



Senior Project in Economics, School of Natural and Social Sciences

**Analysis of The Military Industrial Complex:  
The Benefit of a Few**

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## **Abstract**

The military industrial complex, a system of people and organizations associated with the creation of weapons and military innovations. The military industrial complex in a nation is to marshal political help for expanded military spending by the national government. The term military industrial complex was first utilized by U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower in his Farewell Address on January 17, 1961. Eisenhower cautioned that the United States must be wary of the power and influence of the military industrial complex, which included individuals from Congress, from regions subject to military enterprises, the Department of Defense, and exclusive military contractors (e.g., Boeing, Lockheed Martin, and Northrop Grumman). Eisenhower believed that the military industrial complex would develop situations that probably won't be in the nation's best interest, and he expected that its impact, left unchecked, could undermine American values.

## **Introduction**

From its origins, the U.S. military has used new innovations with an end goal to achieve an assortment of objectives. Following World War 2, the rise of the military industrial complex and "permanent war economy," these innovations have been examined, created, and delivered at a rate unrivaled by any other country. Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), or "automatons," are one example of this extended military innovation (Abigail Hall, 2015). Automatons have immediately become a center part of the U.S. military weapons arsenal, seeing very noteworthy extension in their advancement, assembling, and use since the start of the Global War on Terror in 2001.

Eisenhower accepted that in 1961 the " combination of a huge military foundation and an enormous arms industry was new in the American experience. The degree of peacetime spending on the military was uncommon. In the same way as other in the American political first class, he accepted that the general society was probably not going to comprehend the complexities of superpower legislative issues. This presented two threats: they may overlook global undertakings and enable the new military device to set arrangement self-sufficiently, or they may be dynamic yet deluded into underwriting imprudent policies (Christopher Ball, 2002). "Only an alert and knowledgeable citizens" Eisenhower said," can force the best possible lattice of the immense modern and military apparatus of protection with our tranquil techniques and objectives, so security and freedom may flourish together."

The state and the economy are progressively reliant, and the military is by a wide margin the biggest part of state contribution in the economy. Business elites depend on the stability of a big, solid client while military elites are conceded almost boundless assets to seek after their

objectives, which order across the board political acknowledgment. This relationship goes a long way past any conventional ideas of enthusiasm selling, or even open decision understandings of 'catch' of the state by intrigue gatherings (Smith David, 2015). Both the arrangement of allocation and the closures to which it works are consistently legitimated by majority rule assent. The most significant of those finishes, national security and monetary flourishing, convey more weight with the discretionary open than some other objectives.

One significant part of this (MIC) writing that multiplied in the years after Eisenhower's speech was an evaluate of American business. Enormous companies, specifically, were comprehended to be the willing accomplices of the Pentagon. Together, pundits of the (MIC) clarified, the military foundation and the enterprises made a goliath division in the American economy gave to the generation of fatal weapons, wherein money were channeled to favored defense contractor absent a lot of rivalry. The (MIC) mingled hazard, privatized benefit, and gave companies undue impact over U.S. residential and international strategy (Mark R. Wilson, 2011).

This paper will have two parts to illustrate the impact the impact of the military industrial complex has on the United States government and why the late president Dwight. D Eisenhower warnings still hold true to this day. Part 1 of the paper will be a deep dive into the history of the (MIC), its origins and the relationship between defense contractors and government. Part 2 will consist of the economic impact this relationship has domestically and abroad and what role the (MIC) will have on future development of weapons.

## **Part 1: The Origins of the Military Industrial Complex**

In his 1961 Farewell Address, US President Dwight Eisenhower broadly cautioned his kindred residents about the "military industrial complex". In the years since September 11, 2001, rising Pentagon spending plan, long wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, outrages including defense contractors and scandals about government spying, have helped numerous to remember Eisenhower's notice.

Most history specialists concur with Eisenhower that the military industrial complex started in the mid-twentieth century. What's more, they are right - on the off chance that we characterize the military industrial complex as far as its scale and perpetual quality. On the off chance that we rather think about sure of its fundamental elements, its starting points are to be found in the prior decades World War I. What led to the growth to the military industrial complex was not a solitary war like World War II or the Cold War, however the crash of geopolitical strain, globalization and industrialization.

In the late nineteenth century, what numerous researchers call the Second Industrial Revolution was changing social orders and economies around the globe. The steel, electrical and chemical enterprises detonated, and Germany, Japan, and the United States rose as contenders to Britain's long-term industrial authority. These undeniably industrialized economies turned out to be always firmly connected, as new correspondences advancements and budgetary instruments drew countries together into a globalizing world economy. Indeed, even as they developed all the more monetarily subject to one another, countries occupied with furious geopolitical challenge, both on the European continent and other U.S strongholds.

The investigation of military acquirement strategies and methodology has happened to be of central financial significance. We need to take a look at the strange characteristics of the defense market in the United States and, most importantly, its very nature.

-the defense spending plan surpasses the gross national product of most of countries on the planet

-practically 70% of all military obtainment is represented by 100 firms

-about 90% of all weapons acquirement is managed without competitive bidding

-defense suppliers are absolved from antitrust guidelines.

## **The Origin of the Military Industrial Complex**

### *Literature Review*

The primary goal of the investigation is to follow a connection between the expanding pattern of fixation in the defense industry and corporate military contracting. The structure of this market is breaking down with specific accentuation on the job of the biggest defense providers. The investigation will be for the United States and will utilize information on defense acquisition in the decade from 1965-1974. The market has an odd structure, it is monopsonist on the demand side (the Department of Defense) confronting an oligopoly on the supply side, with very few contractors in the market. One might be even enticed to mark this oligopoly as a monopoly (Christan Marfels, 1978). Unmistakably, this set-up demonstrates as of now the non-competitive conditions in defense obtainment. The propensity towards non-economic situations is, in any case, fundamentally established on the techniques and strategies of the real arrangement of military contracts. The heft of agreements is negotiated as opposed to competitive as far as fixed offer bids, over 82% of the total contracts have been arranged ones in every year after the Korean War. These negotiation techniques include conscious separation since competitive bidding for acquirement would expand the likelihood of more small business contributing in defense work. Negotiations is by all accounts increasingly costly; estimates have indicated that items acquired through competition cost the administration 75% less. Be that as it may, considering mechanical advancements, exchange is respected predominant for acquiring new weapons frameworks (Christan Marfels, 1978).

