

Extension Course Institute

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0001A 03 01

EXTENSION COURSE INSTITUTE
VOLUME REVIEW EXERCISE
MILITARY ENVIRONMENT

Carefully read the following: Phase III (Lessons 16 through 22)

DO'S:

1. Check the "course," "volume," and "form" numbers from the answer sheet address tab against the "VRE answer sheet identification number" in the righthand column of the shipping list. If numbers do not match, take action to return the answer sheet and the shipping list to ECI immediately with a note of explanation.
2. Note that numerical sequence on answer sheet alternates across from column to column.
3. Use only medium sharp #1 black lead pencil for marking answer sheet.
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5. Take action to return entire answer sheet to ECI.
6. Keep Volume Review Exercise booklet for review and reference.
7. If *mandatorily* enrolled student, process questions or comments through your unit trainer or OJT supervisor.
If *voluntarily* enrolled student, send questions or comments to ECI on ECI Form 17.

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NOTE: TEXT PAGE REFERENCES ARE USED ON THE VOLUME REVIEW EXERCISE. In parenthesis after each item number on the VRE is the *Text Page Number* where the answer to that item can be located. When answering the items on the VRE, refer to the *Text Pages* indicated by these *Numbers*. The VRE results will be sent to you on a postcard which will list the *actual VRE items you missed*. Go to the VRE booklet and locate the *Text Page Numbers* for the items missed. Go to the text and carefully review the areas covered by these references. Review the entire VRE again before you take the closed-book Course Examination.

Multiple Choice

Phase III

Lesson 16

61 * 1. (010) The first major Russian revisionist of Marxism was

- a. Hegel. c. Stalin. 62
b. Lenin. d. Trotsky.

2. (016) The membership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) is composed of what percent of the Soviet Union's population?

- a. 25 percent. c. 9 percent.
b. 14 percent. d. 6 percent.

62 * 3. (018) The supreme policymaking body in the Soviet Union is the

- a. Central Committee of the CPSU. c. Supreme Soviet. 61
b. Politburo of the CPSU. d. Presidium.

4. (023) In the article "Collective or Personal Rule in the USSR," the author believes that

- a. the CPSU will play a lessening role in directing the Soviet Union.
b. none of the Soviet leaders desire significant change from traditional policies.
c. consumer demand and economic pressures have made sweeping reforms unavoidable.
d. unanimity among party officials on key issues is a strong point of the Soviet system.

5. (040) According to General Secretary Brezhnev, what is the key problem in the development of Soviet agriculture?

- a. A greater reliance on material incentives for workers.
b. The replacement of collective farms by state farms.
c. A shortage of skilled, capable workers.
d. An increase in grain production.

6. (048) What is the weakest link in the Soviet military-economic complex? 64

- a. Agriculture.
b. Research and development.
c. The machine tool industry.
d. Disputes between party and government over economic priorities.

65 * 7. (052) The new Soviet 5-year plan calls for a higher

- a. total output in consumer goods than in heavy industry. 63
b. growth rate for heavy industry than for consumer goods production.
c. growth rate in production of consumer goods than in heavy industry.
d. growth rate for Soviet industry in all major industrial areas than the United States will achieve.

8. (053-054) According to United States and Soviet estimates, by 1975 the Soviets will outproduce the United States in which of the following industrial areas?
- a. Steel, electric power, crude oil.
 - b. Steel, electric power, coal.
 - c. Cement, coal, crude oil.
 - d. Steel, cement, coal.
9. (057) The quality of Soviet produced equipment may be described as
- a. uniformly poor in all areas of production.
 - b. significantly better in complicated and sophisticated equipment than in simple products.
 - c. significantly better in the simpler or more basic equipment than in sophisticated equipment.
 - d. about the same as the quality of comparable products produced by the West.
10. (059) In an effort to solve its economic problems, the Soviet Union has apparently decided to
- a. greatly expand its own consumer goods industry.
 - b. abandon central planning as an inherently inefficient means of managing its economy.
 - c. emphasize the import of consumer goods and the machinery to produce them.
 - d. implement economic reforms, as advocated by Lieberman and others, during the current 5-year plan.

