APPENDIX 1: NEWS STORIES (U.S. VERSIONS)

CONDITION 1: EFFECTIVENESS 90/90

Terrorists Planning Chemical Weapons Attack on Washington, D.C.. Joint Chiefs Say Nuclear and Conventional Airstrikes Have Equal Chance of Destroying Terrorist Chemical Weapons Lab in Libya

If Successful, the Terrorist Attack Would Kill an Estimated 3,000 Americans

Officials from intelligence organizations in Sweden and the United States have determined that an imminent chemical weapons attack against Washington, D.C. city buses is being planned by a previously unknown Islamist terrorist group based in Daraya, a small, Muslim city in northern Libya. If successfully carried out, experts estimate that the terrorist attack on Washington would kill approximately 3,000 people.

High-ranking administration officials speaking on the condition of anonymity confirm that the president and senior officials have received a report from the Joint Chiefs of Staff describing two U.S. military options for destroying the terrorist chemical weapons facility where the weapons are being produced. The facility is located in a deeply buried bunker once used by the Libyan military. Because the precise location of the bunker is not known, destroying it will require either a large conventional strike or the use of a nuclear weapon.

The emergence of the new terrorist organization in Daraya has evenly divided the population of the remote city. While half of the citizens openly cheered for the group, carrying its flags in public protests against the West, the other half strongly oppose the terrorists.

There is no evidence, however, that support for the group extends beyond political sympathy. Citizens of Daraya have not provided any material aid or recruits to the terrorists.

The first military option described in the report would target the facility using 50 conventionally-armed cruise missiles launched from navy ships currently deployed in the Mediterranean Sea. The second option would utilize a single nuclear-armed missile fired from a submarine. The Joint Chiefs' report does not recommend which option the president should choose.

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"Nuclear and conventional weapons would be equally effective against this deeply buried target."

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The report concludes that the nuclear and conventional strikes would be "equally effective against this deeply buried target." According to the report, the conventional strike and nuclear strike both have a 90 percent chance of successfully destroying the chemical weapons lab.

The report comes days after Swedish intelligence agents intercepted specialized chemicals and equipment used to produce sarin gas, a potent nerve toxin, on their way to Libya.

Two smugglers, employees of a Swedish chemical plant, confirmed that previous shipments had already arrived in Daraya, where the weapons were assembled and ready for use.

Although investigators are confident the terrorists have not yet produced functional chemical weapons, the weapons will be operational within days unless action is taken to destroy them. The report states that no other nation has forces in the area capable of acting in time and that the U.S. "only has one shot at destroying the facility," since the terrorists are likely to relocate the lab if it is not destroyed in the first strike.

The report emphasizes that the United States will attempt to minimize civilian loss of life in Daraya in both strikes and that the remote location of the terrorist facility should contain civilian fatalities to within the city – the nearest population center is over 150 miles away.

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"2,700 Libyan civilians in the remote city would be unavoidably killed in either the nuclear or conventional strikes."

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Because many conventional weapons would be required to destroy the weapons lab, the Joint Chiefs expect that the conventional and nuclear options would result in approximately the same number of Libyan fatalities: an estimated 2,700 Libyan civilians would be killed as a "regrettable side-effect" of either strike, including immediate deaths and deaths resulting from long term consequences of the conventional or nuclear strikes.

As both options will rely on missiles launched from naval vessels, the report concludes that "no U.S. military personnel are at risk in either operation."

Target: Terrorist Chemical Weapons Facility in Libya

	CONVENTIONAL STRIKE	NUCLEAR STRIKE
Probability of destroying target	**90%**	**90%**
Estimated Libyan civilian deaths	**2,700**	**2,700**

If no action is taken, the terrorists will carry out attack, killing 3,000 American civilians.

CONDITION 2: EFFECTIVENESS 90/45

Terrorists Planning Chemical Weapons Attack on Washington, D.C.. Joint Chiefs Say Nuclear Airstrike Doubles Chances of Destroying Terrorist Chemical Weapons Lab in Libya

If Successful, the Terrorist Attack Would Kill an Estimated 3,000 Americans

Officials from intelligence organizations in Sweden and the United States have determined that an imminent chemical weapons attack against Washington, D.C. city buses is being planned by a previously unknown Islamist terrorist group based in Daraya, a small, Muslim city in northern Libya. If successfully carried out, experts estimate that the terrorist attack on Washington would kill approximately 3,000 people.

High-ranking administration officials speaking on the condition of anonymity confirm that the president and senior officials have received a report from the Joint Chiefs of Staff describing two U.S. military options for destroying the terrorist chemical weapons facility where the weapons are being produced. The facility is located in a deeply buried bunker once used by the Libyan military. Because the precise location of the bunker is not known, destroying it will require either a large conventional strike or the use of a nuclear weapon.