This inclination depends on the firm conviction that most of arranged acquisitions are made on a highly competitive basis. However, it appears that if there is in any way similar to the competitiveness in weapons acquirement it will in general expect the type of non-value rivalry;



factors, for example, the past performance of the organization, its accessibility of talented labor, and so on, might be significantly more significant than the real offering cost. Firmly connected with the non-competitive character of weapons obtainment is the somewhat questionable system of the supposed 'lowballing' where ridiculously low costs submitted in an offer are generally raised significantly later on when the agreement has been granted. The contrasts between a modern market and a defense market can be best explained in a brief plan in Exhibit 1.

### *Exhibit 1*

#### **Industrial Market**

-The vender starts the new product advancements, in light of investigations of potential markets. He has no specific information on an item's attractiveness.

-The purchaser has a wide scope of decision between items in a similar class that have genuine or publicized contrasts.

-Cost is a predominant factor in a purchaser's decision on the grounds that sufficient substitutes for an item circular segment regularly accessible.

-The market will in general be unoriginal. Purchasers and merchants act freely.

-The maker funds the improvement creation exertion.

-The market for the most part contains a few, or many, clients for every item.

-Costs are basically dictated by the rivalry,

- Request is either moderately consistent, or will in general be a component of extra cash.
- The fundamental plan of the item changes gradually and prerequisites for a given model are moderately steady.

## **Defense Market**

- The purchaser sets up the necessities for an item. The maker at that point starts advancement and creation.
- Generally, barely any items are created all the while for a similar mission. Despite the fact that the purchaser in some cases has the choice to pick among models, the time and cost of creating new systems once the creation has started disheartens substitution.
- Cost is just one of the elements that administer a client's decision. It might be far less significant than quality, accessibility, or the innovation required to understand a particular program objective.
- The market is profoundly close to home. The purchaser has steady contact with the dealer's association.
- The purchaser bears the majority of the improvement cost and may give gear and offices to the utilization of the maker.

- The market is basically one-client (monopolistic).
  
- Cost is dictated by an assessment of envisioned and genuine expenses.
  
- Request is an element of the innovation accessible, or of appraisals of a potential foe's technological assets.
  
- The item might be mechanically outdated before the creation is finished.

The eccentricities of the defense market have prompted the decision that a market framework in the weapons procurement procedure can never exist, fundamentally in view of the produce qualities and of the value assurance however dominatingly on the grounds that singular weapons ventures have such huge expenses that the private financing of their development is essentially outlandish. These discoveries must be underlined, despite the fact that it is felt that the previously mentioned essential qualities of the barrier advertise can't be changed, expository work is vital so as to contemplate the effect of the structure of the inventory side. As indicated by the structuralist view in the hypothesis of industrial association, advertise structure emphatically impacts market actions and this, thusly, brings about a specific degree of execution of the business (level of costs and benefits, portion of assets). Therefore, a general inclination may win that if there are just a couple of venders in the market, tricky practices may happen and, thus, costs will be moderately high and item quality will be moderately lackluster. The definitive effect of this chain right now can't be denied.

## Structure of the Defense Market

The defense market in the United States as characterized regarding the military industrial complex comprises of the acquisition contracts with business firms for work in the United States and incorporates expenses for innovative work, creation of weapons frameworks and gear, and development ventures. The whole complex incorporates somewhere in the range of 22,000 prime contractual workers and about 100,000 sub contractors. In 1969, around 4 million individuals were utilized in the defense industry. Government costs for military obtainment in 1974 surpassed all other spending classifications with the exception of pay security. On an overall scale, the expenses for military acquisition in the United States in 1965 approached the gross national product of Poland and were, actually, outperformed by the GNP's of just 11 nations on the planet. The development of the protection market can best be assessed as far as correlation with other driving monetary pointers.

The growth of the defense market can best be evaluated in terms of comparison with other leading economic indicators.

*Table 1,*

Fiscal	Gross	Federal		National		Military		
Year	National	Outlays		Defense		Procurement		

	Product							
		Total	Percent of GNP	Total	Percent of Federal Outlays	Total	Percent of National Defense	Percent of Federal Outlays
1960	4912	92.2	18.6	45.9	49.8	23.7	47.6	25.7
1961	506.5	97.8	19.3	47.4	48.4	25.6	54.0	26.2
1962	542.1	106.8	19.7	51.1	47.8	29.2	57.1	27.3
1963	573.4	111.3	19.4	52.3	47.0	29.4	56.2	26.4
1964	612.2	118.6	19.4	53.6	45.2	28.8	53.7	24.3
1965	654.2	118.4	18.1	49.6	41.9	28.0	56.4	23.6
1966	721.2	134.7	18.7	56.8	42.2	38.2	67.2	28.4
1967	769.8	158.3	20.6	70.1	44.3	44.6	63.6	28.2
1968	826.0	178.8	21.6	80.5	45.0	93.7	54.3	24.4
1969	898.3	184.5	20.5	81.2	44.0	42.0	51.7	22.8
1970	954.6	196.6	20.6	80.3	40.8	36.0	44.8	18.3
1971	1,012.1	211.4	20.9	77.7	36.8	34.5	44.4	16.3
1972	1,101.6	231.9	21.0	77.4	33.4	38.3	49.5	16.5
1973	1,224.1	246.5	20.1	75.1	30.5	36.9	49.1	15.0
1974	1,348.9	268.4	19.9	78.6	29.3	40.1	51.0	14.9

1. The fiscal year runs from July 1st of the preceding calendar year to June 30th of the current year.

Sources: The Budget for Fiscal Year 1976, pp. 360, 336; *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1962*, p. 249; *do.*, 1967, p. 225; *do. 197?*, pp. 248, 253.

