PS 0500: Nuclear Weapons

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https://williamspaniel.com/classes/ir2019

Outline

- The Nuclear Club
- Mutually Assured Destruction
- Obsolescence Of Major War
- Nuclear Pessimism
- Why Not Proliferate?
- Mixed Strategies
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United States (1945)

- Manhattan Project
- Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings
- Would have been a lot worse if the Nazi scientists had won the race
 - ...but fortunately the Nazis were Naziing





















Soviet Union (1949)

- Manhattan Project spies
- US knew the Soviets were developing a bomb but chose not to launch preventive war
 - Immediately after WWII
 - No intelligence
- Cold War starts in earnest

United Kingdom (1952)

- Tube Alloys
- Agreement with the United States

France (1960)

- France and the United States do not have as intimate a relationship as the U.S. and the U.K.
- France sought strategic independence
 - Therefore, nukes

China (1964)

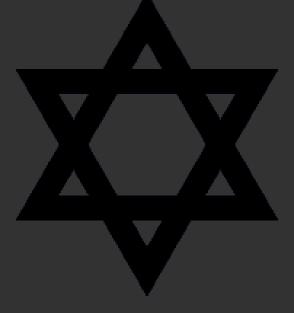
Sino-Soviet split

India (1974)

- India does not like Pakistan very much
- Tested the "Smiling Buddha," a "peaceful nuclear explosion," in 1974
- Remained mostly dormant until 1998. (Hold that thought...)

Israel (1979)

Israel does not have nuclear weapons



South Africa (1979)

- The Vela Incident
 - A US satellite (Vela Hotel) detected a flash in the Atlantic Ocean between South Africa and Antarctica
- Built due to concerns of civil war spillover from Angola
- Dismantled at the end of Apartheid

Soviet Successor States

- Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus had nuclear weapons on their soil during the Soviet Union's breakup
- Moscow still had command control
- Countries accepted cash to dismantle the weapons and forgo native nuclear development

Pakistan (1998)

- Five weeks after India's nuclear tests in 1998,
 Pakistan tested six bombs
- Pakistan is now "too nuclear to fail"
- A.Q. Khan network

The 1998 Ig Nobel Prize Winners

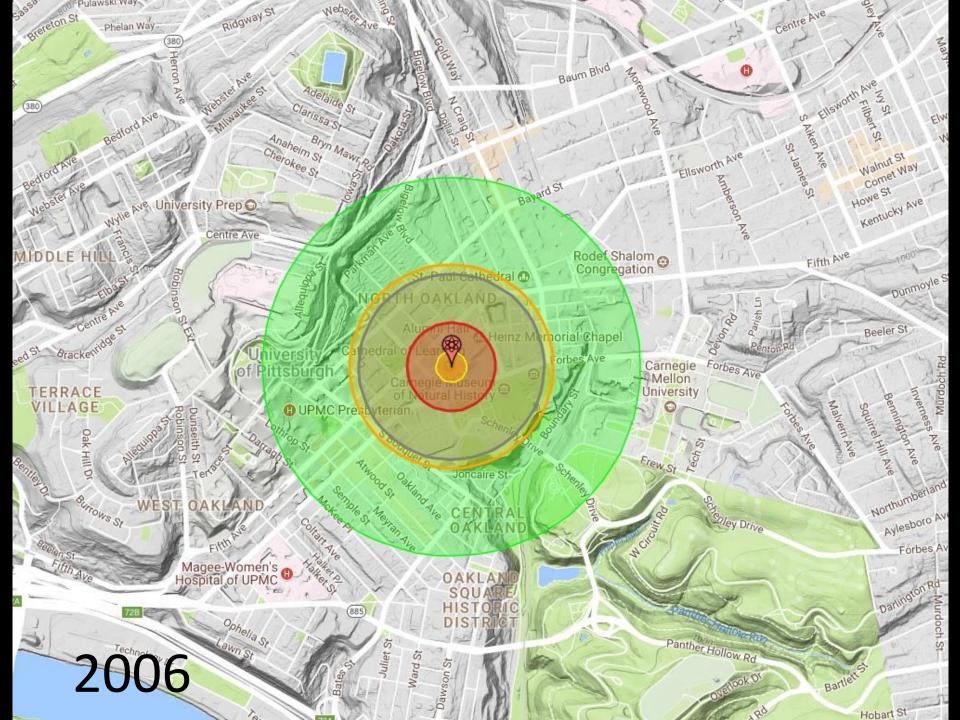
The 1998 Ig Nobel Prizes were awarded at the 8th First Annual Ig Nobel Prize Ceremony, at Harvard's Sanders Theatre. The ceremony was webcast live.

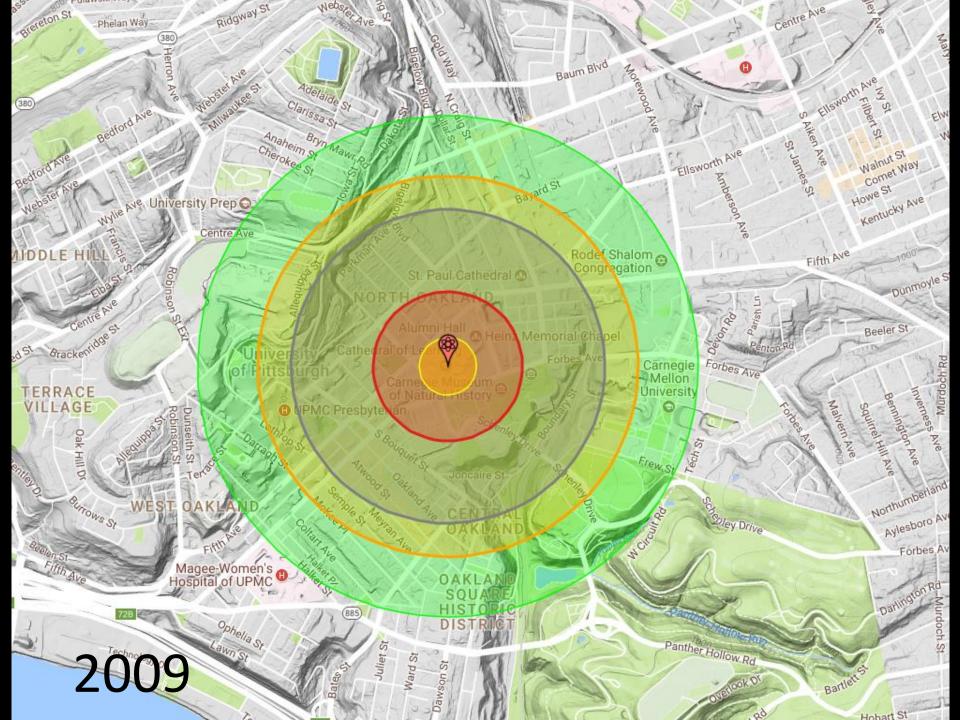
- **SAFETY ENGINEERING**: Troy Hurtubise, of North Bay, Ontario, for developing, and personally testing a suit of armor that is impervious to grizzly bears. [REFERENCE: "Project Grizzly", produced by the "National Film Board of Canada. ALSO: *Bear Man: The Troy Hurtubise Saga*, by Troy Hurtubise, Raven House Publishing, Westbrook, ME, USA, 2011.]
- **BIOLOGY**: Peter Fong of Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, for contributing to the happiness of clams by giving them Prozac.
- [REFERENCE: "Induction and Potentiation of Parturition in Fingernail Clams (Sphaerium striatinum) by Selective Serotonin Re- Uptake Inhibitors (SSRIs)," Peter F. Fong, Peter T. Huminski, and Lynette M. D'urso, "Journal of Experimental Zoology, vol. 280, 1998, pp. 260-64.]
- **PEACE**: Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee of India and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan, for their aggressively peaceful explosions of atomic bombs.
- CHEMISTRY: Jacques Benveniste of France, for his homeopathic discovery that not only does water have memory, but that the information can be transmitted over telephone lines and the Internet.

