Political Stability And Civil Military Relations Under Gorbachev

"This study considers the effect of the Mexican military on Mexico's domestic and foreign policies, its ability to assure Mexico's stability and security, and its likely behavior in a serious political or foreign policy crisis. It reviews the Mexican military's modernization program and institutional transformations within the Mexican government as factors affecting Mexican national stability and security. It argues that the military is becoming a more vi modernized partner of Mexico's ruling institutions, and that a close civil-military partnership may result, in which the military, with civilian agreement, plays expanded roles in determining how to resolve the new agenda of domestic and foreign security issues confronting Mexico."--Rand abstracts.

"American civil-military relations offers the first comprehensive assessment of the subject since the publication of Samuel P. Huntington's field-defining book, The soldier and the state. Using this seminal work as a point of departure, experts in the fields of political science, history, and sociology ask what has been learned and what more needs to be investigated in the relationship between civilian and military sectors in the 21st century ... W this volume is that the line between civil and military expertise and responsibility is not that sharply drawn, and perhaps given the increasing complexity of international security issues, it should not be. When forming national security policy, the editors conclude, civilian and military leaders need to maintain a respectful and engaged dialogue"--Publisher's website.

Mexico is undergoing its worst economic cr1s1s since the world depression of the 1930s. In this volume contributors analyze significant patterns that might affect political stability and legitimacy, economic viability, and social change over the next several years, often reaching controversial conclusions. They argue, for example, that the military is not likely to change its present civil-military role; that political opposition, rather than political viol foreign governments, will have the most profound influence on the changing pattern of political legitimacy and system stability; and that decision-making in the private sector may have the greatest potential to resolve or exacerbate the current crisis. Finally, they suggest that because economic conditions have been altered so dramatically in the recent period, Mexican policymakers will need to develop a new range of political alternatives to s redirect the country's future.

Within the United States, there is an emergent political consensus on the need to improve civilian capacity for diplomacy and development missions, including stabilization and reconstruction. In addition to such needed civilian capacity, the nation will require military civil affairs capabilities to meet defense security cooperation goals, combat requirements under international law, and a U.S. capability for reconstruction and stabilization in cont sectors. Civil affairs forces are designed to provide expertise to military commanders in their interface with civil societies, including in the fields of rule of law, economic stability, governance, public health and welfare, infrastructure, and public education and information.The recommendations in this report seek to marry the Defense Department's rhetorical commitment to excellence in civil-military operations—including stability operations, co aspects of irregular warfare—with concrete improvements in military capability. Absent such progress, the military may find itself, as it has so many times in the past, ill-equipped for missions outside its conception of "traditional warfare."

Civil-Military Relations in Comparative Perspective, 1933-1975

The Use of Armed Forces in the Americas

Civil-military Relations in Post-communist States

Exploring the Professional Need for Commanders to Support Viable Political Outcomes in Peace and Stability Operations as Typified by the UK Military Approach

North Korea's Civil-military-party Relations and Regime Stability

The Structure of Soviet Military Politics

Civil-military Relations in a Transforming Society

This report identifies several important trends that are shaping regional security. It examines traditional security concerns, such as energy security and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as newer challenges posed by political reform, economic reform, civil-military relations, leadership change, and the information revolution. The report concludes by identifying the implications of these trends for U.S. foreign policy.

For six decade the Soviet system has been immune to military rebellion and takeover, which often characterizes modernizing countries. How can we explain the stability of Soviet military politics, asks Timothy Colton in his compelling interpretation of civil-military relations in the Soviet Union. Hitherto most western scholars have posited a basic dichotomy of interests between the Soviet army and the Communist party. They view the two institutions as conflictprone, with civilian supremacy depending primarily upon the party's control of officers through its organs within the military establishment. Colton challenges this thesis and argues that the military party organs have come to possess few of the attributes of an effective controlling device, and that the commissars and their heirs have operated as allies rather than adversaries of the military commanders. In explaining the extraordinary stability in army-party relations in terms of overlapping interests rather than controlling mechanisms, Colton offers a major case study and a new model to students of comparative military politics.