Table 2

Military Procurement and the Share of Small Business,

Fiscal Years 1960-1974 (in 3 billion)

Fiscal Year	Procurement Contracts		With Small Business  Firms <sup>1</sup>		With all other Firms	

	with Business Firms for Work in the United States					
	Total	Percent of Mil. Proc.	Total	Percent of Dom. Md. Proc.	Total Percent	of Dom. Mil. Proc.
1960	21.3	89.9		16.0	17.9	84.0
1961	23.0	89.8		16.1	19.3	83.9
1962	26.1	89.4		17.6	21.5	82.4
1963	27.1	92.2		15.9	22.8	84.1
1964	26.2	91.0		17.2	21.7	82.8
1965	25.3	90.4		19.4	20.4	80.6
1966	34.0	89.0		21.5	26.7	78.5
1967	39.8	88.6		20.3	31.7	79.7
1968	39.5	90.4		18.5	32.2	81.5
1969	37.3	88.8		17.4	30.8	82.6
1970	31.2	86.7		16.7	26.0	83.3
1971	30.2	87.5		16.2	25.3	83.8
1972	33.0	86.2		17.3	27.3	82.7
1973	30.6	82.9		19.6	24.6	80.4
1974	33.2	82.8		19.6	26.7	80.4

1. Covers firms not dominant in their fields of operation and employing fewer than 1,000, 750, or 500 persons, depending on industry classification. Sources: *rid. Table .1.*

In table 1 it is demonstrated that in the period 1960-1974 the portion of government expenses as percent of GNP remained somewhat stable at roughly 20% while the portion of national defense as percent of all out administrative costs declined by in excess of 20 points to under 30%. Be that as it may, it is fascinating to take note of that the expenses declined by just 10.5 rate focuses during a similar period. This, thus, has helped the portion of military acquisition to more than 50% of all out costs for national defense.

As demonstrated in Table 2, over 80% of military acquisition goes to firms for work in the United States. The proportion of the shares of small company interest to different firms changed from 16/84 to 20/80 in the period 1960-1974 which implies a slight improvement in the private company segment of the barrier market. However, the figures in the 'all other firm' classification are fairly deceptive and need further explanation. This is done in Table 3 which uncovers that the over whelming larger part of military contracts in the previous decade has gone to the top contractual workers. Aside from the elevated levels of focus proportions of military contracts for the 1st biggest, the 4th biggest, the 10th biggest, and the 100th biggest temporary workers, the most striking certainty is the overall stability of the individual offers. Generally, the biggest contractors got 5%, the 4 biggest 14%, the 10 biggest 33% and the 100 biggest 70% of all costs for military acquirement every year in the past decade. Considering the intense decrease in military acquisition in the Post-Vietnam-War period, this dependability must be represented by the previously mentioned non-market attributes. It is additionally fascinating to take note of that an insufficient 10% of military agreements goes to firms outside the main 100 gathering and the private venture territory. This fortifies the significance of the 100 biggest much further.

**Table 3**

Percent of Total Domestic Procurement Accounted for by the Largest Contractors, Fiscal Years 1965-1974

	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965
Largest Contractor . 4 Largest Contractors	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.4	4.6	7.1
10 Largest Contractors.	17.0	17.2	17.8	17.8	15.8	16.2	17.8	18.0	14.9	18.9
	33.2	31.6	35.2	34.7	29.2	29.0	29.9	29.6	26.6	32.2

100 Largest Contractors	69.7	70.0	72.0	72.1	69.7	68.2	67.4	65.5	63.8	68.9
All Others	30.3	30.0	28.0	27.9	30.3	31.8	32.6	34.5	36.2	31.3
of which: Small Business	19.6	19.6	17.3	16.2	16.7	17.4	18.5	20.3	21.5	19.4

Sources: *Competition in Defense Procurement Hearings*, U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly,

Washington 1969, p.4; *Investigation of Conglomerate Corporations Hearings*, U.S. House Antitrust Subcommittee, Washington CID 1970, p. 436, Table 2; 'Corporate Military Contracting', *Economic Report*, Vol. 2 (1972), 4, pp. 13-49; 'Advertising to the Military', *Economic Priorities Report*, Vol. 2 (1972), 5, pp. 34-35; Council on Economic Priorities, Newsletter of Feb. 10, 1975.

From the 10 biggest defense contractors during 1965-49741, just 3 (AT&T by means of its auxiliary Western Electric, General Motors, and General Electric) have a place with the biggest modern partnerships with resources in abundance of \$ 10 billion. Despite the fact that their military inclusion has been steady over the previous decade, it speaks to a minor portion of their complete deals in particular, with the conceivable special case of General Electric. The organizations which are vigorously reliant on military contracting are medium-sized organizations just, in spite of the fact that they are still in the group of the 50 biggest industrial companies; firms with defense requests of over half by and large (Lockheed, General Dynamics, McDonnell Douglas, United Aircraft) have resources in the \$ 1-2 billion territory. However, these organizations have had the option to assign more than \$10 billion each in defense contracts in the previous decade. Hence, they positively represent the underbelly of the military-modern complex.

Another class of firms is fascinating to note among the top 10 rundowns, viz. the alleged 'new conglomerates: Ling-Temco-Vought (LTV), Litton, and Textron. In the main 100 list other notable firms right now: ITT (28), Teledyne (29), TRW (30), Bendix (35), Avco (37), Signal (65), Gulf and Western (71), and Walter Kidde (73). These organizations encountered an



enormous extension during the 1960s primarily through outer development, for example merger and acquisition. The quantity of combination acquisitions of a portion of the referenced firms during 1960-1971 might be demonstrative of this pattern: Teledyne obtained 125 organizations, Litton 79, Gulf and Western 67, Textron 50, ITT 47, and LTV 23 organizations. Since a significant number of contracts was obtained by combinations or different firms, it tends to be securely accepted that military acquirement as a fairly steady wellspring of salary was and still is a significant impetus for the procurement which permitted aggregates to infiltrate into the weapons market by means of outer development. However, this implies by and large focus and market power was considerably expanded with obtainment filling in as a significant determinant and energizer.

## **EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE**

Some significant mergers and acquisitions including prime military contractors for the period 1963-1970 are abridged in Table 4. Plus the size of gaining and procured organization and their separate military agreements an endeavor has been made to group the acquisitions as per the sorts recommended by the Federal Trade Commission : horizontal mergers (H) include firms both in a similar item market and in the equivalent geographic market, though vertical mergers ( V) system providers and purchasers in the chain of creation. The aggregate merger class has been subdivided into three sections: market extension mergers (ME) which interface geographic territories, product expansion mergers (PE) which round out a product offering (broadening) and pure conglomerate mergers (C) connecting random firms.

