
The Threat In The Baltic The Merriman Chronicles

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 Exploring the Role Nuclear Weapons Could Play in Deterring Russian Threats to the Baltic States
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NICHOLSON ERIN

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania Quercus
 "NATO has the capacity to win a conventional war in the Baltics, if appropriate steps are taken. Effective defense of the Baltic nations of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania--and deterrence built upon such defensive capabilities--is one of the key challenges facing NATO and its member nations. Russia's actions, geopolitical rhetoric, and geographic proximity to the Baltics have generated the requirement for a significant defense capability. This report sets forth how such a capability should be achieved, for both

conventional and hybrid conflicts. Certain of the capabilities discussed below will also have relevance to issues in NATO's South, and to resilience for nations throughout the Alliance. As set forth in the report NATO's New Strategy, however, such considerations are of equal importance to the threat to the Baltics, and require action by the Alliance. NATO, of course, is only one of the West's possible responses to geopolitical challenges, and the proposals below are therefore intended to fit within the overall international context faced by the NATO nations and their partners. The paper, however, focuses specifically on the Baltic defense challenge. In fact, NATO has the capacity to win a conventional war in the Baltics, even in the face of a short-notice

Russian attack--if appropriate steps are taken to provide a substantial defense. Accordingly, to build on steps taken by NATO at the 2014 Wales Summit, by ministers since then, and by the United States under the European Reassurance Initiative (ERI), this paper recommends that NATO should take the following actions"--Publisher's description.
Cooperation in the Baltic Sea Region
 Taylor & Francis
 This book is about security challenges in the Baltic Sea region caused by Russia's resurgence. NATO and neutral states in the region are now concerned about an external threat for the first time since the demise of the Soviet Union. Russia has been probing air space, maritime boundaries, and even land borders from

the Baltic republics to Sweden; the example of Russia's undermining of Ukraine and annexation of Crimea worries former Soviet republics with Russian minority populations; neutral Sweden and Finland may consider joining NATO; and the Trump presidency has created some doubt about America's willingness to follow through on NATO's collective defense commitment. This volume brings together an international group of contributors to examine Baltic security issues on a state-by-state basis and to contemplate what is needed to deter Russia in the region.

Baltic Defence Review Springer Nature
This report examines current Russian hostile measures in Europe and forecasts how Russia might threaten Europe using these measures over the next few years. This report observes that Russia has the most strategic interest in influencing western Europe, but it has the most leverage over countries of eastern Europe, and offers a range of recommendations for the U.S. government and for the U.S. Army on countering hostile measures.

The Price of Freedom Oxford University Press

Frank Möller explores why the states and societies of the Baltic Sea region have not yet evolved into a security community despite the area undergoing, since the mid 1980s, considerable change with little turmoil. This book focuses on the tensions resulting from policies in the Baltic states aiming at an increase in both security and sovereignty. Möller shows how these states' attempts at increasing their security were intricately bound up with their efforts at autonomous nation-state building. Möller argues that a primary obstacle to security community building was the construction of nation-states based upon an exceedingly traditional template emphasizing the connection between the state, sovereignty, and military security. The Baltic states aspired to NATO membership amid unique challenges, such as the perceived threat of reascent Russian imperialism and the perseverance of a collective memory emphasizing anti-Soviet resistance. Möller also examines such key issues as the demise of the Soviet Union, the nonviolent withdrawal of Russian troops from the Baltic states, and U.S. foreign policy in northern Europe. Here is a profound, multifaceted look at issues of security in the contemporary world- a crucial tool for researchers and students of peace and conflict studies.

Potential for Nordic-Baltic Security Cooperation: Shared Threat Perception Strengthens Regional

