

II: Three Dynamic Security Dilemmas

1899-1914; 1930-1941; 1958-1972.

A. 1899-1914 - The First Naval Arms Race (Gt. Britain, Germany; Japan, U.S.)

B. 1815-1890's - Gt. Britain Possesses Naval Supremacy Based On The Two Power Standard (Fleet Is Larger Than The Next Two Largest Fleets Combined).

C. Ca. 1900 The British Introduce A New Class of Steel Battleships Called The Dreadnought (Fear God, Dreadnought).

D. This Makes All Pre-existing Capital Ships Obsolete (Including British)

E. Germany; Russia; U.S., and Japan Respond By Investing In The New Capital Ship Type

F. This Capital Expenditure
Contributes To The Causation
of:

1. The Spanish-American War
(The Role of Europe in the
Western Hemisphere - Mafo Cause)

2. The Russo-Japanese War
(1904-05) (Predominance
In Northeast Asia)

3. W.W. I (Anglo-German
Naval Arms Race)

4. The Battle of Tsushima (1905)
- A Defensive Battle (For Japan)

5. The Battle of Jutland - WW
(British "Win")

G. 1920's - Mafo-Powers Negotiate
Limits On Capital Ship Construction

H. 1930's-49 - Limits Fail; New
Naval Arms Race Between US And
Japan For Pacific Primacy

II. The Second Naval Arms Race and the Origins of WWII

A. 1932-1937 - Japan Initiates And Implements an aggressive Strategy of Predominance In East And South East Asia

1 This entails an escalation of Conflict With European Powers
a) WAR With A Re-emerging China (1937-1945)

2 Japan Introduces New Naval Technology Based On Aircraft Carriers; Long Range Submarines; Long-Range Bombers

B. The U.S. Views Japan as an emerging security threat and begins massive investment in Naval weaponry (1935-1941)

1 This threatens to eliminate Japan's short-term advantage and threatens long-term interests.

C. U.S. Can produce capital ships & aircraft at a rate of 4 to 1 (4, U.S.; 1, Japan)

D. This explains the timing of Japan's Pearl Harbor Attack (Dec. 7, 1941)

1. U.S. Oil Embargo is crippling Japan's military economy & more importantly, U.S. is gaining a long-term investment advantage

2. U.S. Forces Japan to Make a Strategic Hard Choice: Either Give Up the Goal of Pacific Hegemony or Choose WAR.

3. Japan Chooses WAR and Fights to Force U.S. to Bargain

III The U.S. Soviet Nuclear Arms Race 1945-1992

A. 1945-1950s - U.S. Introduces Atomic & Hydrogen Bomb Weapons and increasingly sophisticated delivery systems - Soviet Union follows, using partly autonomous & partly espionage based research

B. U.S. & Soviet Union emerge as Major Power (Super-power) Adversaries

1. Ideological Conflict

2. Role of Soviet Union in Eastern Europe. U.S. In Nato

3. Soviet "export" of Communist revolution

4. U.S. Containment Doctrine - Isolation of U.S.S.R.

C. U.S. Introduces Sophisticated Long-Range Delivery Systems (1960s) called Trident: Land, Sea, Air

D. The Perilous 1950s

1. The Korean War - Major Power War;
U.S. Publicly Considers Use of Nuclear
Weapons

2. U.S. Enjoyed A Nuclear, Asymmetric
Advantage From 1954-1962 - Could
Have Launched A "First Strike"
With Minimal Retaliatory Damage

a. Eisenhower Announces U.S.

Deterrence Strategy Called Massive
Retaliation

b. Soviets Launch Sputnik satellite
claim an advantage in missiles
& space technology - U.S. Realizes
The claim is a bluff, but must respond
through space & weapons buildup

3. 1960 - John Kennedy Is elected partly
by claiming U.S. suffer "missile gap" -
promises further arms spending, conventional
& nuclear ("gap" did not exist).

E. 1962 - Soviets view Kennedy's claim as justifying an absolute nuclear superiority for the US. → the end of Soviet superpower status.
1. Soviets respond by placing intermediate range nuclear missiles in Cuba; US responds with blockade, force Soviet retreat

2. The period from 1958-1963 is CAS table, with the US having a shifting but real strategic advantage - This shows how a classic security dilemma if not contained by a robust balance of power can create distrust, conflict and further destabilization

F. 1970s - The Space Race - Technological inferiority and resource constraints lead the U.S.S.R. to abandon the race for the Moon; US manned missions all succeed - positive spillovers for computers, cell phones, and micro-chips.

G. 1970s - Soviets create their first credible nuclear strategic force, contribute to stability

G. The Efficient Deterrent.

U.S. Trident (Nav, Air, Sea)

1 The OHIO Class

Submarine (1980's-2000's)

H. The Failure of

Star Wars- 1980's

1. Reasons After

I. U.S. Nuclear,

Concurrence / Predominance