



Just War

1. A just cause – all aggression is condemned.
2. A just intention – the intent must be to secure a fair peace for all parties.
3. Military necessity (last resort) – other means of resolution (political, diplomatic, economic) must be exhausted.
4. Formal declaration – properly constituted authorities must formally declare war,
5. Limited objectives – securing peace is the goal and purpose of the war.
6. Proportionality (proportionate means) – enemy combatants must not be subjected to greater force than necessary to secure peace.
7. Distinction (non-combatant immunity) – combatants must respect individuals and groups not participating in the conflict and abstain from attacking them.

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Primary Considerations in Just War

IUS AD BELLUM

Rules
governing
the decision
to go to war

IUS IN BELLO

Rules of
engagement
once the war
is underway

3

A Modern Problem

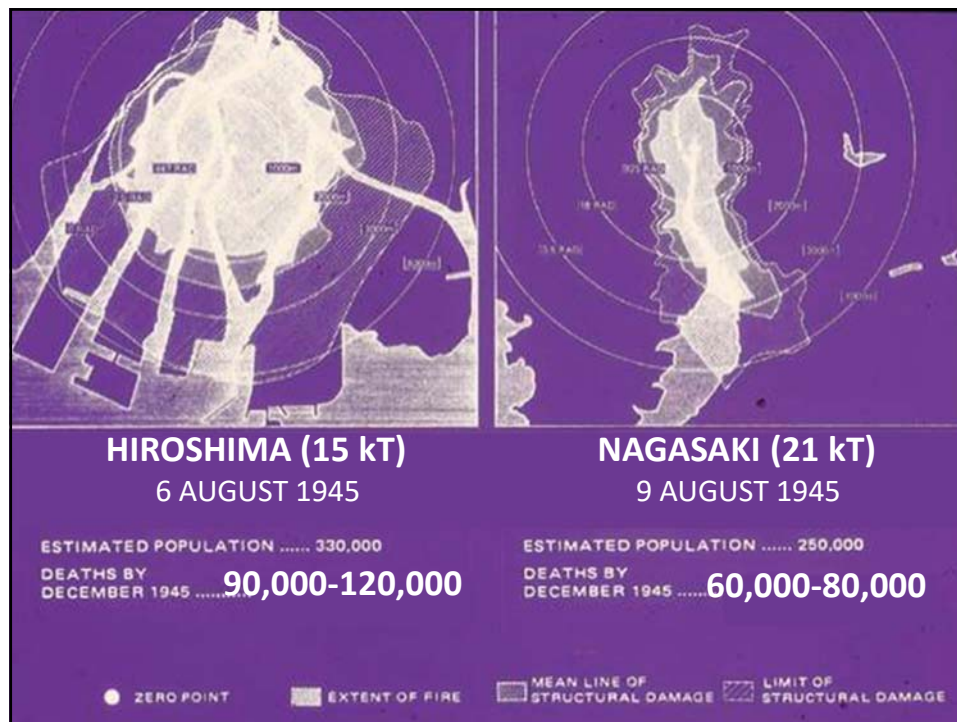
- Up to and including WW I (1918), some 40% of war casualties were civilians, mostly disease or famine.
- In World War II (1939-1945), some 60% of all war deaths were non-combatants.
- Toward the end of the twentieth century, more than three-fourths (~80%) of all war deaths were civilian.

From 1990 to 1995, 70 international states were involved in 93 wars, which killed some five and a half million people, mostly civilian.¹

- In modern 21st Century Jihad, civilians are the target, and comprise some 90% of casualties (per UNICEF).

