Syllabus

The nuclear test as a bargaining chip - 58372

Last update 02-11-2014

HU Credits: 2

Degree/Cycle: 1st degree (Bachelor)

Responsible Department: International Relations

Academic year: 0

Semester: 1st Semester

Teaching Languages: Hebrew

Campus: Mt. Scopus

Course/Module Coordinator: Or Rabinowitz

Coordinator Email: ori.rabinowitz@gmail.com

Coordinator Office Hours: Or Rabinowitz Wednesday, from 11:30 to 12:30, location to be announced at the start of the year

Teaching Staff:
Or Rabinowitz-Batz
Course/Module description:
The course offers a historical overview of the conduction of nuclear tests during the different phases of the Cold War and the role tests played in the construction of the NPT regime and the status of the correlating legal norm against testing.

Course/Module aims:
The aim of this course is to expose students to modern nuclear history in the context of the Cold War and the Post-Cold War era while placing an emphasis on the evolution of nuclear tests into diplomatic bargaining chips in the international arena.

Learning outcomes - On successful completion of this module, students should be able to:
At the end of the course students are expected to be able to assess and analyze how nuclear tests evolved into diplomatic bargaining chips during the Cold War.

Attendance requirements(%):
Students are allowed to miss no more than three lectures to complete this course.

Teaching arrangement and method of instruction: Lectures.

Course/Module Content:
What is a nuclear test and is it necessary for the development of a nuclear arsenal?
Required reading:
Additional reading:
2. The nuclear tests of the early stages of the Cold War; Britain, France and China join the nuclear club.
Required reading:
Either Richelson, pages: 137-157, 195-210
- OR -
Additional reading:
• The relevant profiles here: http://www.nti.org/country-profiles/
• This British report:
  https://www.fas.org/nuke/guide/uk/doctrine/sdr06/FactSheet5.pdf

3. The NPT, what is a nuclear test, and when does a state become a nuclear weapon state
Required reading:
• The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and especially article IX:
• Jacques E C Hymans, "When does a state become a 'nuclear weapon state'? An exercise in Measurement Validation," Nonproliferation Review 17, no. 1 (2010);

Additional reading:
• Taylor, Theodore B. (1990) 'Nuclear tests and nuclear weapons', Journal of Strategic Studies, 13: 3, 175-190

4. The status of the legal norm against nuclear tests (and the relevant international treaties)
Required reading:
• Lisa Tabassi, 'The Nuclear Test Ban: Lex Lata or de Lege Ferenda?', Journal of Conflict and Security Law, 14/2 (2009), 351.

5. Israel’s nuclear history part I (to 1969)
Required reading:

Additional reading:

6. Israel’s nuclear history part II (from 1969)
Required reading:
Additional reading:
Freedman, Lawrence (1975) 'Israel's nuclear policy', Survival, 17: 3, 114 – 120

7. South Africa’s nuclear history and the Reagan-Botha understanding
Required reading:
Or Rabinowitz. Advance Warning: Reagan and South Africa's Nuclear Testing Promise:
Additional Reading:

8. Pakistan’s nuclear history and the Reagan-Zia understanding
Required reading:
Farzana Shaikh, PakSistan's Nuclear Bomb: Beyond the Non-Proliferation Regime, International Affairs (Royal Institute of International Affairs 1944-), Vol. 78, No. 1, (Jan., 2002), pp. 29-48
Additional reading:
Khan, Feroz Hassan. Eating Grass; the Making of the Pakistani Bomb. Stanford, California, Stanford University Press, 2012

9. India’s nuclear history and the Indian anomaly within the NP regime
Required Reading:
Additional reading:

10: Theoretical perspectives: why do countries test?
Required reading:
11. The nuclear test as a bargaining chip: theoretical frameworks

Required:
- Bruce Cronin, "The Paradox of Hegemony; America's Ambiguous Relationship with the UN." European Journal of International Relations 7, no. 103 (2001).