On January 1, 1994, an obscure guerrilla group calling itself the Zapatista National Liberation Army attacked and captured four cities and a number of towns in Chiapas, Mexico's southernmost state. The violence shocked the Mexican government and military, as well as the public, and ushered in a multifaceted political crisis that over the course of the next several months brought into question not only the prospects for democracy and economic development, but also for continued political stability. In this study. Drs. Stephen Wager and Donald Schulz examine the causes, nature and implications of the Zapatista uprising, emphasizing in particular its impact on Mexican civil-military relations. They argue that, together with the onset of democratization, the Chiapas rebellion has strained these relations and led to a certain mutual distancing between the Mexican army and government. Interestingly enough, however, they argue that this may actually be a good thing since it means that the military is becoming a more politically neutral institution and will likely be more open to the idea of an opposition electoral victory than in the past. Of more immediate importance, Wager and Schulz note that there has been little progress toward resolving the rebellion, and that as long as this is so fighting could very well break out anew, with disastrous results. They therefore urge the incoming Zedillo administration to move quickly to "bring the Zapatistas in from the cold" by co-opting them and their supporters both economically and politically. This means fulfilling not only the socioeconomic promises that have been made by the government, but reforming state and local political power structures to assure the rule of law and the access of those who have been shut out of the system. They further argue that the process of national political reform should be broadened and deepened, since without democratization on the national level any other gains that might be made would probably be ephemeral.

Countries undergoing democratic transitions experience a wide range of long-term outcomes. Depending on the initial circumstances of the transition, a number of factors can impact on the trajectory of a transitioning country. Factors regarding the organization of the civilian government and the military, which are determined by the history and social context of each country, affect they type of relationship that forms between the military and the government during a democratic transition. This paper focuses on the cases of Indonesia and Egypt as examples of successful and unsuccessful democratic transitions respectively. Egypt and Indonesia had similar initial circumstances at the time of their transitions from authoritarian to democratic modes of government, but each experienced different levels of conflict between the military and civilians. This paper examines how the interaction between factionalism in the military and the government affect the stability of the democratic transition. The presence of factionalism within the military and the elected government may help to reduce conflict throughout reform periods by enabling mutually beneficial political alliances to form between the military and the government.

The Awakening

A 24/7 Joint Effort for Stability

Breaking with the Past?

Post-Independence Political Reconstruction In Bangladesh

Challenges for Civil-military Integration During Stability Operations

U.S. Army Field Manual

Civil Military Relations in Nigeria's Fourth Republic

For decades, Venezuela was an exceptional country at the international level, with political stability, a stable polarization between right and left political parties, an Armed Forces that was a model of professionalism, huge petroleum reserves, productive social programs and high standard of living. In the past fifteen years the country has become gradually political and economically vulnerable to the consolidation of a stable democracy consequences of a possible failure in the civil-military relationship process. This paper outline the process of transition of the civil-military relationship during the different stages of the political and military history of Venezuela.

This book reviews the intrusion of the armed forces in African politics by examining contemporary armies and their impact on society. It revisits the various explanations of military takeovers in Africa and disentangles the notion of the military as a progressive force. The study argues the necessity of new civil-military relations in Africa, calling for a democratic oversight of the security forces.

Master's Thesis from the year 2009 in the subject Sociology - War and Peace, Military, grade: 1.8, University of Freiburg (Institute of Sociology (Germany)/ School of Social Science (South Africa)), course: Global Studies Programme (GSP), language: English, abstract: The virtues of democracy being promoted by the West in most of emerging democracies are confronted by challenges which are peculiar to each of these transiting nations. The peculiarity of Nigeria ' s transition lies in the improvised nature of the political system. This challenged the basic principles of democratic system. Being formerly a praetorian state, consolidation of Nigeria nascent democracy is therefore tied to the relationship between the civilian authority and military institution. This research is a study of civilmilitary relations in the context of transition and democratization. The exclusive civilian control of the armed forces in transitional democracy is empirically not suitable, particularly in Nigeria where the military still enjoys its negotiated prerogatives during the transition from authoritarian rule. The role of armed forces in the nation democratisation consequently defines their relationship with civilian authority. Issues of civil-

