Future of nuclear deterrence

Lexington Books - The Human Face of Nuclear Deterrence

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The Future of the Undersea Deterrent: A Global Survey

However, neither China nor Russia fully trust each other in security matters, and each can be expected to try to use the United States and Japan as an occasional balancer against the other. Habiger argued that while we can technically afford to maintain the triad, it is a Cold War legacy the United States does not need. RAND's publications do not necessarily reflect the opinions of its research clients and sponsors.

Nuclear Modernization: The Future of Deterrence

Hans Kristensen, director of the Nuclear Information Project at the Federation of American Scientists, ht the United States already has nuclear bombs that can be converted to low-yield weapons.

US Nuclear Deterrence Policy and Its Problems

Quester warns against charging forth with radical new alternatives, such as the Strategic Defense Initiative and deep-cut disarmament. Moreover, given the decentralized nature of cyberspace and the multiplicity and diversity of actors, security challenges in cyberspace will most likely not be amenable to traditional state-centric arms control measures that have been in place for much of the twentieth century. The experts ranked hypersonic weapons as the most impactful disruptive technologies in the nuclear realm, followed by cyber.

How emerging technologies impact the future of nuclear risk and arms control

Of course, one can completely break away from the bellum-justum tradition and evaluate nuclear deterrence purely in terms of consequentialist ethics. This approach of legitimising the use of nuclear weapons focusses on targeted strikes of low-yield nuclear weapons against military objects.

The Human Face of Nuclear Deterrence

Using nuclear assets in a conventional setting detracted from the nuclear deterrence mission, which was very risky at the height of the Cold War.

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