aligned with the Navy's maritime strategy of increasing security and alliances in waterways across the world.

"We look forward to continuing this partnership with WHINSEC as we build vital partner nation skills, foster security cooperation, and build relationships," said Mahoney. "Building relationships with our U.S. partners such as WHINSEC, as well as with other partner nations, is the most important thing we do here at NAVSCIATTS. We are very serious about helping our partners build their maritime defense capabilities as that is what we do best."

The first joint FTX took place in March 2009, according to Mahoney, with the next FTX tentatively planned for March 2011. A total of 74 international students took part in the most recent training.

For more news from Naval Special Warfare Group 4, visit <http://www.navy.mil/local/nswg4/>.

NAVSCIATTS conducts Foreign Internal Defense (FID) in support of Combatant Commanders in accordance with Commander, United States Special Operations Command, priorities using Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) and in-residence training to prepare partner nation forces to conduct small craft operations in riverine or littoral environments. 🌊



DSCA-sponsored students John Reed, DSCA Country Program for Africa (left) and Ross Sawtelle, Department of the Navy Program Manager for 1206 (right), attend a forum during GMAP's tenth anniversary weekend.

DSCA training partner celebrates 10th year

By Juanita White

The Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA)'s training partner, Tufts University's Global Master of Arts Program (GMAP) celebrated its 10-year anniversary on October 15 and 16, 2010 in Washington, D.C., drawing several distinguished alumni, including those sponsored by DSCA.

The celebration, "GMAP@10," consisted of two days of forums on international relations issues at the Italian Embassy; and events at the German Ambassador's residence and the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia.

Tufts University's prestigious Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy started the first-of-its kind GMAP program in 2000. The program allows seasoned international relations professionals to advance their studies in international relations in one year, without having to leave their jobs or relocate. Technology facilitates this, allowing students from around the world to do their assignments and caucus with their professors and each other on-line.

DSCA and the military departments

sought out the program because it offered a part-time high-quality curriculum that provided a good foundation for security assistance and security cooperation personnel worldwide. Former DSCA Director LtGen Tome Walters USAF (ret.) and school Dean Stephen Bosworth signed the formal memorandum of understanding on March 26, 2003, setting the stage for the first DSCA-sponsored class to attend in 2004. Currently, DSCA sponsors seven people.

Nicki Sass, Assistant Director, Admissions and Marketing of GMAP, said that Tufts decided to enter into the agreement with DSCA because it could provide a mutually beneficial learning opportunity for all of the students in the program. "The university decided to start the March-to-March cohort, in addition to the July-to-July cohort, for both DSCA-sponsored students and other students, because we felt that the security assistance and security cooperation expertise of the DSCA-sponsored students would bring a necessary perspective," she said.

Recent graduate Dr. Christopher Spitters, Clinical Associate Professor of Allergy and Infectious Diseases at the University Of Washington School Of Medicine appreci-

ated this perspective. "The participation of the DSCA-sponsored students was great for those of us who had no prior experience working with security and defense professionals," he said. "In the world I come from as a medical doctor and public health professional, the security apparatus is often held in neutral regard at best. Having the security cooperation students in GMAP provides valuable perspective to the multi-disciplinary teamwork setting and neutralizes unproductive prejudices about the security sector that are common in health and humanitarian sectors. Our defense colleagues contributed greatly to my learning experience; it would not have been as valuable a program without them. I am still in touch with many of them and plan to be so for years to come."

DSCA's involvement with GMAP has also been beneficial for the entire program. Out of the 500 students who have graduated from GMAP, 89 were DSCA-sponsored students. "We started to grow exponentially because of the agreement," said Sass. "We became very well-known through word-of-mouth. In a way, DSCA helped grow and improve GMAP. I especially applaud Dr. Ronald Reynolds [Commandant of the Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management]»



(From the left) DSCA-sponsored students Nicki Petras, Country Program Director for the Middle East and Central Asia; Steve Rehermann, Director, Security Assistance Solutions -- Interagency for SELEX Galileo Inc.; Josephine Polanco, Country Program Director for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Slovakia and Slovenia; and John Reed, DSCA Country Program for Africa attend an event at the Indonesian Embassy during GMAP's tenth anniversary weekend.

for his leadership on the DSCA side since 2004. He has kept the relationship between DSCA and GMAP up and running.”