The emergence of the new terrorist organization in Daraya has evenly divided the population of the remote city. While half of the citizens openly cheered for the group, carrying its flags in public protests against the West, the other half strongly oppose the terrorists.

There is no evidence, however, that support for the group extends beyond political sympathy. Citizens of Daraya have not provided any material aid or recruits to the terrorists.

The first military option described in the report would target the facility using 50 conventionally-armed cruise missiles launched from navy ships currently deployed in the Mediterranean Sea. The second option would utilize a single nuclear-armed missile fired from a submarine. The Joint Chiefs' report does not recommend which option the president should choose.

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"Nuclear weapons would be dramatically more effective against this deeply buried target."

—

The report concludes that the nuclear strike would be "dramatically more effective against this deeply buried target" than the conventional attack. According to the report, the conventional strike has a 45 percent chance of successfully destroying the chemical weapons lab while nuclear weapons increase the chances of success to 90 percent.

The report comes days after Swedish intelligence agents intercepted specialized chemicals and equipment used to produce sarin gas, a potent nerve toxin, on their way to Libya.

Two smugglers, employees of a Swedish chemical plant, confirmed that previous shipments had already arrived in Daraya, where the weapons were assembled and ready for use.

Although investigators are confident the terrorists have not yet produced functional chemical weapons, the weapons will be operational within days unless action is taken to destroy them. The report states that no other nation has forces in the area capable of acting in time and that the U.S. "only has one shot at destroying the facility," since the terrorists are likely to relocate the lab if it is not destroyed in the first strike.

The report emphasizes that the United States will attempt to minimize civilian loss of life in Daraya in both strikes and that the remote location of the terrorist facility should contain civilian fatalities to within the city – the nearest population center is over 150 miles away.

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"2,700 Libyan civilians in the remote city would be unavoidably killed in either the nuclear or conventional strikes."

—

Because many conventional weapons would be required to destroy the weapons lab, the Joint Chiefs expect that the conventional and nuclear options would result in approximately the same number of Libyan fatalities: an estimated 2,700 Libyan civilians would be killed as a "regrettable side-effect" of either strike, including immediate deaths and deaths resulting from long term consequences of the conventional or nuclear strikes.

As both options will rely on missiles launched from naval vessels, the report concludes that "no U.S. military personnel are at risk in either operation."

Target: Terrorist Chemical Weapons Facility in Libya

	CONVENTIONAL STRIKE	NUCLEAR STRIKE
Probability of destroying target	**45%**	**90%**
Estimated Libyan civilian deaths	**2,700**	**2,700**

If no action is taken, the terrorists will carry out attack, killing 3,000 American civilians.

CONDITION 3: NUCLEAR 100,000 LIBYAN DEATHS

Terrorists Planning Chemical Weapons Attack on Washington, D.C.. Joint Chiefs Say Nuclear Airstrike Doubles Chances of Destroying Terrorist Chemical Weapons Lab in Libya, but Risks Higher Civilian Fatalities

If Successful, the Terrorist Attack Would Kill an Estimated 3,000 Americans

Officials from intelligence organizations in Sweden and the United States have determined that an imminent chemical weapons attack against Washington, D.C. city buses is being planned by a previously unknown Islamist terrorist group based in Daraya, a small, Muslim city in northern Libya. If successfully carried out, experts estimate that the terrorist attack on Washington would kill approximately 3,000 people.

High-ranking administration officials speaking on the condition of anonymity confirm that the president and senior officials have received a report from the Joint Chiefs of Staff describing two U.S. military options for destroying the terrorist chemical weapons facility where the weapons are being produced. The facility is located in a deeply buried bunker once used by the Libyan military. Because the precise location of the bunker is not known, destroying it will require either a large conventional strike or the use of a nuclear weapon.

The emergence of the new terrorist organization in Daraya has evenly divided the population of the remote city. While half of the citizens openly cheered for the group, carrying its flags in public protests against the West, the other half strongly oppose the terrorists.

There is no evidence, however, that support for the group extends beyond political sympathy. Citizens of Daraya have not provided any material aid or recruits to the terrorists.

The first military option described in the report would target the facility using 50 conventionally-armed cruise missiles launched from navy ships currently deployed in the Mediterranean Sea. The second option would utilize a single nuclear-armed missile fired from a submarine The Joint Chiefs' report does not recommend which option the president should choose.

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"Nuclear weapons would be dramatically more effective against this deeply buried target."

