

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

FACTORS OF EAST ASIAN MARITIME SECURITY

Bryce D. Butler-Lieutenant, United States Navy

B.A., The Citadel, 1997

Master of Arts in National Security Affairs-March 2003

Advisor: H. Lyman Miller, Department of National Security Affairs

Second Reader: Edward A. Olsen, Department of National Security Affairs

Since the end of the Cold War, the principle naval powers of East Asia--China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea--have increased the importance they attach to their maritime strategies relative to the changing situation in East Asia and adjoining waters. With the growing reliance on each of these countries on seaborne trade and supply of resources, including oil, the countries' maritime defense policies, including the sea lanes of communications (SLOCs), are more important than ever. The purpose of this thesis is to explore the maritime visions of these three countries, the changing maritime security environment they address, the maritime territorial disputes in which they are engaged, and the potential for a naval arms race in East Asia. It assesses the impact of Korean reunification and Chinese reunification on their maritime strategies and prospects for a regional multilateral maritime security regime. This thesis emphasizes the importance of the U.S. Navy's forward presence in stabilizing potential problems at sea in East Asia.

KEYWORDS: People's Republic of China, Japan, Republic of Korea, United States, East Asia, Maritime, Naval Strategy, Naval Security

PROSPECTS FOR EXPANDED INTELLIGENCE COOPERATION WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Brian S. Carey-Lieutenant, United States Navy

B.A., Stanford University, 1996

B.S., Stanford University, 1996

Master of Arts in National Security Affairs-March 2003

Advisor: Robert E. Looney, Department of National Security Affairs

Second Reader: H. Lyman Miller, Department of National Security Affairs

The end of the Cold War and the acceleration of globalization have contributed to major developments with significant implications for U.S. national security. First, in addition to the evolution of traditional security threats such as conventional militaries and weapons of mass destruction, non-traditional threats have emerged from economic, environmental, human, and global criminal developments. Second, the collapse of the Soviet Union and the rapid economic and military expansion of the People's Republic of China have positioned China as a primary strategic competitor or adversary.

This thesis attempts to reconcile the development of common national security threats in the Asia-Pacific, for which the pursuit of national-level intelligence cooperation between the United States and China would provide collective advantage. Based on a survey of traditional and non-traditional regional security threats and the examination of organizational, cultural, strategic, political, and diplomatic obstacles to cooperation, the greatest potential for intelligence cooperation is in the collective efforts against indiscriminant, transnational threats, such as criminal organizations, environmental degradation, threats to global economic infrastructures, and short-term stability on the Korean peninsula. In addition, current obstacles will promote limited, high-level cooperation with the potential for more complex, integrated cooperation as foci, organization, and capabilities converge.

KEYWORDS: Intelligence, National Intelligence Community, Cooperation, National Security, Security Threats, Regional Security, Asian Security, China, People's Republic of China, Bilateral, United States

NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

THE IMPACT OF THE SEPTEMBER 11, 2001, TERRORIST ATTACKS ON U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS

**Daren A. Epstein-Major, United States Army
B.A., Auburn University, 1995**

Master of Arts in National Security Affairs-March 2003

Advisors: H. Lyman Miller, Department of National Security Affairs

Peter R. Lavoy, Department of National Security Affairs

The September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States had minimal impact on U.S.-China relations. The attacks merely rearranged U.S. strategic priorities in Asia, while having no effect on Chinese strategic priorities. Before September 11, U.S. strategic priorities in Asia were U.S.-China relations and containing North Korean aggression and its development of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). After September 11, U.S. strategic priorities in Asia became the U.S. war on terror (WOT), containing North Korean Aggression and its development of WMD, and U.S.-China relations. This reordering of priorities did not result from stabilizing U.S.-China relations, but rather because of the increased threat of international terrorism towards the United States and U.S. interests. The Chinese strategic priorities of regime stability, territorial integrity, and increasing international prestige and power, did not change because of the attacks. The change in U.S. strategic priorities in Asia made the U.S.-China relationship more stable. Going forward, the PRC is likely to favor stable relations with the United States as long as China does not consider the expanding United States presence in Asia, because of the U.S. WOT, an immediate threat to Chinese strategic priorities.