Current DSCA-sponsored student Paul Lambert, the Academic Director of the International Student Management Office at the National Defense University, decided to take GMAP to support his long-term career plans. “I have been looking for opportunities to extend my education in international relations and diplomacy and I wanted to go to a prestigious program which would expose me to professionals and academics that would help me to pursue various career options,” he said.

Fellow DSCA-sponsored student Ross Sawtelle, the 1206 Program Manager for the Department of the Navy, similarly decided that the GMAP would be a good way of enhancing his career. “I heard about this program and decided to take it because it will give me more opportunities and possibly help me to achieve my goal of becoming a member of the Senior Executive Service.”

Former DSCA-sponsored GMAP students like DSCA Country Program Director for


the Asia-Pacific Nicki Petras, who graduated in 2007, offer evidence that GMAP can help career advancement. “I was promoted from a Security Cooperation Coordinator in the Middle East division to a Country Program Director for the Middle East and Central Asia after taking the program,” she said. “The tools and information that I learned in GMAP are applicable to my job in dealing with foreign customers and in everyday activities such as reading the news and analyzing events going on around the world.”

The GMAP has also been beneficial to Abiola Idris, Command Country Manager for Africa, Air Force Security Assistance Center (AFSAC), who graduated from GMAP earlier this year. He used to manage Foreign Military Sales (FMS) cases with a total value of \$30 million, but now he manages the largest FMS program in Africa, with an active case portfolio valued at over \$2.56 billion dollars. He was also recently recognized as the “Civilian of the Quarter” for both AFSAC and Wright Patterson Air Force Base, OH, four months after taking over the management of the program.

“Conquering the GMAP” has instilled in

me a greater sense of confidence,” said Idris. “So far, I have successfully applied the GMAP’s multi-disciplinary approach into resolving many complex managerial issues. It is a testament to the unique value that I have added to the mission, after graduating from GMAP.”

Sass sees several things happening in GMAP’s next ten years. She predicts that there will be over 1,000 alumnae, which she attributes to the relevance of GMAP’s curriculum, and that there will be more focus on countries like China, India and Brazil. GMAP may also utilize different ways to present content to their students. “When the program first began, student laptops had the software to network with others built-in, then the program became web-based,” she said. “Now, students can listen to MP3s of all of their lectures either on the subway or in their cars. We are also now researching the possibility of utilizing the iPad.”

The final selections for the 2011-2012 DSCA-sponsored class are in process. For more information on the program or how to apply, [click here](#). 



The journalists who visited the Africa Center represent a combined total audience of more than 100 million. (Photo courtesy of ACSS staff)

African Journalists Visit Africa Center and National Defense University

By Nolu Ntonga-Crockett
Africa Center for Strategic Studies

The differences between control over the military and police in the United States and what takes place in other parts of the world are so distinct that most Americans take them for granted. Building on our tradition of subordination of the military and police operations to civilian rule is a new concept in many parts of Africa. At least that is the perspective in some African countries, according to 11 African journalists who recently visited the Africa Center for Strategic Studies.

The journalists, all from independent media in their respective countries, and guests of the U.S. Department of State's Foreign Press Center, were invited to the U.S. to examine the differences between the military and civilian law enforcement authorities.

Collectively, the journalists serve an audience of more than 110 million people ranging from the 50 million listeners who tune in daily to Radio Lagos in Nigeria to the 20,000 readers of the Cameroon Tribune. Other countries represented by the journal-

ists included Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, the Democratic of the Congo, Ghana, Guinea, the Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.

Ambassador William M. Bellamy (ret.), Africa Center Director, and Dr. John F. Kelly, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, briefed the journalists, explaining that in the U.S., on the rare occasions when the

Cheick Cherif, Reporter for Radio Nostalgie in Cote d'Ivoire interviews the director of The Africa Center, Ambassador William M. Bellamy, (ret.) (Photo courtesy of ACSS staff)



military does the job of the police, it is due to an extraordinary breakdown in the system, such as in 2005 when Hurricane Katrina struck New Orleans, LA.

