

Forum: Disarmament and International Security Committee
Issue: Missile Defense Systems
Student Officer: Angeliki Aggelou
Position: Co-chair

Personal Introduction

Dear Delegates,

My name is Angeliki Aggelou and I will be serving as one of the deputy chairs in the first GA committee also known as the Disarmament and International Security Committee. This will be my first experience as a Student Officer and I am really looking forward to it. I have, although participated in the previous PS-MUN as a delegate along with another four conferences.

The reason I chose to become a Co-Chair in the first GA committee is because I am intrigued by its subject. This committee is dealing with disarmament, global challenges and menaces to peace and is aiming to propose pragmatic solutions in order to combat anything that threatens the international security regime

Being a deputy Chair, it is my duty and yet my ambition to support your attempts to do research, create resolutions and finally produce your proposals. I'm looking forward to helping you with your research and I hope this Study Guide will be useful for everyone. If not, you can-by all means-contact me for further explanation or assistance on my e-mail address: adaggeliki@gmail.com

Looking forward to meeting all of you at the conference!

Best Regards,

Angeliki Aggelou

Introducing the Topic

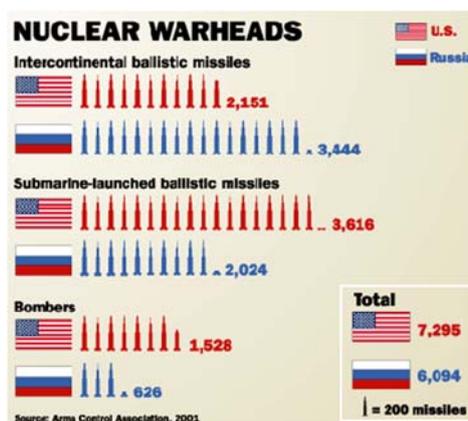
Over the past century, since the U.S. military dropped two atomic bombs in the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6th and 9th of 1945 (an event that ended approximately 214,000 human lives), governments are seeking ways to ensure their people's safety from attacking missiles.

Missile defense systems can be generally defined as a form of missile defense, created and used to protect countries from incoming missiles. These systems are structures that can track and destroy missiles, before they explode and cause harm.

Even though the existence of missile defense systems is of utmost importance for a country's sovereignty, experts on the matter tend to question the credibility and legitimacy of these structures. Governments come across two main challenges which are the technical difficulties, referring to the lack of expertise, deriving from the second challenge, which is the fact that all performance information is collected from experiments and script tests; thus, the missile defense systems' efficacy in actual war conditions is equivocal.

What should be noted on the topic is that-within the framework of their sovereignty-countries have developed and now own conventional and nuclear military capabilities. By the time countries own and develop such capabilities, a more realistic approach to International Relations has aroused as all states' claim-that their only purpose is their own safety-is-at this point-thought incontestable. This is an arms race between countries, within which, all states are aiming to create as many capacities as necessary developing increasingly sophisticated weapons technology, particularly more powerful nuclear arsenals and delivery systems to preserve either their own security or their superiority over other states. Hence, the international institutional framework is facing an anarchy context whose stability must necessarily be kept.

Having the aforementioned in mind, the topic at hand is a very controversial one to deal with where the balance between the right of states to self-defense and the potential threat that can be posed to the equilibrium of weapons is a difficult one to keep in order to prevent another arms race.



Key Terms

Rocket:

A rocket is a self-propelled vehicle without a guidance system (once it is fired it cannot be redirected). Most rockets have a relatively short range and can carry only small payloads.

Missile:

"A missile is a self-propelled, guided or unguided projectile designed to deliver a weapon or other payload. Rockets or jet engines typically power missiles. Their range varies from a few hundred kilometers (short range) to more than 5,500 kilometers (intercontinental). Some missiles are relatively crude instruments, while others are highly sophisticated. Their potential payloads range from a few kilograms of conventional weapons to megaton nuclear warheads."

