



Applying a Game Theory Approach to Escalation Control

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Note:

*All data, scenarios, actions,
and relationships are strictly
notional, represent no real
situation, and are used here for
illustrative purposes only.*

Simplified Adversary Decision Scenario

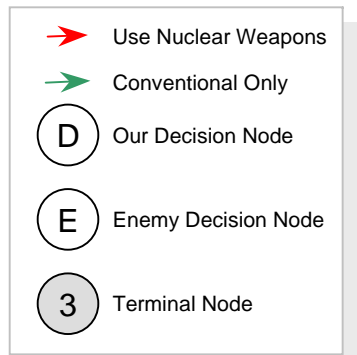
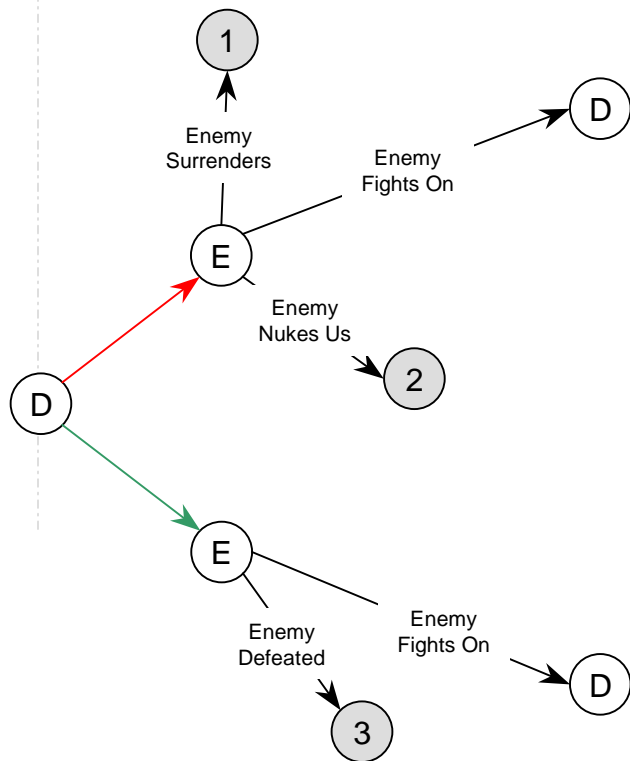


- Nuclear-armed decision maker intends to invade neighbor, whose defense relies on reinforcements from a distant and powerful nuclear-armed ally
- Overall strategy:
 - Defeat and occupy neighbor before ally can reinforce;
 - Hold enemy at status quo ante if offensive stalls;
 - Prevent regime change if enemy takes offensive
- Decision maker's nuclear weapons question:
 - Whether, and when, to use nuclear weapons
- Calculus involves cost, benefits, consequences of restraint, and uncertainties.

