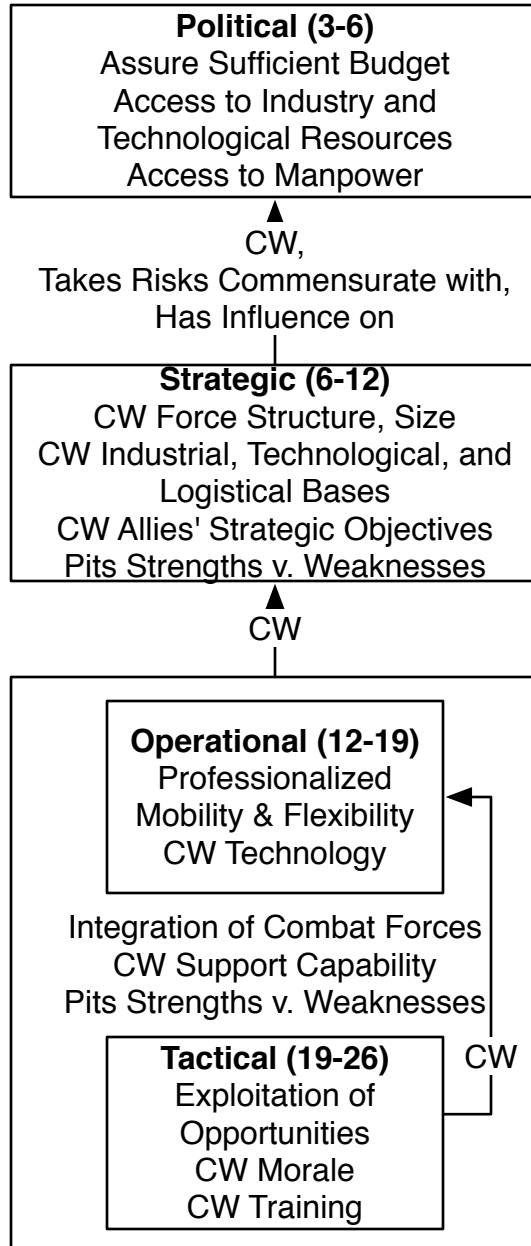


01.2. Theories of Outcomes

Millett, Murray, and Watman 1988

Military effectiveness is the process by which armed forces convert resources into fighting power. (2)

(CW - Compatible with)



For a military organization to act strategically, operationally, or tactically, it must consistently secure the resources required to maintain, expand, and reconstitute itself (4)

The strategic level of military activity refers to the employment of national armed forces to secure by force national goals defined by political leadership. (6)

The operational level of military activity refers to the analysis, selection, and development of institutional concepts or doctrines for employing major forces to achieve strategic objectives within a theater of war. (12) [Campaigns, Operations]

The tactical level of military activity refers to the specific techniques used by combat units to fight engagements in order to secure operational objectives. (19) [Battles]

BOP

DomPol

Geog

Doctrine

Tech

Time

Millett, Murray, and Watman 1988 (3)

Bennett and Stam 1998

Biddle 2004

Human+Natural Rsrc Money Industrial Base Economic System Population	CINC Balance -Military Personnel -Civilian Population	CINC Balance -Military Personnel -Civilian Population GNP Military Spending
Gov Structure Political Capital Political Objectives Attitudes to Military Civilian Morale	Democracy -Repression Salience	
Geography Weather	Distance Terrain	
Leadership Morale "Sociological Characteristics"	Strategy/Doctrine Surprise Initiator	Force Employment
Technical Prowess		Systemic Dyadic
Time	Time	<i>Military capability</i> : the capacity to destroy the largest possible defensive force over the largest possible territory for the smallest attacker casualties in the least time. (6)

Combat power: the ability to destroy the enemy while limiting the damage that he can inflict in return. (2)