The Moral Hazard Myth: **Nuclear Umbrellas and Reckless Allies**

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Nuclear Protégés: An Illustration







Research question: How do nuclear alliance commitments influence the conflict behavior of **protégé states**?

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Finding: Defense commitments from nuclear powers are associated with **lower levels** of protégé aggression.

→ Nuclear weapons deployments have no effect.

Competing Pressures

Emboldenment

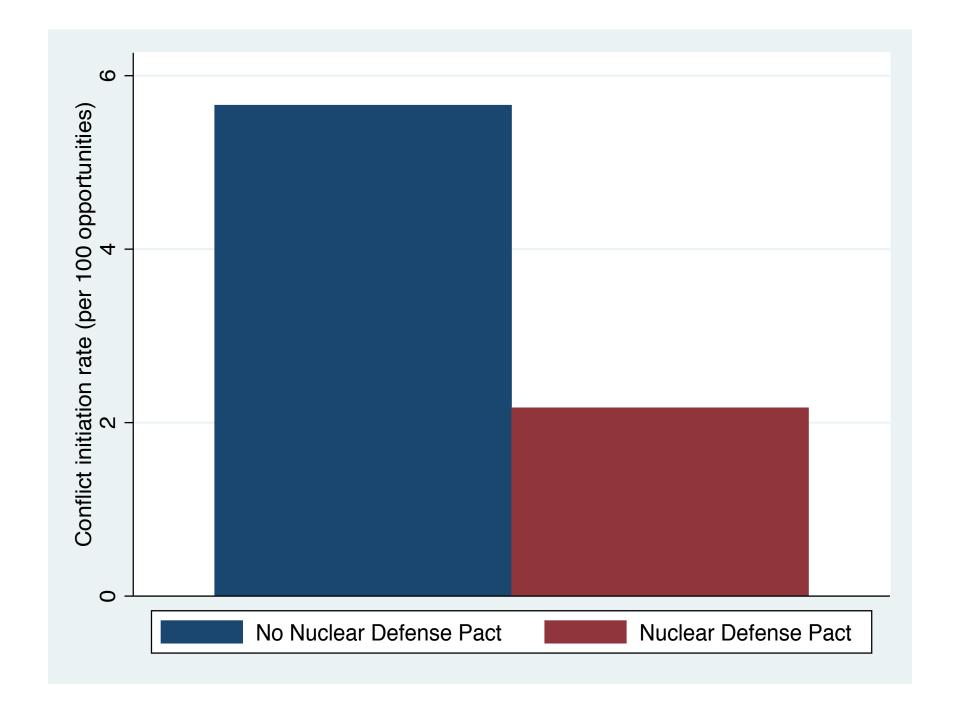
 Alliance commitments may insulate states from the costs of conflict.