KEYWORDS: China, Terrorism, September 11, National Security Strategy, WMD, Chinese Foreign Policy, U.S. Foreign Policy, China and North Korea, Taiwan, U.S.-China Relations

MAKING FRIENDS AND ENEMIES: NORTH KOREA'S STRATAGEM FOR ECONOMIC GAIN

**Katheryn C. Fife-Captain, United States Air Force
B.A., State University of New York, 1992
B.S., State University of New York, 1995**

Master of Science in National Security Affairs-March 2003

Advisor: Edward A. Olsen, Department of National Security Affairs

Second Reader: H. Lyman Miller, Department of National Security Affairs

Chinese imperialism, Japanese occupation, and the sustained involvement of United States in the southern half of the peninsula, have created a strong sense of nationalism in North Korea that has shaped its ideological principle Juché or "self-reliance." This policy has evolved to benefit the North Korean regime. First, it was a tool used to disengage from Chinese and Soviet influences. Then, it became a principle that the DPRK used to "make friends" and seek legitimacy. Later, the DPRK concentrated on its military capabilities, conventional and nuclear. The result was a regime that was willing and able to sell weapons and technology to the highest bidder. In more recent years, Juché has further evolved, becoming a tool for economic terrorism. The 1994 nuclear crisis, the 1998 Taepodong firing, the suspected nuclear facility at Kumchangri, and the 2002 disclosure of WMDs are crises exploited by the DPRK for economic gain. The current situation, together with Pyongyang's record of proliferating WMD technology, poses a clear and present danger to U.S. national security. This thesis explores previous U.S. policy attempts and failures, examines challenges faced by the current administration, and explores options for short-term and long-term resolution of instability on the Korean peninsula.

KEYWORDS: Korea, North Korea, DPRK, South Korea, ROK, U.S.-DPRK Relations, Northeast Asia, Asian Security, United States National Security, Taepo Dong, Missile, Nuclear Proliferation, Kumchang-ri, Yongbyon, Agreed Framework, KEDO, Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, Juche, Juché, Chuch'e Regime Change, Unification, Reunification, Multilateral Coalition, Nuclear Umbrella

NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUPPLYING DEMOCRACY? U.S. SECURITY ASSISTANCE TO JORDAN, 1989-2002

**Nathan G. Forbes-Captain, United States Air Force
B.A., Michigan State University, 1997**

Master of Arts in National Security Affairs-March 2003

Advisor: Glenn E. Robinson, Department of National Security Affairs

Second Reader: Harold Trinkunas, Department of National Security Affairs

Promotion of democracy has been a principal foreign policy goal of the United States in the post-Cold War world. Democratic expansion is seen as an essential element of enhanced security and stability throughout the world. Jordan, having begun its own democratization program in 1989, has been a major recipient of U.S. security assistance since the end of the 1991 Gulf War. This thesis explores the question of whether U.S. security assistance has helped or hindered democratization in Jordan. This is accomplished through an examination of the military aid received and the specific nature of civil-military relations in Jordan, particularly during the democratization program and its subsequent rollback. This thesis concludes that, counter to declared U.S. policy, U.S. security assistance to Jordan has effectively helped limit democratization in Jordan through the empowerment of anti-democratic elements in Jordan. The findings present challenges to further democratization in Jordan that will be difficult to surmount. A conditional foreign aid program would encourage further political reform in Jordan that could serve as a model for other authoritarian regimes in the Middle East.

KEYWORDS: Jordan, Jordanian Military, Security Assistance, Military Aid, Democracy Promotion, Conditional Aid, Civil-Military Relations, Middle East, Democratization, Liberalization