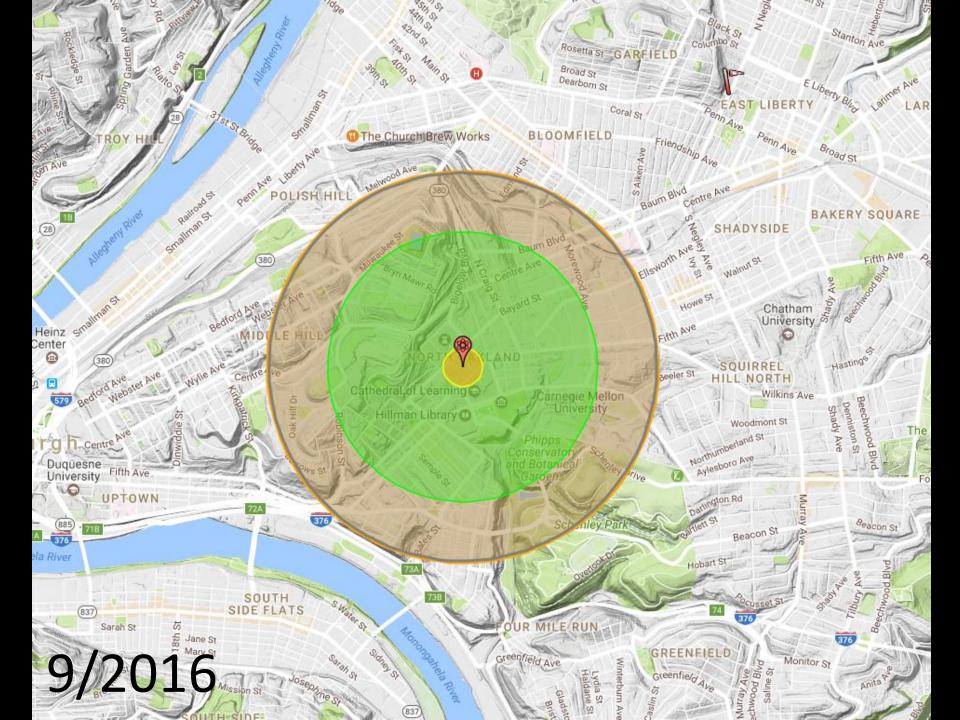
 [NOTE: Benveniste also won the 1991 Ig Nobel Chemistry Prize.]
- [REFERENCE:"Transatlantic Transfer of Digitized Antigen Signal by Telephone Link," J. Benveniste, P. Jurgens, W. Hsueh and J. Aissa, "Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology Program and abstracts of papers to be presented during scientific sessions AAAAI/AAI.CIS Joint Meeting February 21-26, 1997"]
- SCIENCE EDUCATION: Dolores Krieger, Professor Emerita, New York University, for demonstrating the merits of therapeutic touch, a method by which nurses manipulate the energy fields of ailing patients by carefully avoiding physical contact with those patients.

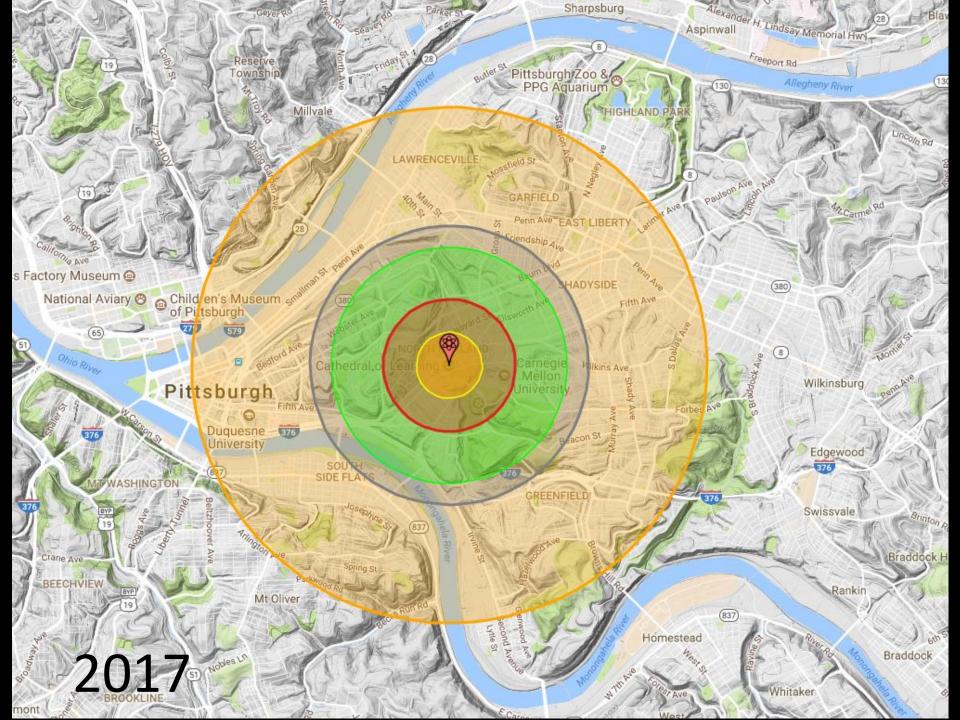
North Korea (2006)

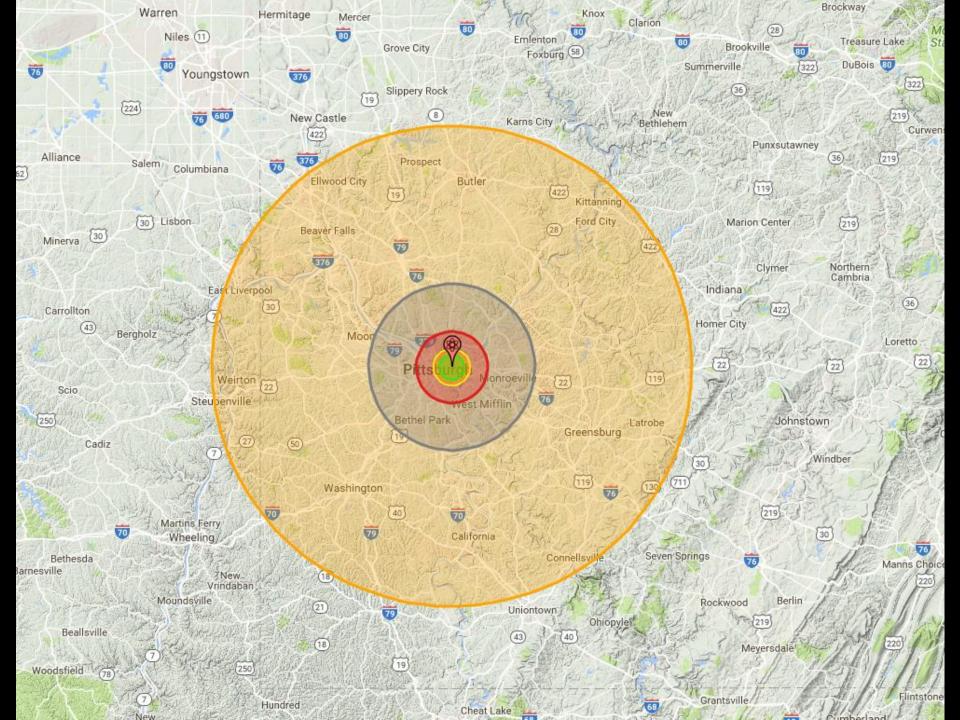
- Conducted crummy tests in 2006, 2009, and 2013
- Scarier tests twice in 2016 and once in 2017











North Korea (2006)

- Conducted crummy tests in 2006, 2009, and 2013
- Scarier tests twice in 2016 and once in 2017
- But a crummy bomb on Seoul…
- At one point agreed to trade us their bombs for a billion pounds of food (seriously)

Iran (2018)

• ?

Questions

Macro

- How do nuclear weapons affect the world system?
- Do nuclear weapons promote peace?
- Would the Cold War been a hot war without nuclear weapons?

Micro

- Why do states choose to proliferate?
- What can we do to stop it?
- How do we best handle
 North Korea and Iran today?