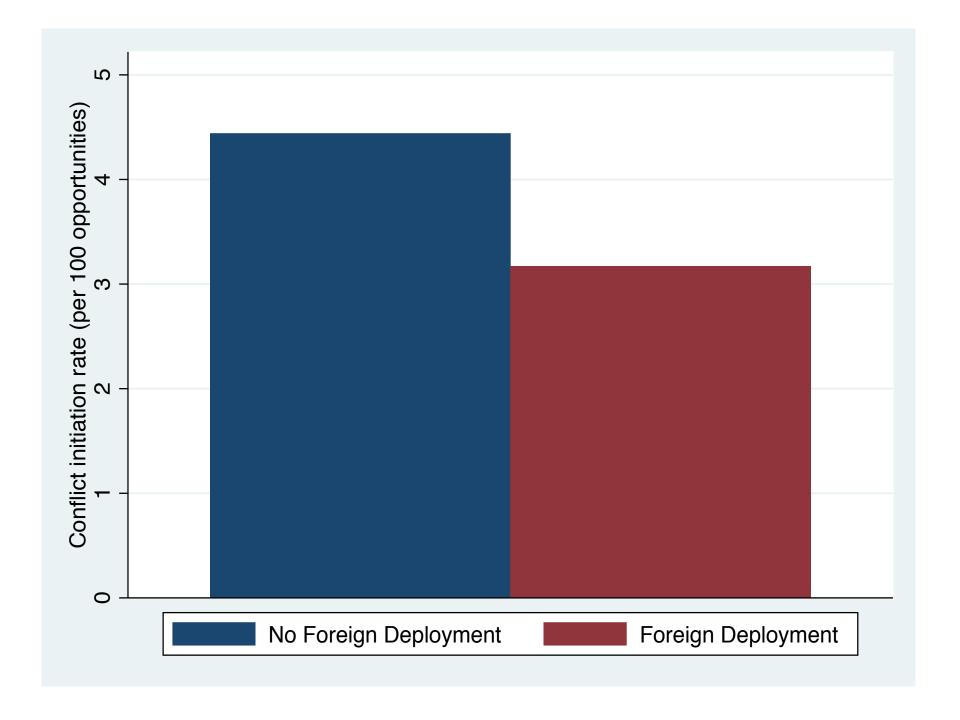
Restraint

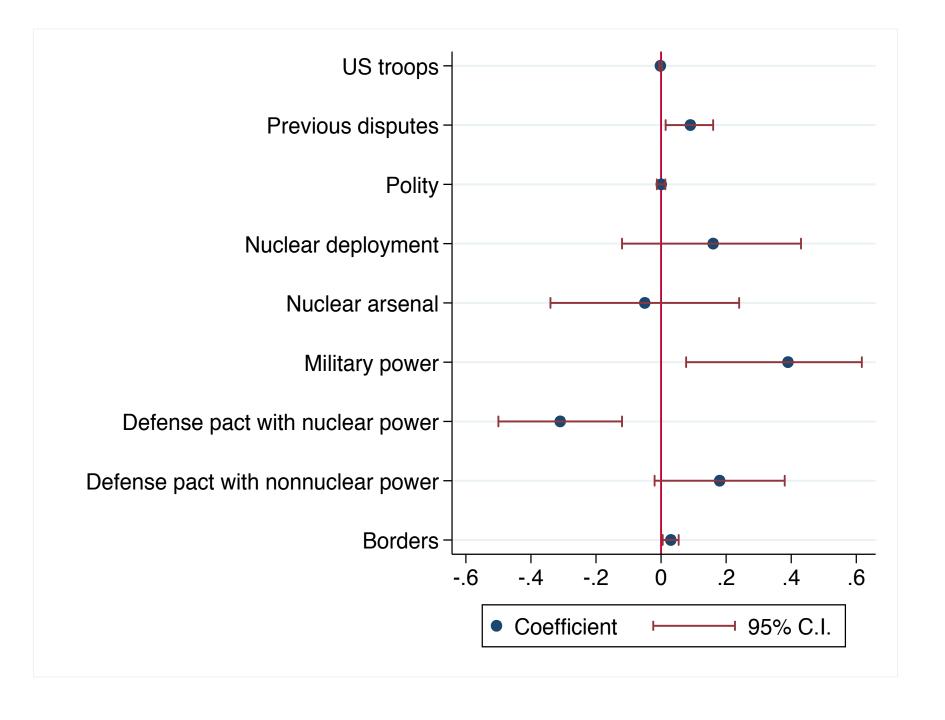
 Nuclear patrons have greater leverage, and protégés may not want to jeopardize the alliance.

