

I. The Security Dilemma

- The Extensive Form Model

A. In Anarchy, Adversaries
May Reach A Stable Balance of Power
Based On Capabilities ($S=S$)

B. This is likely to be dynamic
(changing) as a result of each
major power's incentive to
gain a military advantage through
an investment in capability above
the net average (enhanced security)

1. A stable balance of power
entails military capital investment*
at an average level by all powers
2. States unable to reach the average
lose and relative power and may
disappear

C. All such systems are subject to
dynamic change (insecurity)

* Investment can be in physical weapons;
size of militaries or both

D. Dynamic Change - At Some Point, One C_i More States or Coalitions May Have An Incentive To Invest Above The Average In C_i To:

1. Arrest And Reverse Decline
2. Gain A Temporary C_i Permanent Advantage C_i
3. Attain Hegemony
4. The Power That Begins The Process of Dynamic Change Is The Initiating Power.

E. The Reaction To the Initiating Power - Is Systemic Investment By All Adversaries at the New Level (Average)

F. However, There Will Always Be A Period of Instability (5-10 years) When The Initiating Power Has An Advantage - This Is The Window of WAR.

G. During this period Relative Declining Powers Have An Incentive To Attack + G Rising Power In Order To Reverse The Advantage And Guarantee State Survival (W. W. I + II), But This Can Also Trigger A First Strike By + G State With A Power Advantage (W. W. I) 1. To Prevent An Attack By Relative Declining Powers

2. Inference: A system with rapidly rising and declining powers based on investments in security are maximally unstable
a. This is the Security Dilemma
b. Increased Short-Term Security For One Means Long Term Insecurity For All.

* The Security

Dilemma Causes

- A Increased Conflict
- B Increased Distrust
- C. Destabilization
of the Balance of
Power.

2. The Failure of Regulation

- a. Naval Arms Treaties (1920's-30's)
 - b. Test Ban Treaties (post-1960)
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