Since the conventional lines of horizontal and vertical mergers include firms with pretty much settled situations in the defense market, the acquisition motivator will unquestionably be of

minor significance in the merger choice. It very well may be securely expected that mechanical viewpoints and economies of scale will be in the cutting edge followed by the longing to accomplish a progressively secure market position: McDonnell Douglas and Northrop/Hallicrafters in flight and Richfield/Sinclair in oil refining may fill in as noticeable models. To a lesser degree, a similar thinking applies to market expansion and item augmentation mergers. In the pure conglomerate class, the acquired firm is a newcomer to the defense market. Common names, for example, Ling-Temco-Vought, ITT, Signal, Singer, Walter Kidde and Teledyne show up on the rundown. Among the 'new conglomerates', Ling Temco-Vought was best in infiltrating into the weapons market to turn into a significant contractor itself. It is additionally fascinating to watch 'chain responses': in 1966, Ryan Aeronautical obtained Continental Motors and was itself procured by Teledyne in 1969 (a market-expansion merger). A great model is the obtaining of Newport News Shipbuilding, the main yard sufficiently huge to construct atomic fueled plane carrying warships, by Tenneco, an open utility in 1968. Assuredly, Newport News' consistent wellspring of salary and its long-haul naval force contracts were the significant inspiration for Tenneco.

Table 4.

Important Mergers and Acquisitions of Department of Defense Prime Contractors, 1963-1970

Year	Acquiring Company	Acquired Company	Assets (\$ million)		Dept. of Defense Contracts (\$ million)				Tax Consequences	Type of Merger/Acqu.
			Acquiring Company	Acquired Company	Acquiring Company	Rank	Acquired Company	Rank		
1963	Sverdrup & Parcel	Aro Equipment Corp.	<i>n. a.</i>	18.2	-	-	32.8	89	<i>n. a.</i>	C
	Northrop	Hallicrafters	138.1	22.3	152.2	32	28.7	99	<i>n/t</i>	PE
1964	The Signal Co.	Garrett	384.6	119.9	-	-	55.7	63	<i>nit</i>	C

	ITT	Gilfillan	1,469.2	14.5	265.5	20	37.0	78	<i>nit</i>	PE
1965	Fairchild Ind.	Republic Aviation	96.4	71.9	27.3	93	66.9	51	<i>t</i>	H
	Richfield	Sinclair	476.2	1,637.6	31.8	82	26.6	94	<i>nit</i>	H
1966	Ryan Aeronautical	Continental Motors	99.7	81.3	26.9	88	77.4	49	<i>n. a.</i>	PE
1967	McDonnell	Douglas Aircraft	386.4	850.1	722.2	6	278.9	24	<i>nit</i>	H
	Ling-Temco Vought	Memcor Inc.	298.4	9.8	310.8	22	<i>n. a.</i>	<i>n. a.</i>	<i>nit</i>	PE
	City Investing	American Electric	83.6	<i>n. a.</i>	-	-	68.6	66	<i>n. a.</i>	C
	do.	Hayes Holding Co.	83.6	17.1	-	-	40.7	96	<i>n/t</i>	C
1968	Ling-Temco Vaught	Braniff	845.1	378.0	534.7	10	<i>n. a.</i>	<i>n. a.</i>	<i>nIt</i>	V
	Tenneco	Newport News Shipbuilding	3,589.3	305.3	-	-	188.5	35	<i>t</i>	C
	Martin Marietta	Harvey Aluminum	527.2	266.7	290.2	24	116.5	54	<i>t</i>	V
	Singer	General Precision Equipment	1,049.2	322.7	-	-	124.2	48	<i>nit</i>	ME
	Automation Ind.	Vitro	38.2	32.3	-	-	37.4	-	<i>nit</i>	V
	Walter Kidde	Harrington & Richardson	253.1	3.1	-	-	<i>n. a.</i>	<i>n. a.</i>	<i>nit</i>	C
1969	Teledyne	Ryan Aeronautical	604.2	151.6	92.5	67	293.2	23	<i>t</i>	PE
	R. J. Reynolds Ind.	McLean Ind.	1,197.1	226.6	-	-	55.9	88	<i>nit</i>	C
	Walter Kidde	U. S. Lines	375.2	251.8	-	-	<i>n. a.</i>	<i>n. a.</i>	<i>n/t</i>	C
1970	Marathon Man.	LeTourneau	109.0	32.5	-	-	49.9	98	<i>t</i>	PE
	American Motors	Kaiser Jeep	385.0	<i>n. a.</i>	-	-	118.5	55	<i>n. a.</i>	PE

1. Year prior to acquisition. *n/t* - non-taxable, *t* = taxable. Sources: 'Corporate Military Contracting', *Economic Priorities Report*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (1972), pp. 13-49; *Moody's Industrials Manual, 1963-4970*; Commerce Clearing House, *Capital Changes Reporter*, Clark, N.J.; Federal Trade Commission, *Statistical Report on Mergers and Acquisitions*, Washington, D.C., 1976, pp. 113-192.

Table 5

Industrial Distribution of Defense Contracts Awards in Percent of Total Awards, by Industry, Fiscal Year 1964 (SIC Divisions 2 & 3 only)

Industry	SIC Code	Dept. Of Defense Contracts
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			(in Percent)
Aircraft and Propulsion		372	49.8
Electronics	361, 365,	366	27.0
Motor Vehicles		371	4.3
Petroleum Refining		291	4.3
Rubber		301	2.7
Chemicals.	281,	289	2.5
Ship- and Boatbuilding		373	2.2
Others		—	7.2

Source: M. L. Weidenbaum, 'The Military/Space Market: The Intersection of the Public and Private Sectors', *Competition in Defense Procurement Hearings*, U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly, Washington 1969, p. 895.

Albeit unadulterated aggregate mergers by their very nature don't quickly build focus levels in an individual industry, their effect is felt on the general level in a generous increment of market force and, in this manner, in a positive risk to free rivalry. It is additionally intriguing to note in Table 4 that most of mergers in defense situated enterprises profited by a certain sponsorship for mergers, the arrangement of the tax-exempt redesign as indicated by Sec. 368 of the Internal Revenue Code. Aside from the nonrecognition of capital additions and misfortunes in a tax-exempt revamping, the related arrangement of the securing firm to prevail to the assessment properties of the procured firm, (for example, remainders of net losses and of capital losses) has demonstrated to be a significant motivation for mergers. Together with the previously mentioned acquirement motivators, this arrangement speaks to an amazing institutionally made boost in the focus procedure in defense industries. Not shockingly, most of military agreements goes to airplane and hardware enterprises. So as to show the expanding pattern of concentration levels in defense enterprises focus proportions in chosen businesses are introduced in Table 6 for Census years in the period 1958-1972. The portion of the best 4 firms in the <sup>[1]</sup>aircraft business expanded by 7 rate focuses from 59% in 1958 to 66% in 1972, in the airplane motors industry

the expansion was 21 rate focuses and in shipbuilding fixation levels remained practically unaltered.

