

Why Iran Can Never Attack Israel

For the 1991 book, see [The Samson Option: Israel's Nuclear Arsenal and American Foreign Policy](#).

The **Samson Option** (Hebrew: ברירת שמשון) is the name that some military analysts and authors have given to Israel's **deterrence strategy** of **massive retaliation** with **nuclear weapons** as a "last resort" against a country whose military has destroyed much of Israel. Commentators also have employed the term to refer to situations where non-nuclear, non-Israeli actors, have threatened conventional weapons retaliation, such as [Yasser Arafat](#)^[1] and [Hezbollah](#).^[2]

The name is a reference to the **biblical** Israelite judge **Samson** who pushed apart the pillars of a **Philistine** temple, bringing down the roof and killing himself and thousands of Philistines who had captured him,^[3] crying out "Let me die with the Philistines!" (*Judges 16:30*).^[4]

Samson Option

 [Pushing](#)

 [Pulling](#)

According to the biblical narrative, **Samson** died when he grasped two pillars of the Temple of Dagon, and "bowed himself with all his might" (*Judges 16:30, KJV*). This has been variously interpreted as Samson pushing the pillars apart (*top*) or pulling them together (*bottom*).

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Nuclear ambiguity [\[edit \]](#)

Israel refuses to confirm or deny it has [nuclear weapons](#) or to describe how it would use them, an official policy of [nuclear ambiguity](#), also known as "nuclear opacity." This has made it difficult for anyone outside the Israeli government to describe the country's true nuclear policy definitively, while still allowing Israel to influence the perceptions, strategies and actions of other governments.^{[5][6]} However, over the years, some Israeli leaders have publicly acknowledged their country's nuclear capability: [Ephraim Katzir](#) in 1974, [Moshe Dayan](#) in 1981, [Shimon Peres](#) in 1998, and [Ehud Olmert](#) in 2006.^[7]

During his 2006 confirmation hearings before the [United States Senate](#) regarding his appointment as [George W. Bush's](#) Secretary of Defense, [Robert Gates](#) admitted that Israel had nuclear weapons.^[7] In his 2008 book *The Culture of War*, [Martin van Creveld](#), a [professor](#) of military history at Israel's [Hebrew University](#), wrote that since Gates admitted that Israel had nuclear weapons, any talk of Israel's nuclear weapons in Israel can lead to "arrest, trial, and imprisonment." Thus Israeli commentators talk about "doomsday weapons" and the Samson Option.^[8]

Nevertheless, as early as 1976, the [CIA](#) believed that Israel possessed 10 to 20 nuclear weapons.^[9] By 2002 it was estimated that the number had increased to between 75 and 200 [thermonuclear weapons](#), each in the multiple-megaton range.^[10] Kenneth S. Brower has estimated as many as 400 nuclear weapons.^[11] These can be [launched from land, sea and air](#).^[12] This gives Israel a [second strike](#) option even if much of the country is destroyed.^[13]

Deterrence doctrine [edit]

Main articles: [Nuclear strategy](#), [Deterrence theory](#), and [Assured destruction](#)

Although nuclear weapons were viewed as the ultimate guarantor of Israeli security, as early as the 1960s the country avoided building its military around them, instead pursuing absolute conventional superiority so as to forestall a last resort nuclear engagement.^[14] The original conception of the Samson Option was only as deterrence. According to [United States](#) journalist [Seymour Hersh](#) and Israeli historian [Avner Cohen](#), Israeli leaders like [David Ben-Gurion](#), [Shimon Peres](#), [Levi Eshkol](#) and [Moshe Dayan](#) coined the phrase in the mid-1960s. They named it after the [biblical](#) figure [Samson](#), who pushed apart the pillars of a [Philistine](#) temple, bringing down the roof and killing himself and thousands of Philistines who had captured him, mutilated him, and gathered to see him further humiliated in chains. They contrasted it with ancient siege of [Masada](#) where 936 Jewish [Sicarii](#) committed [mass suicide](#) rather than be defeated and enslaved by the [Romans](#).^{[15][16]}

In what they called the "Last Secret of the Six Day War" the [New York Times](#) reported that in the days before the 1967 [Six Day War](#) Israel planned to insert a team of paratroopers by helicopter into the [Sinai](#). Their mission was to set up and remote detonate a nuclear bomb on a mountaintop as a warning to belligerent surrounding states. The greatly outnumbered Jewish state in a surprising turn of events effectively eliminated the [Egyptian Air Force](#) and occupied the Sinai winning the war before the test could even be set up. Retired Israeli brigadier general Itzhak Yaakov referred to this operation as the Israeli Samson Option.^[17]

