Ideational Approach to International Security: The Culture of Military Innovation

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A321
كمפוס המרכז הבינתחומי הרצליה

ל먮ק להקרير התוכן, והחובות התוכן הםملאת:
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נשמח לראותכם!
Invitation to the Lauder School of Government, Diplomacy and Strategy
Faculty Seminar

A lecture by:

Dr. Dima Adamsky
A fellow at the National Security Studies Program at Harvard University and
A visiting fellow at the Institute of War and Peace Studies, Columbia University

On:

Ideational Approach to International Security:
The Culture of Military Innovation

Monday, November 2, 2009, 11:45 a.m.
Arison Lauder Building
Room A321

Abstract

Dima Adamsky, *The Culture of the Military Innovation: the Impact of Cultural Factors on the Revolution in Military Affairs in the USSR, the US and Israel* (Stanford: Stanford UP, 2010). Although one would expect that countries accustomed to similar technologies would undergo analogous changes in the perception of warfare, the intellectual history of the revolution in military affairs (RMA) in Russia, the US, and Israel indicates the opposite. The US developed technology and weaponry for about a decade without reconceptualizing the existing paradigm about the nature of warfare. Soviet 'new theory of victory' represented a conceptualization which chronologically preceded technological procurement. Israel was the first to utilize the weaponry on the battlefield, but was the last to develop a conceptual framework that acknowledged its revolutionary implications. Utilizing primary sources that had previously been completely inaccessible and borrowing methods of analysis from political science, history, anthropology, and cognitive psychology, my research suggests an ideational explanation for this puzzling transformation in warfare. *The Culture of Military Innovation* illustrates how the differences in strategic cultures account for the various ways in which military innovations, based on similar technologies, developed in the US, Russia, and Israel. Under the rubric of strategic culture, the book addresses social structure, cognitive styles, strategic mentality, organizational approach to innovations, culture of war, structure of the military bureaucracy, attitude to technology, and approach to weapons procurement. Though framed in the context of specific historical experience, the insights of this research reveal important implications related to conventional, sub-conventional, and nonconventional security issues and are relevant for practitioners, scholars, teachers, and students of security studies. The cultural analysis outlined in this work can clarify other aspects of current international security developments that might seem puzzling and counterintuitive. Application of this analytical approach does not predict strategic behavior of international security actors, but offers a systematic and thorough way to think about it.

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