Mexican society is becoming militarized due to the increased use of the Mexican military in domestic affairs. This militarization is the result of three factors: the internal focus of the military, the drug war, and corruption. The internal focus of the Mexican military is based on doctrine. Mexico's drug war began in 1986 when U.S. President Reagan convinced their government that the trafficking of drugs constituted a National security threat. Corruption is pervasive in Mexico due to the combination of seven decades of authoritarian rule by the hegemonic Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) and the associated effects from transnational drug trafficking. The army represents the last publicly respected institution in Mexico. During the past three years, almost the entire law enforcement apparatus to combat drug trafficking has been replaced with military soldiers and numerous key political appointees and governmental positions have been filled with Mexican generals and colonels. There are few national interests more profoundly consequential to the United States than the political stability and general welfare of Mexico. The militarization and changing civil military relations in Mexico is an important aspect in U.S. Mexico relations and must be considered impossible policy changes.

The Role of Federal Military Forces in Domestic Disorders, 1877-1945

African Security Issues

The Military and Trade Unions as Vehicles for Political Change

Security and Civil-military Relations in the New World Disorder

Civil-military Relations and Democratic Governance in Africa

Central and Eastern Europe in Transition

Commissars, Commanders, and Civilian Authority

The problem of theatre level politico-military arrangements during peace and stability operations is important because the intervening actors, working in complex and often ambiguous circumstances, need to calibrate the application of military and political means as a coherent interdependent whole. This is necessary in order to build peace, secure viable political outcomes and hence strategic successes; however it is not easy in practice. This thesis examines the hypothesis that, beyond their security-related tasks, military commanders should provide direct support to civilian interlocutors in order to facilitate and sustain the local political process. This requires military co-operation with other relevant actors, responsiveness to political direction and the specific shaping of military operations to impact decisively on political outcomes. This work establishes that Western and United Nations doctrinal guidance extols political primacy and civil-military cooperation but does not fully explain the central importance of the political process, nor does it capture the potential peace building role of the military component. Analysis of practice in Kosovo, Iraq and Afghanistan, suggests that military commanders retain a uniquely influential position and have generally used their military means to positively influence political progress and help coordinate multi-dimensional plans. On occasion, to secure momentum and fill a void, commanders have quietly assumed a political function. Doctrine now needs to be refreshed to reflect practice. It should explain the military role in supporting the political process, elaborate the politico-military relationship as the inner core of a comprehensive approach to peace building and provide candid guidance on the difficulties to be expected where politico-military and coordination arrangements are incoherent. Moreover further work is needed on the wider application of this doctrine by the United Nations and the preparation of civilian leaders for politico-military relationships.

Bangladesh Emerged On The World Map As A Sovereign Country After A Fierce Civil War Having India S Active Military Intervention There In 1971. And There Emerged The Need Of Political Reconstruction In War Ravaged Nation.The Present Book Gives A Categories Account Of Political Reconstruction Process In Bangladesh After Independence. The Major Contents Of The Work Are Diversity In Uniformity In Bangladesh Politics After 1971; Polity And Politics During Mujib Era; Sheikh Mujib: The Charismatic Leader; Stability To Chaos; Overthrow Of The Mujib Rule; Elite Politics In Bangladesh; Crisis In Civil-Military Relations; Communal Separatism And Political Stability; Bangladesh Under The Leadership Of Mujibur Rahman And Zia-Ur-Rahman; Bangladesh Politics: Secular And Islamic Trends; Bangladesh Nationalist Parties (Bnp): Origin And Development; Capture Of Political Power By General Ziaur Rahman And Abdus Sattar; Geo-Politics Of Bangladesh Etc.Undoubtedly, This Multi-Disciplinary Work Will Attract The Attention Of Academics And Researchers Besides The Administration And Policy Planners.

Militaries generally play a vital role in the survival of states, neutralizing both domestic and foreign threats. In addition, during moments of political crisis when political institutions and processes break down, militaries play an integral part of a particular regime's survival. Each chapter of this study analyzes a critical component of military decision-making and regime survival in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), and Jordan is the central case study for each chapter. Through the collection of data from interviews with security personnel in Jordan, this study offers an in-depth investigation of civil-military relations in the MENA region. There is a shortage of research on this topic, and this study seeks to fill the gaps in important places in the political science literature. In order to fill these gaps, this study begins by establishing a new and alternative approach to understanding security decision-making called the identity-rationalist model. This new model incorporates notions of identity into cost-benefit analysis. Then the study tests hypotheses on military loyalty, finding that integration of the military into the political economy of a country has the greatest explanatory power for military defection. Finally, this study gives a detailed exploration of Jordanian intelligence services to understand why the institutions are effective at maintaining state stability despite the volatility of the MENA region. Together the three core chapters each contribute to the literature on civil-military relations and understanding the complexity of security forces in the Arab world.