1. <https://www.scaruffi.com/politics/massacre.html>

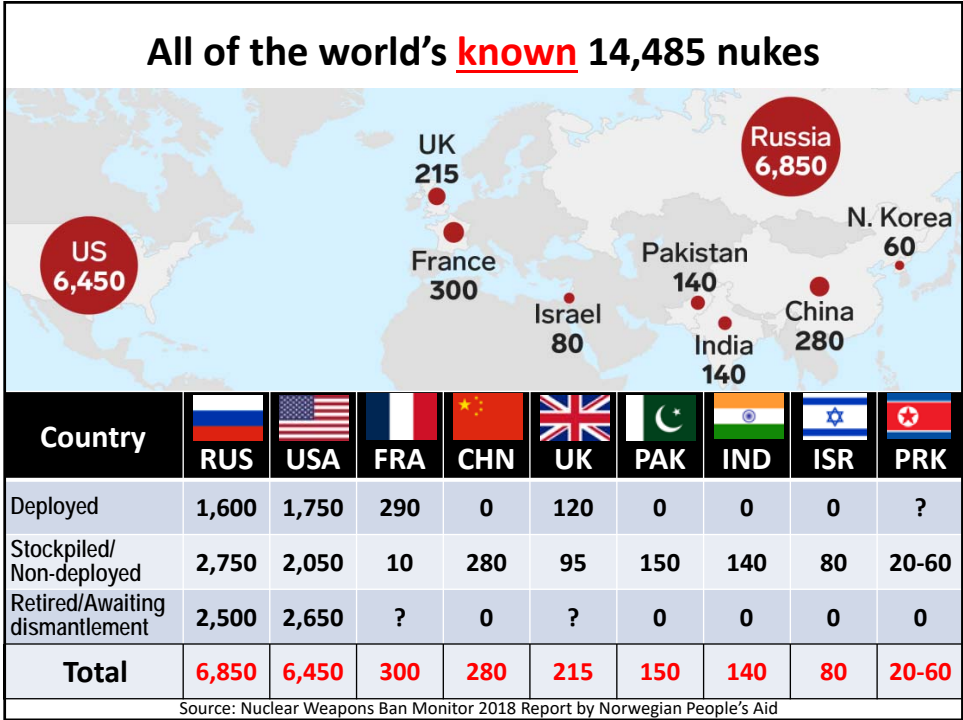
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President Truman's dilemma

Total deaths if no bomb were estimated at **10,000,000**.

- An estimated 100,000 to 250,000 non-combatants in occupied Asia would have died for every month that war was extended.
- Japanese issued orders to execute all 400,000 allied POWs if an invasion of the Japanese homeland occurred.
- Had the Pacific War been extended, the Soviet Union would likely have invaded and occupied Japan from the north.
- Wartime estimates of US and Allies invading Japan were from 267,000-1 million KIA, with up to 7,000,000 wounded.
- Allied invasion of Japan would have caused millions of Japanese casualties.





