



**Strathmore**  
UNIVERSITY

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**MASTER OF ARTS IN DIPLOMACY, INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY**

**MDIS 8120: PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS**

**END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

**EXAMINER: DR. C. DEAN**

**Date: 21<sup>st</sup> August 2023**

**Time: 18:00 – 20:30**

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**Instructions**

1. This examination consists of **SIX** questions.
2. Answer **Question ONE (COMPULSORY)** and any other **TWO** questions.
3. The exam is worth 60% of the final grade for the unit and will be graded over 70 marks.
4. The two parts of the case below will be used as the basis for the questions and answers.

**CASE: Operation Thunderbolt – PART 1**

Operation Thunderbolt, also known as the Entebbe Raid, was a daring rescue mission carried out by the Israeli government in 1976. The operation aimed to free a group of hostages who were held captive at Entebbe Airport in Uganda after their plane was hijacked by terrorists.

The hijacking occurred when an Air France flight from Tel Aviv to Paris was diverted to Entebbe by a group of terrorists, including members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). The hijackers demanded the release of Palestinian prisoners held in Israel.

In response to the hijacking, the Israeli government, under the leadership of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, made the decision to launch a rescue operation. A team of elite Israeli commandos, known as Sayeret Matkal, was tasked with executing the operation.

The commandos, disguised as Ugandan soldiers, flew undetected to Entebbe in C-130 Hercules transport planes. They carried out a surprise assault on the airport terminal where the hostages were held, neutralizing the hijackers and securing the area.

During the operation, the commandos faced intense gunfire from Ugandan soldiers who were supporting the terrorists. In the ensuing firefight, several Ugandan soldiers and all the hijackers were killed. Unfortunately, three hostages also lost their lives in the crossfire.

Once the terminal was secured, the Israeli commandos evacuated the remaining hostages and flew them back to Israel. The successful rescue mission brought an end to the week-long ordeal and was hailed as a remarkable display of military prowess and audacity.

Operation Thunderbolt received international attention and sparked debate about the ethical and political implications of such military interventions. While celebrated by many as a courageous and decisive action, it also raised questions regarding national sovereignty, the use of force, and the potential for escalation.

Overall, Operation Thunderbolt is regarded as a significant event in counterterrorism history, illustrating the complexities and challenges involved in responding to hijackings and protecting the lives of innocent civilians [Source: Chat GPT]

## **CASE: Operation Thunderbolt – PART 2**

Nairobi, the capital city of Kenya, played a crucial role in Operation Thunderbolt. Although the rescue operation itself took place in Entebbe, Uganda, Nairobi served as a key logistical hub and played a significant role in the planning and execution of the mission.

During the hijacking of the Air France flight, the hijackers demanded that the Israeli government release Palestinian prisoners held in Israeli jails. To negotiate with the hijackers, the Israeli government dispatched a team of officials, including Brigadier General Dan Shomron, to Nairobi.

In Nairobi, the Israeli officials engaged in intense negotiations with the hijackers, seeking to buy time and gather intelligence. The negotiations, however, proved unsuccessful, leading the Israeli government to ultimately decide on a military rescue operation.

Nairobi also served as a crucial staging ground for the Israeli commandos involved in Operation Thunderbolt. The commandos and their equipment were flown from Israel to Nairobi's Jomo Kenyatta International Airport. From there, they coordinated their final preparations and boarded C-130 Hercules transport planes for the covert flight to Entebbe.

The Kenyan government, under President Jomo Kenyatta, provided crucial support and cooperation to the Israeli government during the operation. They allowed the Israeli military aircraft to use Kenyan airspace and facilitated the logistical aspects of the operation, such as refueling the planes and coordinating the departure and arrival of the rescue team.

Additionally, Nairobi played a pivotal role after the successful completion of the mission. The rescued hostages, along with the Israeli commandos, returned to Nairobi before flying back to Israel. Nairobi provided a safe haven for debriefing, medical treatment, and reunion with their families before their final journey home.

Overall, Nairobi served as a significant operational base for the Israeli government and the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) during Operation Thunderbolt. Its strategic location, cooperation from the Kenyan government, and logistical support were vital in facilitating the planning, execution, and aftermath of the daring rescue mission [Source: Chat GPT].

### Question One (40 marks)

- a. Define the following terms and give an example from the case above for each term (3 x 2m = 6 marks):
  1. Right reason
  2. Moral conscience
  3. Voluntary act
- b. Choose one specific action from the case above and use it to explain the absence or presence of each of the three types of goodness in an action (9 marks).
- c. Using both parts of the case above, identify explicit or possible examples of the five types of voluntary acts. State the example, indicate the type of voluntary act it represents, and explain the meaning of that type of voluntary act (5 x 3m = 15 marks).
- d. Answer the following questions using examples from the case above as needed (10 marks).
  1. Define the natural moral law (2 marks).
  2. Explain why we should follow the natural moral law (2 marks).
  3. Discuss the levels of natural moral law using a relevant example based on the case above (6 marks).

### Question Two (15 marks)

Using PART 2 of the case above, answer the questions below (15 marks):

- a. Explain the ethical concept of cooperation in evil using an example from the case (3 marks).
- b. Explain whether or not the person/s actually cooperated in evil in the example you chose, giving reasons for your answer (4 marks).
- c. Explain what type of cooperation it may have been and why (4 marks).
- d. State how responsible the person/s may be for the evil action, giving reasons for your answer (4 marks).

### Question Three (15 marks)

Using PART 1 of the case above, answer the questions below:

- a. Explain the Triple Font Theory of Morality [TFM] (4 marks).
- b. Analyse the case above using the Triple Font of Morality theory and referring to specific moral principles to support your reasoning (9 marks).
- c. Evaluate whether or not the action was justifiable giving reasons for your answer (2 marks).

#### **Question Four (15 marks)**

Using PART 2 of the case above answer the questions below.

- a. Explain the Principle of Double Effect [PDE] (3 marks).
- b. Analyse the case above and discuss 2 possible bad side effects which may have come from the cooperation of Nairobi in Operation Thunderbolt (4 marks).
- c. Given the possible bad side effects which you have identified, evaluate whether or not the decision by the Kenyan government to cooperate in Operation Thunderbolt was ethically acceptable. Refer to specific moral principles to support your reasoning (8 marks).

#### **Question Five (15 marks)**

Create a case study from the field of diplomacy, intelligence or security (5 marks) and use it to discuss the relationship between personal moral character and ethical leadership, making reference to virtue theory (10 marks).

#### **Question Six (15 marks)**

Create a case study based on intelligence, security or diplomacy issues (5 marks) and use it to explain how a sustainable ethical culture can be developed in an organisation (10 marks).