In recent decades, several East Asian nations have undergone democratic transitions accompanied by changes in the balance of power between civilian elites and military leaders. These developments have not followed a single pattern: In Thailand, failure to institutionalize civilian control has contributed to the breakdown of democracy; civil-military relations and democracy in the Philippines are in prolonged crisis; and civilian control in Indonesia is yet to be institutionalized. At the same time, South Korea and Taiwan have established civilian supremacy and made great advances in consolidating democracy. These differences can be explained by the interplay of structural environment and civilian political entrepreneurship. In Taiwan, Korea, and Indonesia, strategic action, prioritization, and careful timing helped civilians make the best of their structural opportunities to overcome legacies of military involvement in politics. In Thailand, civilians overestimated their ability to control the military and provoked military intervention. In the Philippines, civilian governments forged a symbiotic relationship with military elites that allowed civilians to survive in office but also protected the military's institutional interests. These differences in the development of civil-military relations had serious repercussions on national security, political stability, and democratic consolidation, helping to explain why South Korea, Taiwan, and, to a lesser degree, Indonesia have experienced successful democratic transformation, while Thailand and the Philippines have failed to establish stable democratic systems.

The Soldier and the State in a New Era

Democratic Transition Theory and Civil-military Conflict

Political Stability and Civil-military Relations Under Gorbachev

A Case Study of Indonesia and Egypt

The Modern Mexican Military

The Next Five Years

Political Stability and Civil-military Relations Under GorbachevTaming the TigerCivil-military Relations Reform and the Search for Political Stability in NigeriaUniversity Press of Amer

Field Manual (FM) 3-07 is the Army's keystone doctrinal publication for stability operations. FM 3-07 presents overarching doctrinal guidance and direction for conducting stability operations, setting the foundation for developing other fundamentals and tactics, techniques, and procedures detailed in subordinate field manuals. It also provides operational guidance for commanders and trainers at all echelons and forms the foundation for Army Training System curricula. The six chapters that make up this edition of Stability Operations constitute the Army's approach to the conduct of full spectrum operations in any environment across the spectrum of conflict. This doctrine focuses on achieving unity of effort through a comprehensive approach to stability operations, but remains consistent with, and supports the execution of, a broader "whole of government" approach as defined by the United States Government (USG). The core of this doctrine includes the following: * Chapter 1 describes the strategic context that frames the Army's comprehensive approach to stability operations. It includes discussion of the strategic environment, USG strategy and policy, and interagency efforts to define an integrated approach to stability operations that leverages the collective efforts of a wide array of actors toward a commonly understood and recognized end state. * Chapter 2 links full spectrum operations to broader efforts aiming to achieve stability, emphasizing the simultaneous nature of offensive, defensive, and stability tasks. It describes the phasing paradigm that defines stability operations activities conducted before, during, and after combat operations. Finally, the chapter links the primary stability tasks with broader interagency stability sectors to provide the foundation for civil-military integration at the tactical level. * Chapter 3 addresses the essential stability tasks that comprise military stability operations. It provides a detailed discussion of each of the five primary stability tasks, and describes the subordinate tasks that constitute the range of activities in stability operations. It includes doctrine that describes the role of civil affairs forces in stability operations as the commander's conduit for civil-military integration. Finally, it describes development of mission-essential and directed task list development to support stability operations. * Chapter 4 discusses the fundamental principles of the detailed component of planning, focused on the stability element of full spectrum operations. It builds on the precepts established in FMs 3-0 and 5-0, providing a systemic approach to planning and assessing stability operations. * Chapter 5 addresses transitional military authority and provides doctrine concerning command responsibility, establishment, and organization of military government to support stability operations. It includes principles for establishing judicial structures to enable transitional military authority. * Chapter 6 provides the doctrinal foundation for security sector reform, and introduces security force assistance as the capacity-building activity that encompasses organizing, training, equipping, rebuilding, and advising host-nation security forces. It also sets disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration as a fundamental element of security sector reform.