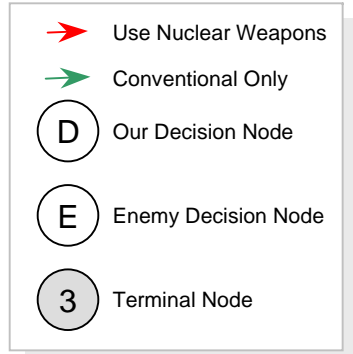
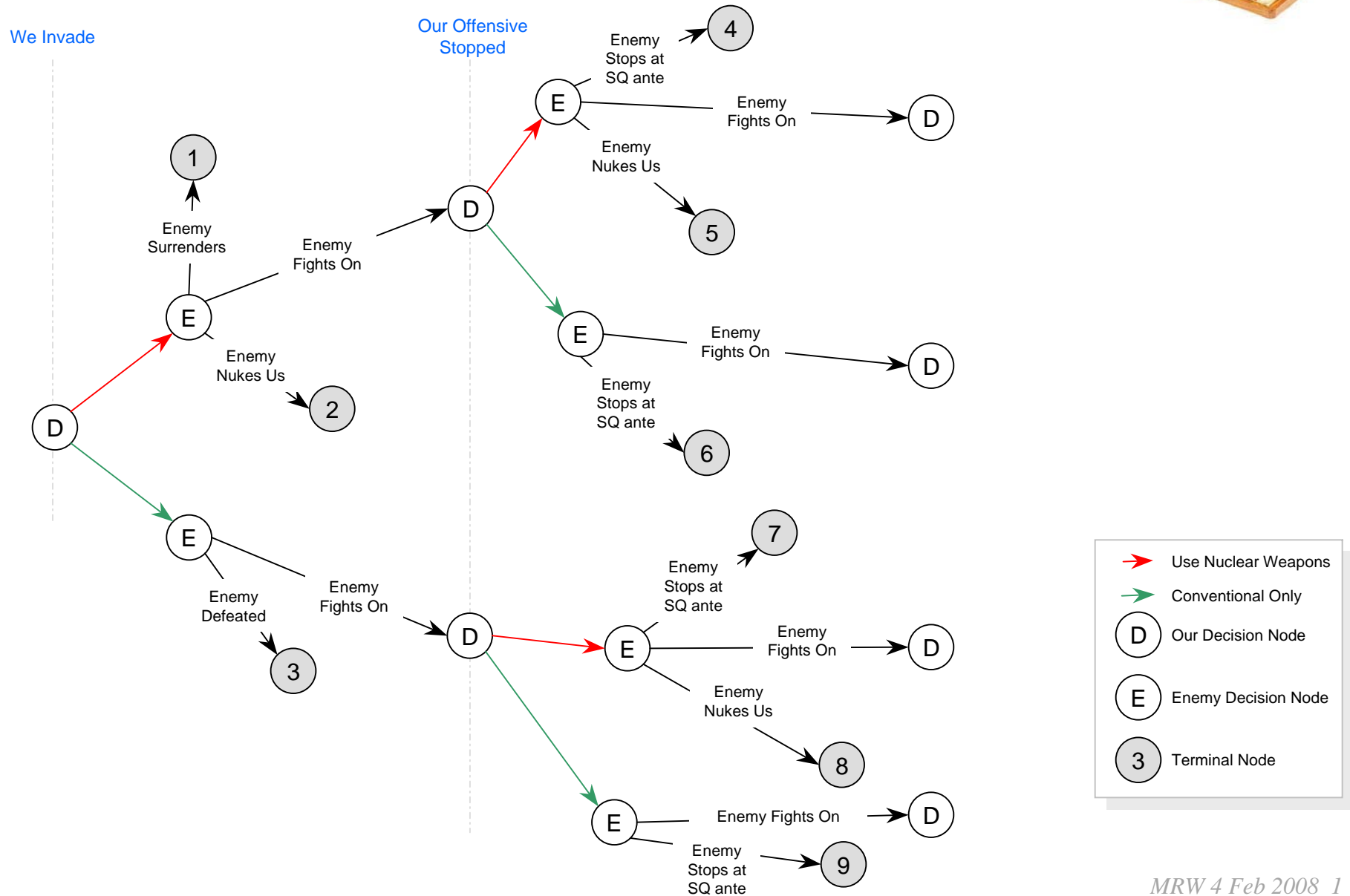
Nominal Game Theoretic Construct