The insightful questions from the seasoned and dynamic group of African journalists resulted in an engaging dialog with the Africa Center faculty including Academic Dean Dr. Monde Muyangwa, Academic Chair for Defense Economics Dr. Assis Malaquias, Director of Research Dr. Joseph Siegle, Academic Chair of Civil-Military Relations Dr. Mathurin C. Houngnikpo, and Senior Fellow for Security and Development Katherine Almquist. Also joining the discussion was Ambassador Joyce Barr, Acting Commandant, Industrial College of the Armed Forces at the National Defense University (NDU).

After the briefing, the journalists toured the NDU campus and library. In addition to their visit to the Africa Center and NDU, the journalists' U.S. travels also took them to Baltimore, MD and New Orleans, LA.

The Africa Center for Strategic Studies, under the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, supports U.S. foreign and security policies by strengthening the strategic capacity of African states to identify and resolve security challenges in ways that promote civil-military cooperation, respect for democratic values, and safeguard human rights. [↻](#)



Helene Opsal, an intern with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, attended the Program in Advanced Security Studies in June 2010. As part of the course, she and about 100 others took a trip to Washington D.C. to view democracy in action and speak to government leaders. (DOD photo/Jason Tudor)

GCMC welcomes NGO students to resident courses

By Jason Tudor

George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies Public Affairs

“Whole of government” approach is taking on new meaning as the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies begins teaching to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) across the globe.

The center received approval and funding of about \$257,000 this year from the Defense Security Cooperation Agency in January 2010. For 2010, 41 NGO participants are authorized to attend Marshall Center programs from organizations like the European Union Red Cross, Oxfam International, the United Nations Development Programme and others.

The most recent NGO students attended the Program in Advanced Security Studies. The program is a 12-week course providing graduate-level study in security policy, defense affairs, international relations and related topics.

NGO students are a recent phenomenon

thanks to the “whole of government” approach taken in efforts across the globe, but Ricardo Cantu, Marshall Center registrar, said they are welcomed like any other student.

“NGOs at our resident courses bring unique perspectives and views of how they see and deal with various global issues,” Cantu said. “We can all learn from them as we learn how to work with them and integrate ourselves within an interagency team.”

Army MAJ Chris Springer, who works plans and strategy for the Marshall Center, said while the impact of funneling students through the center can’t be measured, it’s an important step.

“We cannot simply measure the amount of impact an NGO participant will or can have as a result of attending a Marshall Center course. However, the 2010 National Security Strategy recognizes the impact that NGO attendees can have on people who they encounter, particularly at a place like the Marshall Center,” he said.

Meanwhile, the 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review reinforced Springer’s thoughts. “A strong and adequately resourced cadre of civilians organized and trained to operate alongside or in lieu of U.S. military personnel during a variety of possible contingencies is an important investment for the nation’s security. This is an urgent requirement for ongoing operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, and will remain an enduring need in the future security environment -- both to prevent crises and to respond to them,” the authors wrote in the review.

“Participants in Marshall Center resident course programs from non-governmental organizations provide a unique, positive and very powerful dimension to what is already an international, interagency and interdisciplinary program,” said Dr. John Rose, Marshall Center Director. “Non-governmental organization participants tend to see things differently; sometimes they approach problems from different points of view and offer unique insights to the agenda they serve. They add a very valuable dimension to our programs and offer fellow students a perspective they do not often see. The program of including these participants in Regional Center resident courses must continue.”

The Marshall Center, under the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, is a renowned international security and defense studies institute that promotes dialogue and understanding among the nations of North America, Europe, Eurasia and beyond. The Marshall Center is committed to carrying Marshall’s vision into the 21st century. ↻



APCSS hosted the Maritime Security in the Pacific Island Region. The workshop focusing on developing awareness, sharing ideas and identifying challenge's Pacific Island nations face. (Photo courtesy of the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies)

APCSS holds maritime security workshop

By Mary Markovinic
Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies

Leaders and security experts from the Pacific Island region gathered to attend the “Maritime Security in the Pacific Island Region: Securing the Maritime Commons for the 21st Century” workshop. The four-day workshop was held at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, September 13 through 16, 2010.