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The report concludes that the nuclear strike would be "dramatically more effective against this deeply buried target" than the conventional attack. According to the report, the conventional strike has a 45 percent chance of successfully destroying the chemical weapons lab while nuclear weapons increase the chances of success to 90 percent.

The report comes days after Swedish intelligence agents intercepted specialized chemicals and equipment used to produce sarin gas, a potent nerve toxin, on their way to Libya. Two smugglers, employees of a Swedish chemical plant, confirmed that previous shipments had already arrived in Daraya, where the weapons were assembled and ready for use.

Although investigators are confident the terrorists have not yet produced functional chemical weapons, the weapons will be operational within days unless action is taken to destroy them. The report states that no other nation has forces in the area capable of acting in time and that the U.S. "only has one shot at destroying the facility," since the terrorists are likely to relocate the lab if it is not destroyed in the first strike.

The report emphasizes that the United States will attempt to minimize civilian loss of life in Daraya in both strikes and that the remote location of the terrorist facility should contain civilian fatalities to within the city – the nearest population center is over 150 miles away.

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2,700 Libyan civilians in the remote city would be unavoidably killed in conventional strike. 100,000 would be unavoidably killed if nuclear weapons are used."

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The Joint Chiefs expect that the nuclear strike would result in higher Libyan civilian fatalities than the conventional strike. An estimated 2,700 Libyan civilians would be killed as a "regrettable side-effect" of the conventional strike, while approximately 100,000 would be killed as a side-effect of the nuclear strike, including immediate deaths and deaths resulting from long term consequences of the conventional or nuclear strikes.

As both options will rely on missiles launched from naval vessels, the report concludes that "no U.S. military personnel are at risk in either operation."

Target: Terrorist Chemical Weapons Facility in Libya

	CONVENTIONAL STRIKE	NUCLEAR STRIKE
Probability of destroying target	**45%**	**90%**
Estimated Libyan civilian deaths	**2,700**	**100,000**

If no action is taken, the terrorists will carry out attack, killing 3,000 American civilians.

CONDITION 4: NUCLEAR/TARGET CIVILIANS

Terrorists Planning Chemical Weapons Attack on Washington, D.C.. Joint Chiefs Say Nuclear and Conventional Airstrikes Have Equal Chance of Destroying Terrorist Chemical Weapons Lab in Libya, Striking Civilian Population near Terrorist Base Would "Send a Strong Message to Terrorist Sympathizers Everywhere"

If Successful, the Terrorist Attack Would Kill an Estimated 3,000 Americans

Officials from intelligence organizations in Sweden and the United States have determined that an imminent chemical weapons attack against Washington, D.C. city buses is being planned by a previously unknown Islamist terrorist group based in Daraya, a small, Muslim city in northern Libya. If successfully carried out, experts estimate that the terrorist attack on Washington would kill approximately 3,000 people.

High-ranking administration officials speaking on the condition of anonymity confirm that the president and senior officials have received a report from the Joint Chiefs of Staff describing two U.S. military options for destroying the terrorist chemical weapons facility where the weapons are being produced. The facility is located in a deeply buried bunker once used by the Libyan military. Because the precise location of the bunker is not known, destroying it will require either a large conventional strike or the use of a nuclear weapon

The emergence of the new terrorist organization in Daraya has evenly divided the population of the remote city. While half of the citizens openly cheered for the group, carrying its flags in public protests against the West, the other half strongly oppose the terrorists. There is no evidence, however, that support for the group extends beyond political sympathy. Citizens of Daraya have not provided any material aid or recruits to the terrorists.

The first military option described in the report would target the facility and the surrounding civilian population using 50 conventionally-armed cruise missiles launched from navy ships currently deployed in the Mediterranean Sea. The second option would target the facility and the surrounding population with a single nuclear-armed missile fired from a submarine. The Joint Chiefs' report does not recommend which option the president should choose.

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"Nuclear and conventional weapons would be equally effective against this deeply buried target."

—

The report concludes that the nuclear and conventional strikes would be "equally effective against this deeply buried target." According to the report, the conventional strike and nuclear strike both have a 90 percent chance of successfully destroying the chemical weapons lab. The report also states that by targeting the civilian population both strikes would "send a strong message to terrorist sympathizers everywhere to reject ideologies of terror."

The report comes days after Swedish intelligence agents intercepted specialized chemicals and equipment used to produce sarin gas, a potent nerve toxin, on their way to Libya. Two smugglers, employees of a Swedish chemical plant, confirmed that previous shipments had already arrived in Daraya, where the weapons were assembled and ready for use.

Although investigators are confident the terrorists have not yet produced functional chemical weapons, the weapons will be operational within days unless action is taken to destroy them. The report states that no other nation has forces in the area capable of acting in time and that the U.S. "only has one shot at destroying the facility," since the terrorists are likely to relocate the lab if it is not destroyed in the first strike.

Although both strikes are intended to maximize destruction and civilian fatalities in Darya, the remote location of the terrorist facility should contain civilian fatalities to within the city – the nearest population center is over 150 miles away.

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"2,700 Libyan civilians in the remote city would be killed in either the nuclear or conventional strikes."

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Because many conventional weapons would be required to destroy the weapons lab, the Joint Chiefs expect that the nuclear and conventional options would result in approximately the same number of Libyan fatalities: an estimated 2,700 Libyan civilians living in Daraya would be killed, including immediate deaths and deaths resulting from long term consequences of the conventional or nuclear strikes.

As both options will rely on missiles launched from naval vessels, the report concludes that "no U.S. military personnel are at risk in either operation."

Target: Terrorist Chemical Weapons Facility in Libya

	CONVENTIONAL STRIKE	NUCLEAR STRIKE
Probability of destroying target	**90%**	**90%**
Estimated Libyan civilian deaths	**2,700**	**2,700**

If no action is taken, the terrorists will carry out attack, killing 3,000 American civilians.

CONDITION 4: CHRISTIAN CIVILIANS

Terrorists Planning Chemical Weapons Attack on Washington, D.C.. Joint Chiefs Say Nuclear Airstrike Doubles Chances of Destroying Terrorist Chemical Weapons Lab Located in Mixed Muslim-Christian City in Libya

If Successful, the Terrorist Attack Would Kill an Estimated 3,000 Americans

Officials from intelligence organizations in Sweden and the United States have determined that an imminent chemical weapons attack against Washington, D.C. city buses is being planned by a previously unknown Islamist terrorist group based in Daraya, a small, multiethnic Muslim and Christian city in northern Libya. If successfully carried out, experts estimate that the terrorist attack on Washington would kill approximately 3,000 people.

High-ranking administration officials speaking on the condition of anonymity confirm that the president and senior officials have received a report from the Joint Chiefs of Staff describing two U.S. military options for destroying the terrorist chemical weapons facility where the weapons are being produced. The facility is located in a deeply buried bunker once used by the Libyan military. Because the precise location of the bunker is not known, destroying it will require either a large conventional strike or the use of a nuclear weapon.

Libya is home to a large Roman Catholic minority population, and half of the residents of Daraya are Christian. The emergence of the new terrorist organization in Daraya has evenly divided the population of the remote city. While half of the citizens openly cheered for the group, carrying its flags in public protests against the West, the other half strongly oppose the terrorists. There is no evidence, however, that support for the group extends beyond political sympathy. Citizens of Daraya have not provided any material aid or recruits to the terrorists.

The first military option described in the report would target the facility using 50 conventionally-armed cruise missiles launched from navy ships currently deployed in the Mediterranean Sea. The second option would utilize a single nuclear-armed missile fired from a submarine. The Joint Chiefs' report does not recommend which option the president should choose.

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"Nuclear weapons would be dramatically more effective against this deeply buried target."

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The report concludes that the nuclear strike would be "dramatically more effective against this deeply buried target" than the conventional attack. According to the report, the conventional strike has a 45 percent chance of successfully destroying the chemical weapons lab while nuclear weapons increase the chances of success to 90 percent.

The report comes days after Swedish intelligence agents intercepted specialized chemicals and equipment used to produce sarin gas, a potent nerve toxin, on their way to Libya. Two smugglers, employees of a Swedish chemical plant, confirmed that previous shipments had already arrived in Daraya, where the weapons were assembled and ready for use.

Although investigators are confident the terrorists have not yet produced functional chemical weapons, the weapons will be operational within days unless action is taken to destroy them. The report states that no other nation has forces in the area capable of acting in time and that the U.S. "only has one shot at destroying the facility," since the terrorists are likely to relocate the lab if it is not destroyed in the first strike.

The report emphasizes that the United States will attempt to minimize civilian loss of life in Daraya in both strikes and that the remote location of the terrorist facility should contain civilian fatalities to within the city – the nearest population center is over 150 miles away.

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2,700 Libyan civilians in the remote city would be unavoidably killed in conventional strike. 100,000 would be unavoidably killed if nuclear weapons are used."

—

The Joint Chiefs expect that the nuclear strike would result in higher Libyan civilian fatalities than the conventional strike. An estimated 2,700 Libyan civilians would be killed as a "regrettable side-effect" of the conventional strike, while approximately 100,000 would be killed as a side-effect of the nuclear strike, including immediate deaths and deaths resulting from long term consequences of the conventional or nuclear strikes.

As both options will rely on missiles launched from naval vessels, the report concludes that "no U.S. military personnel are at risk in either operation."

Target: Terrorist Chemical Weapons Facility in Libya

	CONVENTIONAL STRIKE	NUCLEAR STRIKE
Probability of destroying target	**45%**	**90%**
Estimated Libyan civilian deaths	**2,700**	**100,000**

If no action is taken, the terrorists will carry out attack, killing 3,000 American civilians.

APPENDIX 2: Survey Questions

[year_born] In what year were you born?

[manip1_effective]: In the news article you read, the president's military advisers produced a report comparing conventional and nuclear options for destroying a terrorist chemical weapons laboratory in Libya. The report concluded that:

1. The nuclear option would be more effective at destroying the target than the conventional option
2. The conventional option would be more effective at destroying the target than the nuclear option
3. Both options would be equally effective at destroying the target
4. The conventional option would be less expensive to carry out
5. The nuclear option would be less expensive to carry out

[manip2_A]: In the news article you read, the president's military advisers produced a report comparing conventional and nuclear options for destroying a terrorist chemical weapons laboratory in Libya. The report concluded that:

1. The nuclear option would put more American military personnel at risk
2. The conventional option would put more American military personnel at risk
3. The nuclear option would kill many more Libyan civilians than the conventional option
4. The conventional option would kill many more Libyan civilians than the nuclear option
5. Both options would kill the same number of Libyan civilians

FOR CONDITION A1 (taboo 90/90)
In the news article you just read, the United States is considering two different military plans to destroy a terrorist facility being used to assemble chemical weapons for an attack on Washington, D.C.. The expected chances of success and estimated fatalities of each plan are summarized in this table from the news article.

Target: Terrorist Chemical Weapons Facility in Libya

	CONVENTIONAL STRIKE	NUCLEAR STRIKE
Probability of destroying target	**90%**	**90%**
Estimated Libyan civilian deaths	**2,700**	**2,700**

If no action is taken, the terrorists will carry out attack,
killing 3,000 American civilians.

FOR CONDITION A2 (taboo 90/45)
In the news article you just read, the United States is considering two different military plans to destroy a terrorist facility being used to assemble chemical weapons for an attack on Washington, D.C.. The expected chances of success and estimated fatalities of each plan are summarized in this table from the news article.

Target: Terrorist Chemical Weapons Facility in Libya

	CONVENTIONAL STRIKE	NUCLEAR STRIKE
Probability of destroying target	**45%**	**90%**
Estimated Libyan civilian deaths	**2,700**	**2,700**

If no action is taken, the terrorists will carry out attack,
killing 3,000 American civilians.

FOR CONDITION A3 (proportionality)
In the news article you just read, the United States is considering two different military plans to destroy a terrorist facility being used to assemble chemical weapons for an attack on Washington, D.C.. The expected chances of success and estimated fatalities of each plan are summarized in this table from the news article.

Target: Terrorist Chemical Weapons Facility in Libya

	CONVENTIONAL STRIKE	NUCLEAR STRIKE
Probability of destroying target	**45%**	**90%**
Estimated Libyan civilian deaths	**2,700**	**100,000**

If no action is taken, the terrorists will carry out attack, killing 3,000 American civilians.

FOR CONDITION A4 (intentional)
In the news article you just read, the United States is considering two different military plans to destroy a terrorist facility being used to assemble chemical weapons for an attack on Washington, D.C.. The expected chances of success and estimated fatalities of each plan are summarized in this table from the news article.

Target: Terrorist Chemical Weapons Facility in Libya

	CONVENTIONAL STRIKE	NUCLEAR STRIKE
Probability of destroying target	**90%**	**90%**
Estimated Libyan civilian deaths	**2,700**	**2,700**

If no action is taken, the terrorists will carry out attack, killing 3,000 American civilians.

FOR CONDITION A5 (Christian)
In the news article you just read, the United States is considering two different military plans to destroy a terrorist facility being used to assemble chemical weapons for an attack on Washington, D.C.. The expected chances of success and estimated fatalities of each plan are summarized in this table from the news article.

Target: Terrorist Chemical Weapons Facility in Libya

	CONVENTIONAL STRIKE	NUCLEAR STRIKE
Probability of destroying target	**45%**	**90%**
Estimated Libyan civilian deaths	**2,700**	**100,000**

If no action is taken, the terrorists will carry out attack, killing 3,000 American civilians.

[strike_pref]: If you had to choose between one of the two U.S. military options described in the news article, would you prefer the nuclear strike or the conventional strike?

1. Strongly prefer the conventional strike
2. Somewhat prefer the conventional strike
3. Somewhat prefer the nuclear strike
4. Strongly prefer the nuclear strike

IF "SOMEWHAT PREFER THE NUCLEAR STRIKE" OR "STRONGLY PREFER THE NUCLEAR STRIKE" ARE SELECTED IN [STRIKE_PREF]:

[nuke_reason_open] In your own words, please briefly describe the single most important reason you preferred the nuclear strike. [open response]

IF "SOMEWHAT PREFER THE CONVENTIONAL STRIKE" OR "STRONGLY PREFER THE CONVENTIONAL STRIKE" ARE SELECTED IN [STRIKE_PREF]:

[conv_reason_open] In your own words, please briefly describe the single most important reason you preferred the conventional strike. [open response]

[rank_options] Please rank the following option from 1 to 3, where 1 indicates the option that you prefer the most and 3 indicates the option that you prefer the least. Drag each option to the desired position.

1. Launch the nuclear strike
2. Launch the conventional strike
3. Do not attack the terrorist facility at all, allowing the terrorists to carry out their attack

If subjects select [3] "do no attack terrorist facility at all" as their first choice in rank_options, display:
[no_attack_reason] In your own words, please describe the single most important reason you preferred not to attack the terrorist facility at all? [open response]

[nuke_ethical] Regardless of which option you preferred, how ethical or unethical do you think it would be if the United States decided to conduct the nuclear strike in this situation?

HIGHLY UNETHICAL					HIGHLY ETHICAL
1	2	3	4	5	6

[conv_ethical] Regardless of which option you preferred, how ethical or unethical do you think it would be if the United States decided to conduct the conventional strike in this situation?

HIGHLY UNETHICAL					HIGHLY ETHICAL
1	2	3	4	5	6

[be_like_USA] "The world would be a better place if people from other countries were more like people from the United States."

STRONGLY DISAGREE						STRONGLY AGREE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

[terrorism_likely] How likely do you think it is that the United States will experience a terrorist attack in the next ten years that will kill more than 1,000 American civilians?

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Somewhat unlikely
4. Very unlikely

[national_interests] "The United States must protect its most vital national interests even if that sometimes requires doing things that are morally wrong."

STRONGLY DISAGREE						STRONGLY AGREE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

[hiroshima_right]: Did the US make the right decision or the wrong decision to drop two nuclear bombs on Japan in 1945?

1. Right
2. Wrong
3. Don't Know

[chem_terrifying] Thinking about the various ways that people might be killed in a war or a terrorist attack, which of the following ways seems the most terrifying to you? [ROTATE FIRST FOUR OPTIONS]

1. Being killed by a machine gun
2. Being killed by a chemical weapon (nerve gas)
3. Being killed by a nuclear bomb
4. Being killed by a conventional bomb
5. They are all equally terrifying

Please rate your feelings toward the following subjects, with 100 indicating very warm or favorable feelings, zero indicating very cold or unfavorable feelings, and 50 indicating not particularly warm or cold feelings. You may select any number from zero to 100. [ALL ON ONE PAGE]

[country_feeling] The United States
Move thermometer

[libya_feeling] Libya
Move thermometer

[relig_imp] How important is religion as a part of your daily life?

NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT						VERY IMPORTANT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

support_conservative
[US_2016_election] Whether or not you voted in the 2016 election for President, which candidate, if any, did you support?
1. Hillary Clinton
2. Donald Trump
3. I supported someone else
4. I did not support any candidate
5. No opinion

Coded as 1 if subject chose Donald Trump

[2017_election] Whether or not you voted in the general elections of 2017, which party did support?
1. Liberal Democrat
2. Scottish National Party (SNP)
3. Plaid Cymru
4. UK Independence Party (UKIP)
5. Green
6. I did not support any party
7. Other
8. No opinion
9. Labour |
10. Conservative

Coded as 1 if subject chose UK Independence Party (UKIP) or Conservative

[2017p_election] Whether or not you voted in the presidential elections of 2017, which candidate did support?

1. Emmanuel Macron
2. Marine Le Pen
3. Jean-Luc Mélenchon
4. Phillippe Poutou
5. Benoit Hamon
6. Jean Lassalle
7. François Fillon
8. Nicolas Dupont-Aignan
9. François Asselineau
10. No opinion
11. I did not support any candidate
12. Other

Coded as 1 if subject chose Marine Le Pen, François Fillon, Nicolas Dupont-Aignan or François Asselineau.

[IL_2015_election] Whether or not you voted in the 2015 Knesset elections, which party, if any, did you support?
1. I did not vote / was not eligible to
2. Likud (Benjamin Netanyahu)
3. Labor/Zionist Union (Isaac Herzog/Tz
4. The Joint Arab List (Ayman Odeh)
5. Yesh Atid (Yair Lapid)
6. Kulanu (Moshe Kahlon)
7. Habayit HaYehudi (Naftali Bennet)
8. Shas (Aryeh Deri)
9. Israel Beytenu (Avigdor Lieberman)
10. United Torah Judaism (Yaacov Litzma
11. Meretz (Zehava Galon)

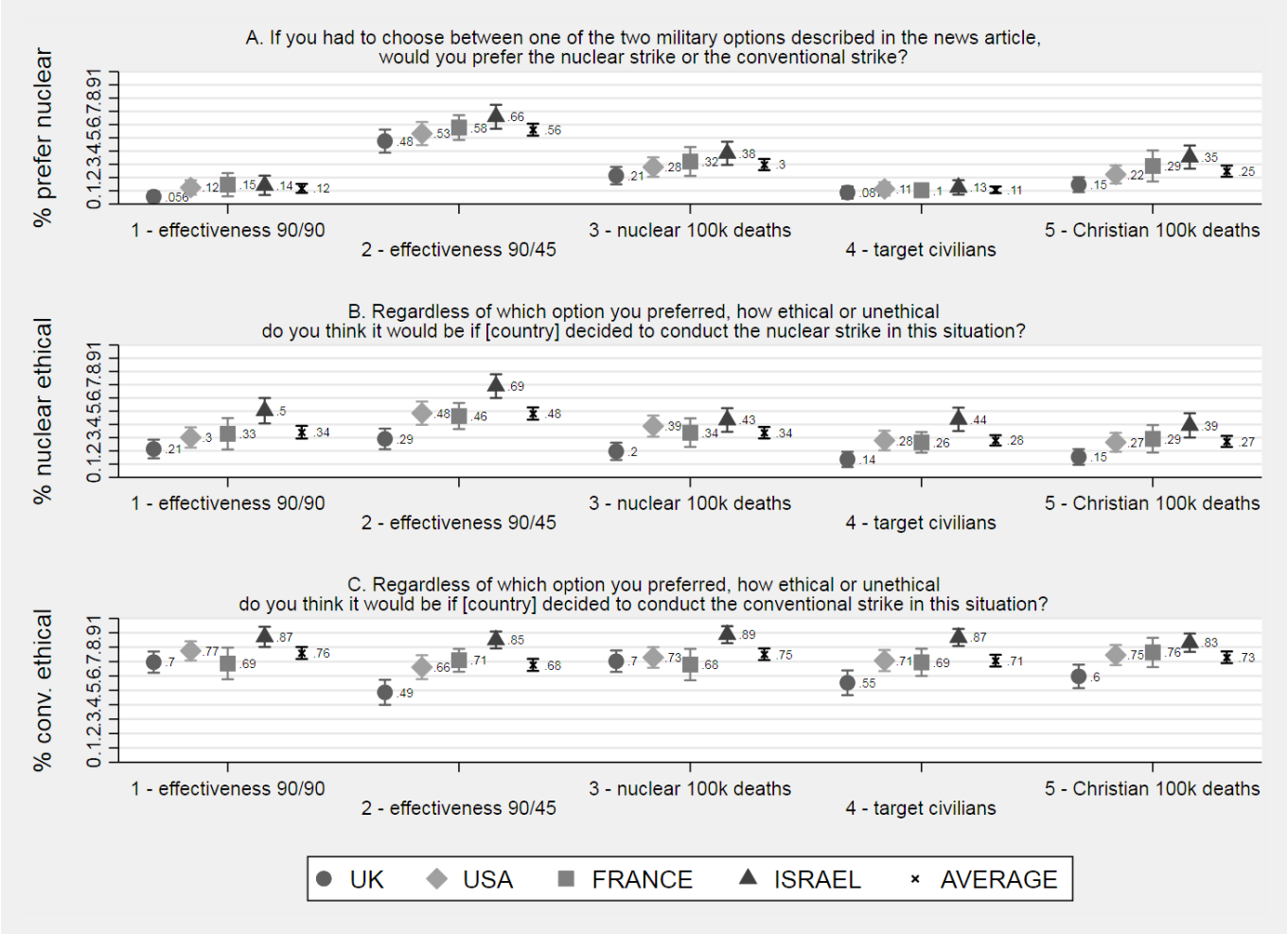
Coded as 1 if subject chose Likud, Habayit, HaYehudi, Shas, Israel Beytenu or United Torah Judaism

APPENDIX 3: CODE BOOK FOR OPEN ENDED RESPONSES

All responses in French and Hebrew were first translated to English. Three coders then coded each answer according to the instructions below.