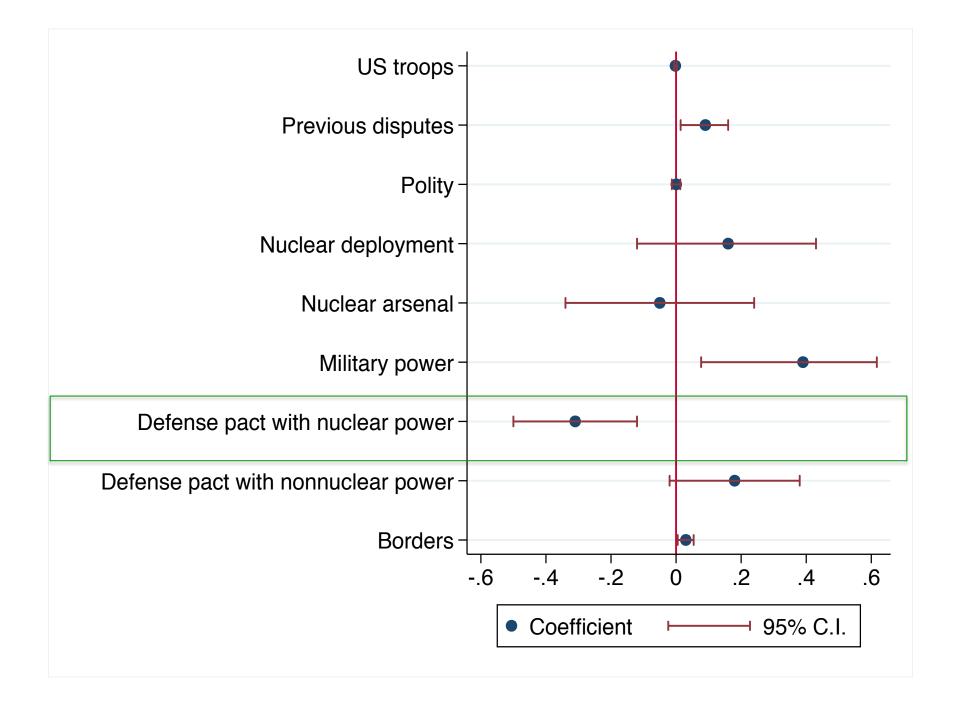
Research Design

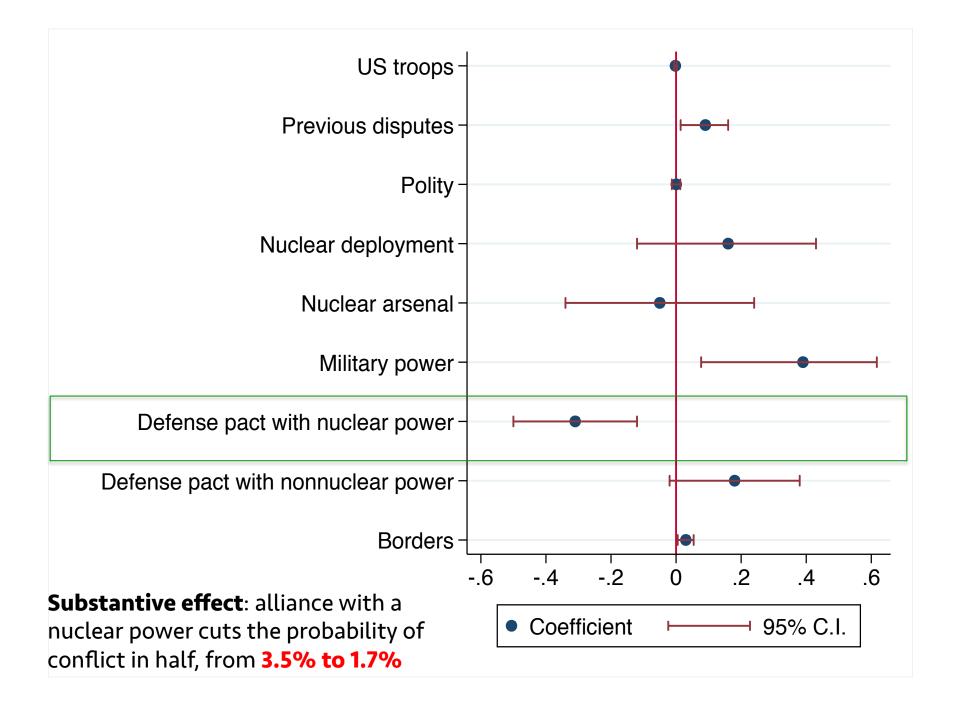
- Country-year dataset, 1950-2000
- Dependent variable: military conflict
 - → Violent dispute initiation
- Independent variable: nuclear defense commitments
 - → Defense pact with nuclear power (Gibler and Sarkees 2004)
 - → Foreign nuclear deployment (Fuhrmann and Sechser 2014)
- Controls
 - → Nonnuclear alliances, U.S. troops, nuclear possession, conventional power, regime type, borders, conflict lag