Collaboration Springer

In the wake of Russia's 2014 annexation of Crimea and subsequent military support to separatists fighting in Eastern Ukraine, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has deployed Enhanced Forward Presence (EFP) forces to Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland to reassure NATO's members and to deter Russian aggression. The EFP suggests policy makers consider a Russian incursion into the Baltic States a significant possibility. This study explores the nature of Russia's threat to NATO's EFP. It details Russia's national security strategy, military doctrine, and foreign policy toward the Baltic States to assess Russia's political-strategic objectives. It analyzes Russia's military reforms, recent performance in Ukraine and Syria, and organization and training for combat to assess the combat potential Russia could bring to bear against NATO's EFP. The research suggests Russia is conducting information operations to achieve policy objectives in the Baltic States and does not seek to cross the threshold into open, armed conflict with NATO. The EFP presents a viable military deterrent against Russian armed aggression through its trip-wire function, which would lead to deterrence by punishment. However, the Baltic States, and thereby NATO, remain vulnerable to Russian political and social influence by way of energy dependence, malign state influence in the information sphere, and Estonia and Latvia's own divisive citizenship policies. NATO's ability to develop consensus on and codify what actions constitute an information operations attack will enhance NATO's ability to deter Russian information warfare. I. INTRODUCTION * A. BACKGROUND AND SIGNIFICANCE * B. RESEARCH QUESTIONS * C. LITERATURE REVIEW * D. POTENTIAL HYPOTHESIS * II. REASSURANCE, DETERRENCE, AND DEFENSE IN THE BALTIC STATES * A. THE IMPETUS FOR NATO ACTION * 1. Covert Invasion and Annexation of Crimea * 2. Russian-Backed Separatist Campaign in the Donbas * B. NATO RESPONSE * 1. NATO's Readiness Action Plan and the European Reassurance Initiative * 2. Enhanced Forward Presence * III. RUSSIAN POLICY AND STRATEGY * A. NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY * B. MILITARY DOCTRINE * C. RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE BALTIC STATES * 1. Pre-Soviet Relations * 2. Post-Soviet Relations * D. IMPLICATIONS FOR THE BALTIC STATES * 1. Concept and Aims of Hybrid Warfare * 2. Russia's Hybrid Warfare Goals and Methods in the Baltic States * 3. Susceptibility of the Baltic States to Russian Hybrid Tactics * IV. RUSSIAN

MILITARY CAPABILITY * A. REFORMS * 1. Serdyukov, Makarov, and the New Look * 2. Shoigu * 3. Organizational Reforms * 4. Material Reforms * B. CONTEMPORARY PERFORMANCE * 1. Ukraine * 2. Syria * C. GROUND FORCE CAPABILITY * 1. Western Military District Composition and Disposition * 2. The Battalion Tactical Group and its Organization and Equipment * 3. Training in the Western Military District * V. ANALYSIS AND IMPLICATIONS * A. PERSONNEL * B. LOGISTICS * 1. GPV * C. FORCE GENERATION AND DEPLOYMENT * D. OPPORTUNITIES * VI. CONCLUSION
Russia's Hostile Measures in Europe
Routledge

The book examines the security puzzles posed by the remaining legacies of dominance and conflict in the Baltic Sea region as governments seek to integrate the three Baltic states in a more stable system of cooperative security.
The Baltic Security Puzzle Routledge
In the Spring of the year 1800, Captain Merriman and his frigate Lord Stevenage return home from India after being involved with the East India Company in the destruction of a pirate fleet. A treaty between Russia, Norway and Denmark threatens to cut the supply of timber and other supplies desperately needed by the navy so on Admiralty orders he is now to prepare for a voyage to the Baltic, to Copenhagen to try and find out about the defences of that town and harbour. So once again he is involved with Mr Grahame the treasury agent in secret, spying activities against England's enemies. Back at the Admiralty in London to report his findings about Copenhagen's defences and depths of water in the main channels, he meets Admiral Horatio Nelson who asks the Admiralty to send Merriman with him as part of his fleet to the Baltic. With his knowledge he will be needed. The battle of Copenhagen ensues in April 1801 where the fleet action causes the Danes to surrender. Merriman is then ordered to go further into the Baltic to find a French warship reported to be there. He finds it but it is a plague ship so he burns and sinks it before returning to London with Nelson's reports.

U.s. Policy Toward the Baltic States
Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

This book focuses on the recent political trajectories within the Baltic Sea Region from one of the success stories of regionalism in Europe to a potential area of military confrontation between Russia and NATO. The authors closely examine the following issues: new security challenges for the region stemming from Russia's staunch anti-EU and anti-NATO

polices, institutions and practices of multi-level governance in the region, and different cultural strategies that regional actors employ. The common threads of this innovative volume are issues of changing borders and boundaries in the region, and logics of inclusion and exclusion that shape its political contours. From diverse disciplinary and methodological positions the authors explain policies of specific Baltic Sea states, as well as structural matters that make them a region.