ICBM:

"**ICBM**, in full **intercontinental ballistic missile**, Land-based, nuclear-armed ballistic missile with a range of more than 3,500 miles (5,600 km). Only the United States, Russia, and China possessed field land-based missiles of this range. The first ICBMs were deployed by the Soviet Union in 1958; the United States followed the next year and China some 20 years later. The principal U.S. ICBM is the silo-launched **Minuteman** missile. Submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) with ranges comparable to ICBMs include the **Trident** missile, deployed by the United States and Britain, and several systems deployed by Russia, China, and France"

Air-to-air-missile:

"Developed in 1947, the radar-guided, subsonic Firebird was the first U.S. guided air-to-air missile. It was rendered obsolete within a few years by supersonic missiles such as the AIM-4 (for air-intercept missile) Falcon, the AIM-9 Sidewinder, and the AIM-7 Sparrow. The widely imitated Sidewinder was particularly influential. Early versions, which homed onto the infrared emissions from jet."

Ballistic Missile:

Missiles that follow a trajectory determined by ballistics (by gravity and aerodynamic drag). Ballistic missiles are primarily surface launched (from the ground, shipboard or from underwater)

Theater Missile:

"**Theatre missile defense (TMD)**, also called **theatre ballistic missile defense (TBMD)**, deployment of nuclear and conventional missiles for the purpose of maintaining security in a specific region, or theatre. The purpose of theatre missile

defense (TMD) is to protect allies from local threats in their region or to address specific security issues and enable credibility in addressing particular threats."

Cruise Missile:

(A missile) "...Guided by an inertial navigation system that was updated during flight by a technique called TerCom (terrain contour matching), using contour maps stored in the system's computerized memory. The **air-launched cruise missile** (ALCM) had a length of 6.3 m (20.7 feet); it attained a range of 2,500 km (1,500 miles). It was designed for deployment on the B-52 bomber."

Background Information

Cold War Period

The project of missile defense systems dates back to the Cold War Period. At that time the two conflicting superpowers, the U.S. and U.S.S.R. were antagonizing in terms of geopolitics, military and financial power. In that sense, viewed from the military scope of the Soviet Union and the States being involved in an arms race, both were trying to transcend the other through constantly developing new projects and technologies.

The first missiles were used in warfare; when-during WWII-Germans launched V-1 and V-2 missiles - the world's first ballistic missiles - against the British and the allied forces in France. At that point, anti-aircraft gunnery was able to gun the V-1s down. However, it would not work for the V-2s as the later had very high speed rates for their time. Thus, since the end of WWII the Americans have been dedicating much time on projects of anti-missile defensive systems. They immediately started doing researches on defensive countermeasures. In the years that followed, in the Cold War context, Soviets got to develop nuclear weapons as well as long-range heavy aircrafts. The U.S.' "answer" was the creation of systems to strike the U.S.S.R. bombers. As a result, the U.S. army developed the Nike surface-to-air system (1950s). The system was deployed in 1953 during the Eisenhower Administration in the American cities and airfields aiming to protect them from soviet bombs.

However, in the upcoming decade, as the cold war unfolded, the Americans perceived threat was altered from bombers to missiles and plans for anti-ballistic missile defense were developed from the US army and Air Force.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand was increasing its power via developing long-range missiles (like ICBMs): in 1957 the soviets announced a successful flight test on an SS-16 ICBM and the launch of the world's first artificial satellite, Sputnik. The Soviet Union's prosperity stimulated the production of ICBMs and ABMs in the U.S. in the context of the arms race. In 1959 Atlas D and in 1961 Atlas E ICBMs, in 1962 Atlas F and Titan 1 and in 1963 Minuteman1 became operational.

Cuban Missile Crisis



On October 16, 1962, U.S. President John F. Kennedy was informed that the Soviets were constructing launching sites in Cuba that would be used for ballistic missiles with a range of 1000 miles. Kennedy was to face Premier Khrushchev of the Soviet Union. Back in 1959, during Cuba's Revolutionary War, Cuba appeared to be a communist country just 90 miles from U.S. ground. That