United Nations

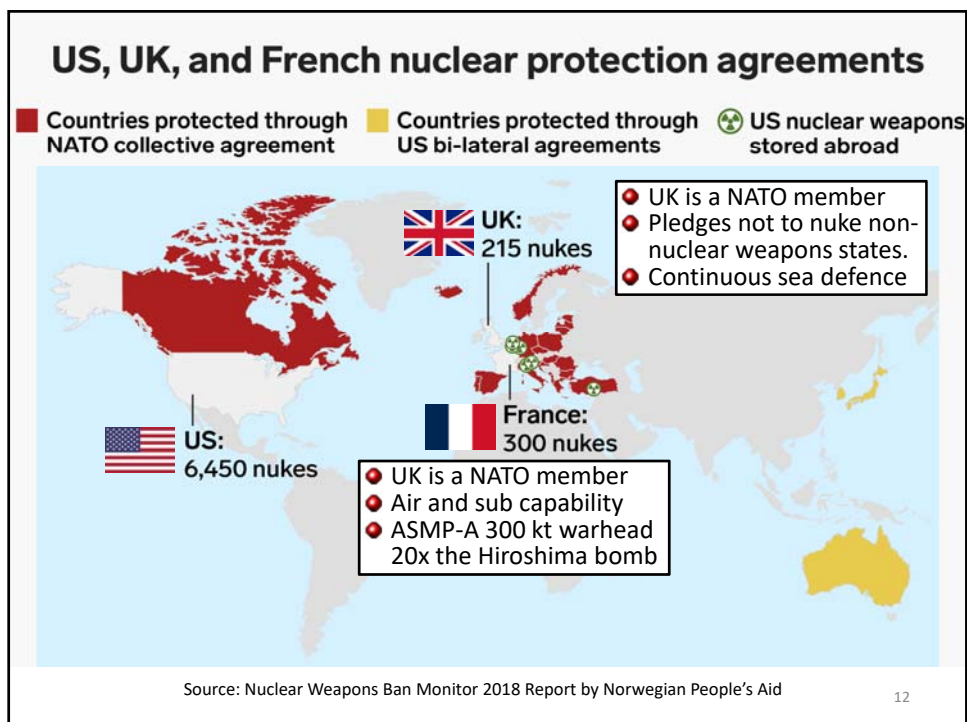
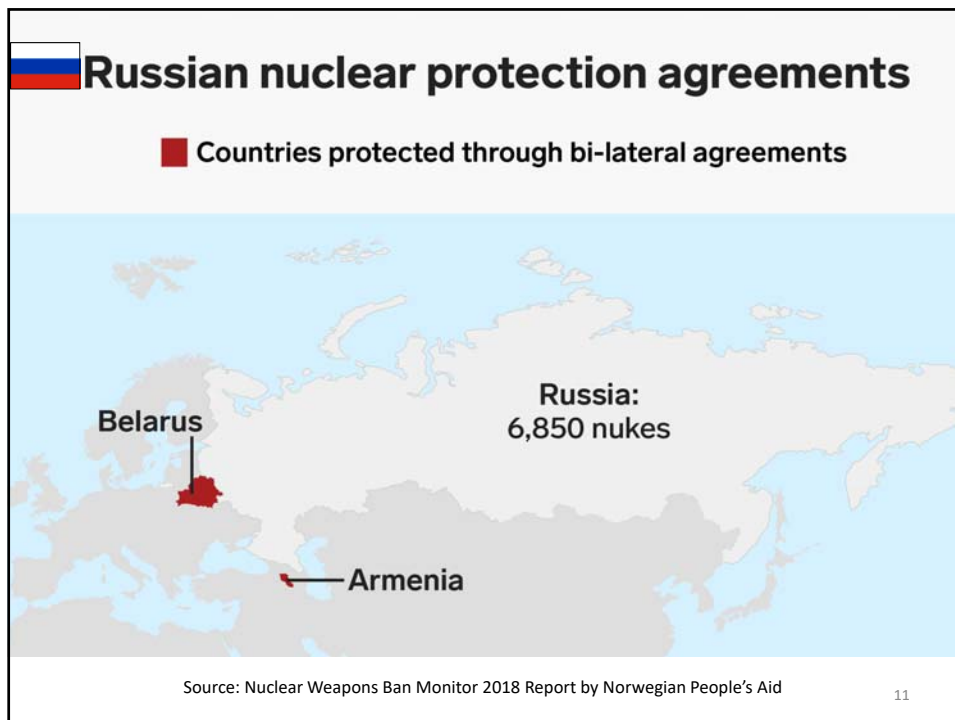
- The United Nations **Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW)** is intended to eventually lead to the total elimination of nuclear weapons.
- The TPNW highlights the power imbalance between the nine known nuclear powers and the countries without the devastating weapons.
- 31 nuclear-weapon-endorsing states do not develop or possess nuclear weapons but rely on another nuclear-armed state for protection.
- All of these countries would need to make profound changes to reach the UN goal of a nuclear-weapons-free world.

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Nuclear Triad

- The Nuclear Threat Initiative  defines a nuclear “triad” as a nation’s ability to deploy its nuclear arsenal through:
 - intercontinental ballistic missiles,
 - sea-launched ballistic missiles, and
 - strategic bombers
- The four known Nuclear Triad States are Russia, the United States of America, the People’s Republic of China and, just recently, India.

