



**The Triangle Institute for Security
Studies**

Welcomes you to its

**Ninth Annual
Honor Student Dinner**

featuring

**Presentations of Honor Theses by
Undergraduates in Security Studies**

The Hotel Aloft
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

April 16th, 2013

6:15—9:30 pm

Cosponsored by Duke University's Program in
American Grand Strategy

RYAN BOONE

Thesis Title: *The Effectiveness of Security Sector Reform in Improving Oversight of Security Actors*

Bio: Ryan Boone is majoring in Political Science and History at Duke University. He is a Robertson Scholar and a member of the Phi Alpha Theta National Honor Society. He has studied politics and governance in the Middle East at the University of Cairo, Egypt and speaks Arabic, Russian, and Spanish. As an intern in the Office of Senator Kay Hagan he analyzed the drawbacks and benefits of proposed legislation. As an intern at the US Embassy, Cairo, Egypt, he monitored the transfer of power to the first civilian government following the presidential elections, and in Hanoi, Vietnam, he focused on U.S. food safety practice. He has served as President of the Duke Alexander Hamilton Society since April 2012. His article on Security Sector Reform will be published in the *Duke Political Science Standard* this spring.

Abstract: Security Sector Reform (SSR) is a development strategy that enhances security actor compatibility with democratic principles and human security. Despite SSR's emergence and implementation over the last two decades, little empirical analysis has been done to determine SSR's effectiveness, or how SSR relates to wider indicators of a state's progress towards democracy or stability. After covering the background, principles, and factors related to SSR, this study assesses SSR's relationship with improvements in democracy, civilian oversight of the security sector, and human security. By running multivariate regressions on an original dataset covering SSR efforts in nearly 3200 country-years between 1991 and 2010, this study presents substantial empirical evidence that SSR is strongly correlated with improvements in democracy and human security in a number of areas. For a field dominated by security practitioners and development specialists, this study establishes a statistical benchmark that social scientists can use to further assess SSR division of labor in crisis management operations.

SCHEDULE

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| 6:15 PM | <i>Buffet Opens:</i>

Please Be Seated by 6:30 PM |
| 6:45 PM | Welcome |
| 6:50 PM | Ryan Boone [Duke University, Political Science] <i>The Effectiveness of Security Sector Reform in Improving Oversight of Security Actors.</i> |
| 7: 20 PM | Amanda Claire Grayson [UNC-CH, PWAD and Political Science] <i>To Jam or Not to Jam: U.S. Intelligence and Policy during the Rwandan Genocide.</i> |
| 7:50 PM | <i>Dessert Run</i> |
| 8: 00 PM | Scott Hiers [UNC-CH, PWAD and Political Science] <i>U.S. Response to Allied Behavior: A Carrot and Stick Approach?</i> |
| 8:30 PM | Zealan Hoover [UNC-CH, PWAD and Political Science] <i>Growth and Stasis in Northern Ireland's Integrated School Movement.</i> |
| 9:00 PM | Ariana Rowberry [UNC-CH, PWAD] <i>Moving Beyond New START: Addressing U.S. and Russian Asymmetric Capabilities and Interests in Bilateral Nuclear Arms Reductions.</i> |
| 9:30 PM | <i>Farewell</i> |

ARIANA ROWBERRY

Thesis Title: *Moving Beyond New START: Addressing U.S. and Russian Asymmetric Capabilities and Interests in Bilateral Nuclear Arms Reductions*

Bio: Ariana Rowberry is majoring in Peace, War, and Defense and Political Science at UNC-Chapel Hill and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. She has worked for many years at the National Security Office of the Los Alamos National laboratory, conducting research on nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament. She has presented research on NATO at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, coauthored a policy brief on Tactical Nuclear Weapons, interned at the Parliamentary Monitoring Group, Cape Town South Africa, attended an Honors Program in Cape Town(2011) and a Burch Field Research Seminar in the Balkans, and been an active member of the Roosevelt Institute.

Abstract: The U.S. and Russia have entered into bilateral nuclear arms reductions for over four decades. The most recent of these treaties is the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), which entered into force in 2011 and reduces deployed strategic nuclear weapons. Increasingly, the U.S. and Russia are concerned with weapons systems that were not formally addressed in New START. The U.S. would like Russia's tactical nuclear weapon stockpile reduced, and Russia would like limits placed on the U.S.'s ballistic missile defense project in European North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) territory. Problematically, neither state appears willing to place constraints on these systems. This thesis is concerned with the challenges of addressing tactical nuclear weapons and ballistic missile defense in a follow-on treaty to New START. This thesis will examine the political and technical barriers to addressing tactical nuclear weapons and ballistic missile defense. It will then analyze what incentives the U.S. and Russia have to enter a follow-on treaty if tactical nuclear weapons and ballistic missile defense are not addressed.

