

## Nuclear Strategy In The Modern Era Regional Powers And International Conflict Princeton Studies In International History And Politics

The fourth edition of this successful textbook has been revised and updated in light of recent events, and includes a new chapter on the rise of cyberpower. Its comprehensive coverage of issues of war and peace such as terrorism, intelligence, and weapons of mass destruction makes it the major strategic studies textbook in the field.

Bringing together international experts to provide a comprehensive introduction to strategic studies, *Strategy in the Contemporary World* critically engages with both enduring and contemporary issues that dominate strategy. The new edition has been thoroughly updated to incorporate the latest developments in the field of strategic studies, encouraging students to explore key debates, build critical thinking skills, and reflect upon a wide range of perspectives.

For 50 years, the US depended on its nuclear arsenal to provide the underpinning to the deterrent aspect of its military strategy. However, on September 11, 2001, three of four hijacked civilian aircraft successfully completed their suicide missions against high value targets in the United States—the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. US military might, to include its overwhelming nuclear arsenal, failed to deter the terrorists who killed nearly 3000 people, most of whom were Americans. Although the US nuclear force structure, policy and strategy have thus far deterred a nuclear attack on the US, it is not properly postured as a viable deterrent against asymmetric attacks. However, given the proper force structure, policy and strategy, the US nuclear arsenal could provide a greater degree of deterrence against such attacks in the future. This paper will first briefly describe the strategy of deterrence and its underpinnings in basic psychology. Second, it will briefly overview the deterrence strategy of the Cold War and highlight the findings of the Nuclear Posture Review that will serve as the foundation of the Bush nuclear strategy. Next, this paper will consider the ethical issues surrounding the use of nuclear weapons, as both a deterrent and a combat weapon. Finally, the paper will analyze US nuclear strategy and make policy recommendations for using nuclear weapons as part of a deterrent strategy against future asymmetric attacks.

This textbook provides a coherent introduction to post-Cold War and post-9/11 military theory for upper-level students seeking an initial understanding of strategic studies. In the contemporary period there has been significant and growing interest among students about international security issues. While many publications focus on one particular aspect of military strategy, there is no single volume that provides a comprehensive yet accessible overview of strategic thought in this new era. *Modern Military Strategy* will fill this gap in the literature, with chapters on the conduct of war in each of the naval, land, air, space and cyber dimensions, and on nuclear strategy, and irregular war and counterinsurgency. The text concludes by identifying crosscutting trends, statements, and principles which may form the basis of a modern, general theory of war. This book will be essential reading for students of strategic studies, war studies and military history, and highly recommended for students of security studies and international relations in general.

A leading international security strategist offers a compelling new way to "think about the unthinkable." The cold war ended more than two decades ago, and with its end came a reduction in the threat of nuclear weapons—a luxury that we can no longer indulge. It's not just the threat of Iran getting the bomb or North Korea doing something rash; the whole complexion of global power politics is changing because of the reemergence of nuclear weapons as a vital element of statecraft and power politics. In short, we have entered the second nuclear age. In this provocative and agenda-setting book, Paul Bracken of Yale University argues that we need to pay renewed attention to nuclear weapons and how their presence will transform the way crises develop and escalate. He draws on his years of experience analyzing defense strategy to make the case that the United States needs to start thinking seriously about these issues once again, especially as new countries acquire nuclear capabilities. He walks us through war-game scenarios that are all too realistic, to show how nuclear weapons are changing the calculus of power politics, and he offers an incisive tour of the Middle East, South Asia, and East Asia to underscore how the United States must not allow itself to be unprepared for managing such crises. Frank in its tone and farsighted in its analysis, *The Second Nuclear Age* is the essential guide to the new rules of international politics.

The character of modern conflict is changing. The foundations of the international system are shifting as near peer adversaries, regionally destabilizing revisionists, and global networks of terror and crime mix in an environment awash in new technology. Unfortunately, the strategic paradigms that have defined U.S. policy since 1945 are inadequate in the face of this new reality. The focus of this study is not the creation of a new paradigm; instead, it seeks to define the contours of strategic decision-making that best serve the modern moment. Seeking such a model, I analyze the assumptions and processes at play in the creation of nuclear strategy during the Truman and Eisenhower administrations. Their approaches to the new strategic reality that nuclear weapons introduced were quite different, and the lessons those differences provide are instructive for today.