12. The nuclear actors that were blocked

Required reading

Additional reading
- The relevant profiles here: http://www.nti.org/country-profiles/

13. Nuclear proliferation: current trends

Required reading:

Additional reading:

Required Reading:

1. What is a nuclear test and is it necessary for the development of a nuclear arsenal?

Required reading:

Additional reading:

2. The nuclear tests of the early stages of the Cold War; Britain, France and China join the nuclear club.

Required reading:
- Either Richelson, pages: 137-157, 195-210
  - OR

Additional reading:
- The relevant profiles here: http://www.nti.org/country-profiles/
This British report: https://www.fas.org/nuke/guide/uk/doctrine/sdr06/FactSheet5.pdf

3. The NPT, what is a nuclear test, and when does a state become a nuclear weapon state

Required reading:
- Jacques E C Hymans, "When does a state become a 'nuclear weapon state'? An exercise in Measurement Validation," Nonproliferation Review 17, no. 1 (2010);

Additional reading:

4. The status of the legal norm against nuclear tests (and the relevant international treaties)

Required reading:

Additional:

5. Israel's nuclear history part I (to 1969)

Required reading:

Additional reading:

6. Israel's nuclear history part II (from 1969)

Required reading:
Additional reading:
• Freedman, Lawrence (1975) 'Israel's nuclear policy', Survival, 17: 3, 114 – 120
• Avner Cohen, Marvin Miller. Bringing Israel's Bomb Out of the Basement,. Foreign Affairs. New York: Sep/Oct 2010. Vol. 89, Iss. 5; pg. 30

7. South Africa's nuclear history and the Reagan-Botha understanding
Required reading:
• Or Rabinowitz. Advance Warning: Reagan and South Africa's Nuclear Testing Promise:
• Additional Reading:
  • Polakow-Suranski, Sasha. The Unspoken Alliance: Israel's Secret Relationship with Apartheid South Africa. NY Pantheon books, 2010.

8. Pakistan's nuclear history and the Reagan-Zia understanding
Required reading:
• Farzana Shaikh, PakSistan's Nuclear Bomb: Beyond the Non-Proliferation Regime, International Affairs (Royal Institute of International Affairs 1944-), Vol. 78, No. 1, (Jan., 2002), pp. 29-48
Additional reading:
• Khan, Feroz Hassan. Eating Grass; the Making of the Pakistani Bomb. Stanford, California, Stanford University Press, 2012

9. India's nuclear history and the Indian anomaly within the NP regime
Required Reading:
• Sumit Ganguly ,India's Pathway to Pokhran II: The Prospects and Sources of New Delhi's Nuclear Weapons Program, , International Security, Vol. 23, No. 4 (Spring, 1999), pp. 148-177
Additional reading:
• Mixed Motives in India's Search for Nuclear Status, Deepa M. Ollapally, Asian Survey, Vol. 41, No. 6 (Nov. - Dec., 2001), pp. 925-942

10: Theoretical perspectives: why do countries test?
Required reading:
• Or Rabinowitz; Deterrence and the handicap principle: how nuclear tests have evolved into effective costly signals. Tel-Aviv University, 2010.
11. The nuclear test as a bargaining chip: theoretical frameworks
Required:
• Bruce Cronin, "The Paradox of Hegemony; America’s Ambiguous Relationship with the UN." European Journal of International Relations 7, no. 103 (2001).

12. The nuclear actors that were blocked
Required reading
Additional reading
• The relevant profiles here: http://www.nti.org/country-profiles/

13. Nuclear proliferation: current trends
Required reading:
>http://bos.sagepub.com/cgi/collection/nuclearnotebookAdditional reading:

Additional Reading Material:
Detailed above.

Course/Module evaluation:
End of year written/oral examination 0 %
Presentation 0 %
Participation in Tutorials 10 %
Project work 90 %
Assignments 0 %
Reports 0 %
Research project 0 %
Quizzes 0 %
Other 0 %

Additional information:
Additional reading items will be detailed during the course.