These experts discussed a number of topics including: Defining the Maritime Commons in the Pacific Island Region; Challenges to the Security of the Maritime Commons in the Pacific Island Region; Regional Collaborative Approaches to Maritime Security: Opportunities for Enhancements; International Covenants and Maritime Security in the Pacific Island Region; Capacity Building for a More Secure Maritime Commons in the Region; and Comparative Perspectives on Maritime Security in the Pacific Islands Region.

As a group they developed recommendations for next steps that regional gov-

ernments and international organizations can take to further cooperation. Of note, improved coordination of enforcement operations was identified as a key priority to enhance maritime security in the region, as well as the urgent need for a comprehensive capability needs assessment, improvements in governance, deeper community engagement in maritime security initiatives, and the need to leverage key regional and international meetings to raise awareness of Pacific Ocean security concerns.

During the workshop, keynote addresses were given by Tuiloma Neroni Slade, Secretary General, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat; Ambassador C. Steven McGann; United States Ambassador to the Republics of Fiji, Nauru, Kiribati, and the Kingdom of Tonga & Tuvalu; and Ambassador David Huebner, U.S. Ambassador to New Zealand and Samoa. Opening remarks were also read on behalf of Dr. Jimmie Rodgers, Director-General of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, who was unable to attend the workshop in person.

In his speech Slade said, “Given the char-


acter of the region and the magnitude of its ocean domain, maritime security is at the very essence of our national and regional security requirements. There are few security issues in the Pacific that matter which do not have some direct maritime security implications.

He pointed out that some of the main maritime security issues facing the region include the protection of marine resources and the ongoing struggle against transnational crime and terrorism.

Slade concluded his remarks by highlighting the “absolute necessity and importance of maritime security to the sustainability and the stability of Pacific nations. The region faces significant threats which need to be addressed comprehensively and as effectively as can be managed. This calls for strengthened cooperation and coordination in the collective effort of regional and partner countries.”

McGann said that he appreciated the workshop because “we are able to discuss in real time a current issue, maritime security, that’s important not just to the Pacific, but it’s also important given its global implications for international security.”

More than 60 participants from 24 nations and organizations attended the workshop. Participants were from a broad mix of backgrounds, including Defense, Homeland Security, Foreign Affairs, Coast Guard, Police, Customs, Justice, Legislatures, non-government organizations, as well as regional organizations focused on the Pacific Islands region.

The Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, under the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, is an academic institute that addresses regional and global security issues, inviting military and civilian representatives of the U.S. and Asia-Pacific nations to its comprehensive program of executive education and conferences, both in Hawaii and throughout the Asia-Pacific region. 



Wieringa accepts his retirement certificate from friend ADM Michael Mullen, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

experienced security cooperation officers to hotspots such as Iraq.

Additionally, Wieringa led DSCA's humanitarian disaster response. He ensured the fullest funding for DoD response to international disasters and on-going humanitarian assistance activities such as providing clean water and medical support after Cyclone Sidr in Bangladesh; airlifting food, clothing and blankets for snowstorm victims in China; and transporting relief supplies to Georgia. Wieringa also led the effort that sent \$457 million for relief supplies and needed infrastructure to enable disaster relief after the Haiti earthquake. ☺

Wieringa retires from DSCA and active duty

By Juanita White

VADM Jeffrey A. Wieringa retired as the director of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) and from active duty on July 30, 2010. He served as the agency's director from August 2007 to July 2010.

As the Director of DSCA, Wieringa served as the focal point on all issues relating to security cooperation. He supervised the execution of nearly \$40 billion in annual Foreign Military Sales (FMS) to over 200 countries and international organizations with an annual average of 12,500 open cases valued at over \$300 billion.