"The Evolution of Nuclear Strategy quickly established itself as a classic when it first appeared in 1981. This edition makes it even better, incorporating as it does new material about the Cold War and up-dating to include subsequent developments. Filled with insights and penetrating analysis, this volume is truly indispensable." —Robert Jervis, Author of *How Statesmen Think* "Freedman and Michaels have written a thorough and thought-provoking guide to nuclear strategy. The authors analyze the causes of both wise and unwise strategic decisions in the past and thereby shine a bright light on dilemmas we face in our common nuclear future." —Scott Sagan, Stanford University, USA "With its comprehensive coverage, clear and direct language, and judicious summaries of a vast literature, this new and wholly revised edition of *The Evolution of Nuclear Strategy* will be essential reading for any student of nuclear history, strategic studies, or contemporary international relations." —Matthew Jones, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK "Sir Lawrence Freedman's *The Evolution of Nuclear Strategy* has been the first port of call for three generations of academics and policy-makers wanting to familiarize themselves with the subject matter. The success of this book could have led Professor Freedman to satisfy himself with regular updates or afterwords. But the tireless author is now gracing us with an entirely revised edition of his masterpiece nearly forty years after its initial publication, taking into account findings from archives and declassified documents. At the same time, *The Evolution of Nuclear Strategy* remains true to its original purpose and spirit: an easy to read manual, light with footnotes, focusing on policy rather than on theory, and thus the best possible introduction to an arcane subject. In an era when nuclear strategy issues seem to be becoming relevant again, its historical scope and breadth will make its reading or re-reading even more useful – if only because knowing about the absurdity of the Cold war arms race is a prerequisite if one does not want to repeat its mistakes." —Bruno Tertrais, Deputy Director, Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique, France "This updated and improved edition of the classic text on the evolution of nuclear strategy is a must read for anyone attempting to understand the nuclear predicament and where it is heading. Impressive in every respect!" —T.V. Paul, James McGill Professor of International Relations, McGill University, Canada, and the author of *The Tradition of Non-Use of Nuclear Weapons* "After the end of the Cold War, we hoped for a world in which nuclear weapons would have 'low salience', or might even disappear into virtual, non-assembled arsenals. Alas, they are coming to the fore again. With changes in political context and technology, it is thus pressing that 'the Bible' on the Evolution of Nuclear Strategy should be updated. Lawrence Freedman's great classic has been admirably updated with the help of Jeff Michaels. The work, just as its previous editions, thus remains the definitive and authoritative point of reference on nuclear strategy in the twenty-first century." —Beatrice Heuser, Chair of International Relations, University of Glasgow, Scotland First published in 1981, Lawrence Freedman's *The Evolution of Nuclear Strategy* was immediately acclaimed as the standard work on the history of attempts to cope militarily and politically with

the terrible destructive power of nuclear weapons. It has now been completely rewritten, drawing on a wide range of new research, and updated to take account of the period following the end of the cold war, and covering all nuclear powers.

This collection of papers rigorously examines the current place of deterrence in international security relations, delivering the best of contemporary thinking. This is a special issue of the leading journal *Contemporary Security Policy*. It shows how and why nuclear deterrence was the central organizing mechanism for international security relations in the second half of the twentieth century. It has been replaced by a new global security environment in which the central role of deterrence, both nuclear and otherwise, appears to have diminished. The Cold War has been succeeded by a new state of play. This book will be of interest to students of military and naval history and security studies.

Drawing on previously unpublished Russian archival materials, this book is the first detailed history and current analysis of the North Korean nuclear program. The contributors discuss Soviet-North Korean nuclear relations, economic and military aspects of the nuclear program, the nuclear energy sector, North Korea's negotiations with the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, cooperative security, and U.S. policy. Unique in its focus on North Korean attitudes and perspectives, *The North Korean Nuclear Program* also includes Russian interviews with North Korean officials.