same year, the U.S. made a deal with Turkey's leader in order to place U.S. nuclear assets in Turkey and Italy so as to be able to defend against Russia if necessary. As a result, in October 14, 1962 Soviet nuclear weapons are put in Cuba for the same purpose. Then, U.S. joint chiefs tried to persuade JFK to invade Cuba but the President stated that such action would cause a nuclear attack from the Soviets. In October 22, Kennedy announced his plan to prevent Soviets from shipping nuclear warheads to Cuba via a strict naval blockade. The next day, Nikita Khrushchev answered with a threat of war claiming that the blockade would be ignored. As a result of the Soviet response, the U.S. defense hit DEFCON2, the highest nuclear alert in history so far. The two superpowers were one step from launching nuclear weapons with their actual intentions being unclear. The answer came from a KGB agent called Fomin (alias of Alexander Felkison) who was active in the States and suggested a peaceful approach to avoid escalation. US would withdraw from Cuba and then the Soviets would remove the warheads. Khrushchev required also that the Americans would quit their nuclear station in Turkey and Italy. Kennedy agreed to never invade Cuba and he secretly also agreed to take warheads off the Turkish land. The latter was kept a secret to perceive the American "glamor". The Cuban Missile Crisis is a point in history when the Cold War became "Hot".

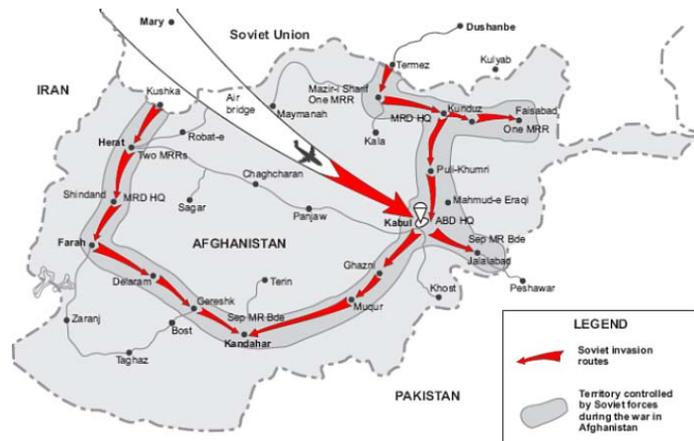
The Detente Era

Detente is the French word for relaxation. The detente era is a period from late 1960s to early 1980s when the confrontation between USSR and US was softening. At the time, Richard Nixon was the U.S. President. Nixon was following a Kennedy-affiliated policy, seeking more moderate and nuanced confrontation towards the Soviets. Thus, Nixon along with his National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger espoused an alternative approach of the Cold War. They thought it was much more than a bipolar struggle between the two superpowers. Nixon's policy was according to the idea that the Soviet and American interests would be balanced if US embraced a multipolar world order. He managed to secure US' global position by developing relations between the US and other powerful nations like China, Japan, Britain, Egypt and

France, which resulted in a policy of detente and was promising for a mostly peaceful coexistence of the two superpowers. Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, the Soviet Union leader, recognizing both the strategic and economic benefits for the two superpowers and sharing Nixon's interest to control the further spread and proliferation of nuclear weapons, signed SALT I. Both superpowers could now ground their increasing bloated defense budget thanks to Arms Control. Both superpowers seemed to seek an ease of the antagonism. However the Nixon policy of detente came to an end when Ronald Reagan was elected US president. Ultimately, USSR and the US had different ambitions for the detente era and what its pursuit would lead to. The expectations that the Detente period would be the end of Cold war was grounded when the Soviets intervened in the Afghan war by invading the land with troops. The Detente, which seemed necessary to many western leaders back in 1968 - when soviet tanks moved into Czechoslovakia to crush the liberalization of the "Prague Spring" - has lost its appeal for the US after the Afghanistan Invasion.

The Soviet Invasion in Afghanistan

In late December 1979 the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, sending thousands of troops into the Afghan land. This resulted in the immediate political and military control of the capital as well as of big portions of the country. The event occurred due to the Soviets' will to stop the Civil War between the communist government and anti-communist



Muslim guerillas during the 1978-98 Afghan War. The troops remained there until February 1989. The Moscow interests to subdue the Civil War and maintain a communism-friendly government in the USSR borders resulted to a brutal decade-long invasion. It was the only time the USSR did not invade an Eastern Bloc country. The Kremlin most likely believed that such total military takeover would make Afghanistan an example of the Brezhnev Doctrine policy. This doctrine simply states that when a country opposed to socialism tries to turn a socialist country to a capitalist

one all socialist countries should try to prevent the incident. The US and their European allies seemed to have their own doctrine of containment though, sharply criticizing the invasion and taking measures to compel Moscow to withdraw.

