



Military Power and National Security

- Elements of Power
- National Security Strategy





Military Power and National Security

- Elements of Power
 - Conceptualizing power
 - Determinants of power
 - Measures of power
 - Weapons technology
- National Security Strategy





Military Power and National Security

- Elements of Power
- National Security Strategy
 - US National Security Strategy
 - Bush Doctrine
 - Others' National Security Strategies
 - Russia
 - China
 - Japan
 - European Union





Elements of Power

- Conceptualizing power
 - Power as the ability to prevail
 - Use is synonymous with influence





Elements of Power

- Conceptualizing power
 - Power as the ability to prevail
 - Use is synonymous with influence
 - 'Ability to get an actor to do what it would not otherwise have done' – Robert Dahl
 - Problem is, how do you know what an actor would otherwise have done?





Elements of Power

- Conceptualizing power
 - Power as the ability to prevail
 - Power as the capability to influence (power potential)
 - Emphasis on state resources
 - Capabilities presumed to bring influence
 - May be tangible or intangible





Elements of Power

- Power as Capabilities (Tangibles)
 - Military expenditures
 - Relative size of economy (GDP)
 - Population size
 - Territorial size
 - Geographic position
 - Raw materials
 - Savings and investment



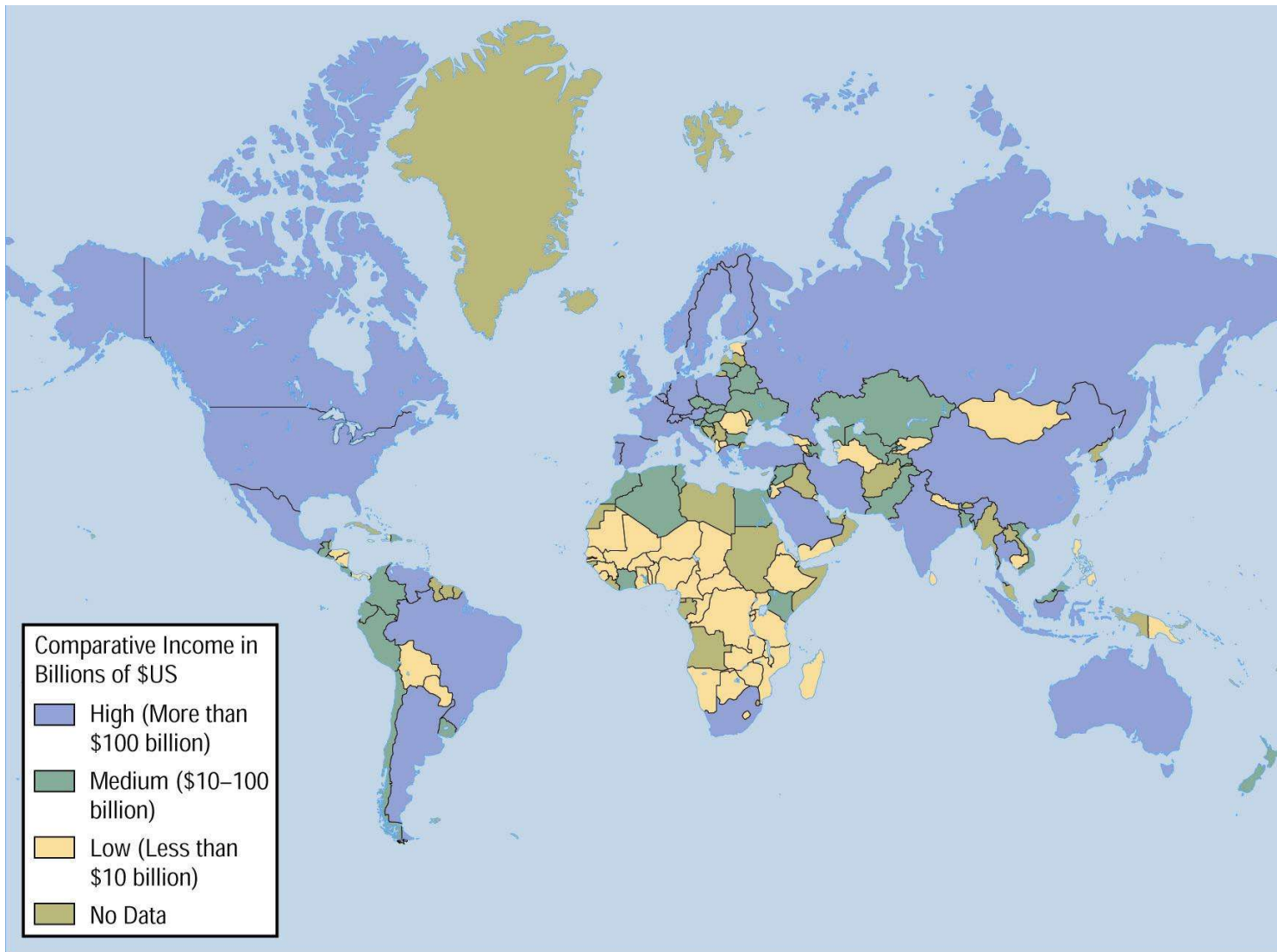


Elements of Power

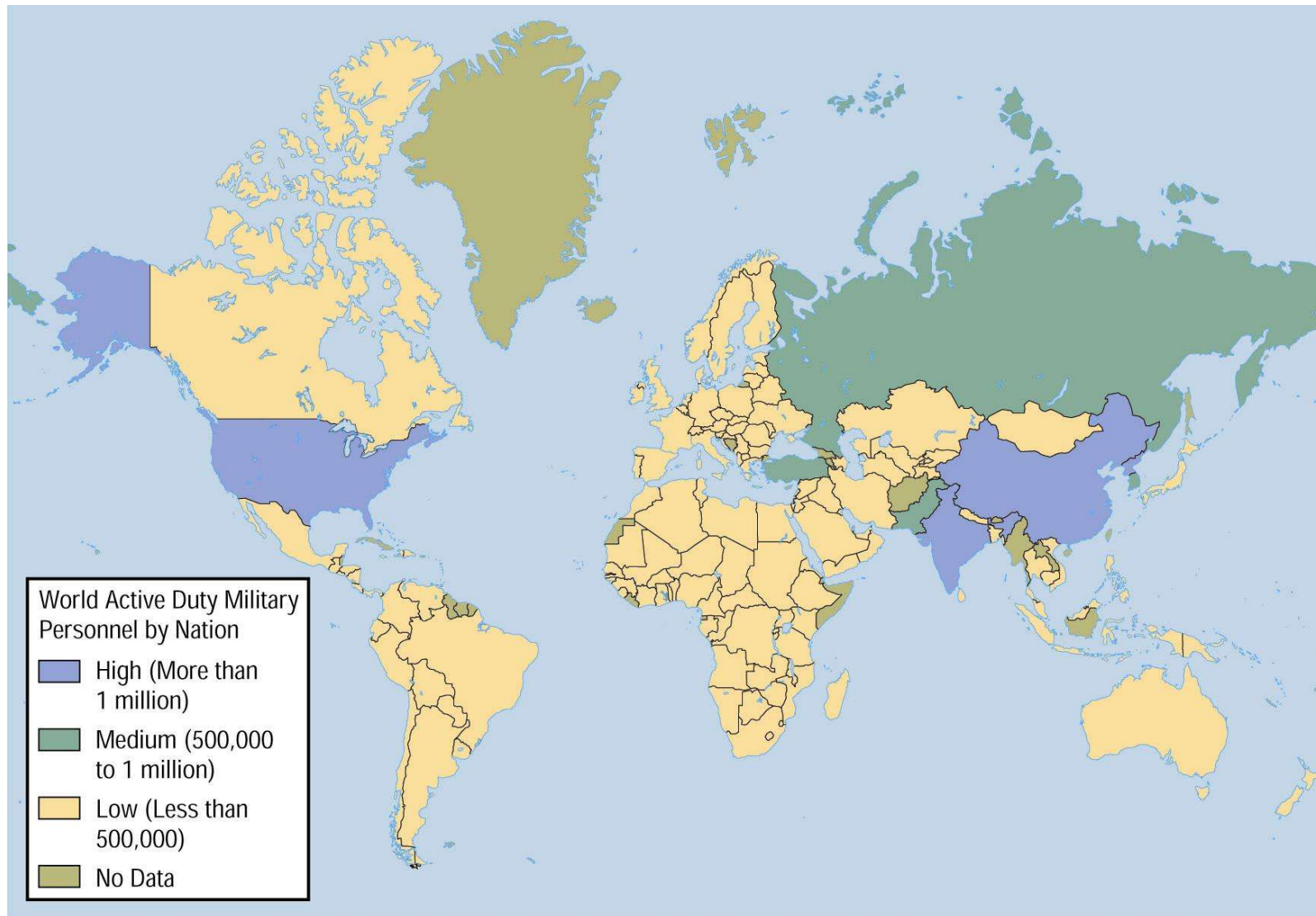
- Power as Capabilities (Intangibles)
 - Ideology
 - Efficiency of government decision making
 - Industrial productivity
 - Trade volume
 - Education level
 - National moral
 - Internal solidarity