This edited collection brings together experts from Europe and the United States to examine how the foundering of the autocracies of Central and Eastern Europe brought about important changes in civil-military relations. Divided into three parts, the volume focuses on international organizations (NATO, WEU, OSCE) and Central-East Europe, the problems of transition to democracy in the region, and relevant developments elsewhere in the world. The work explores the following trends: the increased transparency of defense politics; civilianization of the defense ministries; personnel changes in the upper echelons of the military; national emancipation and new security doctrines; political neutralization of the armed forces; discontinuation of the military's internal security role; and ideological pluralization, among others. An important volume for scholars and students in comparative politics, international relations, and the military and politics.

This thesis examines Nepal's historical contribution to United Nations peacekeeping missions and also identifies a puzzling situation: Nepal suffers from unstable civil-military relations (CMR) at home, even as it supports UN peacekeeping efforts with large overseas deployments. This finding is counterintuitive because the conventional wisdom on CMR argues that participation in international peacekeeping operations promotes stable CMR by making young soldiers more cosmopolitan, less nationalistic, more externally oriented, and less inclined to participate in domestic politics. The thesis traces Nepal's policy-making process on peacekeeping issues, including the role of the foreign ministry and the military establishment in policy making, and analyzes the evolution of CMR in Nepal. The thesis finds that while peacekeeping has provided valuable international experiences for Nepal's armed forces, the benefits of such engagements are diminished due to its weak political institutions and continuing political crises. The armed forces' focus is still dominated by the domestic context, while civilians pay little attention to foreign policy and peacekeeping matters. Both trends -- a military focus on domestic stability and civilian apathy towards defense and foreign policy -- help explain why CMR in Nepal are inherently unstable, despite its military involvement in peacekeeping duties abroad.

Taming the Tiger

Mexico's Political Stability

Soldiers and Politics in Southeast Asia

Stability Operations

Civil-Military Relations and Democratization in Guatemala

The Military and Society in Haiti

Arab Civil-military Relations During Times of Political Crisis

Based on a conference held in Washington, DC, 13-14 Mar 1995.

Though the turmoil of the cold war focused the Army on the challenges of conventional and nuclear conflict, the Army has a rich legacy of conducting domestic support operations. These have included activities from disaster relief to managing Indian reservations, military government in the post-Civil War South to supporting domestic law enforcement. This study focuses on the use of federal troops in domestic disorders from 1877 through 1945. These operations are not only an important part of our Army's past, but they portend lessons for the future. As the U.S. Army enters its third century of service to the nation, it faces an era in which it will undoubtedly be called on again to con duct domestic support operations at home and stability and peace operations overseas. This work, the second of three volumes on the history of Army domestic support operations, encompasses a tumultuous era, the rise of industrial America with attendant social dislocation and strife. It begins with the first major U.S. Army intervention in a labor dispute, the Great Railway Strike of 1877, and concludes with War Department seizures of strike-plagued industries during World War II. The evolution of the Army's role in domes tic support operations, its strict adherence to law, and the disciplined manner in which it conducted these difficult and often unpopular operations are major themes of this volume. Throughout these troubled times presidents came to rely on the U.S. Army to provide units for civil disturbance duty. The national leadership began to tap the Army for units as a first, not last, resort. Army units not only enforced federal authority, but also aided local and state officials in maintaining law and order, protecting lives and property, and preserving social and political stability. The Army responded promptly and decisively to unrest, exercising disciplined responses that quelled disorders within legal boundaries. Army forces employed effective nonlethal tactics, techniques, and procedures during a time when the nation was buffeted by the greatest number of labor and race-related disturbances in its history, and local authorities often demonstrated far less forbearance. Though this is a study of the U.S. Army's experience at a specific time in U.S. history, the issues it addresses offer broader perspectives. Similar challenges may be faced by active and reserve Army units both in the United States and overseas. In particular, U.S. forces may be called on to participate in peace operations, especially in countries con fronting social unrest resulting from ethnic tensions and rapidly changing economies. Lessons gleaned from this chapter in our Army's past include the value of highly disciplined soldiers, careful operational and logistical planning, flexibility, and initiative at the lowest levels of command. These hallmarks of a trained and ready force apply not only to domestic support, but also to the full range of military operations the United States may face in the twenty-first century.