Mikhail Gorbachev Glasnost and Perestroika

In March 1985, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev became general secretary of the USSR communist party, in which he remained until 1991. He was the eighth and last leader of the Soviet Union serving as the Soviet president from 1990 to 1991. His efforts to reform the Soviet Union were the main reason why the Cold war stopped and the Communist Party lost its political supremacy. In 1990 he was awarded the

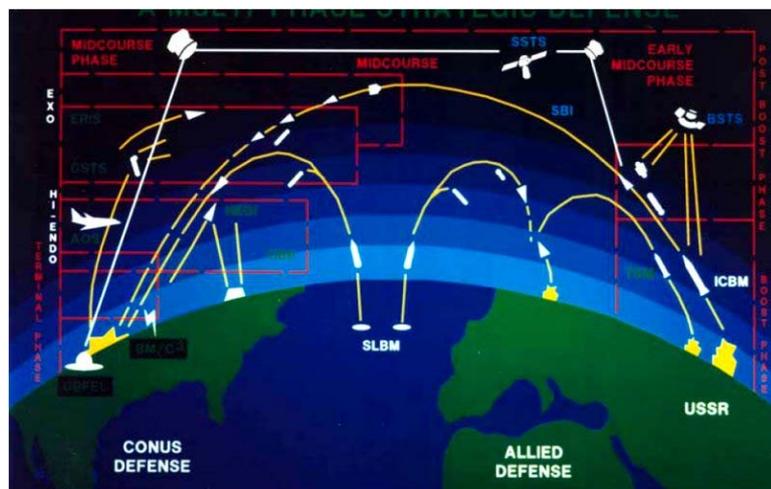


Nobel Prize for Peace. Gorbachev was aiming to improve USSR struggling economy and the people's poor standard of living as well as their lack of freedom. Hence, he introduced two reforming programs: Glasnost and Perestroika. Perestroika (the Russian word for "restructuring") was his conversion project. Perestroika started off with alterations of the top members of the Communist party. In that context, he focused on economic reforms to boost living standards and increase workers productivity by introducing a partly free market organism as well as multicandidate contests and secret ballot even though this opposed to the party's ideology. Glasnost (the Russian word for "publicity") - the

accompanying project of perestroika - gave new freedoms to the citizens, easing the strict social controls and giving freedom of religious expression and the media to express different views.

Strategic Defense Initiative

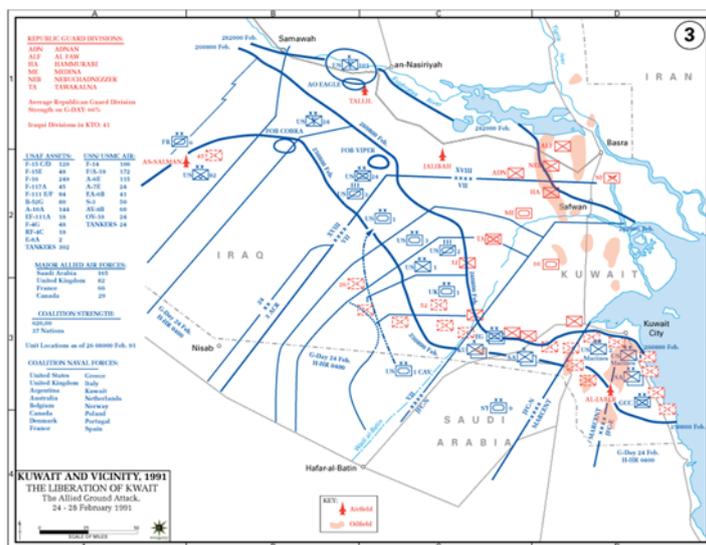
The strategic defense initiative (SDI), also known as "Star Wars" is a program introduced on March 23, 1983 under US president Ronald Wilson Reagan. It is a research project aiming to create a missile defense system for the US to be protected from



potential nuclear attack from USSR (as was originally conceived) by withholding or interrupting them at different phases during their flight. For such actions to take place, the SDI would require extravagant technological systems that resembled Star Wars motion picture in terms of abstract and excessive ideas among which lay both