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Mutually Assured Destruction

States live in a world of mutually assured destruction if:

- 1. Both states are self-preserving
- 2. Both states have large stockpiles of nuclear weapons
- 3. Each state has a secure second strike; no state achieve a "splendid" first strike

The Strategic Triad

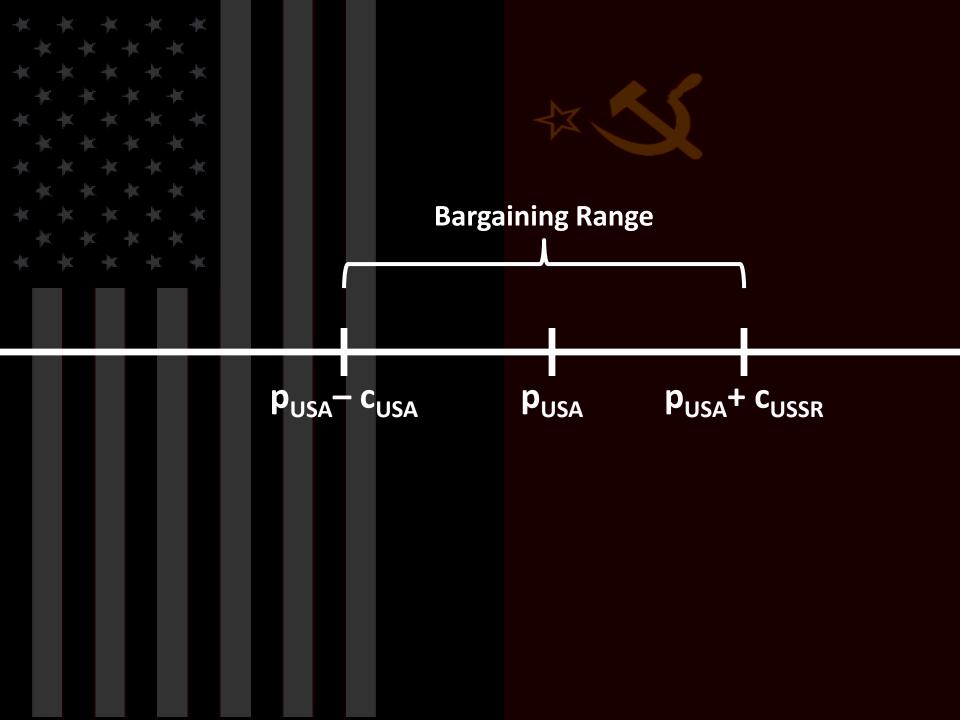
- The United States had three methods of nuclear retaliation
 - Strategic bombers
 - Intercontinental ballistic missiles
 - Submarine-launched ballistic missiles

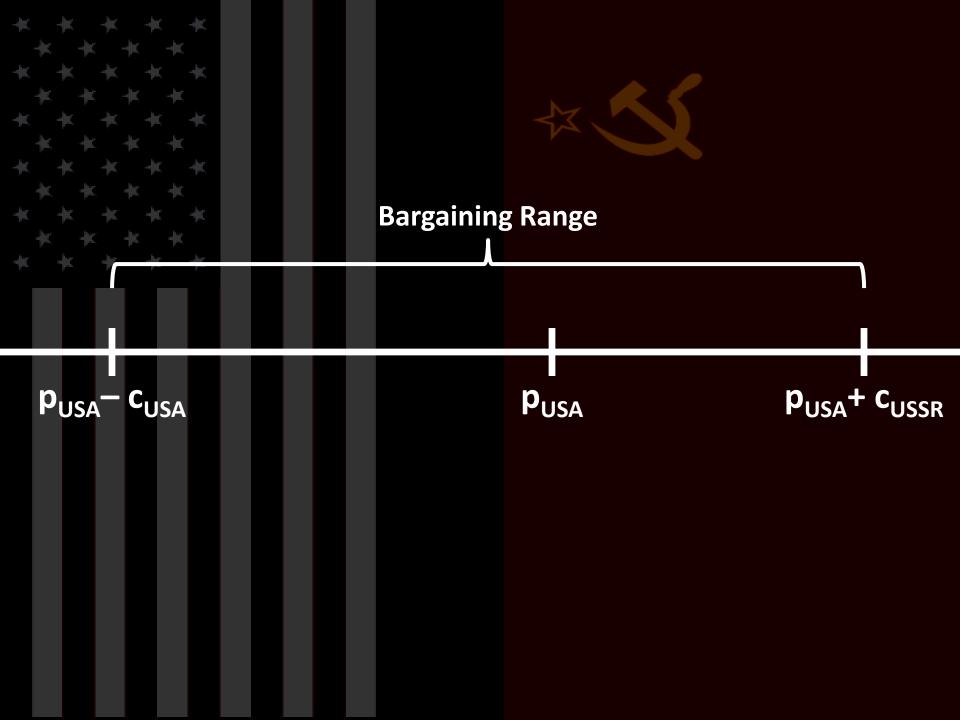
Everyone, Calm Down

- Under these conditions, no side would want to start a large-scale war
 - If I start a war, I face enormous nuclear retaliation
 - Worse than a disadvantageous peace
 - If my opponent starts a war, he faces enormous nuclear retaliation
 - Worse than a disadvantageous peace

Bargaining Model of War

Larger costs: easier to reach bargained settlement





Policy Implication

- Promoting nonproliferation may be a waste of time
 - If we really just want to stabilize the world and minimize the number of wars, spreading nuclear weapons might be the way to do it

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Alternate Hypothesis

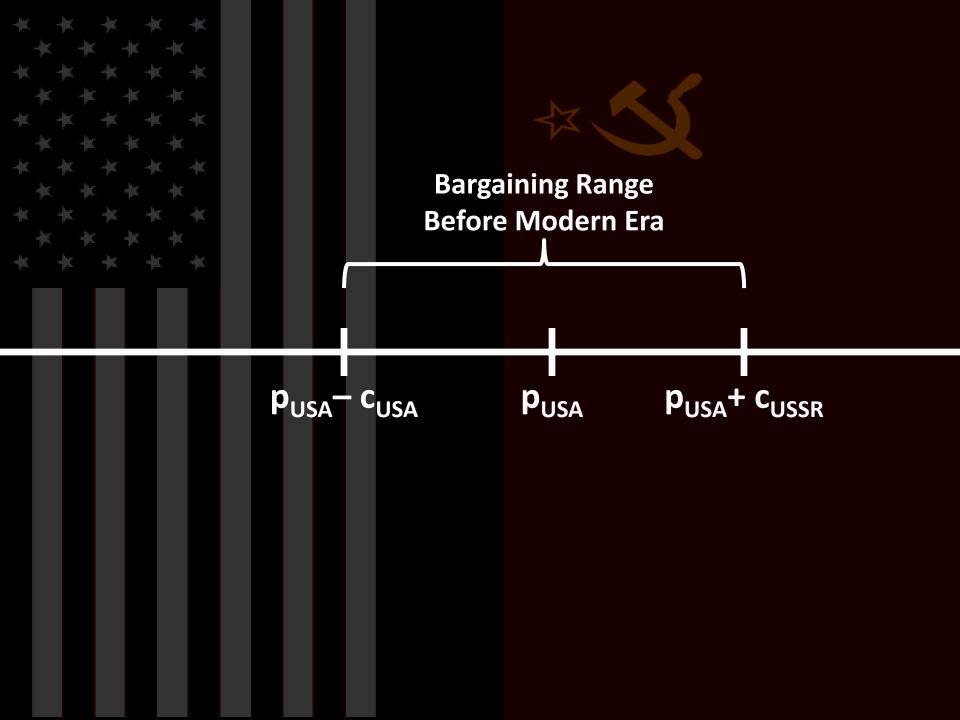
- War between major powers is obsolete
 - Two major powers cannot fight wars with one another because the costs will outweigh whatever possible benefit there is

