

Political Seismology or Seismological Politics: Natural Resources Defense Council—USSR Experiments in Underground Nuclear Test Verification

by Anna Amramina

INTRODUCTION

In the 1980s, the Institute of Physics of the Earth (IPE) in Moscow was challenged by the Soviet Academy of Sciences with an ambitious task to become the Soviet representative in an unprecedented joint project with the United States of America in a defense-sensitive area. In 1986–1988, a series of experiments was held on two major nuclear test sites, in Nevada in the United States and Semipalatinsk in Kazakhstan, to prove the scientific possibility of verifying the exact location and yield of underground nuclear explosions. The story hardly sounds sensational; however, there are reasons to believe that it stands out in the chain of events that led to the current Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). This paper marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the exceptional example of seismologists acting on the forefront of global politics.

The majority of available materials on this project exist only as technical reports, protocols, and presentations. The course of events was covered extensively from the U.S. point of view by an American historian of science, K.-H. Barth. His paper, as well as this article, argues that there are situations in which the critical mass of scientific knowledge can overpower the political pressure on the international scale (Barth, 2006); moreover, in times of a global threat, scientists can accumulate enough influence to become a strategic force for change. This paper attempts a glimpse of the international seismological research in nuclear arms control at the end of the Cold War through the lens of joint Soviet–American experiments in underground nuclear testing verifications from the historical rather than the geophysical point of view, and it is aimed at honoring the experiments as one of the independent research initiatives put forward by scientists that influenced the decisions of top government officials.

POLITICAL BACKGROUND

The initiative was preceded by nearly 20 years of deadlock in negotiations between the Union of the Soviet Socialist Repub-

lics (USSR) and the United States about nuclear test bans, in which the issue of verification became a stumbling block. There had been suspicions and accusations on technical grounds concerning verification difficulties from both sides since the Geneva Conference of Experts of 1958. One of the main issues in this argument concerned the intentional concealment of underground nuclear tests or their yield; and, until the issue was resolved scientifically, there seemed to be no end to this fight. The last attempt at seeking understanding in this matter was the signing of the 1974 Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests, also known as the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT). It established a nuclear threshold by prohibiting tests with a yield exceeding 150 kt, but it did not put a final stop to either underground tests or the atmosphere of mistrust between two major acting forces in Western politics, resources, and warfare. In the following decade the U.S. administration was reluctant to become proactive in this matter, and Soviet actions toward further test bans were self-serving (Morrison, 1987).

The negotiations came to a halt with the deployment of Soviet troops in Afghanistan in 1979. In 1982 President Reagan, following the policy of his predecessor, Jimmy Carter, declined to resume talks on a comprehensive test ban under the pretext of the demand for further nuclear testing, absence of reliable methods of verification, and continuous violations of the 150 kt threshold by the Soviet Union.

Utter distrust between the countries sometimes resulted in curious incidents. American seismologist J. Evernden, who later enrolled on the American team of experts in the joint experiments, sent a letter to the journal *Science*, rebutting false accusations toward the USSR of violating the 150 kt TTBT (Evernden, 1985). At that time, Soviet censors were deleting anything about the Soviet nuclear testing program from the released copies of *Science*. Thus, when the issue reached the USSR, the letter was censored out, even though it spoke in favor of the USSR.

TECHNICAL STUMBLING BLOCKS

The problem of unequivocal verification of underground nuclear tests was a strong and convenient argument for those opposed to banning nuclear testing. Seismic methods were used already by both sides at that time for TTBT verification. The

Interview with Dr. Jack E. Evernden by Kai-Henrik Barth in Golden, Colorado in June 16, 1998, Niels Bohr Library & Archives, American Institute of Physics, College Park, Maryland, <http://www.aip.org/history/ohilist/5914.html>.

Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification

Stuart Casey-Maslen



Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification:

Seismology, 1989-1992 Astrid Persson, Marie-Louise Schyberg, 1994-12 Covers the work of the Swedish data center in the international seismological verification system that monitors underground nuclear explosions and provides data for research on detection location and identification of low magnitude seismic events Maps charts and graphs **Seismology**

1989-1992 Astrid Persson, Marie-Louise Schyberg, 1993 *Forensic Seismology and Nuclear Test Bans* Alan

Douglas, 2013-03-14 Springing from 50 years experience in forensic seismology research this book charts the development of seismic data analysis Detect and Deter: Can Countries Verify the Nuclear Test Ban? Ola Dahlman, Jenifer Mackby, Svein