Civil-military cooperation has always been a key factor in both peace and conflict situations, and is vital in today's political climate. This indispensable volume analyzes the various types of civil-military cooperation across different settings and contexts, to include humanitarian operations such as emergency relief following tsunami, earthquakes and refugee crises, as well as stability and reconstruction operations such as those in Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The book contains contributions from both senior academics and practitioners such as military officers and humanitarian personnel and discusses the benefits and logistics of civil-military cooperation. It closes with recommendations that will be of value to both academics and practitioners, making it a must read for anyone interested or involved in these operations.

A milestone in Army doctrine

American Civil-Military Relations

The U.S. Army Stability Operations Field Manual

The Role of Civil Military Relations in Stability Operations in Chile

The General as Statesman

Guarding the Guardians

Sovereignty, Stability, and Solidarity

Past, Present, and Future

Taming the Tiger views Nigeria as a country on the verge of political, economic and social disintegration, the result of political instability. At the core of Nigeria's political instability is the Nigerian military, which ruled the country for nearly thirty of Nigeria's thirty-nine years of post-colonial history, including fifteen years of continuous and uninterrupted rule from 1984-1999. Author 'Emeka Nwagwu compares the Nigerian military to an untamed tiger marauding the jungles, preying on the other animals within its ecological system. This work is a clarion call for civil-military relations reform as a mechanism for arresting the drift toward political instability. According to Nwagwu, unless the military is "tamed," military officers will continue to be a force for instability that would ultimately lead to national disintegration.

This book is a structural and hermeneutic analysis of civil-military relations in Haiti. The equilibrium theory of civil-military relations developed here postulates that the stability of a political system capable of preventing military intervention is the result of three sets of balanced relationships: those obtaining between the military and civil society, between the military and civilian government, and between the civil society and the civilian government. An unresolved conflict in one or more of the relationships is potentially capable of offsetting the balance of forces and leading to military intervention. This study clarifies our understanding of key issues that have plagued the political stability of the state. It shows that military intervention cannot succeed without civilian cooperation. The Haitian political system has evolved so that civil society increasingly has the means of forcing the military into the barracks. The ability to achieve this end depends on the political will of civil society to organize itself so as to fulfill its own democratic mission.

By exploring the role of military officers and chronicling the sequences of events, Soldiers and Politics in Southeast Asia offers insight into the conditions that fostered military governments specifically in Thailand, Burma, South Vietnam, Indonesia, and Cambodia. Critically comparing these case studies and statistics, this volume provides readers with a deeper understanding of the causes and consequences of military involvement in the region's politics during the post-colonial period covered.Two ideologically opposed positions evolved around the phenomenon of military insurgency. Technological conservatism generally favors military insurgency in previously civilian-led governments. There was a presumption that it encourages stability, efficiency, and anti-communism. The revisionist position, on the other hand, was highly critical of technological conservatism, especially with regard to its political fervor. J. Stephen Hoadley asserts that the relevant question is not one of ideological choices; rather, it is whether a military or civilian-led government is better suited for the political and economic development of a particular underdeveloped nation. Hoadley argues that there is little difference between military and civilian-led governments in their abilities to establish stability and maintain law.The book concludes that neither conservative nor radical views are fully correct as to the effects of military-led governments on development. Soldiers and Politics in Southeast Asia focuses exclusively on civil-military politics in Southeast Asia in a critical period for the region, and it should be read by all individuals interested in Southeast Asian politics and development long after Cold War issues have come to a close.

Civil-military cooperation has always been a key factor in both peace and conflict situations, and is vital in today's political climate. This indispensable volume analyzes the various types of civil-military cooperation across different settings and contexts, to include humanitarian operations such as emergency relief following tsunami, earthquakes and refugee crises, as well as stability and reconstruction operations such as those in Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The book contains contributions from both senior academics and practitioners such as military officers and humanitarian personnel and discusses the benefits and logistics of civil-military cooperation. It closes with recommendations that will be of value to both academics and practitioners, making it a must read for anyone interested or involved in these operations.