It has been demonstrated that the military industrial complex includes markets with high and as yet expanding degrees of focus. A couple of huge contract workers represent most of agreements and can keep up their situation over the long haul. The strategies and techniques of weapons acquirement are the prime hotspot for the high focus levels in (1) making sure about the oligopolistic character of the market, and (2) filling in as a motivator for incredible combinations to enter into the worthwhile defense market by means of acquisitions, in this way expanding the degree of aggregate force. In spite of the fact that it is recognized that major non-showcase parts of the resistance advertise can't be adjusted because of the fact that the high R and D consumptions and significant level innovation prerequisites are concerned, a decrease in focus levels is unquestionably conceivable : a more noteworthy inclusion of private company and an expansion of serious versus arranged obtainment could fill in as significant strides toward this path to in the long run increment the general execution of the defense market.

## **Part 2: The Economic Impact and Future Weapon Development**

Assembling has consistently depended on open financing in some structure, and specifically on costs for weaponry, even about three decades after the Cold War. About 10 percent of the \$2.2 trillion in industrial facility yield in the United States goes into the creation of weapons sold mostly to the Defense Department for use by the military. Furthermore, the spending appears. The United States, all things considered, has 10 plane carrying warships in service versus only one for China, in spite of the fact that China has a greater assembling industry than the United States. One can contend that China is bowed on huge increments in weapons creation is still in the beginning stages. Whatever the case, America's weapons creation is still far more noteworthy than China's, while China has polished its notoriety for being a maker of non-military merchandise for export and, progressively, for its own residents.

The United States once went that course. In the late spring of 1945, after almost five years of wartime apportioning, the regular citizen populace of the United States was famished for new vehicles and machines, new apparel and shoes, and new homes and their goods. So was the remainder of the world, and American producers succeeded by addressing that need also. Changing over industrial facilities to non-military personnel creation was an easy decision and adequately gainful to coordinate wartime income.

After the Korean War in the mid 1950s, in any case, a to some degree comparative change back to non-military production of goods wasn't as beneficial. Furthermore, organizations that thought about it in the mid 1990s, similar to General Dynamics in Groton, Conn., chose to stay with making weapons for the Defense Department. These organizations contended precisely that military work was progressively gainful and, back then, created more occupations. As

weapons creation expanded, the assembling of cars and hardware moved halfway or completely abroad. So did the creation of other regular citizen items deserting weapons purchased by the Defense Department as an ever-greater portion of the country's industrial facility yield.

While President Dwight D. Eisenhower cautioned of the hazards of the "military industrial complex" in his goodbye address in January 1961, the Vietnam War emphasized this dependence on weapons creation, which got installed in yearly spending plans. That may well proceed in the years ahead. In his first spending proposition in May, Mr. Trump called for noteworthy cuts in domestic spending yet around a 10 percent expansion in military costs. Given the historical backdrop of ongoing decades, is anyone surprised that we presently have a president who, in any event to some extent, compares "making America great again" with an improved military with the weaponry that an upgraded military requires? Open cash streams to industrial facility proprietors from multiple points of view regularly because of the successive offering by city governments to convince a producer to find a manufacturing plant in one location instead of another. These sales in some cases top \$100 million for each processing plant.

A maker who at last acknowledges a district's offered tax reductions, an endowment of land on which to put a processing plant and now and again the expense of building and preparing the industrial facility itself to citizens' detriment. Urban areas and towns are that anxious to have an industrial facility, with its system of close by providers and its generally well-paying employments relative, that is, to the lower paying retail and administration industry work that is frequently the option for high school educated citizens. That cost of citizen cash is moved in eight parts of assembling, including ammo, airplane, guided rockets, shipbuilding and shielded vehicles. Close down creation in those zones and processing plant creation in America, estimated as worth included, would recoil 10 percent or progressively.

Decreasing processing plant creation isn't the bearing the Trump organization has been going. Rather, the guarantee is that whatever merchandise they produce the Trump administration manufacturing plants will be enormous businesses. In any case, actually current processing plants, in any event, when they emerge, are exceptionally computerized, which assists with clarifying why the assembling work power has knock along at under 13 million for about 10 years, as indicated by the Labor Department, in spite of the fact that industrial facility yield including weapons creation continues rising insightfully.

## **Words from the Past**

The outlandish impact of the military-modern complex has not just become a reality instead of a potential risk however it is without a doubt imperiling the freedom and financial prosperity of the United States, if by United States we mean its residents as opposed to its elites or administering class. Militarism has become the standard in US political discussions and the military industrial complex infests each and every circle of American life which negatively affects the strength of the country. Wellbeing here means the health and efficiency of the economy and society. The US economy is in chaos with gigantic spending plan and exchange deficiencies, an elevated level of joblessness and a troubling condition of the country's infrastructure (housing, streets, state funded schools). Militarism is one reason among a few of this malady of the American economy; it likewise adds to the ruthlessness of American life which has general wellbeing concerns. Militarism would thus be able to be caught from a sociological and mental just as from a historical viewpoint.

In spite of the fact that Eisenhower is the typical verifiable milestone picked to allude to the intensity of the military a lot of prior admonitions were sounded by other American leaders.



In this way in his Farewell address George Washington pronounced they will maintain a strategic distance from the need of those congested military foundations which, under any type of government, are foreboding to freedom, and which are to be viewed as especially antagonistic to republican freedom." James Madison in 1795 cautioned about the costs, monetary and political, of war:

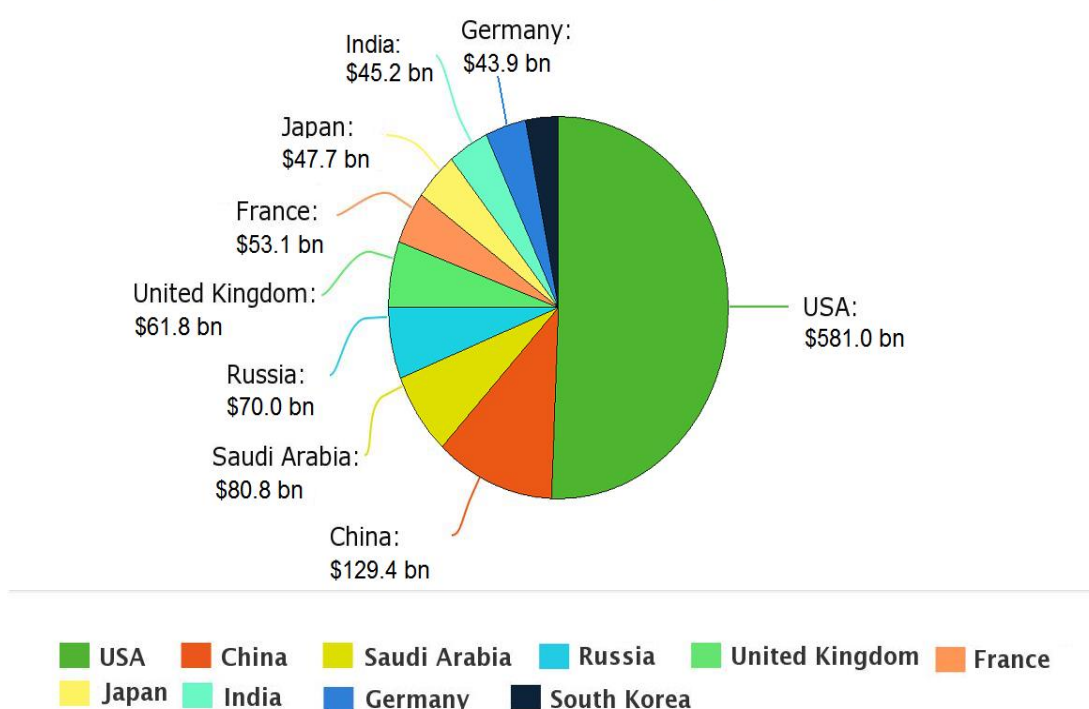
**"Of all the enemies of true liberty, war is, perhaps, the most to be dreaded, because it comprises and develops the germ of every other. War is the parent of armies; from these proceed debts and taxes; and armies, and debts, and taxes are the known instruments for bringing the many under the domination of the few. [...] No nation can preserve its freedom in the midst of continual warfare. War is in fact the true nurse of executive aggrandizement. In war, a physical force is to be created; and it is the executive will, which is to direct it." - James Madison**

Madison in this statement mirrored his profound doubt toward standing militaries which portrayed the early long stretches of the Republic and the heritage of the battle against Britain. Washington and Madison cautioned distinctly about armed forces not the corporate state which was not yet conceived. In spite of the fact that the US battled wars of animosity, directly from the beginning against Native Americans and later against Mexicans, which today are classified "wars of decision", militarism was not a trademark of the nation which, with the exception of the South particularly at the hour of the Confederacy, stayed incredulous of standing militaries until WWII. What C. Wright Mills called a condition of "perpetual war" turned into a reality during the Cold War and a progressively costly marvel after Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan and Iraq. The alleged "war on terror", which is as yet still going, regardless of whether the name is less frequently referenced, has additionally strengthened militarism and exacerbated its expenses.

The undeniable method to allude to the expenses of war or militarism is, obviously, the non-figurative one of money related expenses. Subsequently different figures are referenced for the expense of the most recent wars battled by the US in Afghanistan or Iraq. The war on fear figures are hard to get a hold of for the sums spent in this figurative war are covered up in different spending plans: portions of these consumptions go to insight, others to actual battles on the frontline or to the utilization of automatons. One key component is the resistance financial plan, but U.S spending is the biggest on the planet, bigger than the spending plans of every single other nation combined.

### Countries by military expenditures in \$ Bn. in 2014

Source: International Institute for Strategic Studies



Anyway, these figures don't speak to the full degree of US spending on war or by the military industrial complex which adds up to in excess of a trillion dollars every year and are included in different financial plans of Veterans pay, atomic power and Homeland security. However, they plainly show the expense of war for the US which gives such colossal totals to the defense budget. Regardless of whether one considers the size of the different economies referenced and centers around the level of GDP which is around (5% for the US), it is very evident that the US, by spending somewhere in the range of 5 and 10 fold the amount of on its defense than China, is forming its economy around military exercises. On the off chance that one incorporates different consumptions identified with war the figures are significantly all the more stunning. In this way Joseph Stiglitz evaluated that the Iraq war had cost 3 trillion dollars when

he distributed his book in 2009. The articulation "military Keynesianism" alludes to a sort of Keynesian monetary program dependent on open spending even shortage financing in which the spending happens just in the military sector of the government (Joseph Stiglitz, 2012).

Johnson specifies that the US government debt passed one trillion dollars in 1981 and arrived at 5.7 trillion under George W. Bush. Every occupant in the US pays around \$2200 per year on Defense. Obviously, the wars of decision pushed for by the military industrial complex adverse effect the US economy (Joseph Stiglitz, 2012). The obligation made by this campaign is then utilized as a contention by conservative lawmakers to slice social spending to decrease the spending shortage. The lobbyist never advocates managing the obligation issue in a way which would reestablish the wellbeing of the country, that is by spending significantly less on the military and heavier taxation on the rich. Without a doubt while there is discussion of programmed cuts if there is no understanding about deficiencies in Congress the Secretary of Defense in the Trump administration contends that the military ought to be shielded from these cuts.

Moving from analytics the idea of costs should be stretched out to different circles. Wars lead to lives being lost, generally a lot more non-American than American lives, and devastation in nations which at that point are financed to modify their foundations. Or then again rather American organizations profit by citizen sustenance to remake a remote and broken nation. The number of injured surpasses the quantity of deaths and this has an extra clinical expense for taxpayers. Veterans don't generally receive first class treatment in medical clinics however in any case they add a monetary weight to the economy. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) without anyone else costs the country a great deal of cash and actually influences its wellbeing. The expense of contracted soldiers is also never considered despite the fact that they are frequently aides to the military. The privatization and redistributing of numerous military related

exercises further cloud the genuine expense of militarism. Organizations routinely over price their equipment and administrations which the state pays for.

The conversation of money related expenses can't be separated from monetary and moral contemplations. A few warmongers do contend that a nation can stand to burn through 5% or even less of its GDP on the military without enduring monetarily, an emphasis of the old thought that guns and butter can be gotten at the same time. There are to be sure two different ways to decipher what is called or sums to military Keynesianism. One path is to consider that military spending or military-related spending supports the economy and makes occupations (upgrade) so perpetual war is, in this sense, in reality useful for society. Weapons, war and arranged outdated nature make employments and, in this manner, thriving. The other method of breaking down military Keynesianism is to consider that the employments in this way made are an inappropriate sort of occupations and that interest in different divisions, for example, infrastructure, schools, human services are increasingly adequate morally as well as more labor intensive and subsequently financially sounder.