The first systematic look at the different strategies that states employ in their pursuit of nuclear weapons Much of the work on nuclear proliferation has focused on why states pursue nuclear weapons. The question of how states pursue nuclear weapons has received little attention. *Seeking the Bomb* is the first book to analyze this topic by examining which strategies of nuclear proliferation are available to aspirants, why aspirants select one strategy over another, and how this matters to international politics. Looking at a wide range of nations, from India and Japan to the Soviet Union and North Korea to Iraq and Iran, Vipin Narang develops an original typology of proliferation strategies—hedging, sprinting, sheltered pursuit, and hiding. Each strategy of proliferation provides different opportunities for the development of nuclear weapons, while at the same time presenting distinct vulnerabilities that can be exploited to prevent states from doing so. Narang delves into the crucial implications these strategies have for nuclear proliferation and international security. Hiders, for example, are especially disruptive since either they successfully attain nuclear weapons, irrevocably altering the global power structure, or they are discovered, potentially triggering serious crises or war, as external powers try to halt or reverse a previously clandestine nuclear weapons program. As the international community confronts the next generation of potential nuclear proliferators, *Seeking the Bomb* explores how global conflict and stability are shaped by the ruthlessly pragmatic ways states choose strategies of proliferation.

Nuclear weapons, once thought to have been marginalized by the end of the Cold War, have returned with a vengeance to the centre of US security concerns and to a world bereft of the old certainties of deterrence. This is a major analysis of these new strategic realities. The George W. Bush administration, having deposed the regime of Saddam Hussein in Iraq, now points to a new nuclear "Axis of Evil": Iran and North Korea. These nations and other rogue states, as well as terrorists, may pose key threats because they are "beyond deterrence", which was based on the credible fear of retaliation after attack. This new study places these and other developments, such as the clear potential for a new nuclear arms race in Asia, within the context of evolving US security policy. Detailing the important milestones in the development of US nuclear strategy and considering the present and future security dilemmas related to nuclear weapons this is a major new contribution to our understanding of the present international climate and the future. Individual chapters are devoted to the key issues of missile defenses, nuclear proliferation and Israel's nuclear deterrent. This book will be of great interest to all students and scholars of strategic studies, international relations and US foreign policy.

This book reintroduces readers to the lives and writings of the greatest military minds of the modern era, writers whose ideas and teachings continue to shape the conduct of war in the 21st century.

*Modern Strategy* explains how strategic reasoning makes sense of the great complexity of war on land, at sea, in the air, in space, and even 'cyberspace'. Uniquely, this book shows how strategy works in all geographical environments and with all kinds of weapons. The first comprehensive account of all aspects of modern strategy since the Cold War ended, this book will be essential reading for all students of modern strategy and security studies.

This book began as a personal effort to comprehend the effect of nuclear weapons on the current era and its international system. Nuclear weapons have not merely revolutionized the military sphere but have also left their stamp on the world order. Knowledge of the basic principles of nuclear strategy has become a prerequisite to understanding world events. Consequently, no country can remain indifferent to nuclear strategy or can consider itself exempt from its implications. The very importance of the subject precludes the assumption of a narrow technical or military point of view. Political, historical, moral, and even religious implications must be considered. *Nuclear War and Nuclear Peace* serves as an introduction to the study of modern strategy within the framework of international relations, as well as a basic account for laymen to the intricacies of modern strategy and its ramifications. It deals with a wide range of problems: deterrence and its implications; surprise; and preemptive and preventative attack. The problems of quantities of nuclear weapons, limitations of war (conventional, tactical and strategic), and proliferation of nuclear weapons are also discussed. In the end Harkabi introduces alternate global approaches and the problem of coalitions in the nuclear era. By focusing on disarmament and arms control; peace in the shadow of terror; and stability of the international system and peace research he brings relevance to his study in terms of the current world climate. Many books and articles have been published on nuclear strategy. Most have been designed to formulate strategic policies to suit the needs of particular countries and influence their policy. Most books on nuclear strategy have appeared in the United States, with strategic prescriptions for the United States. This book will be of tremendous interest to anyone wishing to understand the major problems of our contemporary world from a global perspective. Yehoshafat Harkabi is a graduate of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and Harvard University. He participated in the armistice negotiations held at Rhodes, and served as chief of Intelligence of the Israel Armed Forces. He was in charge of Strategic Research in the Israel Ministry of Defence. He has also published extensively on the Arab-Israel conflict. Until his retirement he was lecturer in International Relations and Middle East Studies at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Lawrence Freedman wrote in his acclaimed book *The Evolution of Nuclear Strategy*, 'James King permitted me to read a copy of his own masterly unpublished study entitled *The New Strategy*', (London. Macmillan in association with the International Institute for Strategic Studies. 1981) p.xii. There were in fact nine drafts of the manuscript written by James E. King Jr (Jim) from 1948 to 1988. Correspondence indicates that Lawrence Freedman probably read a copy in 1976 of a version given by Jim King to Ken Booth in 1973. Eight of these drafts are provided in their original unaltered form on a CD to accompany this volume. The ninth draft is not enclosed as it remains classified as 'Top