The Future Security Environment in the Middle East

Roots of Stability

Creating Reliable Civil-Military Relations, Sound Campaign Planning and Stability-Counter-insurgency Operations

Restoring America's Military Prowess

The Zapatista Revolt and Its Implications for Civil- Military Relations and the Future of Mexico

Military Politics in Nigeria

The purpose of this thesis is to examine civil-military relations in Guatemala and their effect on democratic consolidation. The issue of civil- military relations in Guatemala is one of particular importance as political and military leaders as well as members of civil society attempt to redefine the role of the military after 36 years of civil war. Applying Felipe Aguero's theory of civilian supremacy, this thesis argues that since 1982, the Guatemalan military has evolved into a professional military institution, becoming an essential part of the democratic state. This evolution has resulted in the development of sound civil-military relations with finn civilian control, thus impacting significantly the democratization process of the country. The stability and structure of civil-military relations in Guatemala will depend not only on the military but also on the consensus reached by all elements of civil and political society as to how best to utilize the armed forces in support of the democratic state. Currently, Guatemala does not have the institutional mechanisms by which to control the military. Nevertheless, civil-military relations are stable and the military fully supports the democratization process. Further research is recommended in order to investigate the role of the democratic institutions in Guatemala in the monitoring and implementation of defense policy.

The U.S. military spends more than 14 countries combined and possesses state-of-the art weapons and equipment, yet after 13 years of effort, $1.4 trillion, and some 6,000 casualties, it still has been unable to defeat its enemies in Afghanistan and Iraq. The book explains why and how it can be remedied. It first demonstrates the negative effects of four factors that are prerequisites for military success and that have undermined U.S. military performance since the end of the Cold War. These include uneven civil-military relations; an inability to formulate and execute sound campaign plans; a mistaken approach to counter-insurgency, irregular warfare, and stability operations; and inattention to military options other than regime change. It also acknowledges that other factors often also intervene, and that the enemy plays a decisive role in military outcomes. Still, if the United States is to preserve the use of military force as a reasonable (albeit last resort) policy option, it must develop the means to maintain healthy, reliable civil-military relations, design and execute sound campaign plans appropriate to the adversary in question and the threat it poses to U.S. interests, conduct effective counter-insurgency and irregular warfare campaigns suitable given the size and capabilities of today's all volunteer armed forces, and develop a menu of military options beyond regime change. The intent is to bring attention to the under-performance of the U.S. armed forces in Afghanistan, Iraq, and elsewhere and prescribe remedies. These solutions cannot be left solely in the hands of the Department of Defense and congressional action and oversight will be essential to favorable outcomes. This is a timely survey as the military is facing downsizing in response to budget pressure that will constrain defense and counter-terrorism spending.

The US military will continue to play the leading role in stabilization and reconstruction missions in hostile environments. Past efforts to achieve an effective integration of interagency capabilities for these missions have been limited at best. There is a critical need for fully integrated interagency efforts at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels that go well beyond past attempts at mere civil-military cooperation or collaboration. This paper focuses on how the military can better integrate civilian personnel and capabilities when it has the lead in stability operations. It also explores how to effectively transition to a civilian leading role in these missions. The paper first provides context by reviewing select lessons from several US operations executed since the end of the Cold War. Next, it assesses recent initiatives and military doctrinal changes that are designed to address these issues. It then explores several new civil-military organizational innovations that address these issues, such as US Africa Command and Provincial Reconstruction Teams. It also highlights the increasing reliance contractors who can fill the gaps in military and government civilian capabilities in these areas. Finally, it concludes with several recommendations for the Department of Defense to improve civil-military integration during stabilization missions.

This book examines two sides of civil–military relations in developing countries. One is the place of civil-military relations within a state's political and economic systems; the other is the role of the military on a state's maintenance of peace and stability. The book thus proposes that the function of soldiers is not only to defend and deter, but also to develop. The chapters provide a comprehensive analysis of civil-military relationship with comparative cases on Botswana, China, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, and The Arab Spring Countries of the Middle East including Bahrain, Sudan, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Tunisia, Yemen and Libya. Each chapter analyzes the historical, cultural and political factors that shape the direction of the man on the white horse (military elite) and the politician. In doing so, this book reveals the potential impact of the nature of civil military relations on democratization, political and economic development, and on regional/international security. Dhirendra Vajpeyi and Glen Segell discuss and critique the current models and literature on civil-military relations. The innovative framework and careful choice of case studies, presented in a jargon-free, accessible style, makes this book attractive to scholars and students of civil military relations and development studies, as well as policymakers.