space and earth-based laser battle stations to emit killing beams against USSR unstable targets, subatomic particle beams and computer-guided missile, all under a super-computer's system control. There was such immense amount of power required for that weaponry that nuclear power was needed. The Americans soon realized they had to abandon those ambitious plans, simply because the number of nuclear plants needed was unrealistic. Thus, even though America spent over 30.000.000.000\$ on this program, both laser nor mirror systems were used, and the design group solely worked with "land-based kinetic energy weapons". This whole project's approach was unreal and abundance was a one-way road.

Persian Gulf War (1990-1991)



In early August 199, the Iraqi army invaded and occupied the neighboring country, Kuwait. The Arab powers (Saudi Arabia, Egypt) were strongly alarmed by the invasion and called for US assistance. On August 3, the UN SC urged the Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein to withdraw from the area and on August 6 the council imposed a worldwide trade ban for Iraq. Iraqi leader Hussein

defied UN SC and did not leave Kuwait. By January 1991 the Persian Gulf War began, starting off with "operation desert storm", a massive US-led air offensive which destroyed Iraqi air defenses before attacking networks of communication, government buildings, bridges and roads, weapon plants and oil refineries. After 42 days of destructions and attacks from the victorious allied coalition in both air and ground, US President George Bush ordered a cease-fire on February 28th; by that time, all Iraqi powers had already collapsed. During Persian Gulf War the US-and-allies gunnery consisted of 700.000 troops 300 of which were destroyed. The Iraqi gunnery consisted of 350.000 troops and between 8.000 and 10.000 were destroyed. The main reason why the Gulf War is important on missile defense matters is the fact that the US launched the "Tomahawk Missile."

Russia-Turkey Tension of relations

On November 24th, 2015, Turkey shot down a Russian warplane close to the Syrian-Turkish border. According to Russian state-run news agency RIA Novosti, one of the two pilots inside the Russian Su-24 warplane was killed while in the air by fire from

the ground and the other's ending was not revealed. The two countries exchanged threatening language. Russian president Vladimir Putin reported that this incident will have a negative impact on the countries' relationship and characterized the act "a stab in the back from the terrorists' accomplices". Russia said the plane was downed when in Syrian territory by an air-to-air missile launched from a Turkish F-16 jet. Turkish president Erdogan stated that the plane was over Turkey for 16 seconds and received 10 warnings, all of which were ignored; a statement proved by a purported image of the flight path.

One day after the incident, tensions occurred in the Middle East with Erdogan accusing Russia of deceit and Putin threatening to deploy anti-aircraft missiles in Syria. The Russian ministry of defense also tweeted that the country is to place S-400 missile defense systems to its Himym air base near Latakia, on Mediterranean coast of Syria, approximately 50 kilometers away from Turkish borders. These missiles allegedly have a range of 250 kilometers. Foreign minister Sergey Larov reportedly said the plane attack was "an unpremeditated act". Vladimir Putin also accused Turkey for helping terrorists as he claimed the plane was on anti-terroristic mission. Turkish president answered that the incident was an infringement of Turkey's sovereignty, charging Russia with supporting the Syrian regime of Bashar al-Assad, a regime claimed to inflict terrorism on Syrian people. And also stated-as an answer to



Russia's claims around terrorism-that Turkey is aware of all ISIS positions in Syria and that there are no terroristic bases where the plane was.

Major Countries Involved

China

Even though China seems to be outside of the debate, it is rumored to be receiving Russia's S-400 Triumph long-range anti-aircraft missile systems within 8-10 months. It has tested FJABM in the Cold War-even though they were finally cancelled. It currently develops "KT" series of anti-ballistic missiles and has adopted anti-ballistic techniques from HQ-9, K5 series and HQ-16. It's one of the two countries to

successfully test exo-atmospheric interception capability and has performed anti-satellite missile test using KT-1 missile. China is currently building new HQ-19, HQ-26 and HQ-29 new missiles.

France and Italy

The 2 countries have developed "Aster", a missile series consisting of Aster 15 and Aster 30 vertically launched surface-to-air missiles. France is currently developing "Aster 30 black II" which will be capable of destroying ballistic missiles in range of 3000 km, including a kill Vehicle Warhead.

