

MASTER OF ARTS IN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS

NATIONAL GUARD ENGAGEMENT IN THE PACIFIC: NO THREAT TO SECURITY

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This thesis evaluates recent decisions to expand the National Guard (NGB) State Partnership Program into the Asia-Pacific region and examines potential effects this expansion will have on the new partners created there. It predicts likely responses from non-participants and defends the program against critics who argue that engagement activities draw personnel and resources away from primary war fighting objectives. It examines European engagement programs developed through NATO in the mid-1980s, assessing their evolution and present activities. Specifically, the Partnership for Peace (PfP) and the National Guard's State Partnership Program (SPP) are addressed. This evaluation provides a foundation for prescribing changes to the SPP doctrine for future relationships throughout the Asia-Pacific region. From this evidence the main body of work focuses on predictions of applying this regionally specific model. It looks particularly at evolutionary characteristics needed to make the program feasible, discussing current partnerships and those countries awaiting future consideration. Mongolia is addressed in detail, being the newest member country petitioning for partnership. Finally, and most important, the extent to which the program affects regional stability is assessed, focusing specifically on China as it ushers in its fourth generation of leadership and continues to open itself to the outside world.

KEYWORDS: National Guard, Engagement Programs, Asia-Pacific, China, Mongolia

MAKING THE CONNECTION: CIVILIAN-TO-CIVILIAN INITIATIVES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

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The National Guard State Partnership Program (SPP), a partnership between a State National Guard and another country, is now in its tenth year. Many of these relationships have moved beyond military-to-military engagement activities and into civilian-to-civilian initiatives. These civilian led initiatives seek to leverage the assets of a particular State in support of the partner country. As the SPP matures, it is the goal of most states to realize this lifecycle of the partnership culminating in civilian-to-civilian programs. How the states can get there is the purpose of this thesis. This thesis assesses the tenets of success that have made economic development (ED) and social development (SD) initiatives within the Maryland and Estonian relationship successful. It also studies how the Sister Cities International relationship of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and Dubna, Russia has achieved a level of success that many partnerships in that program seek as a goal. Additionally, this thesis creates a "road map" for states contemplating ED/SD projects. Finally, it assesses the SPP's ability to create social capital, which, in turn, contributes to an increase in the economic and/or social "bottom line" of the partners.

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KEYWORDS: National Guard, State Partnership Program, Sister Cities, Social Capital, Engagement, Transnational, Health Care, Education, International

THE U.S. MILITARY AND SECURITY ALONG THE U.S.-MEXICO BORDER: EVALUATION OF ITS ROLE IN THE POST SEPTEMBER 11TH ERA

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This thesis examines the use of the U.S. Armed Forces in civil authority support missions along the U.S.-Mexico border from the creation of the boundary between the U.S. and Mexico in 1848, to the post-September 11th border security support operations. Many questions arise from using the military in this capacity, for example; how effective is the military's support to civil authorities (MSCA), can the military perform MSCA operations without the threat to humans and the rights of civilians, how do MSCA missions such as these impact the combat readiness of the military? This thesis found that military support to civil authorities was indeed effective, especially with in cases where non-federalized National Guard personnel were employed. It also shows that the military has implemented control measures that enable troops to conduct law enforcement support missions while respecting the human and civil rights of civilians. Lastly, it found that the combat readiness of the military was not necessarily diminished, but could actually be enhanced during MSCA operations.

KEYWORDS: Militarization, Military Support to Civil Authorities, MSCA, US.-Mexico Border, Law Enforcement, Military, National Guard

IMPROVING REGIONAL SECURITY IN CENTRAL AMERICA: MILITARY ENGAGEMENT OPTIONS FOR NICARAGUA

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In this thesis, the past, present, and future role of Nicaragua in the stability and security of the Central American sub region is examined. Relations over the last twenty years between Nicaragua, the countries in the sub region, and the U.S. have been tense. The breakdown of confidence-building measures necessitates a detailed analysis to determine those confidence-building measures that will likely succeed in the future. Nicaraguan national security goals are filtered through a framework of analysis to determine which confidence-building measures will be most effective in reducing tensions in the sub region. U.S. involvement and participation in re-establishing confidence-building measures in the sub region is needed. Recommendations include the implementation of a comprehensive military engagement plan in order to foster stability and security in the sub region and strengthen U.S.-Nicaraguan relations.

KEYWORDS: U.S., Nicaragua, Central America, Security, Confidence-building Measures, SOUTHCOM, National Guard State Partnership Program, Military Engagement

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THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS

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This thesis answers the following question: “Does the practice and theory of modern Transnational Juridical Institutions impact upon the development and maintenance of International Security within the complex of the Civil Military relation’s paradigm, and if so, how?” Therefore it examines the effects of International Juridical Institutions upon the relations between civil authorities and the military structure within modern states. Since 1945 the international community has constituted four ad hoc tribunals, namely the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia, and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. Their mandate was to bring to justice those who have committed grave breaches of international law by the waging of aggressive war, crimes against humanity, war crimes, genocide, and crimes against peace; crimes committed with the use of the military. Their jurisprudence significantly challenged the relations between the military the state and the society not only in the state they had or have jurisdiction but worldwide. They have affected constitutions, attitudes, education, training, roles and missions of the military and posed limitations to the state by influencing domestic or international social and legal order. These changes within the civil-military relations and international security promoted by these international criminal courts highlight that international justice could be used as a useful political instrument. Hence, they were a success. However, the current political debate under the new permanent International Criminal Court reveals that systemic international justice has not matured yet to meet the needs of a world equipped with a plethora of weapons and highly sophisticated weapons of destruction that could allow for horrific crimes.