Power Potential as National Wealth



Power Potential as Size of Armed Forces





Weapons Technology and the Changing Nature of Power

- Decreased utility of military power





Weapons Technology and the Changing Nature of Power

- Decreased utility of military power
- Increased importance of technology, education, and economic growth





Weapons Technology and the Changing Nature of Power

- Decreased utility of military power
- Increased importance of technology, education, and economic growth
- Military spending:
 - Opportunity costs
 - Peace dividend
 - Relative burden of military spending
 - 'guns versus butter'





Weapons Technology and the Changing Nature of Power

- Weapons Trade
 - spurred by Cold War
 - peaked in 1987 at \$82 billion
 - Middle East and Asia are major recipients
 - Middle East arms race: regional rivalries
 - United States is leading supplier
 - military-industrial complex





Weapons Technology and the Changing Nature of Power

- Nuclear Weapons (beginning 2003)

- U.S. 10,500
- Russia 8,600





Weapons Technology and the Changing Nature of Power

- Nuclear Weapons

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| ● U.S. | 10,500 |
| ● Russia | 8,500 |
| ● France | 400 |
| ● China | 400 |
| ● Britain | 200 |





Weapons Technology and the Changing Nature of Power

- Nuclear Weapons

| | |
|------------|--------|
| ● U.S. | 10,500 |
| ● Russia | 8,000 |
| ● France | 400 |
| ● China | 400 |
| ● Britain | 200 |
| ● India | 50 |
| ● Pakistan | 25 |





Weapons Technology and the Changing Nature of Power

- Nuclear Weapons

| | |
|------------|--------|
| ● U.S. | 10,500 |
| ● Russia | 8,000 |
| ● France | 400 |
| ● China | 400 |
| ● Britain | 185 |
| ● India | 50 |
| ● Pakistan | 25 |

| | |
|---------------|------|
| ● Israel | 200? |
| ● North Korea | ?? |





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| ● ?????????? | |





Weapons Technology and the Changing Nature of Power

- Nuclear Proliferation
 - About 20 states and groups seeking nuclear weapons
 - Horizontal nuclear proliferation





Weapons Technology and the Changing Nature of Power

- Nuclear Proliferation

- About 20 states and groups seeking nuclear weapons
- Horizontal nuclear proliferation
 - Materials widely available
 - Expertise is widely dispersed
 - Export controls are relatively weak
 - Incentives are strong





Weapons Technology and the Changing Nature of Power

- Nuclear Proliferation

- About 20 states and groups seeking nuclear weapons
- Horizontal nuclear proliferation
- Vertical nuclear proliferation
 - 1994 US law banning research on mini-nukes
 - 'mini-nukes' yield 5 kilotons or less (1/3 power of Hiroshima bomb)
 - Congress weakened ban in 2003 at request of Pres Bush





Weapons Technology and the Changing Nature of Power

- Nuclear Proliferation
- Nonproliferation Regime
 - Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty
 - Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
 - Rejected by US in 1998





Weapons Technology and the Changing Nature of Power