Israel

Israel is a heavy proponent of ABM technology posing the "Iranian threat". Israel has narrowed its relations with NATO and agreed on the need for a shield of missile defense system. It has also developed its own defense system called Israel Iron Dome Missile. This system is already in operation and, according to Israeli officials, the shield has destroyed 90% of missile and rockets that have been fired into the southern of the country from Palestine. Currently, 5 Iron Dome systems are placed in Israel most of them near Gaza. Each of them operated with a 45-mile radius.

Iran

Iran is in the center of the debate over missile defense. It's constantly growing capabilities on missile technologies, which are posing a threat for Europe and the U.S. even though Tehran claims these developments are solely aiming to mirror Israeli and Saudi's strike systems. Iran also states to be hosting an anti-missile system just to gain supremacy over other nuclear-weapon states.

DPRK

DPRK holds a strong position on the issue, as it is the target for most national missile defense systems. North Korea has a growing arsenal consisting of short and medium-range missiles, allegations of long-range missiles and chemical weapons. The government claims that the weaponry advancement is nothing more than the aftermath of the confrontation policy of the Cold War era, aiming to gain military supremacy, while forming an arms race, especially in outer space.

United States

The US has developed the NMD, a nationwide MD program aiming to shield the whole country from incoming missiles. The US is highly interested in this technology and is placing such systems both on its internal borders but also in states that have

asked for US-assistance. It's also one of the few states threatening to use weaponry in outer space.

Russia

Russia has developed an "A-135" anti-ballistic missile system to operate around Moscow and is planning to expand it to other major cities. It has also purchased by Turkey, China, India, Saudi Arabia and DPRK air-defense missiles in order to intercept SRBMS and multiple IRBM attacks.

UN treaties

The ABM Treaty

Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM Treaty), in full Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, arms control treaty was signed in 1972 between the United States and the Soviet Union aiming to the limitation of deploying missile systems that could potentially be used for the destruction of incoming intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) launched. The US government was the first to propose the prohibition of ballistic missile defenses in 1966 and negotiations started in late 1969 as part of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT). The ABM Treaty was signed between the US president by Richard Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow in May 1972, and both the U.S. Senate and the Supreme Soviet ratified it later that year.

The SALT I and SALT II Treaties

In the middle of Cold War Era, the two superpowers, USA and Russia, started negotiating and signed numerous treaties in order to curtail the build- up of nuclear weapons. SALT, as it is commonly known, was the first of the Strategic Arms Limitation talks between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. Communist leader Leonid Brezhnev, who was the General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, met with U.S. President Richard Nixon in November of 1969 to come up with a treaty that would contain the arms race. The negotiations ended in January of 1972 and the treaty was finalized in May of the same year with the two countries signing ABM treaty and the Interim Agreement on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms. Provisions of the ABM treaty included the regulation of anti-ballistic missiles that could be used to destroy intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's) launched by other countries. Also each side was limited to only one launching area for ABM's and 100 interceptor missiles.

The negotiations for SALT II took 7 years until the treaty was finalized, starting in late 1972 and the treaty was signed on June 18 1979 in Vienna under Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and US President Jimmy Carter. SALT II set more specific regulations on the different missiles. Limits were set on the number of strategic launchers, and

the various types of missiles. Each side was limited to no more than 2400 weapons systems.

START Treaty

Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START), arms control negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union that took place in order to reduce the two countries' arsenals of nuclear warheads and of the missiles and bombers capable of delivering such weapons. The talks, began in 1982, spanned a period of three eventful decades that saw the collapse of the Soviet Union, the end of the Cold War, and the major crises of the early 21st century. The treaty made US and the Soviet Union deploy 6000 nuclear warheads a total of 1600 ICBMs and bombers. Its final implementation took place in late 2001 and resulted in the removal of 80% of nuclear gunnery. It was renamed to START I after START II was signed.

START II (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty) is a treaty signed between the United States of America and Russia about the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms. It was signed when George H. W. Bush was the US President and Russian President Boris Yeltsin on January 3rd 1993 prohibiting the use of multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles (MIRVs) on intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). It never entered into effect. Instead, SORT came into effect, reducing strategic warheads count per country to 1,700 - 2,200.