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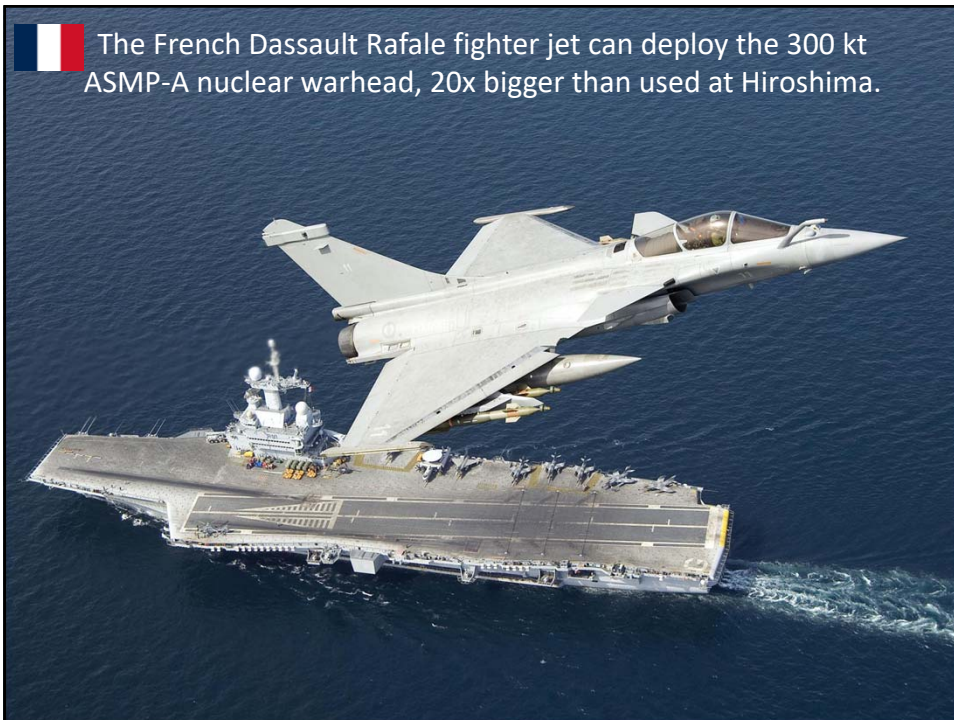






The UK maintains at least one nuclear-armed submarine on patrol at all times, under a Continuous at Sea Defence Posture.



The French Dassault Rafale fighter jet can deploy the 300 kt ASMP-A nuclear warhead, 20x bigger than used at Hiroshima.




 **Air bases where the US stores nuclear weapons**



The USA currently stores some 180 weapons in Allied countries, down considerably from Cold War days.

Source: Nuclear Weapons Ban Monitor 2018 Report by Norwegian People's Aid

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 **People's Republic of China**

- The number of nuclear warheads in China is a state secret, estimated to be from 290 to 3,000. Obama's administration put the number at 240. However, it could rapidly produce warheads as required, limited only by supply of weapons-grade plutonium.
- China had an active biological weapons program in the late 1980s, suffering a serious accident at a plant.
- China helped Pakistan and North Korea develop nuclear capability before signing the NPT in 1992.
- The 2008 Sichuan earthquake revealed a 4,800 km tunnel network possibly holding up to 3,000 nukes.
- China provided an unqualified security assurance not to use nukes against non-nuclear-weapon states.

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The 2018 Nuclear Posture Review reported:

“China, too, is modernizing and expanding its already considerable nuclear forces. Like Russia, China is pursuing entirely new nuclear capabilities tailored to achieve particular national security objectives while also modernizing its conventional military, challenging traditional U.S. military superiority in the Western Pacific.”

Furthermore, the report says China, like Russia, has added:

“...new types of nuclear capabilities to their arsenals, increased the salience of nuclear forces in their strategies and plans, and engaged in increasingly aggressive behavior, including in outer space and cyberspace.”

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China has displayed its new reportedly MIRVed, DF-31AC a road-mobile solid-fuel ICBM at a military parade. Chinese state media also recently indicated that the large mobile heavily MIRVed DF-41 mobile ICBM is operational.

The state-run Global Times wrote that it would give China “respect.”

The next Cold War?

Belligerents



India



Pakistan

Current nuclear capabilities

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 130-140 nuclear warheads (plutonium) • India's nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine, INS Arihant, operational in 2018, gave India a "nuclear triad." • Ground-based ballistic missile Agni III, has a range of approx. 3,000 km. • BrahMos cruise missile developed with Russia can be fired from land, sea or air. • India has a "No First Use" doctrine. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 140-150 nuclear warheads (HEU) • Pakistan has more nuclear warheads, but is less capable of delivering them. • Its current Shaheen 3 ballistic missile range is 2,000km and it has no nuke submarines. • Pakistan has so far refused to issue any clear doctrine governing its own use of nuclear weapons. |
|---|---|

Under development

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>India plans to build six fast breeder reactors, increasing its capacity to produce weapons-grade plutonium.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan is actively developing ballistic missile capabilities, some say in concert with DPRK. • Pakistan is currently working on seaborne cruise missiles to complete its own triad. |
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INDIA VS PAKISTAN.

