

# Changing threat perceptions and military doctrines

## St. Martins Press - NATO Military Alliance Europe Highlights Strategic Concerns on Emerging China Threat

Description: -



- Bible. -- N.T. -- Introductions
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### Changing Threat Perceptions and Military Doctrines by Laszlo Valki, Paperback

Its manifestations and capacity to destroy were as much the result of political construction, as of historically embedded perceptions about the East and the West and their manipulation by mass media and policy-makers. Vigor, Soviet Blitzkrieg Theory, New York, St.

### Changing Threat Perceptions and Military Doctrines

For an appraisal of Soviet threat assessment between the two world wars, see J. There is probably a timeline - US departure from Afghanistan - when the security forces will take a call. Larger losses could be inflicted by a surprise attacker against an unprepared defender.

### Review: The Comparative Analysis of Military Regimes: Formations, Aspirations, and Achievements on JSTOR

Finally, CAC made adjustments to the operational framework, the model commanders use to plan and conduct ground operations.

### New Technologies and Changing Doctrines

A wide spectrum of issues relevant for the security of OSCE participating States will be dealt with over the course of the meeting, such as threat perceptions and their influence on national military doctrines and defence policies. Multiple statements were presented to a respondent who then scored their agreement or disagreement with that statement. Russian elites are starting to realize that Asia matters in its own right, not just as an adjunct or counterbalance to the West.

### Russia's National Security Concepts and Military Doctrines: Continuity and Change

In the aftermath of the Arab Spring and especially after the electoral protests that took place in Russia in 2011-12, they started to emphasize the danger to Russia posed by externally fomented domestic protests and regime change. It may be noted that in keeping with its overall policy stance towards the West, Moscow decided to evolve an institutional mechanism of continuous engagement with NATO rather than headlong confrontation with the latter over the issue of its proposed eastward extension.

## **Conceptual framework. (Part IV: Defence Policy and Military Doctrine and Strategy).**

Deterrence may be affected by the expectations held by American or Soviet leaders about the willingness of either state to respond to limited attacks by selective rather than general retaliation. All these aspects need to have an appropriate doctrine to maximise their potential and let the nation and themselves know what is expected of them.

### **Changing Threat Perceptions and Military Doctrines**

Valery Manilov, who was also associated with the making of the 1993 military doctrine, was reported to have remarked that Russia may use nuclear weapons if its existence as a state, its independence and territorial integrity are threatened by nuclear, non-nuclear or any other state. The internal tension among these perspectives has been the main source of inconsistency in Russian policies in the region.

### **New Technologies and Changing Doctrines**

However, a strategic defensive posture does not seem to exclude offensive tactics. Likewise, doctrine is one of the factors shaping strategy and force posture. However, Russian military planners might reasonably assume that the initial period of war can be one of great danger.

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