

START and the future of deterrence

St. Martins Press - The Future of Deterrence: Effectiveness and Limitations of Conventional and Nuclear Postures



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Other actors of concern include Iran, with its growing missile arsenal, and nonstate groups operating in Lebanon, Libya, and Syria. In recent months, senior Trump administration officials and conservative defense analysts have expressed increasing doubts. The creation of the Strategic Direction South Hub—a consultation and coordination body for allies and partners—at the NATO command in Naples, Italy, also contributes to the deterrence mission.

The Future of Deterrence: Effectiveness and Limitations of Conventional and Nuclear Postures

McKenna indicated that strategy comes first: Would pure, city-busting force look different; and regarding timing, can it be done in 30 minutes or several weeks? However, the characteristics of the Russian approach to warfare mean that the alliance has to look beyond the Baltic Sea and beyond the physical domain, mainly to the cyber realm. And third, the allies have to constantly review the effectiveness of their current deterrence approaches in all areas of focus, as modern conflict has come to be dominated by unconventional and hybrid tactics used by state and nonstate actors. The contributors not only explore the balancing act that governments must perform, but also on the positive and negative roles that the international community can play in these conflicts.

START and the Future of Deterrence : Mazarr, Michael J.: sdk.mavlink.io.au: Books

As part of that review, the commission will examine Germany's continued participation in NATO nuclear-sharing arrangements, under which German dual-capable aircraft would deliver U. Especially persistent is a capability that has existed since the 1960s: the deployment of nuclear weapons on submarines.

Deterrence, modernization, and alliance cohesion: The case for extending New START with Russia

That understanding is essential to fashioning effective deterrent policies, strategies, and capabilities. Jerrold Post, George Washington University One cannot extrapolate uncritically from deterrence doctrine developed during the Cold War to the post-Cold War era. The How NATO does not need to mirror the activities of its adversaries to deter effectively.

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John Norton Moore has argued the value of democratic principles in deterrence and conflict avoidance.

[PDF] Democracy And Deterrence

For these reasons, arms control critics should give serious consideration to supporting a five-year extension of New START. McKenna noted, the point is to deter adversary X during condition Y from doing Z, and Z could include not only nuclear-related behavior but activities in space, cyber, and proliferation, among other domains.

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