A POSSIBLE NUCLEAR NIGHTMARE OVER KASHMIR.

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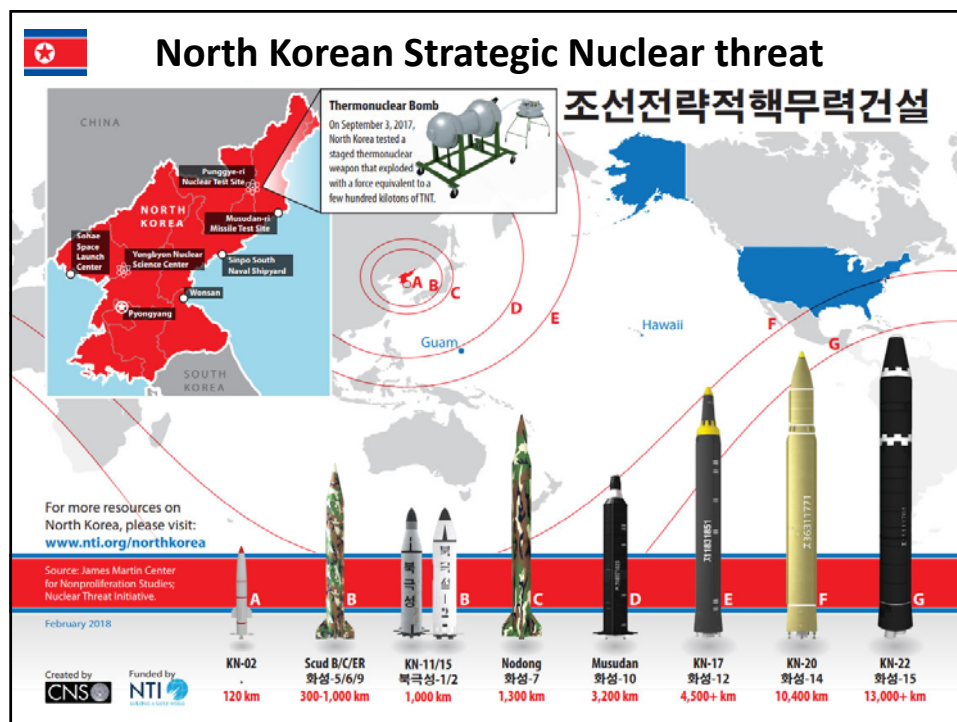
People's Democratic Republic of Korea

- ◆ North Korea (formally, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) has active and increasingly sophisticated nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs, and is believed to possess chemical and biological weapons capabilities.
- ◆ US-based think tank Center for Strategic and International Studies reported 13 undeclared missile bases in North Korea.
- ◆ Although North Korean leader Kim Jong Un has publicly proclaimed a desire to denuclearize the Korean peninsula, there is no evidence that he has made any attempt to do so.
- ◆ North Korea unilaterally withdrew from the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 2003, is not a party to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), and has conducted six increasingly sophisticated nuclear tests since 2006.
- ◆ Reports vary as to the size of the North Korean nuclear arsenal. Conventional views are that DPRK possesses 10 to 20 nukes, The Washington Post has previously reported that it may hold up to 60, citing confidential US assessments.

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- The DPRK is not party to the Chemical Weapons Convention and is believed to possess a large chemical weapons program. Despite being party to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and Geneva Protocol, evidence suggests North Korea may maintain an offensive biological weapons program.
- In defiance of international community sanctions, North Korea has continued to escalate its WMD activities. In July 2017, North Korea successfully tested its first intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), and in September 2017 it conducted a test of what it claimed was a thermonuclear weapon.
- Early 2018 saw a thaw in diplomatic relations. In April, North Korean leader Kim Jong-un announced a halt to all nuclear and ICBM tests, participated in a Korean summit, and in June 2018 met with President Trump in Singapore, where he pledged "to work toward complete denuclearization." A second summit in February 2019 in Hanoi failed to reach agreement and North Korea resumed short-range ballistic missile tests in May 2019.