Lesson 17

11. (006-007) According to Malcolm Mackintosh, the history of Soviet military development in the past 25 years has been dominated by the need
- a. for a greater naval capability.
 - b. for developing greater capability in all areas of military power.
 - c. to deploy reliable air defense forces and to build up the strategic offensive forces.
 - d. to provide for greater flexibility and more options in the design and use of military power.
12. (014) Zavlilov, in his article "Nuclear Weapons and War," feels that the use of nuclear weapons and the employment of conventional weapons and forces
- a. are separate and distinct.
 - b. require different strategies for each.
 - c. are mutually exclusive and isolated one from the other.
 - d. are closely correlated and are developing as a single entity.
13. (017) In the Soviet Union, what is the principal organization or paramilitary training?
- a. Young Pioneers.
 - b. Komsomol.
 - c. DOSAAF.
 - d. CPSU.
14. (018) About what percent of all recruits into the Soviet armed forces are members of the Komsomol (the Communist Youth League)?
- a. 33 percent.
 - b. 50 percent.
 - c. 80 percent.
 - d. 95 percent.

15. (023) The Soviet Army may best be described as consisting of

- 66
*
67
- a. 160 divisions, each considerably smaller than a United States division.
 - b. 102 divisions, the size of which varies from roughly 10,000 to 7,500.
 - c. 75 divisions, including motorized rifle, tank, and airborne divisions.
 - d. over 2,000,000 men, organized by military region, and relying on Soviet Air Defense Command for air defense protection.

16. (029-032) Which of the following factors is not considered a weakness or constraint on Soviet military capability?

- 67
64
- a. A lack of seaborne air cover and foreign bases and ports.
 - b. The conflict between military and political leaders.
 - c. Logistics and airlift capability.
 - d. Morale and political reliability.

17. (039) According to Malcolm Mackintosh, which aspect of the Soviet Navy will receive the greatest amount of attention in the future?

- a. Aircraft carriers.
- b. Amphibious forces.
- c. Sea-lift capability.
- d. Antisubmarine warfare.

18. (048) The most important factor which limits or constrains the Soviet Union in the conduct of its foreign policy is the

- 68
69
- a. lack of legitimacy of the government.
 - b. spirit and mood of the ordinary people.
 - c. class interests of the elite ruling group.
 - d. cultural background of the Soviet leaders.

19. (052) Which of the following problems is not a limit to a Soviet policy of global expansion?

- 69
68
- a. The risk of nuclear war.
 - b. The internal evolution of the USSR.
 - c. The consequences of the Sino-Soviet conflict.
 - d. The lack of a long-range plan for world domination.

20. (061) Khrushchev's foreign policy from 1954 to 1964 may best be described as

- 69
70
- a. an occasionally spectacular policy which was determined to build a sound, versatile base for Soviet superpower status.
 - b. a further step along the path determined by Lenin and Stalin toward world communism.
 - c. a grand project to achieve the appearance of a superpower without the substance.
 - d. a realization that the Soviet Union could not be equal to the United States as a world power.

Lesson 18

21. (009) After World War I, the peacemakers based their reconstruction of Eastern Europe on

- a. the state boundaries as they existed in the state-empires of Turkey, Austria, and Russia.
- b. geographic and economic bases.
- c. the principle of dictatorship.
- d. the principle of nationalism.

22. (010) The first significant break in Soviet hegemony in Eastern Europe occurred in

- 71
- a. Yugoslavia in 1948.
 - b. Albania in 1950.
 - c. East Germany in 1953.
 - d. Hungary in 1956.
- 72

23. (012) The most economically advanced country in the "socialist camp" is generally considered to be

- ~~a. Rumania.~~
- b. Yugoslavia.
 - c. East Germany. ^{PV}
 - d. Czechoslovakia. GDR

24. (014) According to Michel Tatu, which of the East European leaders can be considered as "puppets" of the Soviet Union?

- a. Husak and Kadar.
- b. Husak and Zhivkov.
- c. Gierek and Honecker.
- d. Kadar and Ceausescu.

25. (034-035) Which of the following is not a factor which has led East European regimes to seek greater trade and economic cooperation with the capitalist states?

- 72
- a. A scarcity of investment capital in Eastern Europe. ✓
 - b. A need for advanced technological knowledge and capability. ✓
 - c. A chance to offload or expend "softer" East European currencies.
 - d. The opportunity to more effectively utilize their productive capacity by specializing and operating more efficiently. ✓
- 71

26. (040) Within the Soviet bloc, the strongest support for the "Brezhnev Doctrine" came originally from

- a. Bulgaria and Rumania.
- b. Poland and East Germany.
- c. East Germany and Hungary.
- d. Bulgaria and East Germany.

27. (044) Which of the following statements concerning the Warsaw Pact is not true?