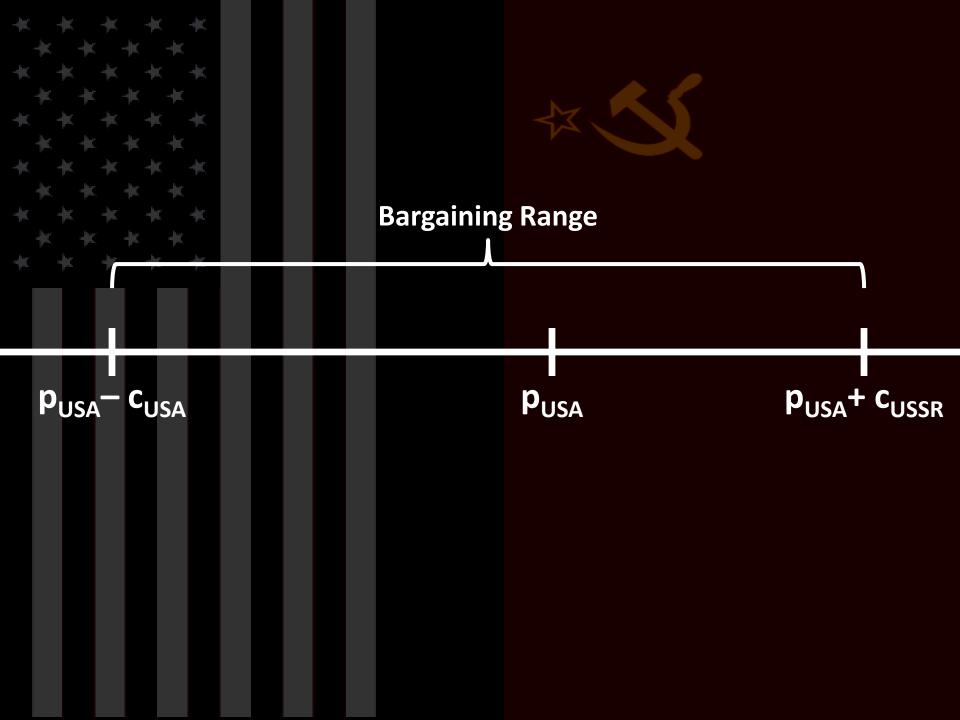
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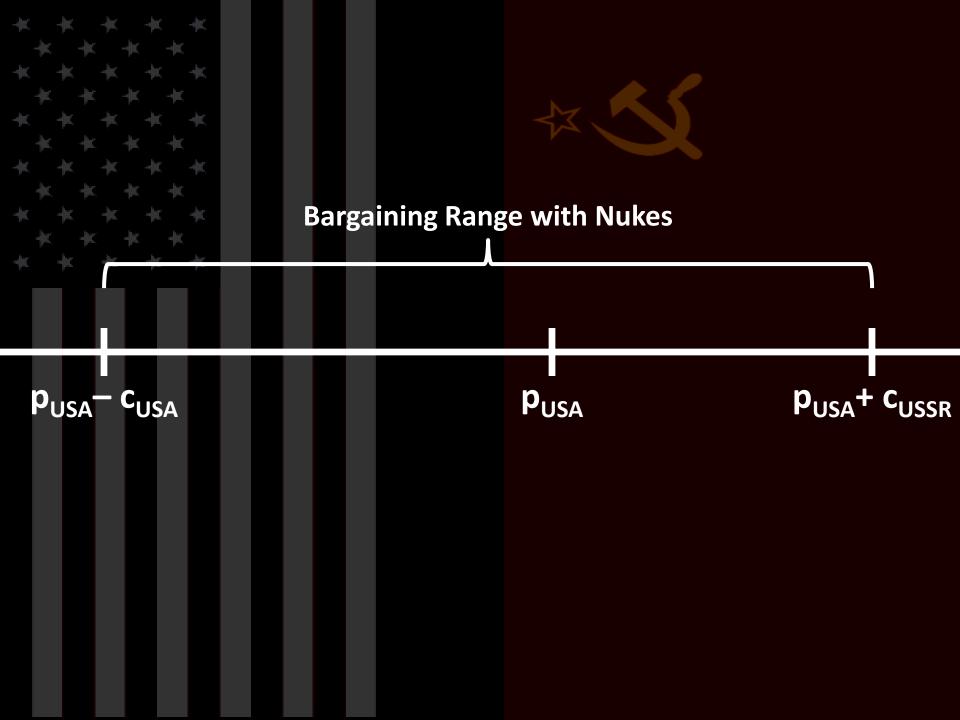
- Nuclear weapons do not change this
 - Mueller: "A jump from a fiftieth-floor window is probably quite a bit more horrible to think about than a jump from a fifth-floor one, but anyone who finds life even minimally satisfying is extremely unlikely to do either."

Most Deadly Wars

- 1. World War II: 16.6 million dead
- 2. World War I: 8.5 million dead
- 3. Iran-Iraq: 1.3 million dead
- 4. Vietnam: 1 million dead







Policy Prescription

- Suppose mutually assured destruction is not necessary to maintain peace
- Should we have nukes?
 - Accidents?
 - Costs?

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If nuclear weapons aren't very useful, should we have them?

Nuclear Downsides

- 1. Costs of nuclear weapons
- 2. Accidental nuclear warfare
- 3. Rogue nuclear weapons

Costs of a Nuclear Program

- Nukes are not cheap
 - Costs of development
 - Costs of delivery
 - Costs of maintenance
- Total cost of US program (1945-1998): \$7 trillion (2012 dollars)
 - Still spend around \$16 billion per year

Risky Business

- Unlike conventional weapons, it is easy to accidentally destroy the world with nuclear weapons
 - Dr. Strangelove and fluoride
 - Stanislav Petrov and the 1983 Soviet false alarm

COSTNER SHNYRYOV **PETROV VDOVINA** EVERY MOMENT COUNTS









A PETER ANTHONY AND STATEMENT FILM







Missing Weapons?

- During the height of the Cold War, 68,000 nuclear weapons were active in the world
- Now down to 4,100
 - Less concern about having massive retaliation capability
 - More concern about losing a weapon

Nuclear Realities

- No one in Washington is seriously interested in dismantling all American warheads
- The talk about doing so is just that—talk

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Why Not Proliferate?

- 1. Threat of preventive war
- 2. Costs of proliferation
- 3. Bribes

Preventive War

- Previously: exogenous power shifts cause preventive war if the shift is too large relative to the costs of conflict
- If shift is endogenous and visible, proliferator internalizes the credible preventive war threat and does not build
- No concessions necessary

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Too Hot

Costs

- Nuclear weapons are not free
- Proliferation is an investment in the future
- If additional coercive power is not worth cost, proliferator does not build
- No concessions necessary

Too Cold Too Hot

How big is the power shift?

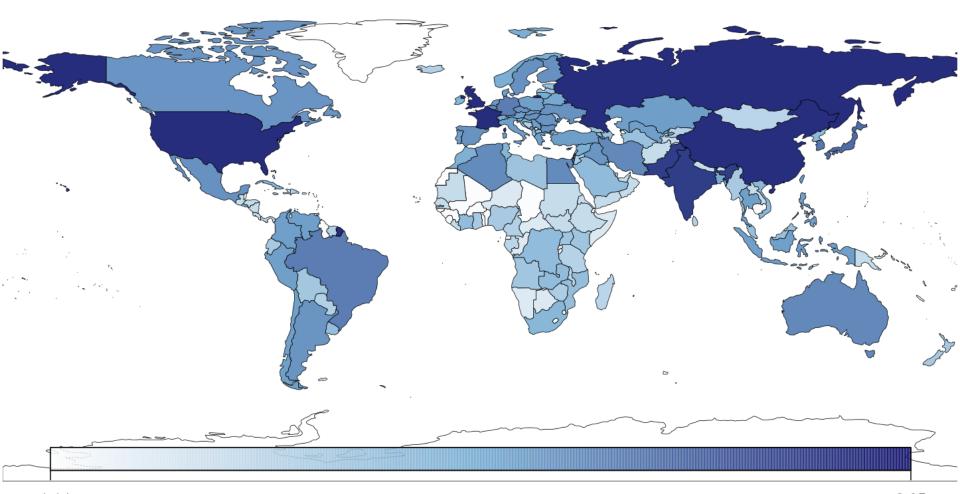
Bribes

- Previously: more power => more concessions
- Why not just offer concessions as if proliferator already had nuclear weapons?
 - Proliferator has no incentive to build
 - Opponent doesn't have to deal with another nuclear country

Too Cold Just Right? Too Hot

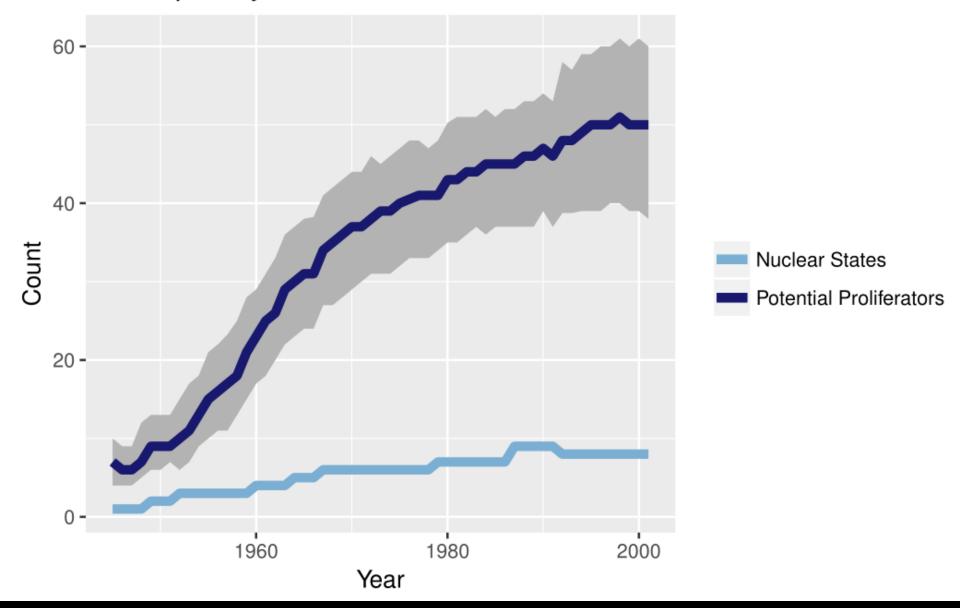
How big is the power shift?

