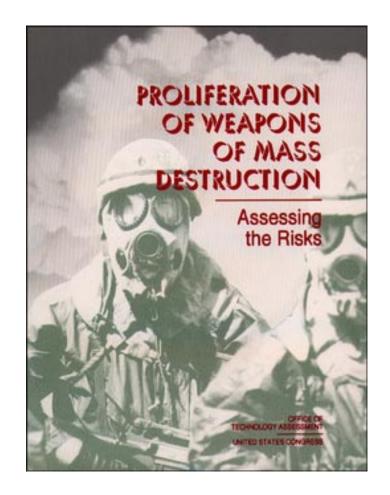
Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction: Assessing the Risks

August 1993

OTA-ISC-559 NTIS order #PB94-107612 GPO stock #052-003-01335-5



Recommended Citation:

U.S. Congress, Office of **Technology** Assessment, *Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction: Assessing the Risks*, OTA-ISC-559 (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, August 1993).

Foreword

hroughout history, human beings have been able to annihilate each other without weapons of mass destruction. However, the development of such weapons has greatly reduced the time and effort needed to kill, giving small nations and even subnational groups the ability to destroy lives on a scale that few nations could otherwise manage. Such mass killing does not require state-of-the-art technology; the basic technologies underlying chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons date back to World Wars I and II. Now, modern technologies—and the ever-increasing flow of goods, information, and people across national borders-can place these deadly capabilities in many more hands.

Occasionally, the United States may directly influence another state's decision to pursue weapons of mass destruction. More often, nonproliferation efforts of the United States-together with other countries and international institutions such as the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency—must operate indirectly. By establishing a system of obstacles, disincentives, rewards, and international norms or rules of behavior, nonproliferation measures are intended to lessen the desire for and increase the costs of acquiring these weapons. The challenge is to accomplish this objective in a world where states still threaten one another, and where military power is still viewed as the ultimate guarantor of national survival. Even so, several recent international trends offer us hope that proliferation might be slowed or even reversed.

OTA has been asked by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, with the endorsement of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, to assist Congress in its efforts to strengthen and broaden U.S. policies to control the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. This report describes what nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons can do, analyzes the consequences of their spread for the United States and the world, and summarizes technical aspects of monitoring and controlling their production. (A separate background paper analyzes the technologies underlying nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and delivery systems in greater depth.) This report also explains the array of policy tools that can be used to combat proliferation, identifying tradeoffs and choices that confront policymakers. A forthcoming report will analyze specific sets of nonproliferation policy options in detail.

OTA gratefully acknowledges the contributions of many individuals, firms, and government agencies who assisted its research and writing for this report.

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