- 75
- a. Yugoslavia has never been a member of the Warsaw Pact.
 - b. The essence of East European defense arrangements is dependent on the Warsaw Treaty.
 - c. The Soviet Union has bilateral treaties of friendship and mutual assistance with the majority of the Warsaw Pact States.
 - d. The Warsaw Pact is organized in two main bodies--the Political Consultative Committee and the Joint High Command.
- 73

28. (045-046) The largest army of the Warsaw Pact States, with the exception of the Soviet Union, is that of

- a. Poland.
- b. Bulgaria.
- c. Czechoslovakia.
- d. German Democratic Republic.

29. (056-059) Which of the following statements concerning Bulgaria is true?

- 73
- a. It has a relatively independent foreign policy.
 - b. It emphasizes internal economic reform and external conformity.
 - c. It almost completely conforms to Soviet views and policies.
 - d. It is ethnically heterogeneous and a potential trouble spot. ✓
- 74

30. (057) The heart of the challenge to Soviet domination in Eastern Europe is

- 74
- a. economic difficulties.
 - b. political instability.
 - c. rising expectations.
 - d. nationalism.
- 75

31. (008-009) Which of the following is not characteristic of traditional Chinese beliefs or values? 77
- 76 a. A heterogeneous culture.
 b. A strong sense of history.
 c. An authoritarian political structure.
 d. Belief that China is the center of the world.
32. (014-015) The aims of the Cultural Revolution in the PRC were to 76
- 77 a. stimulate economic growth and develop foreign trade.
 b. purge and isolate those who opposed Chairman Mao and to destroy remnants of old, pre-Communist culture.
 c. accentuate the break with the Soviet Union and promote Chinese leadership of the Communist movement.
 d. stabilize the PRC internally and allow more resources to be directed toward China's developing nuclear power.
33. (016) Which of the following issues has traditionally preempted the time of China's leaders and is a primary area of dispute within the Chinese leadership?
- a. Foreign policy.
 b. Defense posture.
 c. Domestic issues. 76
 d. Ideological debate.
34. (022) According to Harry Harding, Chou En-lai's foreign policy is based on
- a. support for revolution.
 b. the principle of collective security.
 c. the realization that regional hegemony is no longer possible.
 d. exploitation and manipulation of the weaker developing states.
35. (027) Between 1949 and 1970, China's population increased by approximately
- a. 150 million.
 b. 240 million.
 c. 275 million.
 d. 350 million.
36. (028) Which of the following best describes the development of Sino-Soviet trade?
- a. Reached a peak in 1959.
 b. Has developed rapidly due to the Vietnam war.
 c. Has slowly increased despite border and ideological disputes.
 d. Was never a significant factor to either of the two states.
37. (034-035) Generally speaking, which of the following statements concerning China's industrial growth is true? 76
- 80 a. It has never recovered from the effects of the Cultural Revolution.
 b. It has been achieved due to large, urban industrial complexes.
 c. It has been achieved despite recent political instability.
 d. It has been upward since the Cultural Revolution.

38. (039) Long-term industrial growth in China appears to be limited by all of the following conditions except the

- 78
- a. problems in motivating and rewarding both farmers and industrial workers.
 - b. limited capital investment for civilian industry. ✓
 - c. inefficiency and high costs due to abolition of cost-accounting systems and the profit motive. ✓
 - d. desire for self-reliance and a downplaying of foreign technology. ✓
- 79

39. (045-046) Which of the following statements concerning China's foreign trade is not true?

- 79
- a. There have been major changes in the commodity composition of China's trade over the past 20 years.
 - b. China's trade has grown very rapidly, especially as compared to the developing nations.
 - c. China's trade has been more or less balanced over the last 20 years. ✓
 - d. China's trade is small considering its size and GNP. ✓
- 80

Lesson 20

40. (010) What is a key element in understanding China's military and political behavior?

- 82
- a. Communist ideology.
 - b. The military region.
 - c. Debates among key military officers over foreign policy.
 - d. The internal shifting of ground forces from one area to another.
- 81

41. (018) According to Dr. Whitson, the issue which will most concern Chinese military thinking in the next decade is

- a. the establishment of the PRC as undeniable leader of world communism.
- b. the multipolarity of the emerging world power balance.
- c. China's becoming a full fledged nuclear superpower.
- d. Chinese interests within the Asian region.

42. (007;019) Which of the following best describes the PRC's air force?

- a. Primarily designed for air defense; approximately 3,000 aircraft and 180,000 personnel.
- b. Limited close air support capability, primarily transport and interceptor aircraft.
- c. 2,500 aircraft, lacks air defense system or capability, and weak in strategic power.
- d. Weak in airlift capability, dependent on foreign technology for aircraft, and primarily designed for strike and tactical missions.