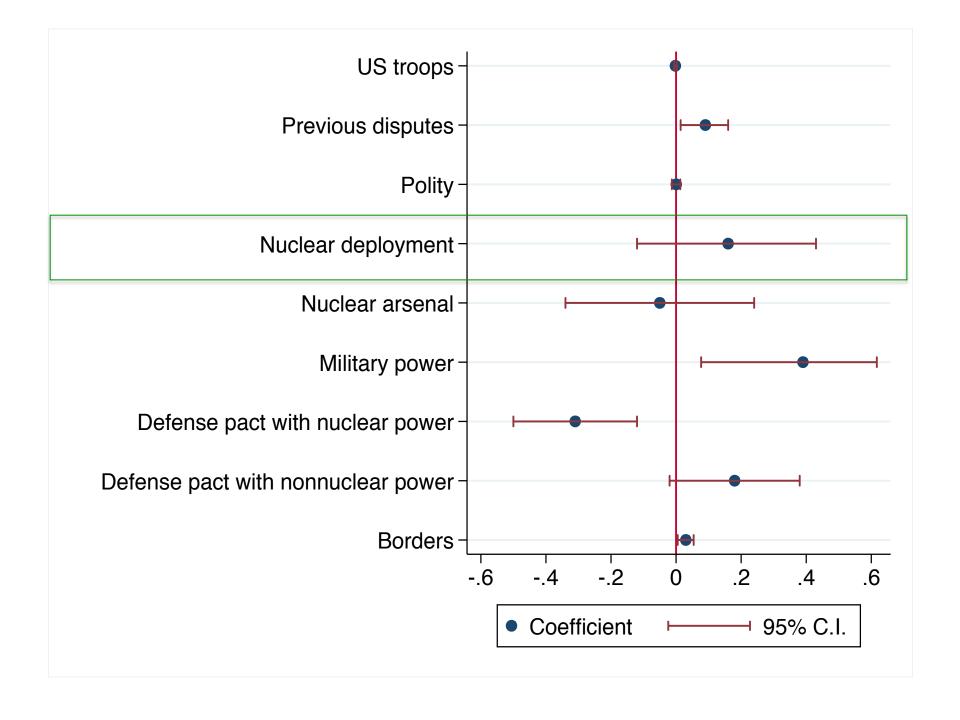


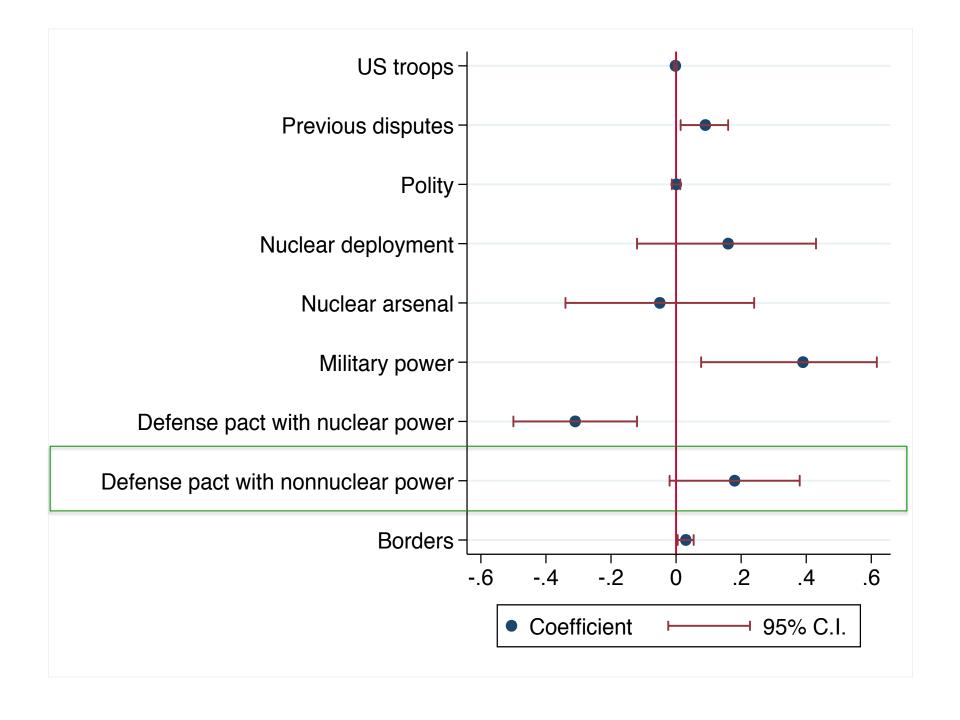




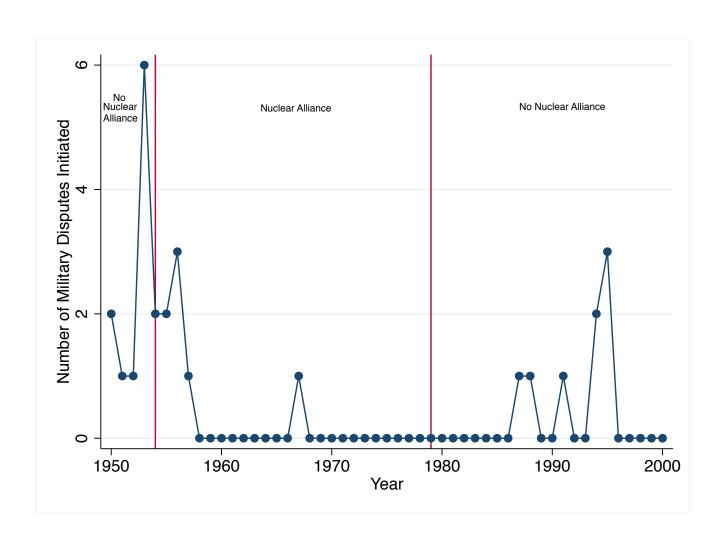








Illustrative Case: Taiwan



Potential Objections

- 1. Data generation process: nuclear alliances
 - → Matching: pre-process the data
- 2. Nuclear or conventional power?
 - → Analysis from 1895-1945
- 3. Dyadic analysis more appropriate
 - → Replicate using directed-dyad dataset
- 4. External validity: could protégés be more aggressive in other ways?
 - → Analysis of militarized compellent threats

Conclusions

- Nuclear defense pacts may constrain, rather than embolden, protégé states.
- Moral hazard problem of alliances may not be as severe as sometimes feared.
 - Implications for US retrenchment.
- Another way in which nuclear weapons may contribute to deterrence?