INF Treaty

This treaty was signed between the USA and USSR as an engagement to eliminate their intermediate range and shorter-range missiles. The treaty called for the countries to destroy ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles with ranges of between 500 and 5,500 kilometers, the launchers and support structures and equipment within three years after the Treaty enters into force.

CTBT Treaty

The comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is a treaty to ban any nuclear explosions everywhere and for all countries. It was first put into negotiation at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. 182 countries have signed the treaty with Trinidad and Tobago being the last to do so on October 8th, 2009 and 154 have ratified the treaty with Ghana being the last to do so on June 14th, 2011

UN resolutions:

Preservation of and compliance with the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems

On October 30, 1970, during the 25th plenary session of the UN General Assembly, the A/C.1/55/L resolution was signed. What is basically stated in this resolution is that all countries should take into consideration and actually continuously support it in order to remain valid. The UN proposes to all member states to boost efforts to

stem the proliferation of mass destruction weapons and their delivery means and also encourages further efforts as such.

Bilateral nuclear arms negotiation and nuclear disarmament

During the 28th Plenary Session of the UN General Assembly, (A/C.1/53/L.49/Rev.1) the resolution's main point was to promote the two treaties signed between the US and Russia on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms and also to urge other countries to take part and sign it as well.

At last, the US proposes that negotiations for a START III treaty start, in order to reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons.

Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda

In the context of the 16th UN plenary session, New Zealand submitted the A/C.1/54/L.18* aiming to introduce all member states in taking at least the basic steps for nuclear disarmament. It also urges all member states who have not already done so, to sign the CTBT Treaty.

Possible Solutions

The issue of Missile Defense has always been and is until today one of the most complex ones to deal with, but also one of the most threatening ones for a country's sovereignty. In order to be protected from potential missile attacks, some countries have developed Missile Defense Systems and Missile Defense Shields. The countries will have to act both separately and cooperatively for this controversial issue to come to a solution. The balance should by all means be kept between the states' right to defend themselves and the potential threat this would pose to the world's equilibrium of weaponry.

One possible way to combine the right to self defense and, at the same time, to control the potential implications of a solid defense system is that all states should come up with a Treaty that will be unanimously signed and implemented, which will be promoting their sovereignty right but also avoids the first strike capability effect and the increase of mostly nuclear stockpiles.

Another solution would be that the more economically powerful states that have already developed missile defensive shields and have fully "stocked" arsenals could engage to give financial aid to countries that cannot do so and are therefore undefended against missile attacks.

What is more is that nations could potentially create legal frameworks which would not allow countries to test their MD systems in areas where the incident would jeopardize people's lives and would also only allow them to use specific missiles and missile defense - like nuclear warheads - only in special occasions in order to preserve the global order.

Timeline of Events:

August 29 th , 1949	1st Soviet Nuclear Weapon Test in Kazakhstan
November, 1952	"Nike" test of new thermonuclear and hydrogen bombs by the US in the Marshall Islands
November, 1955	Moscow tests its 1st thermonuclear device
August, 1957	The Soviet Union launches the world's first ICBM
October 1 st , 1957	The International Atomic Energy Agency is established in Vienna
October, 1957	The Soviet Union launches Sputnik1, the first man-made satellite to be sent into space
1958	Moscow calls for a US-British-Soviet test moratorium for a move lasting test ban to begin in October of that year
October, 1962	Cuban Missile Crisis
August, 1963	Limited Test Ban Treaty
July 1 st , 1968	The Nuclear Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is signed
1979-1980	Signing of SALT II, Invasion of Afghanistan and withdrawal of the treaty
1982	Signing of START
March 13 th , 1983	US announce a new "Strategic Defense initiative", a program dubbed. "Star Wars"
December 8 th , 1987	Signing of INF
1991	CTR program
May, 2002	Signing of Moscow Treaty
June, 2002	US withdrawal from ABM

June 1 st , 2003	Moscow Treaty comes into force
April 8 th , 2010	New START Treaty signed between US and Russia
November 24 th , 2015	Turkey shoots down Russian plane in Syrian borders

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