

# Experts: Invasion of Syria Could Lead to Nuclear War

By [Washington's Blog](#)

Global Research, February 20, 2016

[Washington's Blog](#) 19 February 2016

Region: [Middle East & North Africa](#)

Theme: [Military and WMD](#), [US NATO War Agenda](#)

In-depth Report: [Nuclear War, SYRIA](#)

## *The Threat of Nuclear War Is Now HIGHER Than During the Soviet Era*

Turkey previously shot down a Russian jet.

Now, Turkey and Saudi Arabia are [threatening to invade](#) Syria.

How dangerous could this get, in a worst case scenario?

Robert Parry – the investigative reporter who [broke](#) the Iran-Contra story for the Associated Press and Newsweek – [wrote](#) yesterday:

A source close to Russian President Vladimir Putin told me that the Russians have warned Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan that **Moscow is prepared to use tactical nuclear weapons** if necessary to save their troops in the face of a Turkish-Saudi onslaught. Since Turkey is a member of NATO, any such conflict could quickly escalate into a full-scale nuclear confrontation.

Washington's Blog asked one of America's top experts on Russia – Stephen Cohen, professor emeritus of Russian studies and politics at New York University and Princeton University, and the author of a number of books on Russia and the Soviet Union – what he thought of Parry's claim.

Cohen said:

Parry is a serious man [“serious” is the highest compliment that an insider can give to someone]. I cannot say it will lead to nuke war, but it is very dangerous, as is quadrupling US/NATO forces near Russia's borders.

Pavel Felgenhauer – a leading Russian military analyst – also [believes](#) that a nuclear war is “[very likely](#)” to arise from Russia's skirmishes with Turkey in Syria.

Last December, U.S. Congresswoman Tulsi Gabbard – a Member of the House Armed Services Committee, Iraq war veteran, and Major in the Hawaii Army National Guard – [warned](#) that U.S. policy in Syria could lead to a nuclear war. And [see this](#).

Also in December, retired Lieutenant General Robert Gard, chairman emeritus of the Center

for Arms Control and Nonproliferation, retired Brigadier General John H. Johns, professor emeritus from US National Defense University, and Leslie Gelb, president of the Council on Foreign Relations, [penned an article](#) in *Foreign Policy* calling for US-Russia cooperation to de-escalate current tensions and diffuse the increasing worrisome nuclear blustering.

American security expert Bruce Blair – a former nuclear-missile launch officer – [notes](#) that Turkey’s downing of the Russian warplane at the Syrian-Turkish border “fits a pattern of brinkmanship and inadvertence that is raising tensions and distrust between Russia and US-led NATO,” and that “this escalation could morph by design or inadvertence into a nuclear threat.”

Blair writes that the threat of nuclear war is *higher* now than during the Soviet era:

Russia has shortened the launch time from what it was during the Cold War. Today, top military command posts in the Moscow area can bypass the entire human chain of command and directly fire by remote control rockets in silos and on trucks as far away as Siberia in only 20 seconds.

Why should this concern us? History shows that crisis interactions, once triggered, take on a life of their own. Military encounters multiply; they become more decentralized, spontaneous and intense. Safeguards are loosened and unfamiliar operational environments cause accidents and unauthorized actions. Miscalculations, misinterpretations and loss of control create a fog of crisis out of which a fog of war may emerge. In short, the slope between the low-level military encounters, the outbreak of crisis and escalation to a nuclear dimension is a steep and slippery one.

(Indeed, the U.S. and Soviets came within *seconds* of all-out nuclear war on numerous occasions. And [only the courage](#) of U.S. and Soviet individuals to say no when their superiors told them to fire nuclear weapons – in the face of [mistaken readings](#) – saved the planet from nuclear war.)

Russia expert Stephen Cohen agrees that the risks of nuclear war are much higher than people know, [telling](#) the Commonwealth Club last year that the threat of nuclear war with Russia is now *greater* than it was with the Soviets.

Former U.S. Secretary of Defense William Perry [agrees](#) that the risk of nuclear war is *higher* than during the Soviet era.

Postscript: Top Russian, American and Polish experts also [warn](#) that continued fighting in Ukraine could lead to nuclear war.

The original source of this article is [Washington's Blog](#)  
Copyright © [Washington's Blog](#), [Washington's Blog](#), 2016

---

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: **Washington's**  
**Blog**

**Disclaimer:** The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: [publications@globalresearch.ca](mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca)

[www.globalresearch.ca](http://www.globalresearch.ca) contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: [publications@globalresearch.ca](mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca)