

Iran's Military Forces And Warfighting Capabilities The Threat In The Northern Gulf Praeger Security International

The Iran-Iraq War Issues for Debate in American Public Policy Dangerous But Not Omnipotent Military Review Iran's Military Forces and Warfighting Capabilities Reassessing the Implications of a Nuclear-Armed Iran Iranian Weapons of Mass Destruction News Sheet Iran's Military Forces in Transition Other End of the Spear Arab-Israeli Military Forces in an Era of Asymmetric Wars China Military Power U.S. Military Presence in the Gulf: Challenges and Prospects Iran's Rocket and Missile Forces and Strategic Options Military Strategy: Trends and Paradigms Lessons Learned Choice Saddam's War Iraq's Military Capabilities in 2002 The Lessons Of Modern War Strategic Information Warfare Iran's Developing Military Capabilities Winning in Afghanistan Iranian Naval Forces: A Tale of Two Navies Vanguard of the Imam Iraq and the War of Sanctions The Iranian Sea-Air-Missile Threat to Gulf Shipping On point II : transition to the new campaign: the United States Army in Operation Iraqi Freedom, May 2003-January 2005 Cold War The Iran-Iraq War Gulf Military Forces in an Era of Asymmetric Wars Weapons Proliferation and War in the Greater Middle East Iranian Weapons of Mass Destruction Aerospace power in the twenty-first century a basic primer Iran's Rocket and Missile Forces and Strategic Options The Gulf Military Balance Iran's Nuclear Future Iran Military Coercion and US Foreign Policy Withdrawal from Iraq

The Iran-Iraq War

A 2005 update of "The Strategic Implications of a Nuclear-Armed Iran" by Kori Schake and Judith Yaphe, which had been issued in 2001 by the Institute for National Strategic Studies (INSS). Contents of this report: Iran's Perspective: National Rights and Nuclear Weapons; Neighbors, Negotiators, and Non-proliferators; U.S. Policy Options; Endnotes; Appendix A: Timeline of Iran's Path to Nuclear Weapons; Appendix B: Iran's Nuclear Program: Status, Risks, and Prospects; Appendix C: Walking the Tightrope: Israeli Options in Response to Iranian Nuclear Developments.

Issues for Debate in American Public Policy

Cordesman provides a net assessment of the political, economic, energy, security (internal and external), and military trends in Iran

Dangerous But Not Omnipotent

The Gulf region has been vital to the interests of the United States and the industrial world for many years. The Gulf War of 1991 and the forward presence of U.S. military personnel and equipment in several of the Gulf countries demonstrate the Gulf

Military Review

Iran's Military Forces and Warfighting Capabilities

Iran's rocket and missile forces serve a wide range of Iranian strategic objectives. This study examines how Iran's forces and systems are steadily evolving.

Reassessing the Implications of a Nuclear-Armed Iran

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT Printed in COLOR. Just Released 15 January 2019 In 2017, the Defense Intelligence Agency began to produce a series of unclassified Defense Intelligence overviews of major foreign military challenges we face. This volume provides details on China's defense and military goals, strategy, plans, and intentions; the organization, structure, and capability of its military supporting those goals; and the enabling infrastructure and industrial base. This product and other reports in the series are intended to inform our public, our leaders, the national security community, and partner nations about the challenges we face in the 21st century. Document includes: Historical Overview Military Doctrine and Strategy Perceptions of Modern Conflict Core Elements of Command and Control Reform Modernizing Joint Command and Control Core Chinese Military Capabilities Power Projection and Expeditionary Operations Nuclear Forces and Weapons Biological and Chemical Warfare Space/Counterspace Cyberspace Denial and Deception Logistics and Defense-Industrial Modernization Underground Facilities Missions Other Than War Why buy a book you can download for free? We print this book so you don't have to. First you gotta find a good clean (legible) copy and make sure it's the latest version (not always easy). Some documents found on the web are missing some pages or the image quality is so poor, they are difficult to read. We look over each document carefully and replace poor quality images by going back to the original source document. We proof each document to make sure it's all there - including all changes. If you find a good copy, you could print it using a network printer you share with 100 other people (typically its either out of paper or toner). If it's just a 10-page document, no problem, but if it's 250-pages, you will need to punch 3 holes in all those pages and put it in a 3-ring binder. Takes at least an hour. It's much more cost-effective to just order the latest version from Amazon.com This book includes original commentary which is copyright material. Note that government documents are in the public domain. We print these large documents as a service so you don't have to. The books are compact, tightly-bound, full-size (8 1/2 by 11 inches), with large text and glossy covers. 4th Watch Publishing Co. is a HUBZONE SDVOSB. <https://usgovpub.com>