Estimated Nuclear Proficiency, 2001



-1.14

Capability and Proliferation Over Time



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Too Hot

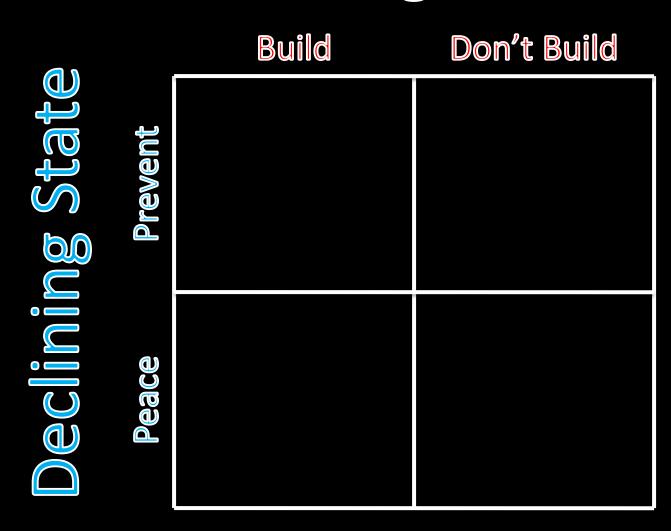
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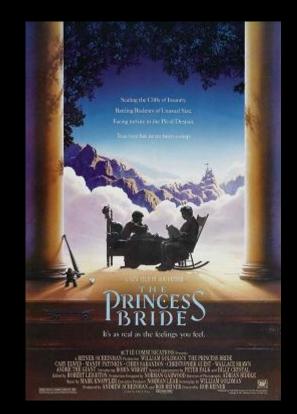
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Covert Proliferation

Rising State









Movie is so old Bears were actually good back then



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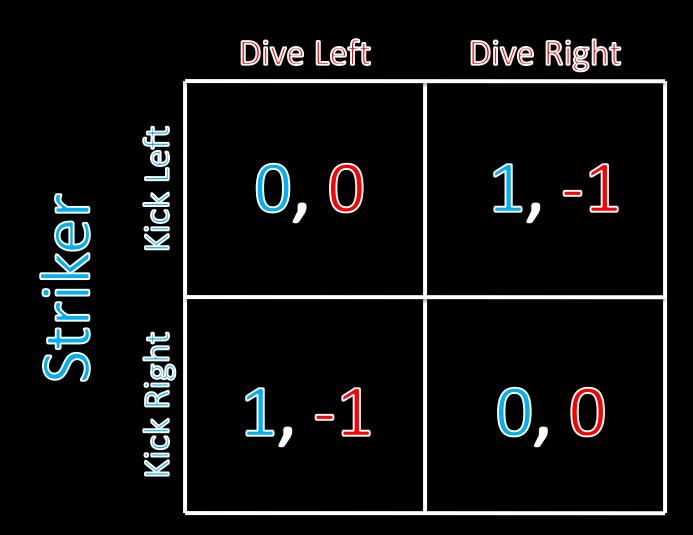


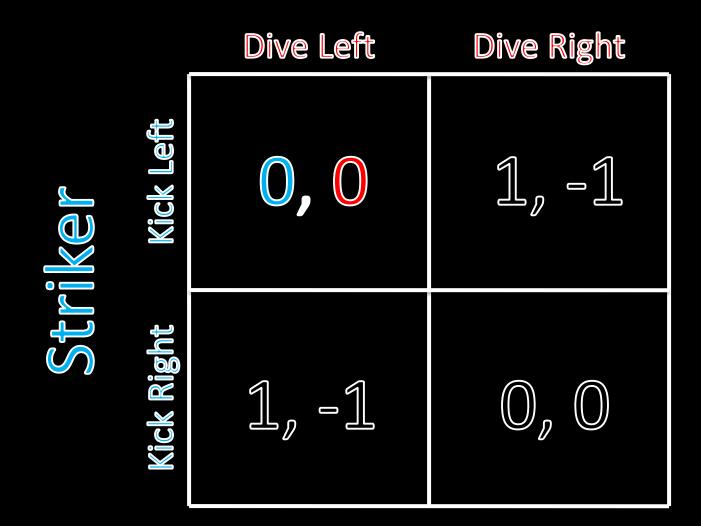


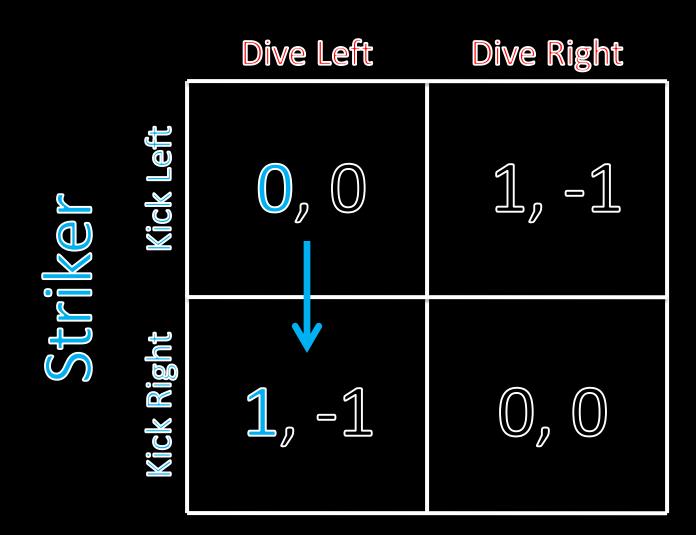
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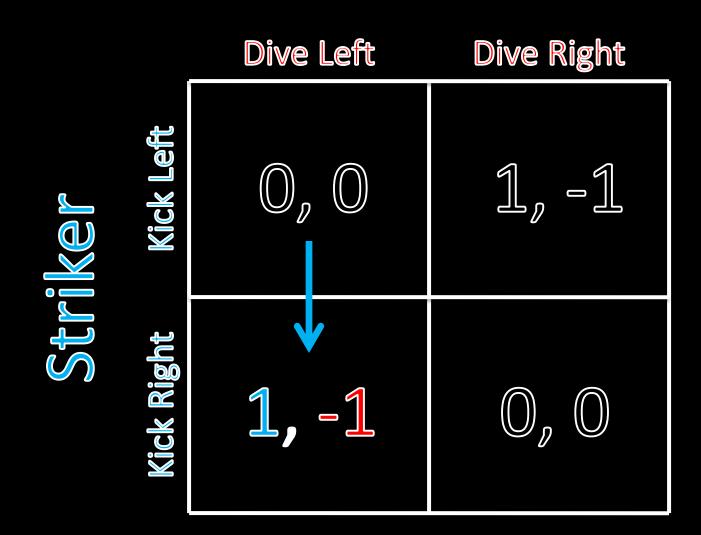
Simple Soccer Penalty Kicks

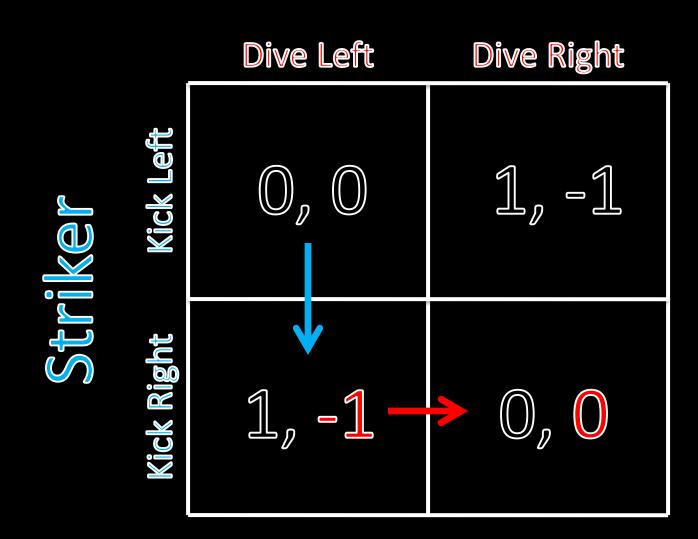
- The striker aims left or aims right
- The goalie dives left or dives right
- Assume the striker and goalie are superhuman. How should they play?