Mykkeltveit, Hein Haak, 2011-09-03 How can countries verify compliance with the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty CTBT and detect and deter violations It is in their interest to increase their verification readiness because the assessment of compliance with the treaty rests with states parties to the CTBT The treaty provides countries with two verification elements an international system of monitoring stations and an on site inspection regime The monitoring system can detect nuclear explosions underground in the atmosphere and under water This book provides incentives to nations around the world on how they can organize their efforts to verify compliance with the CTBT and how they can collaborate with other countries perhaps on a regional basis to monitor areas of concern Such focused efforts can improve their detection and deterrence capabilities through precision monitoring The book addresses the CTBT verification from the perspective of countries It shows how they can create the essential tools for the assessment of the large amounts of data available from the verification regime and other sources including observations from satellites and thousands of stations outside of the treaty regime Countries can also use current scientific and technological developments to assist them in verifying compliance with the treaty The book offers political and scientific analysis on the evolution of the treaty over the years The book is intended for professionals in the political diplomatic scientific and military fields who deal with international security non proliferation and arms control It is also intended for non governmental organizations and journalists seeking a better understanding of the nuclear test ban issue and how states can verify compliance with the treaty **Monitoring the Comprehensive**

Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: Source Processes and Explosion Yield Estimation Goran Ekstrom, Marvin Denny, John R.

Murphy, 2012-12-06 Pure appl geophys by 161 nations Entry of the treaty into force however is still uncertain since it requires ratification by all 44 nations that have some nuclear capability and as of 15 June 2001 only 31 of those nations have done so Although entry of the CTBT into force is still uncertain seismologists and scientists in related fields such as radionuclides have proceeded with new research on issues relevant to monitoring compliance with it Results of much of that research may be used by the International Monitoring System headquartered in Vienna and by several national centers and individual institutions to monitor compliance with the CTBT New issues associated with CTBT monitoring in the 21st century have presented scientists with many new challenges They must be able to effectively monitor compliance by several

countries that have not previously been nuclear powers Effective monitoring requires that we be able to detect and locate much smaller nuclear events than ever before and to distinguish them from small earthquakes and other types of explosions We must have those capabilities in regions that are seismically active and geologically complex and where seismic waves might not propagate efficiently

Monitoring the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty H.J. Patton, Brian J. Mitchell, 2001-09-01 Regional seismograms are dominated by the phases Pn Pg Sn and Lg More often Sn and Lg are used to infer the attenuation structure of the lithosphere The seismic phase Sn is a high frequency shear wave typically from 1 to 4 Hz and occasionally higher that travels in the lithospheric mantle above the negative velocity gradient which usually marks the lithosphere asthenosphere boundary Sn has been reported out to distances of 35 e g MOLNAR and OLIVER 1969 HUESTIS et al 1973 Sn arrives as a high frequency wave train lasting tens of seconds and up to 1 to 2 minutes Sn velocities are typically 4 7 km s in stable continental and oceanic lithosphere HUESTIS et al 1973 and as low as 4 3 km s KADINSKY CADE et al 1981 in more tectonically active regions Lg is a complex short period guided wave consisting of high frequency P and S energy which travels primarily in the earth s crust at frequencies typically between 0 5 and 5 Hz It has been modeled as higher mode Love and Rayleigh waves as well as a sequence of multiply reflected post critical S waves trapped in a crustal guide BOUCHON 1982 KENNETT 1986 BOSTOCK and KENNETT 1990 Lg has been observed not to propagate in oceanic or very thin continental crust PRESS and EWING 1952 SEARLE 1975 ZHANG and LAY 1995

Monitoring the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: Data Processing and Infrasound Zoltan A. Der, Robert H. Shumway, Eugene T. Herrin, 2002-05-01 On September 10 1996 The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty CTBT prohibiting nuclear explosions worldwide in all environments The treaty calls for a global verification system including a network of 321 monitoring stations distributed around the globe a data communications network an international data center IDC and on site inspections to verify compliance This volume presents certain recent research results pertaining on methods used to process data recorded by instruments of the International Monitoring System IMS and addressing recording infrasound signals generated by atmospheric explosions Six papers treating data processing provide an important selection of topics expected to contribute to improving our ability to successfully monitor a CTBT Five papers concerning infrasound include descriptions of ways in which that important research area can contribute to CTBT monitoring the automatic processing of infrasound data and site conditions that serve to improve the quality of infrasound data

