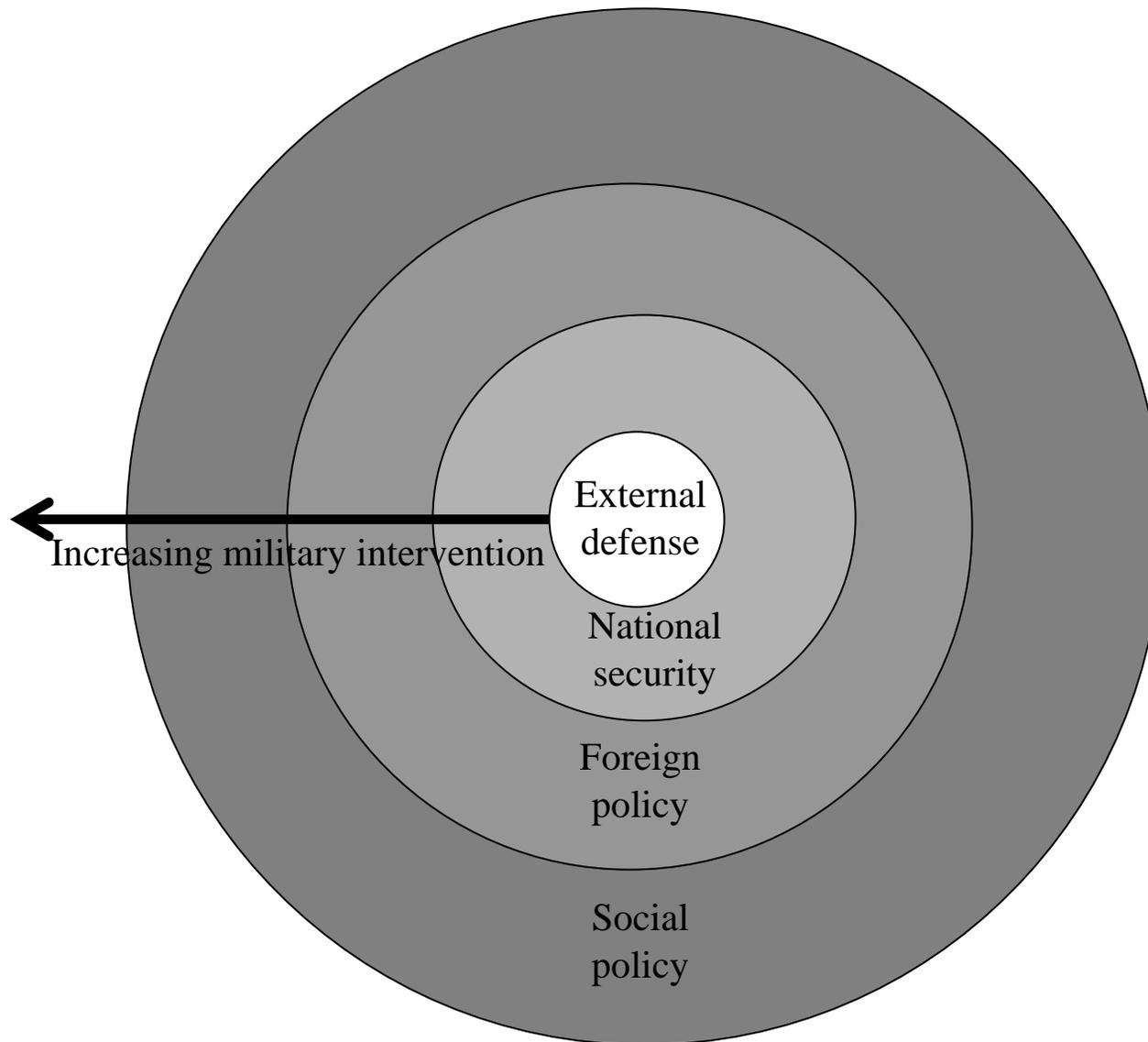
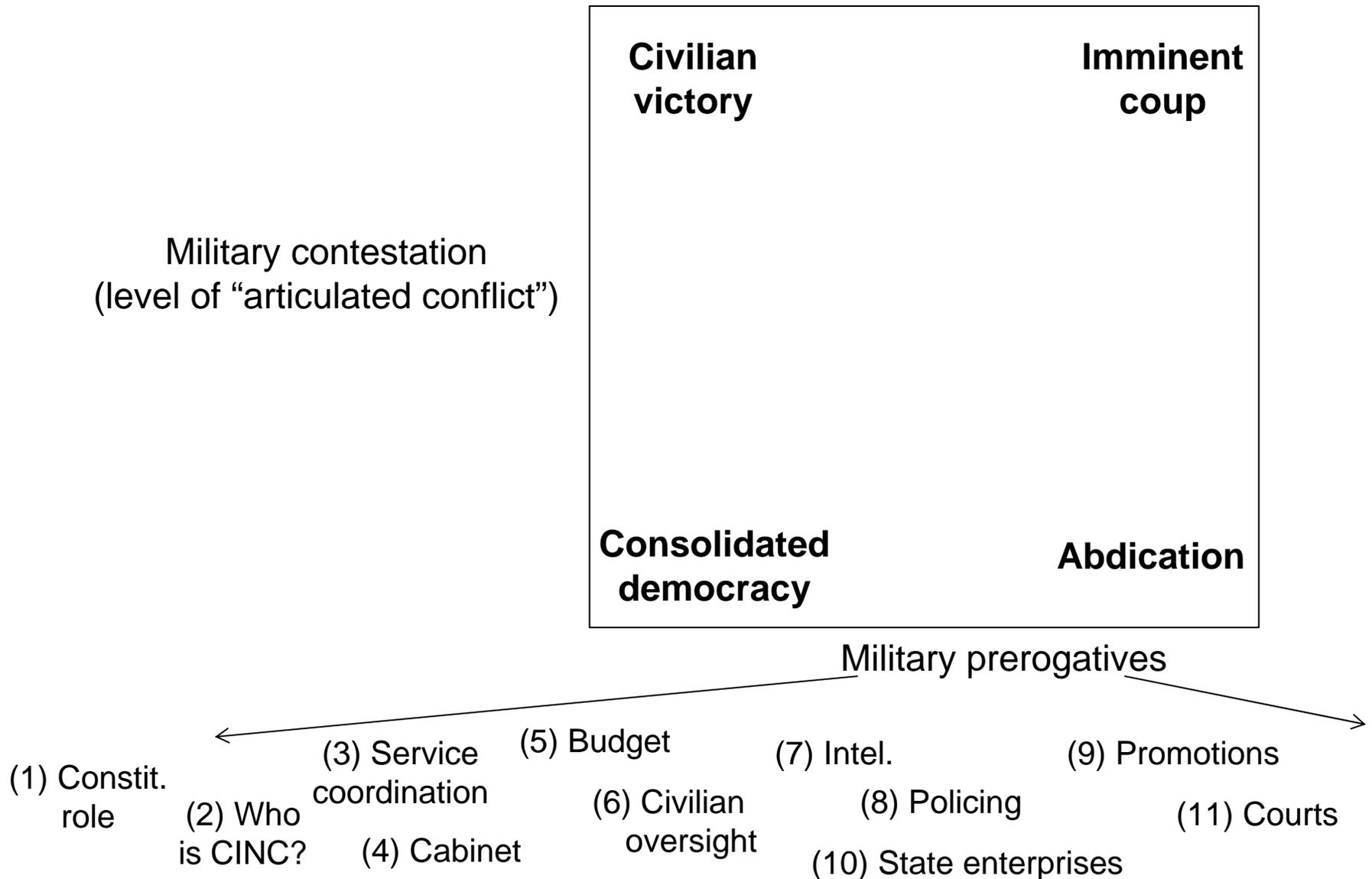