We Invade



Nominal Game Theoretic Construct



Components of Payoffs



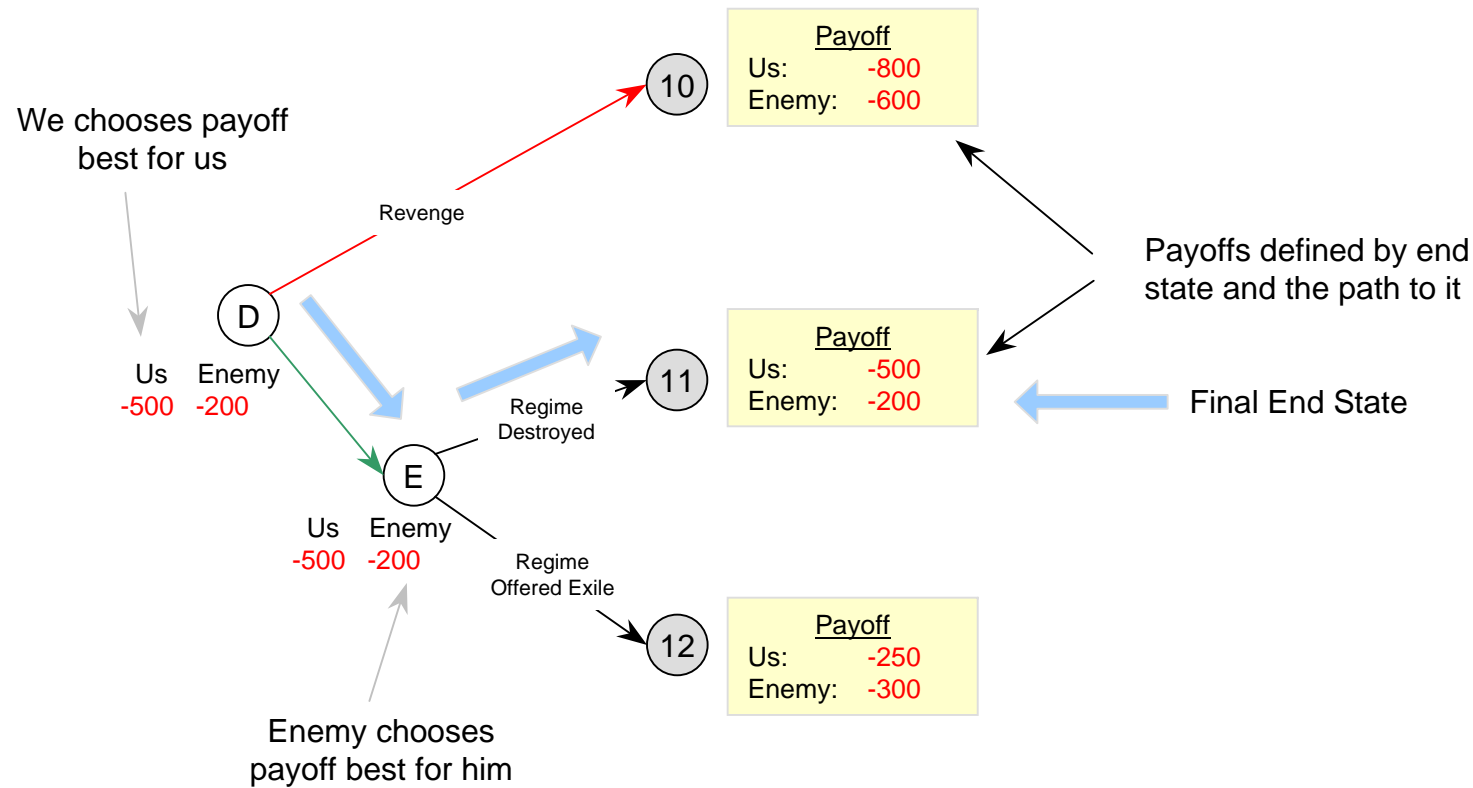
Our Payoffs

- Enemy Defeated 500
- We Get Nuked -500
- Regime Destroyed -400
- Revenge Inflicted 100
- Status Quo 0

Enemy's Payoffs

- Nuked, per instance -300
- Massive Retaliation -200
- Regime Survives -50
- Surrender/Defeat -600
- Prevail 400
- Status Quo 0

Terminal Payoffs and Propagation



Use of this Technique from US Perspective



- Estimate baseline payoff values
- Find where the payoff sensitivities are to:
 - Drive adversary to desired path
 - Increase propensity for adversary to stay on desired path by manipulating payoffs
- Brainstorm actions designed to affect payoffs

Next Steps



- Deploy GAMBIT in a classified environment
- Test sensitivities with real data
- Investigate how to integrate benefits, costs, and consequences of restraint into payoffs
- Investigate combining with Bayes approach