Iranian Weapons of Mass Destruction

Includes detailed and edited transcripts of interviews with General Hamdani as well as a summary of insights as interpreted by the interviewers.

News Sheet

This book provides an in-depth examination of the serious security implications that Iran's nuclear program has on a region that is already plagued by insecurity and conflict. * Offers hypothetical studies outlining the possible effects of specific nuclear, chemical, or biological attacks by Iran * Presents a number of tables and

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graphs providing a quantitative and qualitative look at Iran's conventional and asymmetric warfare capabilities, as well as insight into the progress of Iran's nuclear and missile programs

Iran's Military Forces in Transition

An authoritative analysis of Iran's political scene, security needs, and military capabilities--including the implications of the latest efforts at reaching an accommodation with the West.

Other End of the Spear

Iraq and the United States face a critical transition through 2011 and beyond. The awkward reality is that an Iraqi-U.S. failure to properly manage the U.S. withdrawal and the creation of effective Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) is as serious a threat to Iraq's future stability and security as any internal or external threat. Realism is a key to future success. The improvement in ISF capabilities is very real, and Iraqi forces are experiencing growing success in combat. But they are still very much a work in progress, and many Iraqi and U.S. politicians still seem unaware of how much remains to be done. U.S. forces play a critical role in developing the effectiveness of the ISF, providing stability in areas with deep sectarian and ethnic tensions and helping Iraq achieve political accommodation and more effective governance. Through detailed analyses of Iraqi force capabilities, augmented by on-site interviews with U.S. and Iraqi military officials, the authors conclude that the U.S. withdrawal from Iraq needs to be "conditions-based," not tied to political timelines. Both Iraqi and U.S. leaders need to be careful about exaggerating Iraqi capabilities and the speed with which the United States can safely withdraw its forces and advisory teams. Conditions for success include realistic and fully resourced plans for the ISF's development; candid and accurate measures of ISF capabilities; and careful assessments of the overall level of security, stability, and political accommodation in Iraq. After years of destructive conflict, Iraq now has the chance, however tenuous, to become a stable and prosperous country. The United States, say the authors, will be judged far more by the way it leaves Iraq and what it leaves behind than by the way it entered and how it fought the counterinsurgency campaign.

Arab-Israeli Military Forces in an Era of Asymmetric Wars

This updated resource provides a more comprehensive history, including: Iran's Persian imperial past, the spread of Islam, and the Iran-Iraq War The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Navy (IRGCN) emphasizes an asymmetric doctrine to ensure national security in the Persian Gulf against regional neighbors and foreign presence. The Islamic Republic of Iran Navy (IRIN) employs a more conventional doctrine and focuses on forward presence and naval diplomacy. Both navies have considerable equities and are well positioned to influence and leverage the Strait of Hormuz; a vital chokepoint for the flow of resources and international commerce. Illustrated with organizational charts, and photos of key Iranian leaders, including commanders within the Navy Command and Control Leadership, as well as rank insignia graphics, maps, ships, aircrafts, missile images, and more.

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China Military Power

NOW AVAILABLE! On Point II is a comprehensive study of the US Army in Operation IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) from May 2003 to January 2005. Based on primary sources including hundreds of interviews with participants, the study examines how after May 2003 American Soldiers made the transition to a new type of campaign that featured information operations, intelligence, reconstruction, and governance rather than conventional combat. On Point II documents the US Army's execution of Full Spectrum Operations in the early stages of this conflict.

