

## **Security through cooperation**

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Note sur le contenu : The balancing act Mutual challenges, mutual interests Intersections The golden triangle : institutions, personalities, policies The triangle cracks What worked : the International Space Station What worked : cooperation to counter nuclear terrorism Lessons learned The view forward

Résumé ou extrait : "Russian officials and experts often voice the view that the United States was hell-bent on undermining, even destroying Russia during the turbulent period of the Soviet breakup thirty years ago. The primary US goal, in this telling, was to expand NATO to Russia's borders to isolate and threaten the Russian state. Rose Gottemoeller, drawing from the historical record and her own professional experience, refutes this notion. Gottemoeller argues that, to the contrary, successive American presidents were convinced that deep cooperation with Russia is essential to international security and stability. This conviction was born during the George H. W. Bush administration and took definitive shape during the administration of Bill Clinton, when he and his Russian counterpart, Boris Yeltsin agreed to develop technological cooperation that would be useful to both countries. George W. Bush and Vladimir Putin carried the conviction further, and the two countries made enormous strides on

cooperation in outer space, counterterrorism, and nuclear energy over the next twenty years. While today is starkly different from the 1990s, Gottemoeller takes the lessons learned and considers what it would take--when Russia exits its horrific adventure in Ukraine and atones for the damage it has done--to resume cooperation for the sake of global security." (4e de couverture)

Sujet - Nom commun : Astronautique -- Coopération internationale

Armes nucléaires -- Contrôle -- Coopération internationale

Sécurité internationale

Relations extérieures -- États-Unis -- Russie