Nuclear Weapon Tests Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security, 1988 How feasible and how vital is the achievement of a meaningful test limitation treaty This book presents a wide range of authoritative expertise and opinion as an informed contribution to the debate among governmental experts and the informed public

Government Reports Annual Index, 1994 **Monitoring the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty** Frode Ringdal, Brian L. N. Kennett, Brian Leslie Norman Kennett, 2001 In September 1996 the

United Nations General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty CTBT prohibiting nuclear explosions worldwide in all environments The treaty calls for a global verification system including a network of 321 monitoring stations distributed around the globe a data communications network an international data centre IDC and on site inspections to verify compliance This volume contains research papers focusing on seismic event location in the CTBT context The on site inspection protocol of the treaty specifies a search area not to exceed 1000 square km Much of the current research effort is therefore directed towards refining the accuracy of event location by including allowances for three dimensional structure within the Earth The aim is that the true location of each event will lie within the specified source zone regarding postulated location The papers in this volume cover many aspects of seismic event location including the development of algorithms suitable for use with three dimensional models allowances for regional structure use of calibration events and source specific station corrections They provide a broad overview of the current international effort to improve seismic event location accuracy and the editors hope that it will stimulate increased interest and further advances in this important field

Verification 1995 J. B. Poole, 2019-09-18 This fifth volume of annual reviews of developments in the implementation of arms control and environmental agreements and in peacekeeping activities covers recent developments It discusses nuclear proliferation nuclear testing a fissile materials cut off and the counter proliferation concept

Monitoring the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: Source Location Frode Ringdal, Brian L.N. Kennett, 2013-03-07 In September 1996 the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty CTBT prohibiting nuclear explosions worldwide in all environments The treaty calls for a global verification system including a network of 321 monitoring stations distributed around the globe a data communications network an international data centre IDC and on site inspections to verify compliance This volume contains research papers focusing on seismic event location in the CTBT context The on site inspection protocol of the treaty specifies a search area not to exceed 1000 square km Much of the current research effort is therefore directed towards refining the accuracy of event location by including allowances for three dimensional structure within the Earth The aim is that the true location of each event will lie within the specified source zone regarding postulated location The papers in this volume cover many aspects of seismic event location including the development of algorithms suitable for use with three dimensional models allowances for regional structure use of calibration events and source specific station corrections They provide a broad overview of the current international effort to improve seismic event location accuracy and the editors hope that it will stimulate increased interest and further advances in this important field

Verification Allan S. Krass, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 2020-11-19 Originally published in 1985 the level of anxiety and suspicion between the USA and the USSR had rarely been higher Many advocates of arms control believed that effective verification would reduce tensions and lessen the risk of war This book analyses the two main issues of verification One is technological what are the present capabilities of various verification techniques and

what is their potential The devices and methods currently employed by the two major nuclear powers and by international organizations to monitor the compliance of states with arms control or disarmament treaties are examined The second issue is political how do US and Soviet approaches compare what are the roles of domestic and bureaucratic politics and on what criteria can a workable standard of adequacy be based In short how much is enough Although the study concludes that a number of significant arms control measures can already be adequately verified modern weapons are becoming more mobile and it is becoming easier to conceal them There is a danger that the ability to hide weapons will outstrip the ability to find them Verification cannot promise to detect all violations a workable standard of adequacy in verification must derive from the ability to detect militarily significant violations

British Nuclear Weapons and the Test Ban 1954-1973 John R. Walker, 2016-05-23 In 1962 Dean Acheson famously described Britain as having lost an Empire but not yet found a role Perhaps nowhere is this more apparent than in the realms of nuclear weapons An increasingly marginal world power successive post war British governments felt that an independent nuclear deterrent was essential if the country was to remain at the top table of world diplomacy Focusing on a key twenty year period this study explores Britain's role in efforts to bring about a nuclear test ban treaty between 1954 and 1973 Taking a broadly chronological approach it examines the nature of defence planning the scientific goals that nuclear tests were designed to secure Anglo American relationships the efficacy of British diplomacy and its contribution to arms control and disarmament A key theme of the study is to show how the UK managed to balance the conflicting pressures created by its determination to remain a credible nuclear power whilst wanting to pursue disarmament objectives and how these pressures shifted over the period in question Based on a wealth of primary sources this book opens up the largely ignored subject of the impact of arms control on the UK nuclear weapons programme Its appraisal of the relationship between the requirements and developments of the UK nuclear weapons programme against international and domestic pressures for a test ban treaty will be of interest to anyone studying post war British defence and foreign policy history of science arms control disarmament and non proliferation and international relations It also provides important background information on current events involving nuclear proliferation and disarmament