Field Manual

Militarism in Mexico

The Future of U.S. Civil Affairs Forces

United Nations Peacekeeping Participation and Civil-Military Relations in Troop Contributing Countries

Civil-Military Relations and Democracy

The Military and Trade Unions as Initiators of Political Stability and Instability in a Selected Number of Western African Politics

Venezuelan Civil-military Relations

This book examines issues of strategic access and resources, superpower and regional conflict, economic growth and internal stability, and the role of African nations as a significant bloc within the nonaligned world in light of three concepts: sovereignty, stability, and solidarity.

Field Manual (FM) 3-07 is the Army's keystone doctrinal publication for stability operations. FM 3-07 presents overarching doctrinal guidance and direction for conducting stability operations, setting the foundation for developing other fundamentals and tactics, techniques, and procedures detailed in subordinate field manuals. It also provides operational guidance for commanders and trainers at all echelons and forms the foundation for Army Training System curricula. The six chapters that make up this edition of Stability Operations constitute the Army's approach to the conduct of full spectrum operations in any environment across the spectrum of conflict. This doctrine focuses on achieving unity of effort through a comprehensive approach to stability operations, but remains consistent with, and supports the execution of, a broader "whole of government" approach as defined by the United States Government (USG). The core of this doctrine includes the following: • Chapter 1 describes the strategic context that frames the Army's comprehensive approach to stability operations. It includes discussion of the strategic environment, USG strategy and policy, and interagency efforts to define an integrated approach to stability operations that leverages the collective efforts of a wide array of actors toward a commonly understood and recognized end state. • Chapter 2 links full spectrum operations to broader efforts aiming to achieve stability, emphasizing the simultaneous nature of offensive, defensive, and stability tasks. It describes the phasing paradigm that defines stability operations activities conducted before, during, and after combat operations. Finally, the chapter links the primary stability tasks with broader interagency stability sectors to provide the foundation for civil-military integration at the tactical level. • Chapter 3 addresses the essential stability tasks that comprise military stability operations. It provides a detailed discussion of each of the five primary stability tasks, and describes the subordinate tasks that constitute the range of activities in stability operations. It includes doctrine that describes the role of civil affairs forces in stability operations as the commander's conduit for civil-military integration. Finally, it describes development of mission-essential and directed task list development to support stability operations. • Chapter 4 discusses the fundamental principles of the detailed component of planning, focused on the stability element of full spectrum operations. It builds on the precepts established in FMs 3-0 and 5-0, providing a systemic approach to planning and assessing stability operations. • Chapter 5 addresses transitional military authority and provides doctrine concerning command responsibility, establishment, and organization of military government to support stability operations. It includes principles for establishing judicial structures to enable transitional military authority. • Chapter 6 provides the doctrinal foundation for security sector reform, and introduces security force assistance as the capacity-building activity that encompasses organizing, training, equipping, rebuilding, and advising host-nation security forces. It also sets disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration as a fundamental element of security sector reform. Seven appendixes complement the body of the manual. Army doctrine is consistent and compatible with joint doctrine. FM 3-07 links stability operations doctrine to joint operations doctrine as expressed in joint doctrinal publications, specifically, Joint Publication (JP) 3-0 and JP 5-0. FM 3-07 expands on the fundamental principles of operations expressed in FM 3-0 and links those principles to a comprehensive approach to stability operations within the framework of full spectrum operations. FM 3-07 also uses text and concepts developed in conjunction with North Atlantic Treaty Organization partners.

Civil-military Relations in the Emerging Democracies of East Asia

Civil–Military Relationships in Developing Countries

Economic Development and Political Stability

Conflict, Stability, and Political Change

Civil-military Relations Reform and the Search for Political Stability in Nigeria

Managing Civil-Military Cooperation

Implications for Mexico's Stability and Security

Stability Operations (Field Manual No. 3-07)