U.S. Military Presence in the Gulf: Challenges and Prospects

A comprehensive account of the Iran-Iraq War through the lens of the Iraqi regime and its senior military commanders.

Iran's Rocket and Missile Forces and Strategic Options

In an analysis grounded in the observation that although Iranian power projection is marked by strengths, it also has serious liabilities and limitations, this report surveys the nature of both in four critical areas and offers a new U.S. policy paradigm that seeks to manage the challenges Iran presents through the exploitation of regional barriers to its power and sources of caution in the regime's strategic calculus.

Military Strategy: Trends and Paradigms

Iran's rocket and missile forces serve a wide range of Iranian strategic objectives. This study examines how Iran's forces and systems are steadily evolving.

Lessons Learned

Choice

Looking at the Arab-Israeli military balance in light of the most recent developments in Israel, the Palestinian territories, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, and Iran, this book tracks force developments and the changing military balance in each of the Arab-Israeli "ring states."

Saddam's War

A look back at the eight-year struggle between Iraq and Iran to derive useful lessons for military professionals. Focuses on the qualitative development of Iraq's forces over the course of the long war. It points out their weaknesses and strengths and makes some significant observations about the maturation of

modern armies. 13 maps.

Iraq's Military Capabilities in 2002

In this new analysis and assessment, Anthony Cordesman draws on a clearer picture of Iran's developing military capabilities in 2005.

The Lessons Of Modern War

Strategic Information Warfare

The United States faces major challenges in dealing with Iran, the threat of terrorism, and the tide of political instability in the Arabian Peninsula. The presence of some of the world's largest reserves of oil and natural gas, vital shipping lanes, and Shia populations throughout the region have made the peninsula the focal point of US and Iranian strategic competition.

Iran's Developing Military Capabilities

The author provides detailed articulations of the trends and paradigm shifts associated with military strategy in modern day and future warfighting initiatives. The following are addressed: Threat Analysis The Global War on Terrorism Asymmetrical Warfare Casualty Aversion Initiatives Psychological Warfare Psychology of Terrorism Nuclear Strategy

Winning in Afghanistan

The United States faces hard choices in dealing with a war that has spread from Afghanistan into Pakistan. Any effective counterinsurgency strategy in Afghanistan must rely on building up strong Afghan security forces at the local level and using them to defeat the enemy and create the security requisite for governance and development. This up-to-date analysis describes in detail the continued development of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF): the historic challenges—and missed opportunities—they have faced; their strengths and weaknesses; and the prospects for future force development. The report examines the progress ANSF forces are making in the broader context of the ideological, civil, military, and economic conflict that affects both Afghanistan and Pakistan, and it explains how the lack of troops and effective local training programs have made it possible for the Taliban, Hekmatyer, and Haqqani networks to gain strength and expand their capabilities. Both the Afghan National Army (ANA) and the Afghan National Police (ANP) must improve dramatically in size and capability before they can take the lead in Afghan security. The report details what improvements in force size and quality are realistic in the near term as well as what challenges stand in the way of the proposed near-doubling of the size of the ANSF. The logistical, financial, and training challenges of making ANA units capable of operating independently receive particular emphasis. The United States, say the authors, is the only country with the resources to change this situation. It has failed to do so, however, by not providing the money, mentors, and training personnel or

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the kind of partners in the field necessary to create the scale and quality of Afghan forces needed. If the Obama administration does not act quickly and decisively to reverse the situation, Afghanistan, NATO/ISAF, and the United States may well lose this war.

Iranian Naval Forces: A Tale of Two Navies

Vanguard of the Imam

Future U.S. national security strategy is likely to be profoundly affected by the ongoing, rapid evolution of cyberspace--the global information infrastructure--and in particular by the growing dependence of the U.S. military and other national institutions and infrastructures on potentially vulnerable elements of the U.S. national information infrastructure. To examine these effects, the authors conducted a series of exercises employing a methodology known as the Day After in which participants are presented with an information warfare crisis scenario and asked to advise the president on possible responses. Participants included senior national security community members and representatives from security-related telecommunications and information-systems industries. The report synthesizes the exercise results and presents the instructions from the exercise materials in their entirety.

Iraq and the War of Sanctions

The buildup of Iran's naval, air, and missile capabilities poses a wide range of threats to maritime traffic into and outside of the Gulf.

The Iranian Sea-Air-Missile Threat to Gulf Shipping

Presents nearly 176 documents and over a thousand entries covering all aspects of the Cold War from its origins to its aftermath, including political, military, social, diplomatic, economic, and biographical entries.

On point II : transition to the new campaign: the United States Army in Operation Iraqi Freedom, May 2003-January 2005

This important new book explores the strategic reasons behind the proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons as well as ballistic missile delivery systems in the Greater Middle East. It examines the uses and limitations of chemical weapons in regional combat, ballistic missile warfare and defenses, as well as Iran's drive for nuclear weapons and the likely regional reactions should Tehran acquire a nuclear weapons inventory. This book also discusses Chinese assistance to WMD and ballistic programs in the Greater Middle East. Finally, this book recommends policy options for American diplomacy to counter the challenges posed by WMD proliferation. This essential study prepares the ground for the challenges facing the international community. Richard Russell is a professor at the National Defense University's Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies in Washington, DC. He also teaches at the Security Studies Program at Georgetown

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University. He previously served as a political-military analyst at the CIA.

Cold War

The Iran-Iraq War

This book examines the use of military force as a coercive tool by the United States, using lessons drawn from the post-Cold War era (1991–2018). The volume reveals that despite its status as sole superpower during the post-Cold War period, US efforts to coerce other states failed as often as they succeeded. In the coming decades, the United States will face states that are more capable and creative, willing to challenge its interests and able to take advantage of missteps and vulnerabilities. By using lessons derived from in-depth case studies and statistical analysis of an original dataset of more than 100 coercive incidents in the post-Cold War era, this book generates insight into how the US military can be used to achieve policy goals. Specifically, it provides guidance about the ways in which, and the conditions under which, the US armed forces can work in concert with economic and diplomatic elements of US power to create effective coercive strategies. This book will be of interest to students of US national security, US foreign policy, strategic studies and International Relations in general.

Gulf Military Forces in an Era of Asymmetric Wars

From 1980 to 1988 Iran and Iraq fought the longest conventional war of the century. It included tragic slaughter of child soldiers, use of chemical weapons, striking of civilian shipping, and destruction of cities. Pierre Razoux offers an unflinching look at a conflict seared into the region's collective memory but little understood in the West.

Weapons Proliferation and War in the Greater Middle East

This book provides an in-depth examination of the serious security implications that Iran's nuclear program has on a region that is already plagued by insecurity and conflict. * Offers hypothetical studies outlining the possible effects of specific nuclear, chemical, or biological attacks by Iran * Presents a number of tables and graphs providing a quantitative and qualitative look at Iran's conventional and asymmetric warfare capabilities, as well as insight into the progress of Iran's nuclear and missile programs

Iranian Weapons of Mass Destruction

Aerospace power in the twenty-first century a basic primer

In the tradition of nonpartisanship and current analysis that is the hallmark of CQ Researcher, Issues for Debate in American Public Policy investigates sixteen important and controversial policy issues. Each article gives substantial background as well as current analysis of the issue, in addition to the following

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special features: a pro/con box that examines two competing sides of a single question; a detailed chronology; an annotated bibliography and Web resources; photos, charts, graphs and maps. Book jacket.

Iran's Rocket and Missile Forces and Strategic Options

An in-depth examination of Iraq's domestic politics, foreign policy goals, and future military capabilities.