Monitoring the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: Seismic Event Discrimination and Identification William R. Walter, Hans E. Hartse, 2013-04-18 In September 1996 the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty CTBT prohibiting nuclear explosions worldwide in all environments The treaty calls for a global verification system including a network of 321 monitoring stations distributed around the globe a data communications network an international data center and onsite inspections to verify compliance The problem of identifying small magnitude banned nuclear tests and discriminating between such tests and the background of earthquakes and mining related seismic events is a challenging research problem Because they emphasize CTBT verification research the 12 papers in this special volume primarily addresses regional data recorded by a variety of arrays broadband stations and

temporarily deployed stations Nuclear explosions earthquakes mining related explosions mine collapses single charge and ripple fired chemical explosions from Europe Asia North Africa and North America are all studied While the primary emphasis is on short period body wave discriminants and associated source and path corrections research that focuses on long period data recorded at regional and teleseismic distances is also presented Hence these papers demonstrate how event identification research in support of CTBT monitoring has expanded in recent years to include a wide variety of event types data types geographic regions and statistical techniques

Nuclear Weapons Stuart Casey-Maslen, 2021-11-04 A new nuclear arms race is underway between Russia and the United States one that focuses on the technology of delivery of nuclear warheads This book describes how and why this race is happening who still possesses nuclear weapons and what constraints apply to those weapons under international law A global nuclear ban treaty entered into force in January 2021 but the nuclear powers kept distant The last remaining treaty restraining the arsenals of the two nuclear superpowers will expire in less than five years time and the risk is that other States will turn to nuclear arms for their defence further fracturing the non proliferation regime installed after the Cuban missile crisis

Current Research in the Geological Sciences in Canada, May 1988-April 1989 Thomas Elwood Bolton, 1989 Record of research in progress in Canada from May 1988 to April 1989 based on a survey conducted from January March 1989 The research projects listed are being undertaken mainly within federal and provincial departments and universities Abstracts are given for each listed report broadly categorized Coverage includes areal mapping 1 50 000 or more detailed by province areal mapping less detailed than 1 50 000 by province environmental geoscience geochronology geomathematics geomorphology geophysics geotechnique glaciology hydrogeology marine geoscience mineral energy geoscience mineralogy crystallography paleontology petrology quaternary geology remote sensing sedimentology stratigraphy structural geology and volcanology

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Table of Contents Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification

1. Understanding the eBook Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification
 - The Rise of Digital Reading Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification
 - Advantages of eBooks Over Traditional Books
2. Identifying Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification
 - Exploring Different Genres
 - Considering Fiction vs. Non-Fiction
 - Determining Your Reading Goals
3. Choosing the Right eBook Platform
 - Popular eBook Platforms
 - Features to Look for in an Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification
 - User-Friendly Interface
4. Exploring eBook Recommendations from Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification
 - Personalized Recommendations
 - Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification User Reviews and Ratings
 - Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification and Bestseller Lists
5. Accessing Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification Free and Paid eBooks
 - Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification Public Domain eBooks
 - Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification eBook Subscription Services
 - Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification Budget-Friendly Options

6. Navigating Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification eBook Formats
 - ePub, PDF, MOBI, and More
 - Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification Compatibility with Devices
 - Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification Enhanced eBook Features
7. Enhancing Your Reading Experience
 - Adjustable Fonts and Text Sizes of Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification
 - Highlighting and Note-Taking Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification
 - Interactive Elements Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification
8. Staying Engaged with Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification
 - Joining Online Reading Communities
 - Participating in Virtual Book Clubs
 - Following Authors and Publishers Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification
9. Balancing eBooks and Physical Books Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification
 - Benefits of a Digital Library
 - Creating a Diverse Reading Collection Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification
10. Overcoming Reading Challenges
 - Dealing with Digital Eye Strain
 - Minimizing Distractions
 - Managing Screen Time
11. Cultivating a Reading Routine Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification
 - Setting Reading Goals Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification
 - Carving Out Dedicated Reading Time
12. Sourcing Reliable Information of Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification
 - Fact-Checking eBook Content of Seismology 1989 1992 Nuclear Test Ban Verification
 - Distinguishing Credible Sources
13. Promoting Lifelong Learning
 - Utilizing eBooks for Skill Development
 - Exploring Educational eBooks
14. Embracing eBook Trends
 - Integration of Multimedia Elements

- Interactive and Gamified eBooks

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