## **Military Keynesianism**

### *Literature Review*

Instances of the monetary productivity of military spending originate from both right and left however the left appears to have for the most part relinquished this view after the Vietnam war. In this manner backers of flourishing through military spending call attention to that we did not get out the Great Depression by the New Deal but by defense spending and war, precisely as Keynes had anticipated in 1940. At that point they contend that the contention with the Soviet Union and the condition of perpetual war helped the US economy. It is additionally regularly expressed that Hitler got Germany out of its economic struggles through immense military spending. Here the moral contention fundamentally should be conjured. Regardless of whether military spending made stronger economies which is dicey for motivations to be inspected later on in this paper, the topic of what kind of spending is acceptable or worthy can't be maintained a strategic distance from. The Hitler model is a proof, military spending prompts war and afterward monstrous demise and decimation. The military Keynesians in the US may incidentally allude to American passing's however never to the lost lives of others. The military-industrial complex creates occupations yet these are predicated upon the battling of wars either immediate or intermediary ones (Seymour Melman, 2007). In the event that the deaths and obliteration in Afghanistan and Iraq are considered costs then unmistakably the cost is, not "justified, despite any potential benefits". The activity creation contention is constantly enunciated upon a moral visual impairment. In the event that Bagdad or Fallujah are besieged to remnants and, at that point modified it might be useful for Halliburton and airplane makers yet

not for the casualties abroad nor for most of the US populace who are burdened for the war and don't get advantages or frameworks to improve their lives.

The right-left partition doesn't generally apply in the examinations of military Keynesianism for scholars who guarantee to be genuine traditionalists rather than neocons or neoliberals additionally decry the harmful impacts of huge military spending. Thomas Woods, a libertarian working for the Ludwig von Mises Institute, for instance, is for the most part in concurrence with radical Melman while prior Marxists concentrated on the portion of the military in the economy without breaking down what Melman called "parasitic growth" (Thomas Woods, 2001). In an ongoing piece on the point Mark Engler cites the essayists associated with the discussion and the incongruities of ideological inversions, for far left liberals, one after another, saw the war machine as basic to the economy and concurred with business pioneers while traditional financial analysts cautioned against inordinate military spending. Business, obviously, invited the effect of military spending while liberals regretted it yet the discussion was not over the monetarily counterproductive impacts of this alleged Keynesianism (Mark Engler, 1995). Melman concentrated on all the modern and instructive products which couldn't be delivered in a "never-ending war economy" which had gone into "needless excess", that is composed its financial framework around purported protection. He brought up that Japan and Germany were showing improvement over the US monetarily on the grounds that they were not spending as much on arms. This has become the main situation on the left and is shared by libertarians and moderates like Andrew Bacevich, a resigned colonel and global relations researcher who has distributed a ton on the expense of US imperialism.

The idea of "pointless excess" empowers us to some degree accommodate the two situations about the impacts of military Keynesianism. Without a doubt, after an underlying period of Keynesian improvement enduring around 6 years, military spending wrecks

employments and flourishing economies. So even from a simply financial perspective completely separated from morals, unnecessary military spending is awful for any general public (Dean Baker, 2007). Following 10 years of higher barrier spending, there would be 464,000 less employments than in the benchmark situation with lower guard spending.

### **The Minds and Politics of Militarization**

Other than the ventures that are not made in beneficial or social areas which is opportunity cost hence fortifying the account "ruthlessness of America", militarism is a philosophy and a lot of practices which has attacked America in each division of its financial, political and social life (Susan Sontag, 2005). The military-industrial complex has fortified a culture of war. From colleges where up to 70% of research is subsidized by the Pentagon to Hollywood where numerous motion pictures are co-created or financed by military specialists to the connections between Big Oil and the military (Nick Turse, 2002). A considerable arrangement of organizations working for the Defense Department which rely upon military financing, and instances of military misuse of assets. In a mobilized society even pointless weapons that are not required or on occasion not in any case mentioned by the military are delivered while a huge number of kids live in starvation or poor.

Delegates or congresspersons who profit by pork-barrel push for development of more weapons by organizations which finance their crusade. They at that point sell their help of the arms entryway as a resistance of occupations to their constituents (Chalmers Johnson, 2004). Front-stacking is the act of appropriating assets for another weapons venture dependent on affirmations by its official supporters about what it can do. So Congress aimlessly votes in favor



of untested weapons that producers in the resistance segment need to sell in an absolutely unfree market (Franklin Spinney, 1981). At that point "political designing is the technique of granting contracts in however many distinctive Congressional areas as could be expected under the circumstances." Clearly the military-industrial complex pays off, that is pay-offs, the chosen delegates of the people. Local legislators need resistance organizations intensely financed by the government in their regions. They frequently get chose on a facilitated commerce and hostile to Washington yet are the recipients of the state. The military need to keep their financing high and, obviously, wars or intermediary wars are a decent method of keeping the subsidizing however dangers, envisioned or genuine in the midst of harmony, can guarantee the money doesn't quit coming in. Partnerships utilize the perpetual war philosophy to gain admittance to government subsidizing. The US economy in this way shows up additional as a sort of military statist framework than a free market entrepreneur one. Thus, Melman wanted to discuss "military state private enterprise" than of Keynesianism for the military-industrial idea makes a joke of free markets. For poor people and white-collar classes there is a free market for wellbeing, for the military there is a sort of battalion state socialism. This is a most undesirable political trademark influencing the US whose popular government has become "corporate" or "overseen" vote based system.

The military heads may now and again be less for wars than government officials, similar to the case for the Iraq war in 2003. George W. Bush and Dick Cheney who had done everything not to battle in Vietnam were more aggressive war hawks than Colin Powell, a general and at the time the Secretary of State. For sure, Eisenhower who was not unfavorable to military mediations abroad as in Guatemala or Iran, for example, cautioned against the intensity of the corporate and the scientific community which could profit by an enlarged military spending plan. The war on terror which isn't an effective way in managing issues associated with fear

mongering is a boon which prompts new interests in innovation, for example unmanned drones which the Obama administration resorts to on a lot bigger scope than the Bush one.

