

MASTER OF ARTS IN NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE AND THE IRA: THE SECRET WAR IN NORTHERN IRELAND, 1969-1988

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The British Army was sent to Northern Ireland in 1969 as a peacekeeping force between the Catholic and Protestant communities. Against a backdrop of sectarian violence, emerging paramilitary organizations began to contest British authority throughout the province. Peace operations then evolved into counter-insurgency and counter-terrorism operations. As the mission of the British Security Forces changes, the role of British intelligence became increasingly important. This thesis is a history of British intelligence operations against the Irish Republican Army (IRA) from 1969 to 1988. It critically examines the role of the British intelligence community in Northern Ireland and focuses on the major intelligence agencies that participated in the war against the IRA. The tradecraft of British intelligence is analyzed, particularly the use of informers as the primary vehicle of information about the IRA. Four representative operations conducted by British intelligence are presented as historical case studies and illustrate covert intelligence collection, propaganda operations, clandestine penetration, and the involvement of intelligence in so-called "shoot-to-kill" incidents. The thesis concludes with an analysis of the uneasy relationship between Britain's aggressive intelligence community and the democracy that it serves.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Other (Counter-terrorism)

KEYWORDS: British Intelligence, Northern Ireland, Irish Republican Army, Counter-terrorism

JOLLY ROGER OUT STRAIT MARITIME PIRACY IN CONTEMPORARY SOUTHEAST ASIA

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The severity of maritime piracy is growing in contemporary Southeast Asia. The International Maritime Bureau reports a significant increase in the violence toward merchant crews and a pattern indicating a disproportionate number of attacks upon oil tankers. This trend suggests an increased possibility of a major oil spill in the region as a result of piracy. Should such a spill occur, the governments of Southeast Asia may petition wealthier countries such as the United States to assist them in combating piracy. Such a request will force the United States to undertake a mission for which it is poorly prepared. The alternative would be the Chinese provision of assistance, which would impose a significant threat upon the stability of the region. Prior to the occurrence of an event that might lead to such a scenario, the United States should

undertake efforts to combat piracy short of the devotion of significant military assets. These should include the sponsorship of anti-piracy training missions to the region and the fostering of improved diplomacy among concerned nations.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Other (National Security Affairs)

KEYWORDS: Southeast Asia, Piracy, Maritime Crime, Sea Lines of Communication

**THE SEA DRAGON NETWORK: IMPLICATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL
EXPANSION OF CHINA'S MARITIME SHIPPING INDUSTRY**

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This thesis examines strategic motivations and implications of the international expansion of China's maritime shipping industry (MSI). China's economic growth strategy depends upon maritime shipping to export foreign exchange commodities and import strategic energy, industrial, and food resources. As a result, China's MSI is expanding faster than that of any other nation and is creating regional shipping networks that increase levels of Sino-foreign trade (SFT) interdependence. The argument herein is that increases in SFT enhance Beijing's regional ability to advance China's economic, political and security interests.

The analysis suggests China's foreign policy and overseas investment in resources increase SFT and transportation requirements for China's MSI. China's MSI expansion impacts regional shipping services, schedules, and rates in China's favor. The analysis also suggests China's dependencies on regional MSI and SFT networks increase Beijing's perception of economic vulnerability to perceived threats in international waters. China's maritime security policy and recent naval deployments are examined for the potential of China's Navy to protect these networks. Such actions offer opportunities for Sino-U.S. Naval and maritime security cooperation in deterring threats to maritime shipping.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Other (Energy, Resources, Transportation)

KEYWORDS: China, Shipping, Foreign Trade, U.S. Navy, Economics, Security, Ports

THE ROOTS OF IRANIAN FOREIGN POLICY

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Iranian foreign policy, like any state's foreign policy, is the product of various pressures originating in domestic, international, cultural, historical, institutional, and even individual factors. However, the greatest amount of understanding and potential for prediction can be obtained using the historical institutional method, focusing on Iran's history of foreign domination, the role of Twelver Shia Islam, and the particular institutions of the Islamic Republic. These three factors both drive and constrain foreign policy decisions in every case. They can be used to understand the prospect for rapprochement between the United States and Iran in the present circumstances, as well as guide future U.S.-Iranian relations. As a major producer of oil and natural gas, Iran's foreign policy is relevant to U.S. interests. Furthermore, Iran's location as the bridge between the Middle East and Central and South Asia, as well as its long Persian Gulf coastline make it a strategic state. Lastly, Iran's foreign policies have a dramatic impact on U.S. interests such as Israel, stability in the Persian Gulf region, and access to Central Asian resources.

