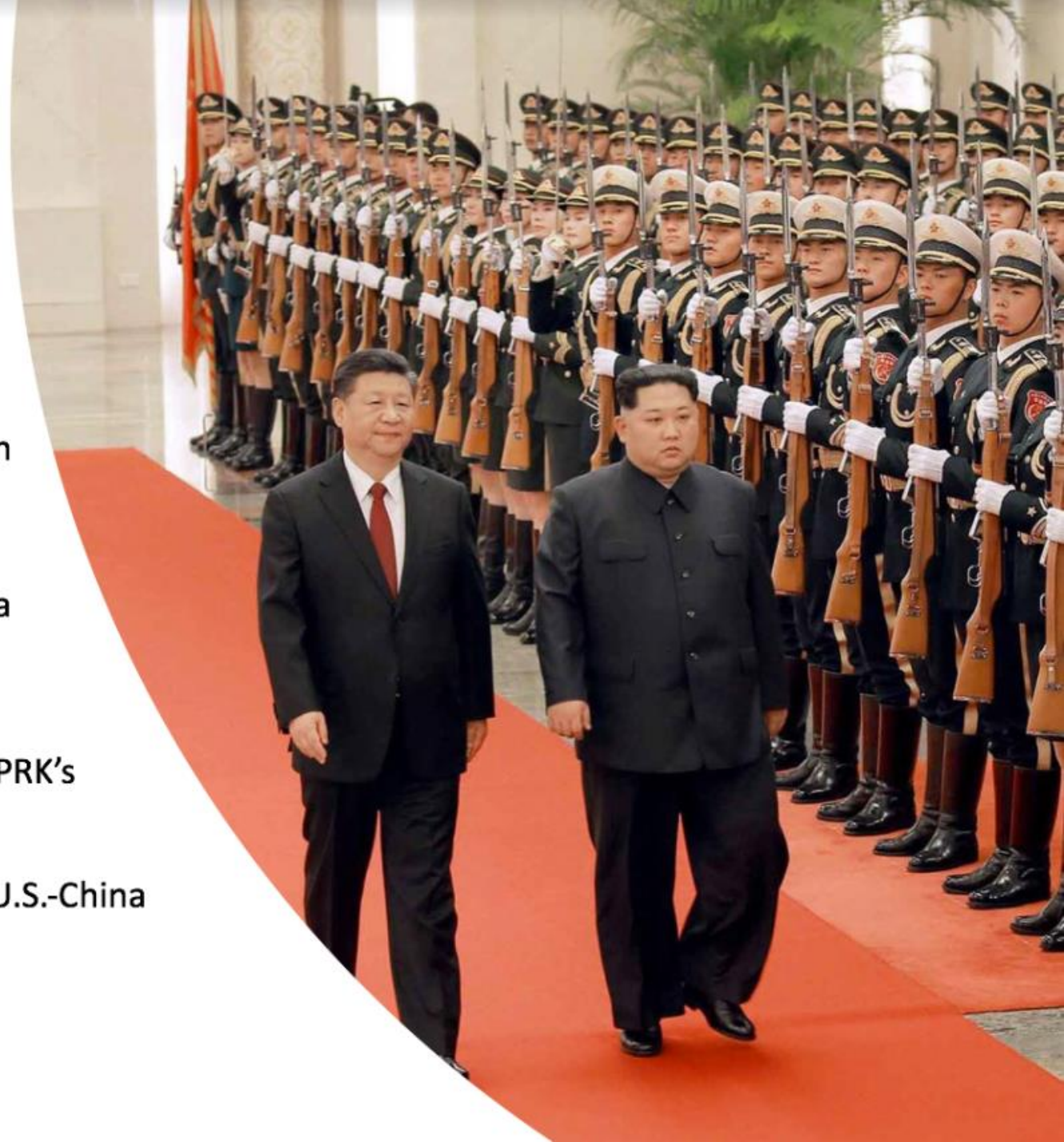


# The Implications of North Korean Nuclear Proliferation on the Chinese Economy

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- North Korea's decision to explore nuclear proliferation has caused the United States/U.N. to implement economic sanctions
  - Ultimately strengthened ties between North Korea and China
  - DPRK's economy heavily dependent on China
- Theoretical consequences of China disapproving of DPRK's nuclear weapons program
- The impact of North Korean nuclear proliferation on U.S.-China relations in the Trump Administration



# Iranian Nuclear Proliferation

- Why Iran continued to proliferate after the Iranian Revolution (1979)
  - Substantial Security Concerns:
    - Iraq-Iran War, American Invasion of Iraq, Israeli nuclear capacity, etc. = security threats
      - Monteiro and Debs (2014), Sagan (1996), Jo and Gartzke (2009), Beardsly and Asal (2009)
    - No major alliances or great power guarantees
      - Bleek and Lorber (2013)
  - Domestic Motivation:
    - Acquiescing to foreign/western powers runs counter to the regime's identity
      - Sagan (1996)
- Why it Agreed to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action?
  - Little domestic support for proliferation if it comes with sanctions
  - Reduce external security threat
  - Drop in oil prices?



# Why Did the Libyan Nuclear Program Fail?

- ◆ From 1986 until 2003 Muammar Gaddafi attempted to acquire nuclear weapons
- ◆ I will attempt to determine why they were unsuccessful in these attempts
- ◆ Paper will discuss the different ways Libya tried to obtain weapons, and failures it had along the way
- ◆ Will consider Libya's nuclear proficiency as measured by v-CLEAR scores
- ◆ Will determine challenges posed by other states, (withholding foreign aid, economic sanctions, etc.)
- ◆ After considering all the facts, the paper will make a final determination as to why the program failed

# Norms & The Environmental Impact of Nuclear Weapons – Julia Henke

Hiroshima



## The Nuclear Accident

Radiation Continues To Leak From Crippled Plant

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP) — Radiation leaks from the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant continued today, authorities said, as a debate grew over what was described as one of this most serious such incidents in this country's history.

