

From time to time, I will conduct an assessment of teaching and learning in this class. In order to assist me in determining how well readings and class sessions meet our educational objectives, please complete the following survey. Please note that these surveys are *anonymous*.

(PROLIFERATION QUIZ) PART I

Answer the following questions. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. Write the letter of the option you choose in the blank space next to the question number.

_____ 1. Which of the following has neither acknowledged having nuclear weapons nor has tested a nuclear weapon?

- A) Pakistan B) India C) Japan D) France E) Great Britain

_____ 2. Weapons of mass destruction include...

- A) ...chemical, ballistic, and biological weapons.
B) ...nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons.
C) ...conventional, ballistic, and nuclear weapons.
D) ...nuclear, conventional, and biological weapons.

_____ 3. The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty [CTBT] calls for the end to testing of which type of weapon?

- A) biological B) chemical C) conventional D) nuclear

_____ 4. Which of the following was NOT a provision of The Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT]?

- A) States that do not possess nuclear weapons are prohibited from manufacturing or acquiring nuclear weapons.
B) States that possess nuclear weapons agree to cut the number of missiles they own by 33%.
C) States that possess nuclear weapons pledge to pursue the ultimate goal of complete nuclear disarmament.
D) States that possess nuclear weapons are prohibited from transferring nuclear weapons or control over these weapons to another party.

_____ 5. Which of the following countries would most strongly oppose intensive inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]?

- A) Brazil B) Israel C) South Africa D) The United States E) China

_____ 6. Sometimes negotiators are required to offer concessions or “side-payments” to secure an arms reduction agreement. Which of the following deals is most likely to be made to help induce a country to eliminate their nuclear stockpiles?

- 1) Disarmament, but with minimal verification
- 2) Disarmament, but verified by a third party to be chosen by the disarming state
- 3) Disarmament in return for help in developing a peaceful nuclear energy program
- 4) Disarmament in return for access to the most advanced ballistic missile technology
- 5) Disarmament of nuclear weapons in return for the ability to begin stockpiling chemical weapons

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(PROLIFERATION QUIZ) PART II:

Please answer the following questions by circling the most accurate answer

1. How would you rate your present level of knowledge about nuclear proliferation issues in general?

1—very low 2—low 3—some 4—high 5—very high

2. How would you rate your present level of understanding of other countries' positions on issues related to nuclear weapons proliferation?

1—very low 2—low 3—some 4—high 5—very high

3. How would you rate your present level of understanding of how countries negotiate international issues?

1—very low 2—low 3—some 4—high 5—very high

4. How do you feel about the statement: "countries should support a treaty whose goal is the complete disarmament of nuclear weapons?"

1—very opposed 2—opposed 3—neutral 4—support 5—strong support

5. How would you rate your level of personal interest in nuclear proliferation issues?

1—very low 2—low 3—some 4—high 5—very high

(PROLIFERATION QUIZ) PART III:

Please answer the following questions by writing brief responses in the space provided.

6. Was it difficult to play the role you were assigned in this simulation? Why or why not?

7. Generally, what are the lessons of this simulation for the prospects of international cooperation to address this challenge?

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(WAR CRIMES/TORTURE QUIZ) PART I

Answer the following questions. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. Write the letter of the option you choose in the blank space next to the question number.

- _____ 1. Which of the following prosecutes cases of war crimes by leaders or their subordinates?
- A) The International Court of Justice (ICJ), or the “World Court”
 - B) The International Criminal Court (ICC)
 - C) The United Nations General Assembly
 - D) The United Nations Security Council
- _____ 2. Why do most states observe international law most of the time?
- A) States rely on the norm of reciprocity to insure that there are advantages to following international law.
 - B) Compliance with international law requires no sacrifice of a state’s self-interest or autonomy.
 - C) International law defines what is moral and just within the international system.
 - D) The International Court of Justice actively enforces international law.
 - E) All of the above
- _____ 3. Which of the following contains provisions explicitly forbidding the use of torture?
- A) Geneva Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War (1949)
 - B) International Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)
 - C) Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
 - D) All of the above
- _____ 4. Which of the following was NOT a provision of The Convention Against Torture (CAT)?
- A) States must develop domestic laws that make torture illegal, and provide appropriate punishment for those who commit torture.
 - B) Torture is banned under all circumstances except during declared states of emergency or in the face of external threats.
 - C) States cannot admit confessions or statements made as a result of torture into evidence during a trial.
 - D) States must provide training on torture prevention to law enforcement and military personnel.
 - E) Activities that constitute “cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment” are forbidden.
- _____ 5. Which country does NOT use torture as a method of interrogation?
- A) United States B) Israel C) Canada D) Syria E) Egypt
- _____ 6. Sometimes negotiators are required to offer concessions or “side-payments” to secure an agreement. Which of the following deals is most likely to be made to help induce a country to be more willing to relax restrictions on the use of torture?
- Allow torture under certain circumstances, but...
- A) ...give national-level courts greater leeway in prosecuting war crimes charges against foreign nationals of other states.
 - B) ...have each state confirm in writing on an annual basis their continued compliance with the treaty.
 - C) ...allow international organizations more leeway in prosecuting leaders’ complicity in war crimes.
 - D) ...have a neutral third party verify compliance with the treaty.

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(WAR CRIMES/TORTURE QUIZ) PART II:

Please answer the following questions by circling the most accurate answer

1. How would you rate your present level of knowledge about international law and war crimes issues in general?

1—very low 2—low 3—some 4—high 5—very high

2. How would you rate your present level of understanding of other countries' positions on issues related to the use of torture?

1—very low 2—low 3—some 4—high 5—very high

3. How would you rate your present level of understanding of how countries negotiate international issues?

1—very low 2—low 3—some 4—high 5—very high

4. How do you feel about the statement: "countries should support a treaty whose goal is to allow the use of torture in instances where states face imminent security threats?"

1—very opposed 2—opposed 3—neutral 4—support 5—strong support

5. How would you rate your level of personal interest in issues surrounding the debate on the use of torture?

1—very low 2—low 3—some 4—high 5—very high

(WAR CRIMES/TORTURE QUIZ) PART III:

Please answer the following questions by writing brief responses in the space provided.

6. Was it difficult to play the role you were assigned in this simulation? Why or why not?

7. Generally, what are the lessons of this simulation for the prospects of international cooperation to address this challenge?