KEYWORDS: International Law, International Criminal Law, Transnational Juridical Institutions, International Security, Civil-Military Relations, International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, International Military Tribunal for the Far East, International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia, International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, International Criminal

THE NATIONAL GUARD STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN THE CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD AND THE MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD

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This thesis assesses the U.S. National Guard State Partnership Program through a review of the current and historic interaction between two of thirty-four States: the California National Guard and Ukraine partnership and the Missouri National Guard and Panama Partnership. The two sets of Partnerships are critically analyzed in light of arguments in favor of and arguments against utilizing the U.S. National Guard to conduct the State Partnership Program. Ultimately, it is determined that the National Guard is the only entity capable of bringing together all the key civilian and military players necessary to make the State Partnership Program a success. The thesis presents lessons learned from the last decade along with recommendations for future interaction and research.

KEYWORDS: U.S., Panama, Ukraine, Missouri, California, National Guard State Partnership Program, Military Engagement

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE ON NATO MEMBER/NON-MEMBER RELATIONSHIPS: A CASE STUDY OF THE U.S.-UKRAINE MILITARY TO MILITARY RELATIONSHIP

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This thesis explores Russia's attempts to influence NATO bilateral relationships between members and non-members (partners) and examines the U.S.-Ukraine military-to-military program as its case study. The thesis begins by describing Russia's relations with NATO, centering on NATO enlargement and its role in the NATO-Russia relationship. It then examines the U.S.-Ukraine relationship, with a specific eye toward military-to-military relations and examples of Russian influence on that relationship. It then further describes Russian influence on U.S.-Ukraine relations, Russia-Ukraine relations and, Russia-U.S. relations. The thesis recommends improving the existing U.S.-Ukrainian military-to-military relationship by continuing the engagement and security cooperation activities. It points to the special relationship that Ukraine enjoys with both NATO and the United States and underscores the importance of continued good relations.

KEYWORDS: Russian Relations with NATO, U.S.-Ukrainian Military Relations, International Relations-Russia, Russian-U.S. Relations, U.S.-Russian Relations, Foreign Military Relations

THE ROLE OF THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD IN THE 21ST CENTURY: PEACEKEEPING VS. HOMELAND SECURITY

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In this thesis, the role of the National Guard in supporting current National Security and National Military Strategy is examined. It is argued that the global security environment has changed drastically since the end of the Cold War, making "Homeland Security" a primary mission for the military, specifically the National Guard. Concurrently, the unprecedented number of overseas deployments to perform peacekeeping missions has severely affected the active Army's combat capability. It is argued that the U.S. Army has not embraced the requirements for "Homeland Security," focusing instead on maintaining its 10 active division force structure. To meet the needs of National Military Strategy, the active Army has instead relied on the reserve components to perform overseas peacekeeping missions. It is argued that the National Guard has also looked to performing these missions as a method of institutional survival. Together, both components have undermined the Constitutional underpinnings of the Reserve Component as a strategic reserve, to be mobilized in cases of "war or national emergency." It is argued that making "Homeland Security" a primary federal mission of the National Guard, along with restructuring current combat, combat support, and combat service support ratios will allow the National Guard to support National Military Strategy and "Homeland Security."

KEYWORDS: U.S. Constitution, U.S. National Security Strategy, U.S. National Military Strategy, Quadrennial Defense Review (1997), Reserve Component Employment, Homeland Security

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS

INTELLIGENCE NETWORKS AND THE TRI BORDER AREA OF SOUTH AMERICA: THE DILEMMA OF EFFICIENCY VERSUS OVERSIGHT

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This thesis examines the intelligence communities of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay to determine how to better coordinate and share information between themselves and the United States to combat the emerging threat of terrorism within the border region shared by the three Latin American countries. The thesis argues from the standpoint that the primary intelligence effort should be economic and HUMINT due to the currently low threat levels, and that the threat should be handled by civilian agencies. It examines each community based on an "Ideal Type" intelligence community model that balances efficient, competitive, all-source intelligence organizations with oversight at the various levels. The thesis also examines U.S. foreign policy in the region to determine if it has helped or hindered each country's intelligence community to better align itself with the ideal type model. It concludes with policy recommendations for the United States to develop better bilateral relationships with each country, as well as recommendations to help to form a regional coordination initiative that will allow multilateral intelligence sharing.

KEYWORDS: Terrorism, Intelligence, South America, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay

BUILDING UP A STRATEGY FOR DE-BALKANIZING THE BALKANS: STABILITY AND PROSPERITY IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

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Almost three years after the Kosovo conflict, the Balkans remains politically and socially unstable as well as economically depressed. Even though Slobodan Milosevic has gone, he has left behind him a legacy of destruction and distrust. The mechanisms, instruments, and models of international relations that provide a framework for producing security and promoting development such as creation of alliances, diplomacy, and models of security communities, did not produce the expected results. Therefore, a high potential for renewed conflict remains acute. Across the Balkans, integration and stability are still in their infancy due to strong nationalism and under-performing economies. Taking into consideration that complex crises such as that in the Balkans usually have their origin in long-term circumstances, it is understandable that investigating the long-term, deep historical roots of a conflict is important in identifying possible solutions. One of the main reasons that Western Powers adopted a reluctant attitude towards the Balkans crises, or did too little too late, was misunderstanding the nature and the origin of the conflicts from the beginning. Without knowing where the region is coming from, it is impossible to construct where the region should be heading. This thesis outlines a brief history of the region that provides the context for the current situation. It demonstrates the impact of ethnicity, religion, language, culture, and economics in shaping the conflicts in the Balkans. Furthermore, it analyzes the current security and economic situation in the region. Finally, it provides some security and economic recommendations, which offer guidelines for implementing what the author considers the right path for de-Balkanizing the Balkans.

KEYWORDS: Balkans, South Eastern Europe, Conflict, Transition, Stabilization