Aside from this primary duty, Wieringa pushed for a more flexible security cooperation effort supporting U.S. participation in the Global War on Terrorism. He directed DSCA to reduce the amount of time for the delivery of critical equipment and training, allowing better support to the Department of Defense (DoD) and other partner nations. Using Lean Six Sigma, he reduced the average support case processing time from over 120 days to less than

30 for critical partner nations, funded the Enhanced Freight Tracking System and spearheaded the formation of a new FMS Case Execution System to create the Security Cooperation Enterprise System. He was also key in ensuring the assignment of

Wieringa meets with Major General Kishiro Tanabe, Logistics Director, Japan Ground Self-Defense Forces.





DSCA Deputy Director, Richard Genaille

DSCA welcomes new Deputy Director

By Juanita White

On May 24, 2010, Richard A. Genaille, Jr. became the ninth Deputy Director of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA). He succeeded Beth McCormick, who became the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Defense Trade and Regional Security.

In this position, Genaille will assist the new DSCA Director, VADM William E. Landay, III, in leading the organization and managing its activities. A member of the Senior Executive Service since 2005, Genaille's extensive background in security assistance and security cooperation has prepared him to do this.

Genaille's career started in the Air Force where he was involved in many of DSCA's programs. He then spent 22 years at the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, International Affairs (SAF/IA), and the last five as its Director of Policy. In that position,

he was responsible for policies pertaining to various areas including Foreign Military Sales (FMS), International Military Education and Training, research and development, international foreign disclosure and export control, attaché programs, the military personnel exchange program, and the international affairs specialist program.

Genaille sees his coming to DSCA as a natural progression. "I feel strongly that when an opportunity presents itself, a leader should take on a more challenging position," he said. "Coming to DSCA is an opportunity to develop people and policy, and to manage programs and money on a higher level than I did previously."

According to Genaille, the security assistance landscape is growing larger and more complex each year. There are new programs such as the F-35 and a number of countries will be modernizing their military forces within the next 15 to 20 years. He anticipates that modernization will be

based on foreign assistance through FMS.

Genaille argued that this growth in security cooperation programs presents challenges because of the security cooperation regulatory environment. First, the United States is dealing with new countries with which it has had no previous security assistance relationship such as those that were a part of the Soviet Union or that are located in the Middle East. "A few years ago, many of our activities included just North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies and special treaty allies like Australia," he said. "In terms of the interagency and Congress, these initiatives are being scrutinized more closely and it is more of a challenge."

Genaille also pointed out that the U.S. is selling new technologies such as low observable and counter low observable technology, remotely-piloted vehicles and C-17 transports which are now popular with many foreign partner countries. There are also more hybrid programs combining FMS, direct commercial sales and international cooperative research and development.

There is also a trend towards more multi-lateral programs. Genaille cited the NATO Strategic Airlift Capability Program as an example. The Consortium comprises 13 countries: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Hungary, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the U.S. Together, they acquired three C-17s under a memorandum of understanding through FMS using the NATO acquisition organization. These aircraft are based, registered and certified in Hungary; however, they are flown and operated by multi-national crews.

"There were legal, policy and financial issues with 13 different countries, not all of which were NATO. It took two years and I can't begin to tell you how difficult and complicated it was, but it is an good example of the variety of multi-national initiatives which have occurred in the last five years," he said. ☺

Leadership changes come to NESAs Center

By Craig Lancto

Near East South Asia (NESAs) Center for Strategic Studies

Retired ambassador James A. Larocco has been named director of the Near East South Asia (NESAs) Center for Strategic Studies, effective August 18, 2010. Larocco replaced LTG (retired) David Barno who joined the Center for New American Security in May 2010.

Larocco joined the NESAs Center as a distinguished professor in August 2009, after serving more than 35 years as a diplomat. During the past 15 years, he held key leadership assignments related to the Near East region, including Director General of the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO); Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for the Near East; U.S. Ambassador to the State of Kuwait and Deputy Chief of Mission and Charge D’Affaires in Tel Aviv. His earlier postings included assignments as Deputy Director of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh Affairs at the State Department in Washington and key positions in American embassies in Egypt, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. He left the Foreign Service with the personal rank of Career Minister, which equates in U.S. military terms to Lieutenant General.

During his career, Larocco received numerous awards, including the Distinguished Service Award that was personally presented to him by then-Secretary of State Colin Powell.

