



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
 - Germany
 - European Union





National Security

- U.S. National Security Strategy
 - Outlined in *The National Security Strategy of the United States of America*, September 17, 2002
 - Reports to Congress required by 1986 law
 - Available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc/nss.html>
 - Regarded by many as most significant shift in US security policy since beginning of Cold War.





National Security

- U.S. National Security Strategy
 - be capable of fighting and winning two regional wars simultaneously
 - halt or slow proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
 - pursue advanced military technology
 - recruit global support for U.S. Policies
 - promote democracy abroad





National Security

- U.S. National Security Strategy (continued)
 - prevent nuclear, biological, chemical weapons attacks against U.S. and allies





National Security

- U.S. National Security Strategy (continued)
 - prevent nuclear, biological, chemical weapons attacks against U.S. and allies
 - 'Legal scholars and international jurists often conditioned the legitimacy of preemption on the existence of an imminent threat--most often a visible mobilization of armies, navies, and air forces preparing to attack. We must adapt the concept of imminent threat to the capabilities and objectives of today's adversaries. Rogue states and terrorists do not seek to attack us using conventional means.' *From The National Security Strategy of the United States of America*





National Security

- U.S. National Security Strategy (continued)
 - prevent nuclear, biological, chemical weapons attacks against U.S. and allies
 - *Preemptive* attack is striking first against an imminent, specific, near certain attack.
 - *Preventive* attack is striking first to prevent the possibility of longer term threat from developing.





National Security

- U.S. National Security Strategy (continued)
 - prevent nuclear, biological, chemical weapons attacks against U.S. and allies
 - *Preemptive* attack
 - *Preventive* attack
 - Both preemptive and preventive war assume near certain knowledge of threat. Can we always be certain?
 - Iraq case a disturbing example





National Security

- U.S. National Security Strategy (continued)
 - prevent nuclear, biological, chemical weapons attacks against U.S. and allies
 - *Preemptive* attack
 - *Preventive* attack
 - Both preemptive and preventive war assume near certain knowledge of threat. Can we always be certain?
 - What if other states adopt this policy?
 - India vs. Pakistan?
 - China vs. Taiwan?





National Security

- U.S. National Security Strategy (continued)
 - prevent nuclear, biological, chemical weapons attacks against U.S. and allies
 - wage and win war against terrorism





National Security

- U.S. National Security Strategy (continued)
 - prevent nuclear, biological, chemical weapons attacks against U.S. and allies
 - wage and win war against terrorism
 - prevent challenges to American hegemony
 - maintain U.S. technological superiority





National Security

- U.S. National Security Strategy (continued)
 - prevent nuclear, biological, chemical weapons attacks against U.S. and allies
 - wage and win war against terrorism
 - prevent challenges to American hegemony
 - maintain U.S. technological superiority
 - Mini-nukes
 - Remote controlled warfare
 - Space based weapons





National Security

- Bush Doctrine

- Behave globally in terms of perceived national interest
- Act without approval of others, if necessary
- Be prepared to use unilateral military action





National Security

- Russia National Security Strategy
 - strategic partnership with NATO
 - strategic partnership with United States
 - integrate into global institutions: WTO
 - acknowledge weakening military power
 - contain civil/regional unrest
 - repeal no-first-use pledge on nuclear weapons





National Security

- China National Security Strategy
 - increase economic growth
 - integrate further into global economy
 - modernize military
 - maintain strategic arsenal of nuclear weapons
 - deter invasions
 - develop military capabilities to acquire Taiwan, if necessary





National Security

- Japan National Security Strategy
 - reverse economic decline
 - participate in UN peacekeeping
 - increase defense expenditures
 - maintain military technology lead over China
 - foreign assistance to Global South
 - integration into global economy and institutions





National Security

- Germany National Security Strategy
 - Size, economic strength, location (nearly 50% of EU GNP)
 - Renewed militarism unlikely





National Security

- Germany National Security Strategy
 - Size, economic strength, location (nearly 50% of EU GNP)
 - Renewed militarism unlikely
 - Increase diplomatic independence while
 - Supporting multilateral and institutional approaches to peace and security
 - Strong supporter of Nonproliferation Regime
 - Exploring EU military force outside NATO





National Security

- European Union National Security Strategy
 - EU an emerging superpower?
 - Will require coordination of foreign and defense policies
 - Process already beginning both formally and informally
 - New EU constitution will further advance process
 - Establish EU military force
 - Focus on multilateral and institutional approaches
 - Neoliberal institutionalism