articles--and even a new field of academic inquiry called "security studies"--have tried to explain the so-called nuclear revolution. Francis J. Gavin argues that scholarly and popular understanding of many key issues about nuclear weapons is incomplete at best and wrong at worst. Among these important, misunderstood issues are: how nuclear deterrence works; whether nuclear coercion is effective; how and why the United States chose its nuclear strategies; why countries develop their own nuclear weapons or choose not to do so; and, most fundamentally, whether nuclear weapons make the world safer or more dangerous. These and similar questions still matter because nuclear danger is returning as a genuine threat. Emerging technologies and shifting great-power rivalries seem to herald a new type of cold war just three decades after the end of the U.S.-Soviet conflict that was characterized by periodic prospects of global Armageddon. *Nuclear Weapons and American Grand Strategy* helps policymakers wrestle with the latest challenges. Written in a clear, accessible, and jargon-free manner, the book also offers insights for students, scholars, and others interested in both the history and future of nuclear danger.

*Nuclear Strategy in the Modern Era* Regional Powers and International Conflict Princeton University Press

American military scholars discuss the evolution of modern war strategy, paying special attention to its nonmilitary phases in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries

With the end of the Cold War as we have known it since the late 1940s and the apparent success of U.S. containment policy, old, familiar questions demand answers in a new and unfamiliar context. The Cold War is over but the Nuclear Age is not; nuclear weapons cannot be disinvented. Collapse of the Warsaw Pact and dramatic reduction of tensions between the United States and the USSR compel re-examination of fundamental strategy issues. What is the purpose of nuclear weapons? How should we plan for their use? What kinds of weapons and delivery systems should we develop and deploy? How many should we have? Why have any? This essay does not seek to provide a comprehensive review of nuclear strategy since 1945, nor does it provide detailed recommendations for future strategy. Rather, it introduces a new paradigm, a new structure, a new set of lenses, which permits the strategist to seek old familiar information in a different context. Taking strategy to include ends, ways, and means, the new paradigm introduced herein interprets the past 45 years as three discernible time periods, each with a different characteristic.

*Understanding Contemporary Strategy* provides an accessible and comprehensive introduction to the theory and practice of modern strategy. Covering all the main issues in the field, the book explores the major themes through a combination of classical and modern strategic theory, history and current practice. The book is split into three main sections: Definition and Context : including discussion of the human, technological, intelligence, ethical and grand-strategic dimensions Strategy in the Geographic Environments: land, sea, air and space Contemporary Strategic Challenges: terrorism, insurgency and nuclear strategy. Each chapter presents the reader with a succinct summary of the topic, but also provides a challenging analysis of current issues, supporting students with pedagogical features such as suggested further reading, boxed case studies and study questions. This book will be essential reading for upper-level students of strategic studies, war studies, military history and international security.

*Strategy and History* comprises a selection of Professor Gray's key contributions to strategic debate over the past thirty years. These essays have been selected both because they had significant messages for contemporary controversies, and because they have some continuing relevance for today and the future. Each essay in this book is really about strategy in the modern world, and reflects the many dimensions of this complex subject. This book covers a wide range of subjects and historical events, but there are key issues covered throughout: being strategic the consequences of actions a respect for Clausewitz's theory of war historical dependency the importance of geography being critical of enthusiasm for technology over human factors the primacy of politics. This important publication provides an invaluable insight into the development of strategic studies over the past 30 years from one of the world's leading theorists and practitioners of the subject. The book will be of great interest to all students and analysts of strategy and international studies.