If the coder believes the response definitely corresponds with a particular category, code it as 2. If the coder believes it probably corresponds to the response code it as a 1. If it definitely or probably does not correspond to the response code it as 0. The version of the variable reported in the paper is coded as a 1 if the combined score of the three coders was 3 or more (i.e., all three coders believed the reason probably qualified or at least one believed it definitely did and one believed it probably did).

CATEGORY	EXPLANATION
nuclear taboo	Subject indicates that the nuclear strike is wrong because using nuclear weapons is always wrong regardless of consequences. • Explanations should not focus on the consequences of the nuclear or conventional strike, but on the awfulness, wrongness or uncivilised nature of nuclear weapons. • Statements should express the absoluteness of the prohibition on using nuclear weapons, without exceptions, regardless of the consequences. • Exclude from this code-group responses that suggest that it is wrong to use nuclear weapons "first." • Exclude from this category statements that suggest that it was wrong to use nuclear weapons because it was "unnecessary" or because there was a better alternative.
civilian immunity	Subject indicates that the attack is wrong because intentional attacks against civilians/innocent people are always wrong. • Explanations should not focus on the consequences of the nuclear or conventional strike, but on the wrongness of ***intentionally*** targeting civilians under any circumstances. • Statements in this group do not imply that **all** violence/killing is wrong, only violence/killing that is both intentional and directed against innocent persons. • We are hence looking for statements that contain two types of beliefs about a strike: 1) the attacker ("we") intended the casualties and 2) the casualties are innocent. • Both beliefs might be explicit ("it is wrong to intentionally kill innocent people") or they might be implicit. For instance, the words "target", "attack", "aim at", "use to send a message" imply intentionality. The word "civilians" implies innocence.
radiation	Subject indicates that the nuclear strike will have negative/undesirable effects on human life associated with radiation. • Many of the consequences in this code-group amount to the argument that there would be "more civilian casualties." But statements only belong in this category if it is stated/clearly implied that these casualties are not effects of the bomb blast, but of the specific feature of nuclear weapons that is its radiation. • You should exclude from this code-group statements about civilian casualties/loss of human life that are neither designated as "long-term" nor explicitly associated with radiation.
International law	Subject indicates that the strike would violate formal or customary international law. • Explanations should state or clearly imply that launching the attack would violate some kind of international law or rule or code of combat and that doing so is a reason to prefer not to launch that strike. • This category could overlap with taboo and immunity responses if subjects also clearly indicate that because it is against the law we should never use nuclear weapons or target civilians. If so, code the response in both categories.

nuclear precedent	Subject indicates a preference against the nuclear strike because they believe using nuclear weapons will increase the likelihood that other countries/groups will use nuclear weapons in the future. • In its simplest form, subjects express opposition to the nuclear strike because of a concern that "other countries" or "terrorists" will be more likely to use nuclear weapons **because we used them first**. • Statements in this category might reference nuclear escalation, a Pandora's Box, a slippery slope or the annihilation of the planet. As long as they imply that the future use of nuclear weapons is more likely due to the use of a nuclear strike in this situation they belong in this code-group. • A concern for "setting a precedent" could include the belief that there is a (legal/moral/conventional) rule against using nuclear weapons and that breaking it would weaken this rule, but the response must reference the 2nd order consequences of rule breaking. Simply saying "it would break the rules/laws we have promised to follow" is not sufficient. Look for "if we do this, it will prompt others to do bad things" logic. • Statements fall in this code-group even if they do not specify the identity of the likely targets of future nuclear attacks. "It will make future nuclear use more likely" is sufficient. • This category **applies to <u>nuclear</u> precedent setting only**. Statements that express a belief that using nuclear weapons makes a conventional or unspecified retaliatory attack more likely, or that make it more likely that others will deliberately target "our civilians" with conventional weapons, should be coded 0.
civilian consequences	Subject indicates a preference against the nuclear strike (or both strikes) because it will cause a higher number of civilian casualties. • Statements in this group should assume or explicitly state that higher civilian casualties are a negative effect of a strike. If higher civilian casualties are welcomed and a higher number of expected civilian casualties is treated as a reason to prefer a strike, code 0. • Statements that focus on radiation can be included in this category as long as they clearly reference higher expected civilian deaths and suggest that it is those deaths, not just the radiation, per-se, that motivates the subject's opposition to the nuclear strike. • These statements should be distinguished from statements that indicate opposition based on the categorical belief that intentionally targeting any civilians is always wrong (see above).

APPENDIX 4: FIGURE 2 INCLUDING CHRISTIAN CONDITION (5)