CREATING A MIX OF SPOOKS AND SUITS: A NEW ROLE FOR INTELLIGENCE

**Shawn P. Moyer-Lieutenant, United States Navy
B.S., United States Naval Academy, 1997**

Master of Arts in National Security Affairs-March 2003

Advisors: CAPT Robert L. Simeral, USN, Department of National Security Affairs

Robert E. Looney, Department of National Security Affairs

The devastating events of September 11, 2001, demonstrated that the United States no longer enjoys a sense of invulnerability to attacks on American soil. On November 25, 2002, President Bush signed legislation creating the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The new department's strategic objectives include: 1) preventing terrorist attacks within the United States, 2) reducing America's vulnerability to terrorism, and 3) minimizing the damage and recovering from the attacks that do occur. Intelligence will play a critical role in preventing future terrorist attacks against America's homeland. The DHS transition team faces many questions and challenges. A major component of the new DHS requires a dedicated effort to monitor, analyze, and utilize intelligence about domestic threats to national security. This thesis defines, describes, and advocates the role of intelligence in the proposed DHS. The role of intelligence in the new DHS is two-fold: 1) a process for the intergovernmental coordination of agencies involved in homeland security, and 2) a tailored, all-source fusion product to support DHS decision-makers and homeland security operational units. Intelligence has emerged as the one common preventive measure applicable across the homeland security continuum. Defining the role of intelligence in the DHS and creating the means to accomplish this new role for intelligence is no easy task. Once defined, this thesis focuses on how DHS can accomplish this new role for intelligence. Published proposals and ideas in general circulation provide a theoretical baseline of how DHS can accomplish this two-fold approach. In order to uncover the "ground truth" data collection incorporated personal insight from experts spanning across federal, state, and local intelligence and law enforcement communities. The thesis concludes with recommendations for the transition team tasked with creating an information and analysis assessment center within DHS. DHS policymaker efforts must focus on creating an internal intelligence organizational structure, manage the country's domestic intelligence process, establish an information-sharing network, incorporate the use of open source information (OSINT), and ensure analytical quality within the new department. The time has come to create a mix of spooks and suits capable of preventing future terrorist attacks on American soil.

NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

KEYWORDS: Intelligence, Homeland Security, Domestic Intelligence, Counter-terrorism

**AN EMERGING SECURITY COMMUNITY IN THE AMERICAS: A THEORETICAL
ANALYSIS OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE POST-COLD WAR INTER-AMERICAN
DEMOCRACY REGIME**

David J. Sanchez-Lieutenant, United States Navy

B.A., University of Florida, 1996

Master of Arts in National Security Affairs-March 2003

Advisor: Michael Barletta, Department of National Security Affairs

Second Reader: Harold Trinkunas, Department of National Security Affairs

The purpose of this thesis is to assess the actual and potential consequences of the inter-American democracy regime in the post-Cold War world. This thesis has three major arguments. First, the inter-American democracy regime “matters” because it can positively impact state and individual behavior in the post-Cold War inter-American system. Second, the three principles that constitute this regime (democracy, interdependence, and international organizations) are mutually reinforcing in perpetuating the “community of democracies” in the Western Hemisphere. Finally, this inter-American “community of democracies” is plausibly on a path to a pluralistic security community based on the logic of the post-Cold War inter-American democracy regime. This thesis places the actual and potential consequences of this regime into a broader, systemic context. This thesis critically examines two high-profile cases of democratic crisis, Paraguay (1996) and Peru (2000), to assess the actual impact of the post-Cold War inter-American democracy regime. These research findings are later extrapolated to assess the potential impact of this regime in the post-Cold War inter-American system. In short, this thesis concludes that, in the post-Cold War world, the Western Hemisphere is evidence of a liberal, qualitative peace.

KEYWORDS: International Relations, U.S.-Latin American International Relations, Democratic Peace, Security Communities

REDEFINING ATTACK: TAKING THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST NETWORKS

Zachary H. Staples-Lieutenant, United States Navy

B.S., United States Naval Academy, 1995

Master of Arts in National Security Affairs-March 2003

Robert J. Michael, II-Lieutenant, United States Navy

B.S., Texas A&M University, 1994

Master of Science in Modeling, Virtual Environments, and Simulation-March 2003

Master of Science in Computer Science-March 2003

Advisors: Daniel Moran, Department of National Security Affairs

Rudolph P. Darken, Department of Computer Science

John Hiles, Department of Computer Science

The Information Age empowers individuals and affords small groups an opportunity to attack states’ interests with an increasing variety of tactics and great anonymity. Current strategies to prevail against these emerging threats are inherently defensive, relying on potential adversaries to commit mistakes and engage in detectable behavior. While defensive strategies are a critical component of a complete solution set, they cede initiative to the adversary. Moreover, reactive measures are not suited to quickly suppress adversary networks through force. To address this shortfall in strategic planning, the science of networks is rapidly making clear that natural systems built over time with preferential attachment form scale-free networks. These networks are naturally resilient to failure and random attack, but carry inherent vulnerabilities in their highly connected hubs. Taking the offensive against networks is therefore an exercise in discovering and attacking such hubs. To find these hub vulnerabilities in network adversaries, this thesis proposes a strategy called Stimulus Based Discovery, which leads to rapid network mapping and then systematically improves the accuracy and validity of this map while simultaneously degrading an adversary’s network cohesion. Additionally, this thesis provides a model for experimenting with Stimulus Based Discovery in a Multi-agent System.