Focuses on the overarching importance that nuclear strategies and doctrines continue to play in the modern world and in relations among the leading states.

This new work defines national security strategy, its objectives, the problems it confronts, and the influences that constrain and facilitate its development and implementation in a post-Cold War, post-9/11 environment. The authors note that making and implementing national strategy centers on risk management and present a model for assessing strategic risks and the process for allocating limited resources to reduce them. The major threats facing the United States now come from its unique status as "the sole remaining superpower" against which no nation-state or other entity can hope to compete through conventional means. The alternative is what is now called asymmetrical or fourth generation warfare.

Drew and Snow discuss all these factors in detail and bring them together by examining the continuing problems of making strategy in a changed and changing world. Contents \* Foreword \* Introduction \* Notes \* Section I \* Framing the Problem \* 1 Strategy In Perspective \* Warfare in the Eighteenth Century \* Foundations of Modern Warfare \* Contrasts in the Cold War \* Conclusions \* 2 The Strategy Process - An Overview \* Determining National Security Objectives \* Formulating Grand National Strategy \* Developing Military Strategy \* Composing Operational Strategy \* Formulating Battlefield Strategy (Tactics) \* Influences on the Strategy Process \* Conclusions \* Section II \* The Political Dimension \* 3 Grand National Strategy \* Vital National Interests \* Instruments of National Power \* Conclusions \* Notes \* 4 The Political Environment of Grand Strategy \* Influences on Grand Strategy \* Strategic Culture \* Summary and Conclusions \* Notes \* 5 Grand Strategy Actors and Institutions \* Executive Branch \* Legislative Branch \* Other Actors \* Conclusions \* Notes \* Section III \* The Military Dimension \* 6 Military Strategy \* Force Employment Strategy \* Force Development Strategy \* Force Deployment Strategy \* Coordination of Military Strategy \* Conclusions \* Note \* 7 Operational Strategy \* Orchestrating Campaigns \* Operational Strategy: Design Choices \* The Essence of Operational Strategy \* Orchestrating

Theater Campaign. \* Conclusions \* Notes \* 8 Asymmetrical Warfare Strategies \* Insurgent Warfare \* Counterinsurgency Concepts \* New Internal War \* Fourth Generation Warfare \* Terrorism \* Conclusions \* Notes \* 9 Nuclear Strategy \* Dynamics of Nuclear Evolution \* Basic Concepts and Relationships \* Nuclear Stability \* Current Strategic Issues \* Proliferation of Weapons of Mass \* Destruction \* Missile Defenses \* Conclusions \* Notes \* Section IV \* Influences on the Process \* 10 Fog, Friction, Chance, Money, Politics, and Gadgets \* The Clausewitzian Trio \* Strategy and the Clausewitzian Trio \* Economic Influences on Strategy \* Political Influences on Strategy \* Impact of Technology on Strategy \* Conclusions \* Notes \* 11 Worldviews and Doctrine \* The Ground Force Worldview \* The Naval Worldview \* The Airman's Worldview \* Worldviews and Military Doctrine \* Evolving Worldviews \* Conclusions \* Notes \* Section V \* Continuing Dilemmas \* 12 The Dilemmas of Conventional War \* For Whom and What Do We Prepare? \* Operations Tempo and the All-Volunteer Force \* What Roles for Allies? \* Dealing with 24-Hour News \* Conclusions \* Notes \* 13 Asymmetrical Warfare Dilemmas \* Nature of the Problem \* Countering Asymmetrical Wars \* Conclusions \* Notes \* 14 Threats, Interests, and Risks \* Strategy during the Cold War \* Contemporary Strategy \* Conclusions \* BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SUGGESTED READING

This book is about national security strategy: what it is, what its objectives are, what problems it seeks to solve or at least manage, and what kinds of influences constrain and create opportunities for the development and implementation of strategies. The heart of the problem with which national security strategy deals is the series of threats--normally military, but increasingly semi- or nonmilitary in character--that the country must confront and somehow overcome or contain.

Examines the issues related to the control of nuclear weapons in the early 21st century.

"James King permitted me to read a copy of his own masterly unpublished study entitled *The Glenn New Strategy*", (London. Macmillan in association with the International Institute for Strategic Studies. 1981) p.xii. There were in fact nine drafts of the manuscript written by James E. King Jr (Jim) from 1948 to 1988. Correspondence indicates that he probably read a copy in 1976 of a version given by Jim King to Ken Booth in 1973. Jim King obtained a BA and a MA from both Harvard and Oxford Universities and held the Italian Order of Merit. His Ph.D. became a victim of World War II when he volunteered for service and was subsequently injured in Germany. There is a general agreement that a change in the military situation lies at the heart of the rising crisis over Berlin. A part of truth doubtless lies in the fact that on that earlier occasion the west was able to indulge itself in a relatively soft policy from a position of comparative military strength. This book began as a personal effort to comprehend the effect of nuclear weapons on the current era and its international system. Nuclear weapons have not merely revolutionized the military sphere but have also left their stamp on the world order. Knowledge of the basic principles of nuclear strategy has become a prerequisite to understanding world events. Consequently, no country can remain indifferent to nuclear strategy or can consider itself exempt from its implications. The very importance of the subject precludes the assumption of a narrow technical or military point of view. Political, historical, moral, and even religious implications must be considered. Nuclear War and Nuclear Peace serves as an introduction to the study of modern strategy within the framework of international relations, as well as a basic account for laymen to the intricacies of modern strategy and its ramifications. It deals with a wide range of problems: deterrence and its implications; surprise; and preemptive and preventative attack. The problems of quantities of nuclear weapons, limitations of war (conventional, tactical and strategic), and proliferation of nuclear weapons are also discussed. In the end Harkabi introduces alternate global approaches and the problem of coalitions in the nuclear era. By focusing on disarmament and arms control; peace in the shadow of terror; and stability of the international system and peace research he brings relevance to his study in terms of the current world climate. Many books and articles have been published on nuclear strategy. Most have been designed to formulate strategic policies to suit the needs of particular countries and influence their policy. Most books on nuclear strategy have appeared in the United States, with strategic prescriptions for the United States. This book will be of tremendous interest to anyone wishing to understand the major problems of our contemporary world from a global perspective.

The essays in this volume analyze war, its strategic characteristics and its political and social functions, over the past five centuries. The diversity of its themes and the broad perspectives applied to them make the book a work of general history as much as a history of the theory and practice of war from the Renaissance to the present. *Makers of Modern Strategy from Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age* takes the first part of its title from an earlier collection of essays, published by Princeton University Press in 1943, which became a classic of historical scholarship. Three essays are repinted from the earlier book; four others have been extensively revised. The rest--twenty-two essays--are new. The subjects addressed range from major theorists and political and military leaders to impersonal forces. Machiavelli, Clausewitz, and Marx and Engels are discussed, as are Napoleon, Churchill, and Mao. Other essays trace the interaction of theory and experience over generations--the evolution of American strategy, for instance, or the emergence of revolutionary war in the modern world. Still others analyze the strategy of particular conflicts--the First and Second World Wars--or the relationship between technology, policy, and war in the nuclear age. Whatever its theme, each essay places the specifics of military thought and action in their political, social, and economic environment. Together the contributors have produced a book that reinterprets and illuminates war, one of the most powerful forces in history and one that cannot be controlled in the future without an understanding of its past.

This book examines the theory and practice of nuclear deterrence between India and Pakistan, two highly antagonistic South Asian neighbors who recently moved into their third decade of overt nuclear weaponization. It assesses the stability of Indo-Pakistani nuclear deterrence and argues that, while deterrence dampens the likelihood of escalation to conventional—and possibly nuclear—war, the chronically embittered relations between New Delhi and Islamabad mean that deterrence failure resulting in major warfare cannot be ruled out. Through an empirical examination of the effects of nuclear weapons during five crises between India and Pakistan since 1998, as well as a discussion of the theoretical

logic of Indo-Pakistani nuclear deterrence, the book offers suggestions for enhancing deterrence stability between these two countries.

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