In the 1973 [Yom Kippur War](#), Arab forces were overwhelming Israeli forces and Prime Minister Golda Meir authorized a nuclear alert and ordered 13 atomic bombs be readied for use by missiles and aircraft. The Israeli Ambassador warned President Nixon of "very serious conclusions" if the United States did not airlift supplies. Nixon complied. This is seen by some commentators on the subject as the first threat of the use of the Samson Option.^{[18][19][20][21][22]}

Seymour Hersh writes that the "surprising victory of [Menachem Begin's Likud Party](#) in the May 1977 national elections... brought to power a government that was even more committed than Labor to the Samson Option and the necessity of an Israeli nuclear arsenal."^[23]

[Louis René Beres](#), a professor of [Political Science](#) at [Purdue University](#), chaired [Project Daniel](#), a group advising Prime Minister Ariel Sharon. He argues in the Final Report of Project Daniel and elsewhere that the effective deterrence of the Samson Option would be increased by ending the policy of nuclear ambiguity.^[24] In a 2004 article he recommends Israel use the Samson Option threat to "support conventional preemptions" against enemy nuclear and non-nuclear assets because "without such weapons, Israel, having to rely entirely upon non-nuclear forces, might not be able to deter enemy retaliations for the Israeli [preemptive strike](#)."^[25]

Authors' opinions [\[edit \]](#)

Ari Shavit writes of Israel's nuclear strategy: "Concerning anything and everything nuclear, Israel would be much, much more cautious than the United States and NATO. Concerning anything and everything nuclear, Israel would be the responsible adult of the international community. It would well understand the formidable nature of the demon and keep it locked in the basement".^[26]

Some have written about the "Samson Option" as a retaliation strategy. In 2002, the *Los Angeles Times* published an opinion piece by Louisiana State University professor David Perlmutter which the American Jewish author Ron Rosenbaum writes "goes so far as to justify" a Samson Option approach:^[27]

Israel has been building nuclear weapons for 30 years. The Jews understand what passive and powerless acceptance of doom has meant for them in the past, and they have ensured against it. Masada was not an example to follow—it hurt the Romans not a whit, but Samson in Gaza? What would serve the Jew-hating world better in repayment for thousands of years of massacres but a Nuclear Winter. Or invite all those tut-tutting European statesmen and peace activists to join us in the ovens? For the first time in history, a people facing extermination while the world either cackles or looks away—unlike the Armenians, Tibetans, World War II European Jews or Rwandans—have the power to destroy the world. The ultimate justice?^[28]

Rosenbaum writes in his 2012 book *How the End Begins: The Road to a Nuclear World War III* that, in his opinion, in the "aftermath of

a second Holocaust", Israel could "bring down the pillars of the world (attack Moscow and European capitals for instance)" as well as the "holy places of Islam." He writes that "abandonment of proportionality is the essence" of the Samson Option^[*dubious - discuss*].^[29]

In 2003, a military historian, [Martin van Creveld](#), thought that the [Al-Aqsa Intifada](#) then in progress threatened Israel's existence.^[30] Van Creveld was quoted in David Hirst's *The Gun and the Olive Branch* (2003) as saying:

We possess several hundred atomic warheads and rockets and can launch them at targets in all directions, perhaps even at Rome. Most European capitals are targets for our air force. Let me quote General [Moshe Dayan](#): 'Israel must be like a mad dog, too dangerous to bother.' I consider it all hopeless at this point. We shall have to try to prevent things from coming to that, if at all possible. Our armed forces, however, are not the thirtieth strongest in the world, but rather the second or third. We have the capability to take the world down with us. And I can assure you that that will happen before Israel goes under.^[31]

However, it was unlikely Israel could have even targeted Europe as according to Brig. Gen. Yitzhak Yaakov, who was the mastermind behind the "Samson Option", Israel did not yet have other measures like bombs or missiles to carry the nuclear payload.^[32]

In 2012, in response to [Günter Grass](#)'s poem "Was gesagt werden muss" ("[What Must Be Said](#)") which criticized Israel's nuclear weapons program, Israeli poet and [Holocaust](#) survivor Itamar Yazo-Kest published a poem entitled "The Right to Exist: a Poem-Letter to the German Author" which addresses Grass by name. It contains the line: "If you force us yet again to descend

from the face of the Earth to the depths of the Earth — let the Earth roll toward the Nothingness." *Jerusalem Post* journalist Gil Ronen saw this poem as referring to the Samson Option, which he described as the strategy of using Israel's nuclear weapons, "taking out Israel's enemies with it, possibly causing irreparable damage to the entire world."^[33]

See also [\[edit \]](#)

- [Dahiya doctrine](#)
- [Israel and weapons of mass destruction](#)
- [Massive retaliation](#)
- [No first use](#)
- [Nuclear weapons and Israel](#)
- [Pre-emptive nuclear strike](#)
- [Preventive war](#)
- [Project Daniel](#)

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