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DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Other (National Security Affairs)

KEYWORDS: Iran, Foreign Policy, Historical Institutionalism

JAPANESE ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE

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This thesis discusses the growing threat posed by Japanese economic espionage. A clear link exists between the health of the U.S. economy and U.S. national security. Economic espionage threatens the U.S. economy, thus ultimately national security. The annual loss to the U.S. economy due to economic espionage varies between \$44 to \$240 billion. Japan, a staunch ally in the Pacific, is a friendly country actively conducting economic espionage against the United States. Asian, and specifically Japanese, values form a major underlying reason for Japanese economic espionage. Japanese economic policies, an integral part of Japan's comprehensive approach to security, also help to explain these activities.

The threat posed to the United States posed by economic espionage has been recognized. In 1996, the Economic Espionage Act was enacted to protect proprietary information and discourage economic espionage. This thesis discusses the effectiveness of the Act, and three options to combat economic espionage: continuing with the status quo, conducting retaliatory economic espionage, and defining a compromise policy. Security measures to safeguard proprietary information are discussed. To effectively combat the threat posed by Japanese economic espionage, a more comprehensive study of Japan is paramount.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Other (National Security Affairs)

KEYWORDS: Japan, Economic Espionage, Competitive Intelligence, Business Intelligence

SUCCESS OF TERRORISM IN WAR: THE CASE OF CHECHNYA

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Russia militarily invaded Chechnya in December 1994 expecting to easily suppress the separatist uprising in the region. The Russian Army was unprepared and had greatly underestimated the Chechen forces under the command of former Soviet Air Force General Jokhar Dudayev and his motivated field commanders with recent war experience in Afghanistan, Abkazia, and Azerbaijan. When Russian forces began to gain a decided advantage (due to overwhelming firepower and numeric superiority) between February and June of 1995 and began attacking the last Chechen strongholds deep in the southern mountains, Chechen tactics changed. The June hostage raid, led by Chechen Commander Shamil Basayev, against Russian civilians in the town of Budennovsk marked the beginning of a successful campaign of terrorism by Chechen combatants that had a decisive impact on the outcome of the war. The Budennovsk episode, which resulted in a short-lived cease-fire, was followed by a series of more varied terrorist attacks between June 1995 and January 1996. These attacks were successful in swaying public opinion against the war effort, in creating widespread fear among the Russian population well beyond the borders of Chechnya, and ultimately led to Chechnya's victory over Russia.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Other (Terrorism, Unconventional Warfare)

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KEYWORDS: Chechnya, Chechen War, Terrorism, Shamil Basayev

TUNISIA: SECURITY ENVIRONMENT TO 2010 (U)
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This thesis comprises part of a Defense Requirements Study (DRS) conducted for the Republic of Tunisia. This section explores the issues that affect the mission of assisting in maintaining internal order by analyzing economic, demographic, political, and technical factors. The economy of Tunisia will be significant in the coming decade. Tunisia is in a period of transition, having signed an agreement with the EU in 1996 to eliminate trade barriers over a twelve-year period. Tunisia is undertaking this economic liberalization with unemployment at 16 percent and a large number of students about to enter the labor market. The political climate is sensitive to increases in unemployment, downturns in the economy, or crisis in Iraq or Israel. If the regime loses control of the information flow over the Internet, the political opposition will gain an increased ability to organize its supporters, and subversive groups will gain an increased ability to operate underground. These disparate elements point to a strong potential for internal opposition to erupt in the coming years. Continued economic growth and spending on social programs will be Tunisia's primary instruments to prevent unrest. If these measures fail, the Tunisian military will have to perform its mission of internal control.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Other (National Security Affairs)

KEYWORDS: Tunisia, Economy, Demographics, Islamism, Information Technology