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Israel

- Israel maintains a policy of “opacity,” while other nations promise not to use their nukes against countries that don’t have them.
- Negev Nuclear Research Center in Israel is said to have produced enough plutonium for 100 to 200 nuclear warheads.
- Israel has never publicly admitted to possession of nuclear weapons. However, approached “Third Temple” in 1973.
- Nevertheless, the international community operates on the assumption that since its inception, Israel has developed and maintained a nuclear arsenal.
- The size of Israel’s cache remains unclear, and though it is possible that the nation holds enough enriched plutonium for 100 to 200 warheads, the NWBM accepts estimates from the Federation of American Scientists, which show that Israel possesses approximately 80 nuclear weapons.


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 **Iran?**

- Iran launched its arms development program during the 1980-88 war with Iraq to compensate for a U.S. weapons embargo. In 1981, Israel bombed Iraq's Osirak nuclear reactor when it believed Saddam Hussein was close to producing a nuclear bomb.
- Since 1992, Iran has produced its own tanks, armored personnel carriers, missiles and a fighter plane. Recently, they have test-fired a new radar-dodging and multi-targeting missile, an underwater high-speed missile and a new medium-range land-to-sea missile.

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 **Iran**

- On April 11th, 2006 Iran declared that it had "joined the nuclear club." Iranian officials announced that they had, for the first time, successfully enriched uranium to make nuclear fuel. The announcement marked a major breakthrough in Iran's nuclear program. Iran stated publicly that it had achieved a 3.5 percent level of uranium enrichment.

While Iran claims only peaceful use, the same the exact same technology and equipment used to enrich uranium for fuel can be used to enrich uranium for nuclear weapons.

- Iran has parallel militaries, with two navies and two armies, the Iranian Revolutionary Guards and the military.
- Iran may already possess nuclear weapons, but it has delivery problems and has focussed on missile development and its weapons are being used throughout the Middle East.
- Arab States are to meet in Mecca 30 May 2019 to discuss the problem of a nuclear-armed Iran.

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DEFCON
Warning System

DEFENCE READINESS CONDITIONS

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DEFCON 1: COCKED PISTOL



**MAXIMUM DEFENSE READINESS CONDITION.
WAR, OR A NUCLEAR THREAT IS IMMINENT.**

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DEFCON 2: FAST PACE



**NEXT STEP TO WAR OR A NUCLEAR THREAT.
UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES ARE READY AND
PREPARED TO SHIP OUT IN 6 HOURS OR LESS.**

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DEFCON 3: ROUND HOUSE



**INCREASED ALERTNESS AND MILITARY
READINESS. HIGHER STATE OF READINESS ABLE TO
DEPLOY AND MOBILIZE WITHIN 15 MINUTES TIME.**

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DEFCON 4: DOUBLE TAKE



**INCREASE IN INTEL GATHERING AND
STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY PROTOCOLS.
"ABOVE NORMAL READINESS".**

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DEFCON 5: FADE OUT



**LOWEST OR NORMAL STATE OF READINESS.
COMPLETE AND TOTAL STATE OF PEACE WITH
NO IMMEDIATE NEED TO BE ON HIGH ALERT.**

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DEFCON Alert Level Changes



SEPT. 11, 2001-
SEPT. 14, 2001

Attacks on the Twin Towers.

Two hijacked planes flew into the world trade center towers, one into the Pentagon, and one into a field in Pennsylvania.



JAN. 15, 1991-
?

First Gulf War (Desert Storm).

Initialization phase of the Gulf war, as US Battleships were deployed into battle.



AUG. 18, 1976-
AUG. 21, 1976

Axe Murder Incident.

Two U.S. Army officers were killed by North Korean forces at Panmunjom. Defcon 3 status during Operation Paul Bunyan.



OCT. 25, 1973-
NOV. 17, 1973

Yom Kippur War.

Concern over Soviet military intervention with seven airborne divisions and 40,000 marines, and nuclear weapons to Egypt.



OCT. 24, 1962-
NOV. 15, 1962
(Oct. 16-28
DEFCON 3)

Cuban Missile Crisis.

This was the first time in history that the alert level was changed to lower than 5.

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