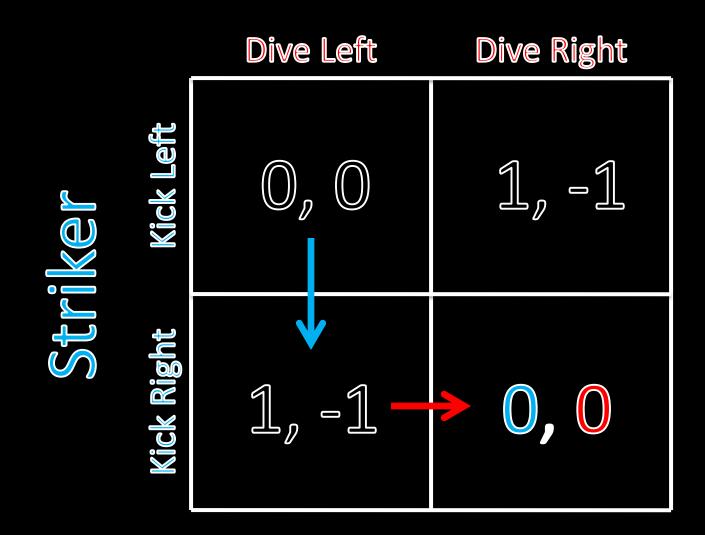


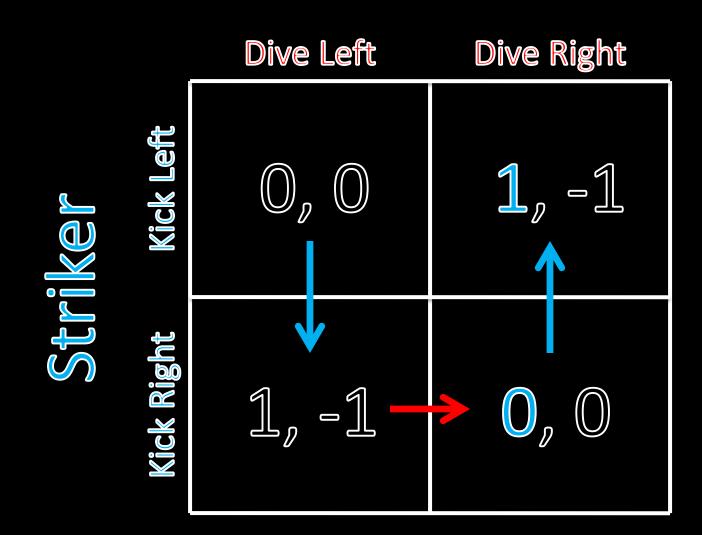


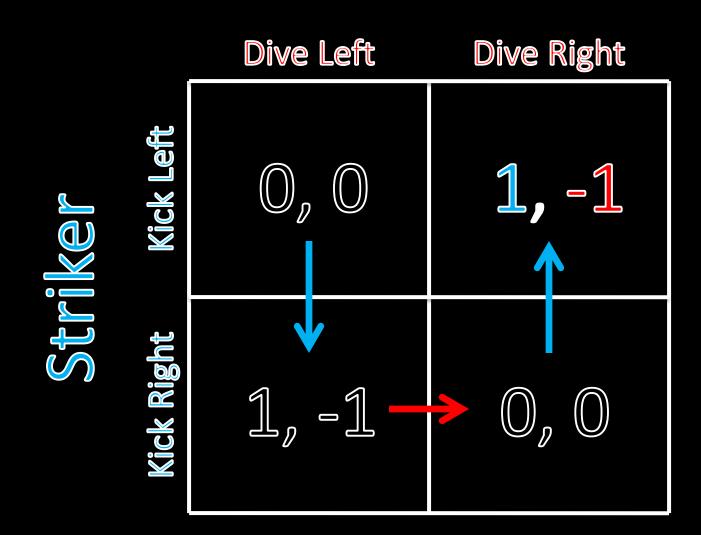


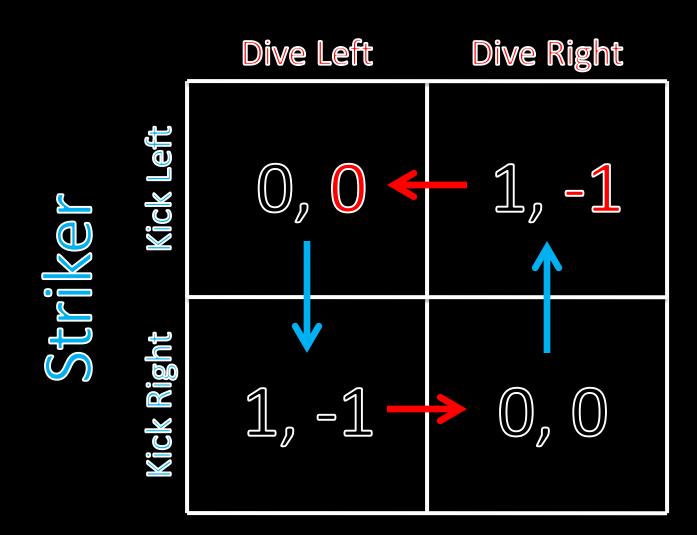


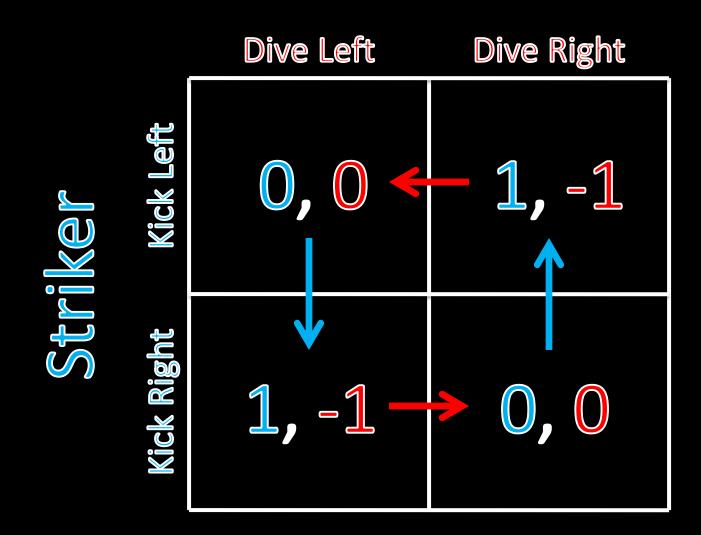


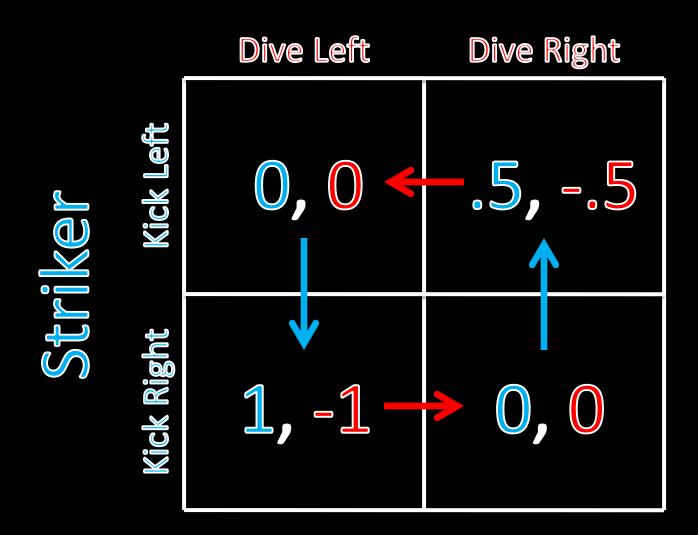












Guessing Games!