The military-industrial complex which presently incorporates huge pieces of the scholarly community, Hollywood and the computer game industry is unequivocally called a complex in view of the mind-boggling connection between all the parts. In the corporate model of American legislative issues, the key parts of the corporate world are enmeshed with the defense area which isn't the situation in some European nations like Germany or Scandinavia where the quality of life of everyone is higher than in the US. Analysts getting an enormous lump of their financing from the Pentagon won't rock the militarism vessel and might get star pay rates in the scholarly star framework which evidently works like a business opportunity for abilities but on the other hand is sponsored by the bureaucratic government. So major monetary and political foundations are engaged with a take care of arrangement of criticisms and payoffs. In the event that the defense part legitimately or by implication utilizes a large portion of the populace, at that point protecting the military segment appears to be an intelligent activity. The expense of militarism is a type of legitimate defilement when the military is the principle game around.

Minorities, particularly African-Americans, are usually always on the frontline among fighters (however not in the official corps) looking for openings for work and lack less opportunity than for different groups. Elites, send lower or average working people to battle the wars they choose to run from the wellbeing of their companies. Militarism is in this way a class and race issue as well. Progressively African-Americans and increasingly poor individuals are killed or injured or experience the ill effects of serious Stress Related Disorders (SRD) than other groups (Chalmers Johnson, 2010). The rich choose wars that the poor battle and die for. At the point when they get back, they face joblessness and in the event that they need clinical treatment they may not get it. Chalmers Johnson utilizes the articulation, "work area killer", to allude to

political leaders like Bush and Cheney who send warriors in danger from the wellbeing of their workplaces and homes. Disregard for US and worldwide law and tell lies about weapons of mass demolition in Iraq unquestionably make the articulation well-suited.

## **The Geopolitical Landscape within a Militaristic Empire**

Militarism can't be a simply residential issue. An endless war philosophy infers a lasting quest for "beasts to decimate" and a perpetual need "to travel to another country" to accomplish their destruction (John Quincy Adams, 1826). Most researchers managing the ascent of the military-industrial complex follow its starting points to WWII and the Cold War. The effect of the mystery which the advancement of the nuclear bomb constrained upon politicians (Gary Wills, 2010). Although American colonialism began in 1898 the present military-industrial complex turned into a perpetual component after WWII. It has majorly affected US international strategy and subsequently on the picture of the US abroad.

The universal picture of the US turned out to be profoundly negative when George W. Bush was in power and begun two wars however the results of military activism originated before Bush II and are not over with the appearance of Obama who used drones on the war on terror. A colossal war machine which goes about as an occupations program in the US in sectors which has global capacities. Weapons must be utilized and offered to belligerents or potential belligerents for the complex to proceed to exist and grow. This requirement for extension is valid for every single significant association whether tranquil or military. Big Pharma is additionally

trapped in the requirement for extension and affects programs related to the military and not related to the military. The military-industrial complex is gunning for war more often than not on fake or rash grounds. The account of WMDs in Iraq is simply the most popular case. However, from the Gulf of Tonkin, to the medication allegations against Panama, the example is the equivalent. War is favored over tact at whatever point conceivable. The huge amounts of materiel transported to Iraq mean benefits for some organizations and demolition there gave business chances to reconstruct. The US arms Israel to the teeth and Saudi Arabia, another significant customer in the Middle East. It is progressively beneficial to attempt to comprehend the US moving proclamations and arrangements in the event that one spotlights on the military congressional complex than just on Israel which is itself a segment of the complex.

The US has a preference for settling clashes or rather contending it is settling clashes, through war. It doesn't connect extremely powerful nations like China or Russia legitimately yet attempts to enclose them by building bases, everywhere throughout the world and by offering weapons to partners or the foes of the potential adversaries of the US (Chalmers Johnson, 2004). These bases are a pricey domineering instrument which the US probably won't have the option to bear the cost of for simply monetary reasons. The main outstanding superpower mediates wrongfully and much of the time in nations like Yemen and Pakistan where automatons kill alleged speculated terrorist and innocent people consequently making the conditions for the ascent of an enemy of Americanism. Obama has pulled back soldiers from Iraq (yet not hired soldiers) and planned a withdrawal from Afghanistan in 2014 which would appear to show he is moving from military intercessions. However, he has picked an alternate strategy, to using the special forces to execute missions with a combination of drones, so he didn't improve the picture of the US nor making considerable decreases in the military spending which is a significant reason for the deficiencies the nation experiences. The costly war machine and its incited raids

into the world are anyway not exceptionally effective as far as accomplishing expressed US goals.

The US controls access to key crude materials like oil and remains the main superpower regardless of the ascent of China yet the cost of this precarious authority is high. The monetary bases of intensity in the US are an ever-increasing number of insecure and different forces extraordinary or little figure out how to escape the might of the US. China is getting more grounded monetarily yet in addition geo-politically in the nations where it sends out products and plants. In unbalanced wars the US doesn't win and even alleged military victories like Iraq or Libya can transform into political or monetary catastrophes. The expenses of realm or of authority are high for Americans or the objectives of American power. As far as the wellbeing of the country the inquiry is the reason does the US adhere to a war machine and an international strategy which are encouraging its decrease and loss of respect and strength?

Immanuel Wallerstein has accomplished broad work on The US is in a decline and contends that the US has attempted to compensate for its monetary decay by depending on military intervention. One could contend there is a loop between financial decrease and military mediations, war prompts an economic decrease for the reasons referenced above, that is interest in the wrong sectors of the economy, yet these decreases in turn strengthens the preference for military intervention. What different nations accomplish through good monetary methods (China, Germany) the US gets from the utilization of military power. This utilization of power achieves results yet in addition debilitates the financial base of the US which could along these lines go the method of all empires down toward its ruin (Bertrand Badie, 2004).

## Conclusion

As Martin Luther King saw quite a while back while the Vietnam War was gutting the Johnson's administration it is difficult to have the guns and butter together. Now the weapon frantiness of America is dissolving the very structure of majority rules system and monetary reasonability of the country. Militarism is the hubris of countries which can't escape overstretch its limits. It unavoidably saps the strength of the country by overextension of their military responsibilities. These blows hurt the "precariat" first and definitely more than the tycoons in the "plutonomy" yet working social orders can't live by firearms and military undertakings alone. The ruling class couldn't care less about majority rules system yet it can't demolish the financial bases on which it rests. Military Keynesianism is a "self-destruction pact" that no nation can manage. Regardless of whether political wonders can't be caught as though they were singular ones, the sickness of the country, an over bloated military, may be one chance to step over from the verge of destruction and stroll toward recuperation.

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