AMANDA CLAIRE GRAYSON

Thesis Title: *To Jam or Not to Jam: U.S. Intelligence and Policy During the Rwandan Genocide*

Bio: Amanda Claire Grayson is a Morehead –Cain Scholar majoring in Peace, War, and Defense and Political Science at UNC- Chapel Hill. She is Student Attorney General, Honor System, Founder/Director of Global Alliance, and Director of the Roosevelt Institute Social Justice Policy Center. She has been awarded many honors including the Irene F. Lee Award for the Most Outstanding Senior Woman, and is a member of the Order of the Grail Valkyries, the Order of the Omega, and the Golden Key International Honor Society. Ms. Grayson has attended the International Criminal Court Summer School at the Irish Centre for Human Rights, Galway, Ireland and worked at the US Department of State (Office of Global criminal Justice). She has presented at conference and published in journals such as the *Global Security Studies Journal* and the *Journal of Global Citizenship and Equity Education*.

Abstract: Between April and July 1994, radical Hutu forces in Rwanda systematically slaughtered about 800,000 ethnic Tutsis and moderate Hutus. Radio stations – mainly Radio Mille Collines – broadcast hate propaganda and specific orders from high-level Hutu officials, exhorting civilians to kill every Tutsi in sight. The U.S. government discussed options for jamming or interfering with those radio broadcasts, but ultimately took no action. Given the U.S. inaction during the Rwandan genocide, this paper aims to answer two questions: First, what quantity and quality of information and intelligence did the United States possess before and during the Rwandan genocide about the relationship between hate radio and the killings? And second, how did the decision not to jam or otherwise interfere with the radio stations reflect a cost-benefit analysis of the possibility and effectiveness of this policy? This paper argues that the U.S. government possessed sufficient intelligence prior to the genocide to indicate that mass ethnic cleansing, if not genocide, would occur; these reports accurately captured the impact of Rwandan hate radio on the ongoing and coming violence. Next, this paper argues that, within the first three days of President Juvenal Habyarimana's assassination, the U.S. government comprehended that systematic murder of Tutsis, rather than civil war or spontaneous attacks, was occurring. Many U.S. government officials – from staff at the Kigali embassy and U.N. peacekeepers to desk officers and high-level officials at the State Department – knew that the Hutu-controlled Radio Mille Collines spread propaganda, called on Hutus to exterminate Tutsis, delivered specific orders, and broadcast lists of names and addresses. Finally, this paper will argue that the U.S. government knew that policy options such as jamming the hate radio and issuing counter-propaganda could effectively halt the killings in Rwanda. Leading administration figures, however, failed to pursue these actions despite numerous proposals and clear advocacy.

SCOTT HIERS

Thesis Title: *U.S. Response to Allied Behavior: A Carrot-and-Stick Approach?*

Bio: Scott Hiers is majoring in Political Science and Peace, War, and Defense at UNC-Chapel Hill. He is a member of the Pi Sigma Alpha National Political Science honor Society and a Presidential Fellow who has participated in the year long non-resident program offered by the Center for the Study of the Presidency and Congress. In this latter capacity, Mr. Hiers was nominated to represent UNC and present his research at two conferences in Washington DC. He has worked as a research assistant to Professors Crescenzi and Gent, assisting them in their work on reputation and mediation. He has also volunteered with organizations such as the UNC Tunnel of Oppression, and served as a resident advisor, a conference advisor, and as UNC Admissions Ambassador.

Abstract: How does the United States influence its allies' behavior? Do U.S. policymakers attempt to compel allies into cooperation with conditional economic incentives or punishments? This study seeks to answer these questions by determining to what extent the United States alters various economic levers to NATO members depending on their level of cooperation. It seems intuitive that the United States would employ a carrot-and-stick method to reward cooperative behavior and punish free-riding. However, the findings of this study indicate that less cooperative allies are actually more likely to benefit from trade and economic aid with the United States. This exacerbates preexisting incentives for states to free ride within NATO, leaving the United States to bear a disproportionate share of the defense burden.

ZEALAN HOOVER

Thesis Title: *Growth and Stasis in Northern Ireland's Integrated Schools Movement*

Bio: Zealan Hoover is majoring in Peace, War, and Defense and political Science at UNC-Chapel Hill and is UNC's Student Body Vice President He is a Morehead-Cain Scholar and was a Rhodes Scholarship Finalist. Among many honors, he is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and the Order of the Grail Valkyries. He has been an intern for a variety of organizations dedicated to educational and political goals, including White House Domestic Policy Council. He has published articles in the *Journal of Citizenship and Equity Education* and the Roosevelt Institute's *10 Ideas for Education* and read a paper on national interests in a Post-Lisbon European Union at the Naval Academy Foreign Affairs Conference.

Abstract: This work addresses the question of what conditions promote multi ethnic education in deeply divided societies. It is based on interviews with school directors, government officials and NGO experts as well as an analysis of documents, secondary literature and school enrollment figures. It relies on theory from social movements and policy analysis. The work concludes that the growth of multi ethnic, integrated schooling in Northern Ireland can be attributed to the efforts of educational entrepreneurs who take advantage of changing political opportunities to develop independent integrated schools. However the changes to the opportunity structure from economic pressures to transform primarily Protestant schools as well as encourage creation of Gaelic languages schools have meant a waxing and waning in the environmental support for integrated schools. Between increased competition and declining emergency of educational entrepreneurs, the growth of integrated schools has flattened in recent years.