- Penalty kicks are a guessing game
 - Makes players act randomly (but intelligently)
- Is preventive war also?

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Trivia Time!

 What was the original official military name for the Iraq War?

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Operation

Iraqi

Liberation

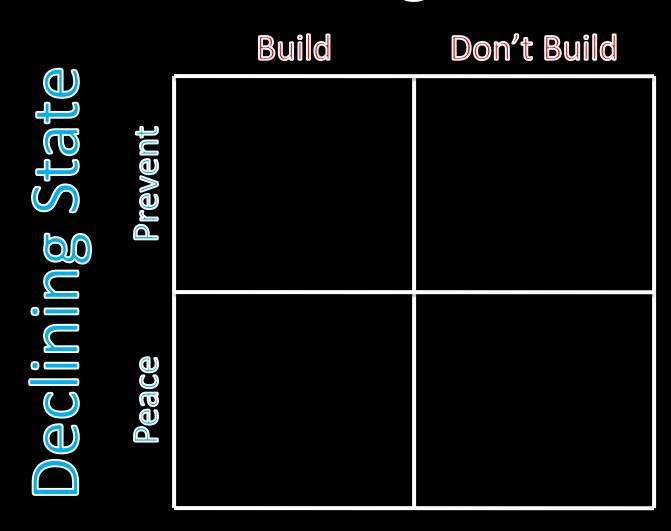
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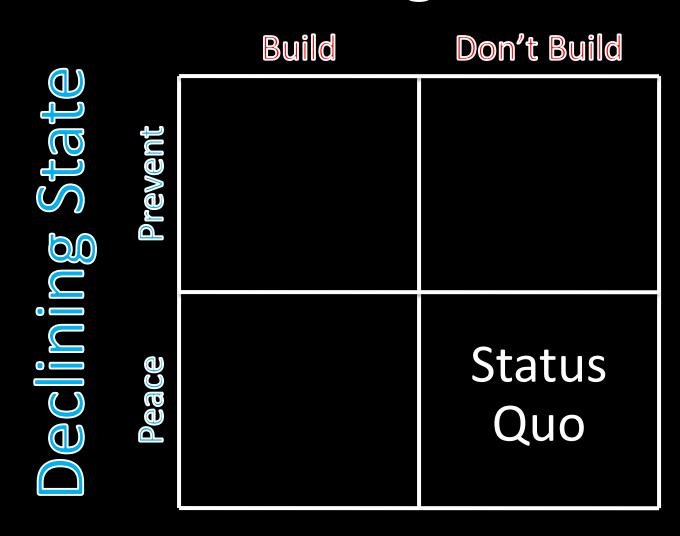
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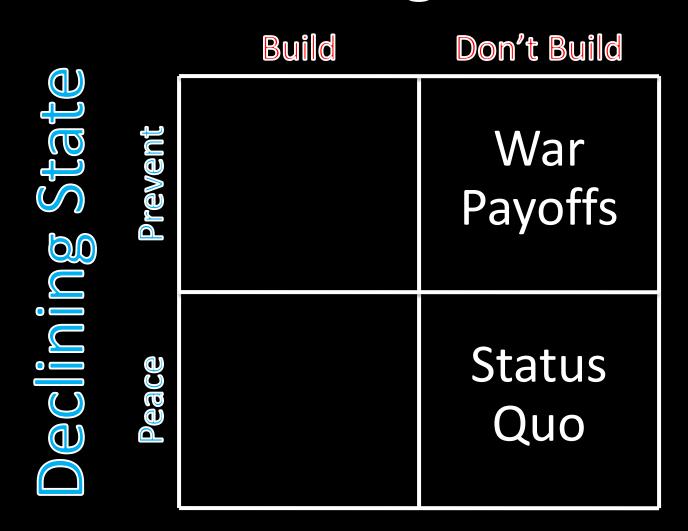
Operation

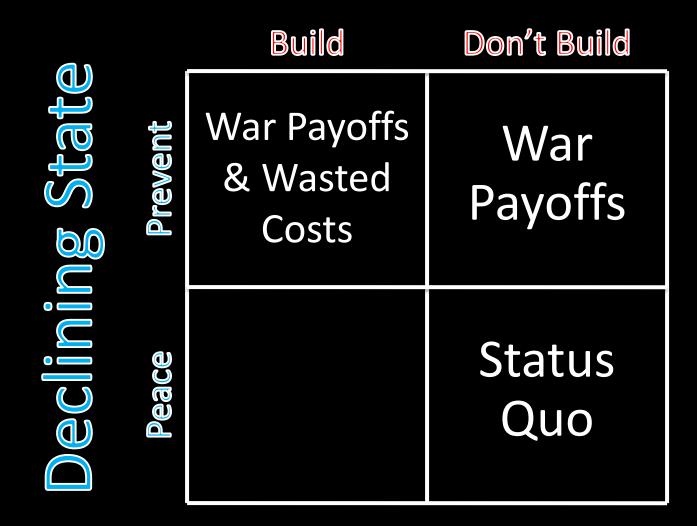
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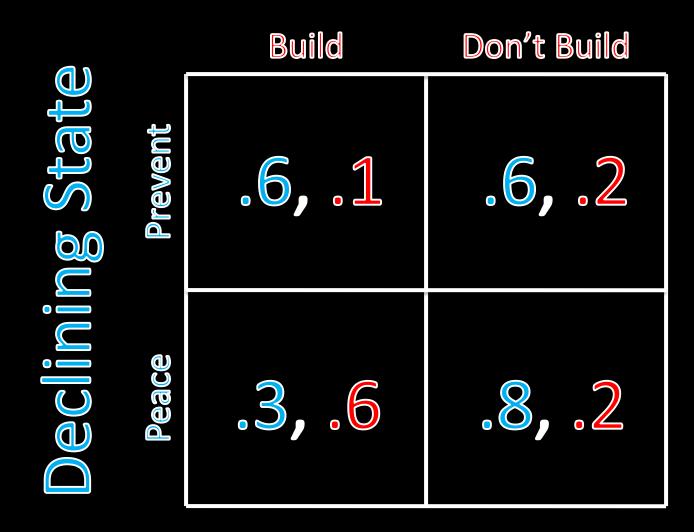




Rising State

Build Don't Build State War Payoffs Prevent War & Wasted **Payoffs** Costs Declining. Successful Status Peace Power Quo Shift

Some Payoffs...



Rising State

State Declining.

