

The Masters of Last Resort

By

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Military action is the last resort to a large-scale conflict between nation-states and to protect the state from an internal threat that could jeopardize the ruling power.

Monarchy is an earlier response to the state-of-nature. In which the ruling regime is giving dominion over a populace base on lineage and ownership of property. Military action is to be decided by a monarchy when an external threat is apparent. It is to be dispatched when an internal strife becomes a threat to the ruling power. And it is to protect the ruling class at all cost to secure the lineage of the state.

The ruling regime lineage spans more than two thousand years since the birth of Christ. With the Egyptian pharaohs, the Emperors of the Roman Empire and the Holy Roman Empire, the monarchs of early classical Europe, and at present the remaining monarchs of the Middle East and the East Asia peninsula.

The beginning of the Enlightenment brought forth the realization of parliamentary and constitutional democracy. That in which the populace achieves control of the state and in which the affairs of state are to be carried out by elected politicians on their behalf. That in which the population has a say in the future of democracy and in which the rights of future generations override the lineage of the monarchy.

The tyranny of monarchy has been well-known. Monarchs take brutal action to protect their lineage and dominion. Law and order, in a state ruled by a monarchy, is swift to control

their population so that the interest of the ruling regime is carried out and protected. The ruling regime of a monarchy has first say on the affairs of security of the state and in which treaties are agreed upon.

The modern era has seen the decolonization of states and has witnessed the transition of monarchy into parliamentary and constitutional democracy on a world-wide scale. Royalty has become a connotation of duty to the state in return for privilege.

Monarchy has been well-known to relate to the bourgeoisie. And in which the proletariat overthrows the bourgeoisie in order to control the means of production and the affairs of state. That in which the protection of the state is carried out by the populace and in which the ruling parliamentary and constitutional government decides to take military action to protect the interest of the ruling government and tranquility of the governed.

In that manner monarchs become the heads-of-state of parliamentary government. They reside as dignitaries of the state. They take action only upon authorization of the democratic regime. They are nevertheless a last resort to secure the tranquility of the state but nevertheless the ideal. For monarch's rule by force and brutality to secure their lineage but as well must protect their dominion.

The control of the use of force is now the purview of the democratic state. For in which the democratic state protects itself from an external foreign threat by utilizing military force.

They may take excessive force or resort to unilateral action to carry out foreign interests. They may invade countries upon majority as well.

Whereby the heads of state of a parliamentary democratic government do not interfere in the affairs of state including in the foreign interests of the ruling regime. But where two ruling regimes exist a coup takes over and the democratic state is confronted with the brutal action of the heads of state. Thereby the populace becomes no longer citizens of the state but subjects to the heads of state. But where the heads of state are the ruling regime the democratic state becomes an authoritarian society.

In which the dictatorial regime imposes itself on the population by force and in which the last resort is to be carried out at their discretion. A revolt ensues and the state is met with existential futility. It's then that the last resort of the state is to be enacted by the democratic government. In which the heads of state represent the interest of the state. Whereby the heads of state represent, as well, military forces on behalf of the interests of the democratic regime.

Military action is always the last resort to an imminent or impending conflict. That is the ruling government gives the authorization to take military action. The heads of state cooperate to do exactly what the state demands and in terms of military interests they are to carry out the foreign interests of the democratic state but are not to interfere in the foreign affairs of the ruling party.

The right to last resort is no longer the purview of the heads of state but the dominion of the democratic regime. Whereby the heads of state are no longer masters of the state but representatives of the state. And in which rulership belongs to the elected government and in which they alone decide foreign policy. That in which military forces are subjects to the scientific state and in which the heads of state are no longer the arbitrators of last resort. But in which the last resort is to be decided by the democratic regime and in which they alone hold mastership over the heads of state and bring about the protection of the state from internal and foreign strife.