# Civil-Military Relations

# Spheres of military intervention (Trinkunas, 1998)



# Military Prerogatives and Military Contestation (Stepan, 1988)



# Strategies for Establishing Civilian Control

## Expansion

- Mass conscription, tiny professional officer corps
- “Citizens’ Army”
- Advocates: Machiavelli, Gary Hart
- Examples: Switzerland, Israel, Nicaragua (Sandinista People’s Army)

## Shrinkage and isolation

- Very small, professionalized army (at the extreme, abolition)
- Limit most dangerous branches (e.g., army)
- Advocates: Lázaro Cárdenas, Bill Perry
- Examples: Canada, Japan, Mexico (five times as many teachers), Panama, Costa Rica

## Penetration

- Parallel civilian hierarchies with strict oversight at all levels; need for civilian expertise
- Advocate: Leon Trotsky, Dick Cheney
- Examples: USSR, U.S.

## Fragmentation and hobbling

- Divide and conquer; create rival agencies and inter-service rivalry
- Examples: Libya, Venezuela, Mexico

# Dealing with past abuses

## Options

*Do nothing*

*Full truth*

*Civil action*

*Lustration*

*Exemplary punishment*

*Wide-ranging prosecutions*

*Partial truth*

*Public shaming*

## Examples

- Mexico (so far)
- Taiwan
- Guatemala

- South Africa
- Brazil
- Uruguay
- Chile (1990s)

- E. Europe
- U.S. South
- Guatemala (constrained)

- Argentina, 1980s
- Greece
- South Korea
- Japan, post-1945

- Chile now

- Nuremberg
- Cuba, 1959
- Nicaragua, 1979
- Rwanda
- ICC / The Hague / Bosnia

## Issues

Popular disaffection, no disincentive to future abuses

Legal barriers, resistance, distraction

Resistance and unrest, distraction

Coup threat, distraction costs, legal barriers to prosecution, etc.

**Least punishment**

**Most punishment**