Prevent

Peace

Build

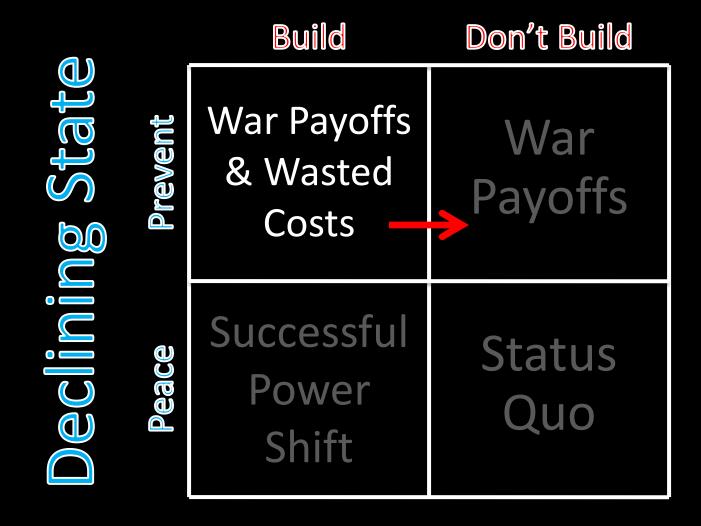
Don't Build

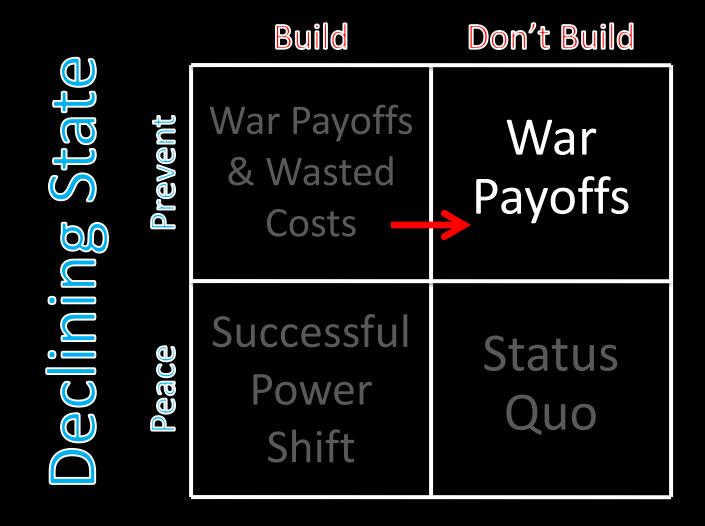
War Payoffs & Wasted Costs

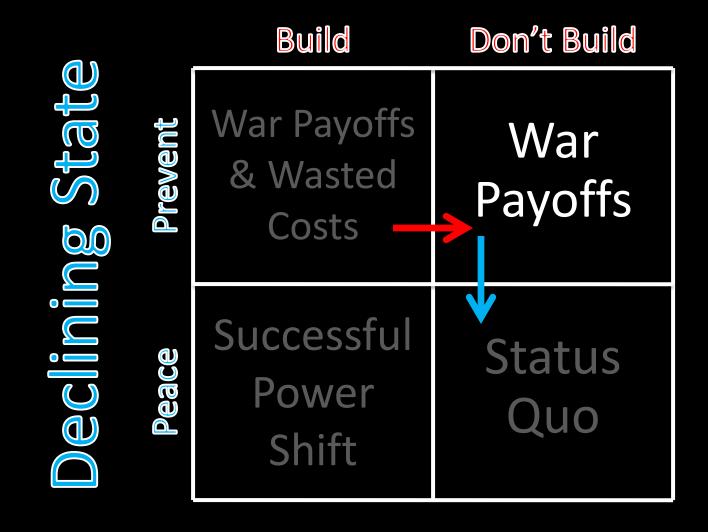
War Payoffs

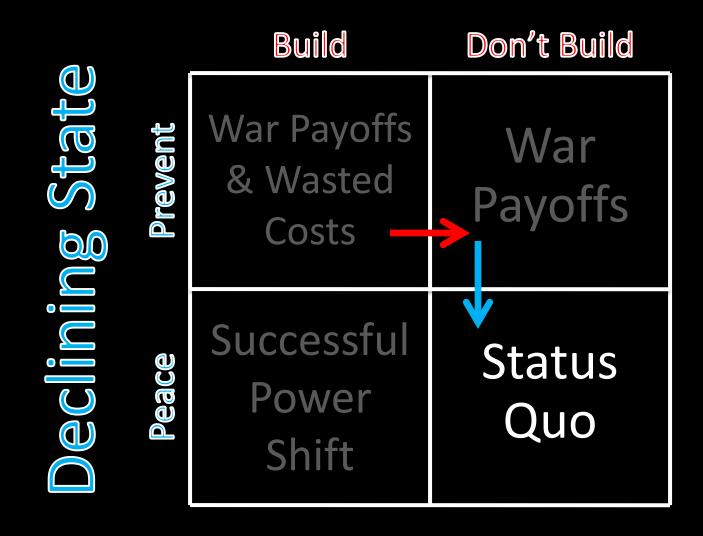
Successful Power Shift

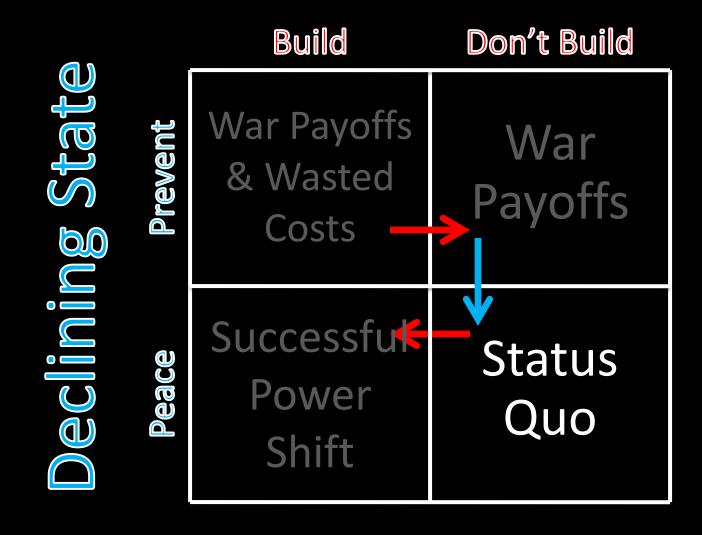
Status Quo

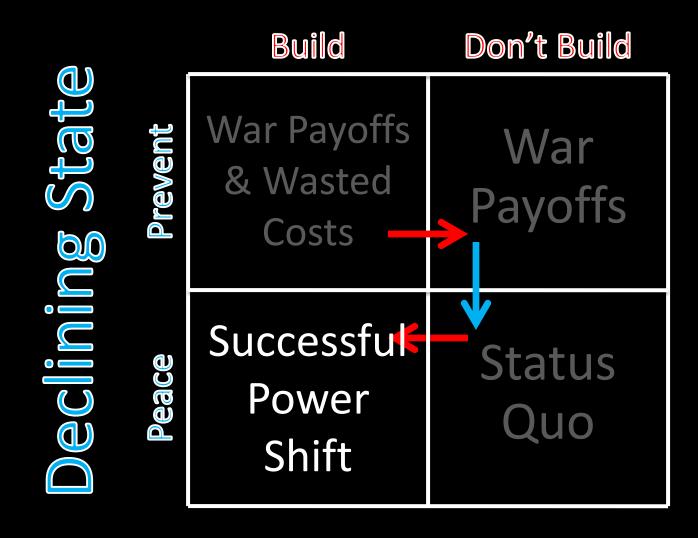


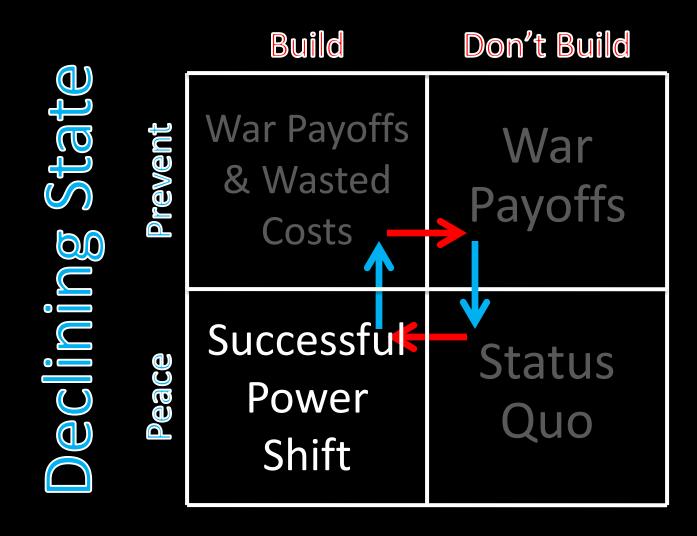


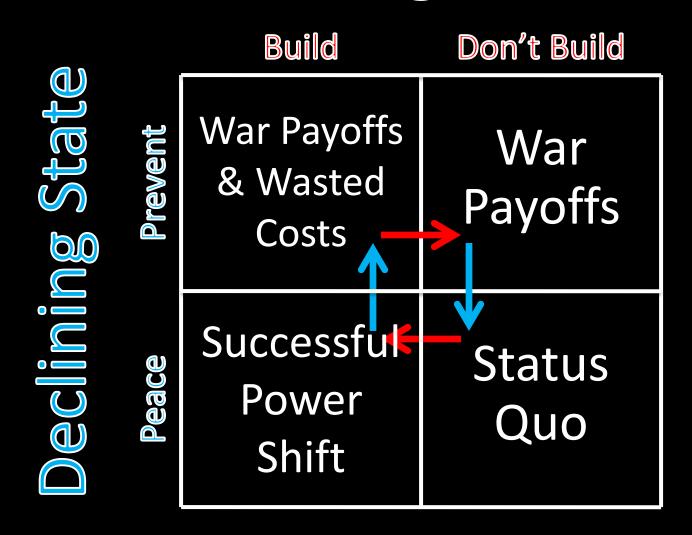












Rising State

Don't Build

State Declining

Prevent

War Payoffs

Rising State

Don't Build

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Mistaken Preventive War

What Are You Buying?

- Do you accept that the U.S. should have invaded Iraq if Iraq had a WMD program?
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