The Naval War in the Baltic,

1939-1945 Army War College Press

This edited volume, featuring accomplished scholars, is about the information wars in the Baltic states, a battle that pits Russia against the West with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania as sites of contention for great power politics. Chapters address responses from titular populations, local Russian speakers, national governments, activists, journalists, and NATO, as well as the impact of Russian foreign policy on media. [The Baltic States and Their Region](#) Routledge

Russia's invasion of Ukraine and swift annexation of the Crimean Peninsula in 2014 put the West on notice. To reassert the prestige lost since the Cold War's end, Russian President Vladimir Putin galvanized his political base with the promise of revanchism. The recent case of Ukraine is particularly alarming not only due to the forceful seizure of territory but also the "hybrid" warfighting techniques employed by Russian forces. The Baltic nations of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, former Soviet Republics with fledgling Western governments located on Russia's immediate border and, importantly, members of the NATO alliance, seem a logical future target for aggression. For the United States and NATO, the costs of failing to deter Russia's revanchist ambitions are clear; either initiating a costly campaign to liberate an Alliance member or allowing Russia to remake the post-Cold War order. In the context of the recent conflict in Ukraine and the binding nature of NATO's collective security "guarantee," this paper will examine the steps the U.S. and NATO can reasonably take to deter Russia's revanchist ambitions in the Baltic republics, particularly from the threat of hybrid warfare. It will begin by providing a brief history of the Baltic Republics and the threat posed by Russia and hybrid warfare. Next, this paper will explore the strategic interests of the main protagonists and consider the requirements for an effective deterrent

strategy. Finally, it will examine various ways and means across the various instruments of power that might be applied to deter Russian aggression in the Baltics, especially from the threat of hybrid warfare. In the final analysis, it is only through resolute action in implementing policy recommendations that encompass all instruments of power that the U.S. and NATO will be able to effectively deter Russian aggression and achieve their strategic interests in the region. This compilation includes a reproduction of the 2019 Worldwide Threat Assessment of the U.S. Intelligence Community.

[The Baltic Sea Region](#) Rowman & Littlefield

This book takes a comprehensive approach to security in the Nordic-Baltic region, studying how this region is affected by developments in the international system. The advent of the new millennium coincided with the return of the High North to the world stage. A number of factors have contributed to the increased international interest for the northern part of Europe: climate change resulting in ice melting in Greenland and the Arctic, and new resources and shipping routes opening up across the polar basin foremost among them. The world is no longer "unipolar" and not yet "multipolar," but perhaps "post-unipolar", indicating a period of flux and of declining US unipolar hegemony. Drawing together contributions from key thinkers in the field, Northern Security and Global Politics explores how this situation has affected the Nordic-Baltic area by addressing two broad sets of questions. First, it examines what impact declining unipolarity - with a geopolitical shift to Asia, a reduced role for Europe in United States policy, and a more assertive Russia - will have on regional Nordic-Baltic security. Second, it takes a closer look at how the regional actors respond to these changes in their strategic environment. This book will be of much interest to students of Nordic and Baltic politics, international security, foreign policy and IR.

Hybrid Warfare in the Baltics Springer

"Russia's recent aggression against Ukraine has disrupted nearly a generation of relative peace and stability between Moscow and its Western neighbors and raised concerns about its larger intentions. From the perspective of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the threat to the three Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania -- former Soviet republics, now member states that border Russian territory -- may be the most problematic of these. In a series of war

games conducted between summer 2014 and spring 2015, RAND Arroyo Center examined the shape and probable outcome of a near-term Russian invasion of the Baltic states. The games' findings are unambiguous: As presently postured, NATO cannot successfully defend the territory of its most exposed members. Fortunately, it will not require Herculean effort to avoid such a failure. Further gaming indicates that a force of about seven brigades, including three heavy armored brigades -- adequately supported by airpower, land-based fires, and other enablers on the ground and ready to fight at the onset of hostilities -- could suffice to prevent the rapid overrun of the Baltic states"--Publisher's web site.

[The Security Dilemma in the Baltic Sea Region and Its Impact on the Regional Security and Defense Cooperation](#)

Georgetown University Press

In 2004 the Baltic states - Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania - finalized their return to the West by joining NATO and the EU after definitively throwing off their 'captive nations' status by regaining independence in 1991. This has not, however, halted resurgent Russian revanchism in the region; given Russia's aggressive actions starting in Ukraine in 2014, defense of the Baltic has gained a new urgency and prominence. In The West's East, Lukas Milevski places the Baltic states in strategic and historical perspective. Through these nations' experiences, he sheds light on how independent states have been able to persist, despite being surrounded by predatory great powers. The work offers a deep overview of the region's history, from the indigenous Baltic tribes which populated it to the post-Cold War era, followed by recent political analogies of West-Russia relations. Analyses of today's strategic balance in the region indicate the various actors' geopolitical outlooks, strategic cultures, military capabilities, and non-military security vulnerabilities. As Milevski argues, the NATO-Russia relationship will play the major role in any potential conflict in the Baltic, but neutrals Finland and Sweden must also be factored into the strategic analysis. Using the logic of strategy he anticipates potential military interaction in the region step by step-from deterrence, to Russia's choice of offensive strategy, to area denial and NATO's return and break into the Baltic theater, and finally war termination-to determine the answer to the ultimate question: how much defense for the Baltic is enough? The West's East gives both experts and policymakers alike the background and framework for thinking strategically about a region that

has re-emerged as a significant geopolitical concern in the Putin-Trump era.