"The vapor that is now going into the atmosphere is from a sump pump and is only mildly radioactive within accepted limits," said Don Curry, a spokesman for the Metropolitan Edison Co., owner of the plant. The pump is designed to remove water after it has cooled the reactor.

"We concede that it's not just a little thing," Curry said. "In terms of publicity it will probably surpass the Browns Ferry incident."

Until now, a March 1975 fire in the control room of the Browns Ferry nuclear plant in Alabama has generally been considered this nation's most dangerous incident involving a nuclear reactor.

Low level radiation was detected in the air as far as 16 miles away after an apparent valve failure Wednesday morning resulted in excessive pressure being built up in the water used to cool the reactor core at Three Mile Island.

"Some of the water vapor, through the venting system, went into the atmosphere," Curry said.

Curry said the latest radiation measurements outside the plant were at two to three millirems. Individuals are exposed to up to 30-millirems in a single X-ray examination.

Walter Creitz, president of Metropolitan Edison, said on ABC-TV's *Good Morning America* show this morning that the plant shut down safely and that the level of radiation released "would not endanger or injure any people."

Creitz said his company did not know what equipment had been disabled or what precisely caused the accident.



An aerial view of the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant.

AP Photo



Chernobyl: April 1986 vs. Today

What is sensitive nuclear assistance? (Kroenig 2009)

## Why do states offer sensitive nuclear assistance to other states?

Kroenig's Argument:

- Relative Conventional Military Power
- Common Enemies
- Financial Dependence

U.S.S.R./China Case (1958-1960, 1960-)



My Argument: Long-Term Broad Policy Considerations

- Economic/Domestic Stability
  - First Five-Year Plan
  - Great Leap Forward/Famine
- International Goals
  - Sino-Soviet Treaty and Split: Ideology
  - Taiwan Crisis and "Peaceful Coexistence"



# The Origins of the French Nuclear Program

Andrew Zentgraf

- Introduction
- Paper idea
- Thesis and research question
- Research conduct
- Sources
- Simple outline
- Questions and comments

## ■ Important Research Topics

- *Historical context*
- *Charles De Gaulle*
- *Gaullism*
- *French Nationalism and Grandeur*
- *Case studies of French Grandeur*
- *Technical aspects of the French Nuclear program*

## ■ Sources

- *Nuclear proliferation literature*
- *Foreign policy analysis*
- *Historical sources*
- *Primary documents*

## ■ Simple Paper Outline:

- *Intro*
- *Research question*
- *Theory*
- *Evaluation (case studies)*
- *Conclusion*





## How Domestic and Regional Politics Impact Proliferation

Sam Bleifer

- Study the impact of domestic politics on a country's ability to proliferate
- Observe the level of influence regional politics and powers have on a state that could proliferate
- Could proliferation solve regional conflicts? Worsen them? Is proliferation possible at all or could conflict arise before this can happen?
- Case Studies: India and Pakistan, Greece-Turkey, China-Taiwan, North Korea-South Korea, and Saudi-Arabia-Iran
- Observe regional rivalries and how proliferation has or could impact them

# The Korean Question

- Main focus on the differences between rival states and proliferation
- North Korea Vs. South Korea
- Both states have pursued nuclear weapons
- Conventional wisdom informs us that rival states in close proximity are more likely to proliferate. Ex: India and Pakistan
- Research:
  1. South Korea: Energy, Nuclear umbrella, Reliable allies....
  2. North Korea: Regime Type, Unreliable Allies, Conventional Disadvantage, Deterrent Effect
- India Vs. Pakistan: Cold War effect

# Nuclear Bureaucracy

- *Comparison* between legally recognized and non-recognized nuclear states
  - Nuclear-weapon states under the NPT (5)
  - Non-NPT nuclear weapon possessors
  - States of proliferation concern
  - States that had nuclear weapons and/or programs at one time
- To build, test, and maintain a nuclear explosive device relies almost entirely on the structure and power of a country's internal government
  - *How* certain organizational structures influence and greater incentivize the spread of nuclear weapons
  - Acts, agreements, policies, events, conditions, ambiguity, etc.
  - Nuclear leakage and safety
- Significance of public administration in the nuclear political system
  - Bureaucracy and the production of nuclear weapons
- Sagan's NAT and HRO Theory



# North Korea

Sarah Soergel

- regime type
  - totalitarian dictatorship
- outside influences
  - international threats/coercion?
- economics
  - multi-year economic growth plan

# Territorial Threats and Nuclear Acquisition

- States will not acquire nuclear weapons if they do not have an external threat to territorial sovereignty at the time of nuclear exploration.
- Previous research expansion
- Case Studies
  - China – Acquisition in 1964 during Sino-Soviet border disputes
  - Japan – Nuclear exploration but no acquisition; no territorial threat in period
  - Potential: Argentina – 70's military junta, Falkland's War, Special National Intelligence Estimates
- MID dataset vs. nuclear acquisition dates vs. Nuclear Latency dataset

# How Nuclear Weapons create more peace

- Studying if nuclear weapons lead to more peace negotiations between countries
- Using multiple data sets to determine if possessing a nuke will cause countries to have more treaties
  - Economic, military, ect
  - Peace Agreements Database and Dataset