The Gulf Military Balance

The significance of the Persian Gulf to international peace and security and to the global energy market cannot be overstated. Events such as the attacks of September 11 and the rise in energy demand and prices have only highlighted the importance of stability in the Gulf to the health of the global economy. This book demonstrates that the nature of military and political threats in the Gulf states (Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Qatar, Yemen, and the UAE) has shifted during the past three years. Although the threat from Saddam Hussein's Iraq, which produced three recent, major conventional wars-Iran-Iraq (1980-88), Persian Gulf (1990), and Iraq (2003)-has largely disappeared, it has been replaced by concerns over the asymmetric warfare conducted by terrorist organizations and over the proliferation of WMDs by both states and terrorists. These developments are affecting the defense planning and strategic posture of each country, and this book analyzes developments in the force structures of the Gulf states and their ability to deal with this shift in the nature of threat. The military and security forces of the Gulf states must evolve to adapt to the changing nature of the threat and take into account the risk of the Iraqi insurgency and the uncertainty surrounding Iraq's future. The key areas covered in this book include the internal terrorist threat to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states; the impact of Iran's nuclear program and the risk it poses to energy and internal security in the Gulf area; and border disputes within the region that could develop into conflict. In addition, the book studies the impact of the Iraq War on regional security and the fear of the insurgency spilling over into neighboring states. Cordesman and Al-Rodhan demonstrate a shift toward using internal security services to deal with the threat of extremism and asymmetric warfare. They also suggest that high energy prices and export revenues provide the Gulf countries the opportunity to upgrade their military forces and deal with their undercapitalization as a result of low oil prices in the 1990s. Moreover, they insist that the future of Iraq, the strategic and nuclear posture of Iran, and the terrorist threat will remain major risks and uncertainties in the short to medium run.

Iran's Nuclear Future

As Iran's nuclear program evolves, U.S. decisionmakers will confront a series of critical policy choices involving complex considerations and policy trade-offs. These policy choices could involve dissuading Iran from developing nuclear weapons; deterring Iran from using its nuclear weapons, if it were to acquire them; and reassuring U.S. regional partners. The U.S. Air Force will need to prepare to carry out whatever policies are chosen.

Iran

Iran's Revolutionary Guards are one of the most important forces in the Middle East today. As the appointed defender of Iran's revolution, the Guards have evolved into a pillar of the Islamic Republic and the spearhead of its influence. Their sway has spread across the Middle East, where the Guards have overseen loyalist support to Bashar al-Assad in Syria and been a staunch backer in Iraq's war against ISIS-bringing its own troops, Lebanon's Hezbollah, and Shiite militias to the fight. Links to terrorism, human rights abuses, and the suppression of popular democracy have shrouded the Revolutionary Guards in controversy. In spite of their prominence, the Guards remain poorly understood to outside observers. In *Vanguard of the Imam*, Afshon Ostovar has written the first comprehensive history of the organization. Situating the rise of the Guards in the larger contexts of Shiite Islam, modern Iranian history, and international affairs, Ostovar takes a multifaceted approach in demystifying the organization and detailing its evolution since 1979. Politics, power, and religion collide in this story, wherein the Revolutionary Guards transform from a rag-tag militia established in the midst of revolutionary upheaval into a military and covert force with a global reach. The Guards have been fundamental to the success of the Islamic revolution. The symbiotic relationship between them and Iran's clerical rulers underpins the regime's nearly unshakeable system of power. The Guards have used their privileged position at home to export Iran's revolution beyond its borders, establishing client armies in their image and extending Iran's strategic footprint in the process. Ostovar tenaciously documents the Guards' transformation into a power-player and explores why the group matters now more than ever to regional and global affairs. The book simultaneously serves as a history of modern Iran, and provides a crucial and engrossing entryway into the complex world of war, politics, and identity in the Middle East.

Military Coercion and US Foreign Policy

Withdrawal from Iraq

Cordesman (strategy, Center for Strategic and International Studies) assesses what we know of the potential of Iraq's military capabilities as of August 2002. There are several appendices with tables of military combat strength of the countries in the Persian Gulf, their recent arms supplies agreements, and Iraqi arms purchases. The volume is not indexed. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

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