COL (ret.) David Lamm, who has served at NESAs Center since July 2007, became the Center’s deputy director on May 1, 2010.

Lamm held a variety of staff and command positions, beginning his career in the Berlin Brigade and the 82nd Airborne Division, where he served as a Battalion and Brigade Operations Officer. He commanded Phantom Command, III Corps and Fort Hood and later served as the Secretary of the General Staff, III Corps and Fort Hood.

Lamm was assigned to the Joint Staff’s Chief of Plans and Operations, Operations Directorate (Information Operations). He was the Commander, U.S. Army Central Command, Kuwait, and the Chief of Staff, Combined Forces Command – Afghanistan. He also served consecutively as the Director for Afghanistan (Office of the Secretary of Defense) and as the Inter-agency Coordinator for the Defense Policy Analysis Office, (Office of the Secretary of Defense). Lamm completed his doctoral work at Duke University. He taught history at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, and strategy at the National War College (National Defense University), Washington, DC.

The Near East South Asia (NESAs) Center for Strategic Studies, under the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, is the preeminent U.S. Government institution for building relationships and understanding in the NESAs region. The Center fosters open communication and educational opportunities for military and civilian representatives from the NESAs region and other participating countries. Our academic environment uniquely facilitates a cross-cultural examination of the events, ideas, and challenges that shape this critical region. 🌐



Amb. (ret.) James A. Larocco



COL (ret.) David Lamm

Moore, Hust accept new positions

Moore joins USASAC as deputy to the commanding general

By Beth Clemons

United States Army Security Assistance Command

The United States Army Security Assistance Command welcomed Robert L. Moore as the new deputy to the commanding general September 13, 2010.

“I’m happy to be back home in the great state of Alabama. I’m honored to serve as deputy to the commanding general and excited to be joining a team of super-stars,” said Moore.

Moore, a member of the Senior Executive Service since July 2003, previously served as the deputy director of Security Cooperation and Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) Operations, J-5, Headquarters U.S.

European Command, Stuttgart-Vaihingen, Germany. Prior to that, Moore was the deputy director of Logistics and Security Assistance, J-4 Headquarters U.S. European Command.

Moore retired as a colonel after 28 years of service in the U.S. Air Force. He served as a missile maintenance officer, branch chief of an inspector general team, squadron commander/deputy commander for maintenance in a Tactical flying unit, director of logistics for a Tactical Air Control Wing, and deputy commander and commander of a logistics group.

His last military assignment was with the Embassy of the United States of America as chief, ODC, Berlin, Germany.



Robert L. Moore

Moore earned his bachelor’s degree (cum laude) in biology and chemistry at Alabama State University in 1974, a master’s in counseling from Pepperdine University in 1979 and a master’s degree in logistics management for the Air Force Institute of Technology in 1981. ↻

Hust joins SAF/IA as Director of Policy

By Air Force International Affairs

Gerald R. Hust, a member of the Senior Executive Service, is the new Director of Policy for the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, International Affairs (SAF/IA). He was previously the Director, International Training and Education, Headquarters Air Education and Training Command, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas. He coordinates on and implements Department of Defense and Air Force international training and education policy for the command. He has functional oversight of numerous active-duty and Air National Guard organizations that provide flight and technical training, professional military education, and advanced academic degrees to 4,300 international students annually from 125 countries. Hust also advocates for the budgetary and manning requirements of these organizations and exercises executive-level management of

a training and education programs budget of \$300 million and military sales contracts with an open value of more than \$2 billion.

Hust entered the Air Force in June 1977 after graduating from the U.S. Air Force Academy. As a weapons systems officer, he flew the F-111 at Royal Air Force Upper Heyford and RAF Lakenheath, England, and Mountain Home AFB, Idaho. He accumulated 2,400 flying hours, to include 100 combat hours during Operation Desert Storm. He has held command positions at the squadron, group and installation levels, and he has served in staff positions at Headquarters U.S. Air Forces Europe, Headquarters U.S. European Command and Headquarters U.S. Air Force. He retired from the Air Force in the grade of colonel and was appointed to the Senior Executive Service in 2004. ↻



Gerald R. Hust