Exploring the Role Nuclear Weapons Could Play in Deterring Russian Threats to the Baltic States

Independently Published

This study presents the outcome of a Track II dialogue among civil society leaders, security experts, academics, and government representatives from across the Baltic States, Poland, and the United States who came together to discuss the shared threats and challenges facing NATO's eastern flank in light of Russia's aggressive behavior toward its neighbors. The objective of the study was to enhance scholarship on the challenges stemming from the Ukraine crisis and to inform public discussions on the evolving nature and future of security and defense relations among the United States, the Baltic States, and Poland.

Northern Security and Global Politics

Routledge

This report considers the various possible forms of hybrid aggression in the Baltics and concludes that the major vulnerability of the Baltics is to conventional aggression.

War with Russia Seaforth Publishing

If the United States is likely to fight in a coalition with small allies in the future, then it is useful to understand the experience, capabilities, and perspectives of those allies. Since regaining independence in 1991, the countries of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania have been very active in supporting NATO and U.S. military operations abroad. It is notable that the three Baltic countries have also used the deployment of a significant part of their forces in the last decade as a major part of their program to carry out a major force transformation.

The Shadow in the East Syracuse

University Press

'An insightful, nuanced account that highlights the present multitude of currents at play in Europe' - Peter Pomerantsev The Baltics are vital democracies in North-Eastern Europe, but with a belligerent Vladimir Putin to their east - plotting his war on Ukraine - and 'expansionist' NATO to their west, these NATO members have increasingly been the subject of unsettling headlines in both Western and Russian media. But beyond the headlines, what is daily existence like in the Baltics, and what does the security of these frontline nations mean for the world? Based on her extensive research and work as a journalist, Aliide Naylor takes us inside the geopolitics of the region. Travelling to the heart of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania she explores modernity in the region, investigates smuggling and troop movements in the borderlands, and explains the countries' unique cultural identities. Naylor tells us why the Baltics have been vital to the political struggle between East and West, and how they play a critical role in understanding the long running tensions between Russia and Europe.

Reinforcing Deterrence on NATO's Eastern Flank Rowman & Littlefield

Generates new concepts of economic, military and environmental security for the Baltic and discusses a future agenda for the region with ideas for policies which are needed but which, in many cases, do not exist.

Iron Troikas: The New Threat from the East Routledge

This thesis argues that the Baltic Sea region still faces significant security challenges in the post-Cold War era. In particular, nations in the region confront a "cooperative security dilemma." Baltic Sea countries are adopting a range of cooperative agreements to strengthen their security. By doing so, however, they

may risk alienating other nations that are left out of those agreements, and thereby create an unstable security environment. This thesis examines the nature of the cooperative security dilemma in the Baltic Sea region, and analyzes how Baltic Sea nations can cooperate in the future without posing a threat to other nations, including Russia. This thesis argues that the Baltic Security Assistance (BALTSEA) program offers a model of future security arrangements which could avoid the problems of the security dilemma.

Development of the Baltic Armed Forces in Light of Multinational Deployments Rodopi

"The product of a timely, lively and superbly structured conference on Russia, NATO, and Baltic security, this anthology is an impressive tour d'horizon, designed to commemorate NATO's 70th anniversary and the Baltic Defence College's 20th anniversary. The editor, Mr. Mark Voyger, has brought together some of Europe's and North America's foremost authorities and thinkers in the field of Euro Atlantic security, in general, and the Baltic nations and Russia, in particular. The contributions of these political and military leaders, scholars and analysts are historically informed, sober, and pragmatic; their combined recommendations are clear-eyed, and offer the perfect mix of the "art of the possible" and the "conceivable" in addressing the non-linear challenges from a resurgent Russia in the 21st century. Their articles are written to the highest academic standards, covering wide-ranging and diverse topics, and are packed with solid assessments and actionable proposals on NATO's strategy, policy, and capabilities. While being relevant to the "here and now," they also offer a glance beyond the horizon to the next couple of decades. A must-read for practitioners and policy-makers alike!"