Spheres of military intervention
(Trinkunas, 1998)

Increasing military intervention

External defense

National security

Foreign policy

Social policy

Use of the materials should be cited as follows: Chappell Lawson, MIT OpenCourseWare (http://ocw.mit.edu/index.html) course materials for 17.55J/21A.430J/21F.084J (Introduction to Latin American Studies, Fall 2006), Massachusetts Institute of Technology, downloaded on [Insert Date].
Military Prerogatives and Military Contestation (Stepan, 1988)

Military contestation
(level of “articulated conflict”)

Consolidated democracy

Imminent coup

Abdication

Military prerogatives

(1) Constit. role
(2) Who is CINC?
(3) Service coordination
(4) Cabinet
(5) Budget
(6) Civilian oversight
(7) Intel.
(8) Policing
(9) Promotions
(10) State enterprises
(11) Courts

Use of the materials should be cited as follows: Chappell Lawson, MIT OpenCourseWare (http://ocw.mit.edu/index.html) course materials for 17.55J/21A.430J/21F.084J (Introduction to Latin American Studies, Fall 2006), Massachusetts Institute of Technology, downloaded on [Insert Date].
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do nothing</th>
<th>Full truth</th>
<th>Civil action</th>
<th>Lustration</th>
<th>Exemplary punishment</th>
<th>Wide-ranging prosecutions</th>
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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

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