43. (018-019) Among the constraints or weaknesses which limit China's military options are

- 81
- a. regionalism, multiple threats, and inadequate infantry.
 - b. lack of strategic power, emphasis on defense, and overreliance on artillery.
 - c. a leadership generation gap, regionalism, and interservice rivalry.
 - d. multiple threats, overreliance on artillery, and shortage of vehicles.
- 82

44. (030-032) The development and deployment of nuclear weapons by the PRC is likely to

- 83
- a. lead to problems of resource allocation, be regarded as a threat to other Asian powers, and yield fewer gains than China may expect.
 - b. emphasize a second-strike force by the PRC as it repeatedly declares that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons.
 - c. be viewed as a welcome development by other Asian powers who fear Soviet or American domination over Asia.
 - d. solve many of the PRC's problems in foreign affairs, stimulate China's economy, and establish the PRC as a full-fledged nuclear equal to the USSR and US prior to 1980.

45. (034) China's most serious limitation in its strategic program is

- a. a shortage of nuclear materials.
- b. the development of delivery vehicles.
- c. a limited economic and technological base.
- d. the vulnerability of both its weapons and production sites.

46. (038-039) China's ground and air forces differ in terms of

- a. dependence upon the central administration.
- b. involvement with the Chinese populace.
- c. regional affiliation and loyalties.
- d. all of the above.

47. (042) In its recent foreign policy, the PRC has

- 85
- a. emphasized normal state to state relations.
 - b. continued to prefer to deal on a party to party basis with other states.
 - c. disregarded states as distinct entities and emphasized people to people diplomacy.
 - d. downplayed the role of foreign trade and aid as a means to influence world events.

48. (044-046) In his article, "The Strategies of Peking," Michel Oksenberg emphasizes his belief that Chinese foreign policy

- 7
- a. has retained generally consistent goals but has varied greatly in the strategies they utilize in pursuit of these goals.
 - b. has altered radically as a result of the Nixon Doctrine and American withdrawal from Asia.
 - c. is unique in its variations from one policy to another contrasting or conflicting policy.
 - d. while cyclical, has had basically the same goals for the past 20 years.

49. (052) According to Dr. Domes, the major strategic emphasis of Chinese leaders in international politics is to

- 84
- a. achieve superpower status.
 - b. establish hegemony over Asia.
 - c. improve relations with the United States to counter the threat of the USSR.
 - d. counteract any possible Soviet encirclement of the PRC in East and South Asia.

Lesson 21

- 86
50. (013-014) Which of the following statements concerning the "Mandate of Heaven" is true? 87
- a. It is completely incompatible with communism.
 - b. It is no longer relevant in North Vietnam.
 - c. It is based on the right to rule which is conferred by Heaven.
 - d. It is used purely as a means of legitimization by North Vietnamese leaders.
51. (021) What percentage of North Vietnam's total labor force is engaged in food production?
- a. 25 percent.
 - b. 33 percent.
 - c. 50 percent.
 - d. 80 percent.
- 88
52. (022) North Vietnam characterizes the Nixon Doctrine as a 86
- a. policy based on nonexistent assumptions.
 - b. policy which will enable the communist powers in Asia to reunite.
 - c. moral policy that may ultimately provide a means for ending the war.
 - d. realistic policy in that it is in essence an admission of United States failure in Indochina.
53. (026) North Korea's attempt to unify the country by force in 1950 may best be described as
- a. a carefully calculated plan which was backed by the USSR and the PRC.
 - b. a move which was essential to the survival of the North Korean regime.
 - c. a reckless venture of Kim Il-sung's grandiose scheme.
 - d. another attempt to spread communism.
54. (034) Which of the following statements concerning North Korea's armed forces is true?
- a. They are handicapped by a lack of modern equipment.
 - b. They are equipped primarily with Soviet-made equipment.
 - c. They are supported by a relatively constant 5 percent of the DPRK budget.
 - d. They are being reduced in size and a greater role is being given to the militia.
55. (041) The weakest point of the North Korean economy is
- a. agriculture.
 - b. steel and other ferrous metals.
 - c. coal and other sources of energy.
 - d. light industry and consumer goods.
- 87
56. (042) A key element which ties the PRC and North Korea together is 86
- a. communist ideology.
 - b. fear of Japanese militarist expansion.
 - c. fear of the spread of capitalism in East Asia.
 - d. dislike of the Soviet Union's "revisionist policies."

57. (045-046) An essential element in examining the communist movement today is the

- 89
- a. fact that aside from ideological disputes and the degree of nationalism, the vast majority of communists have the same basic goals.
 - b. persistence which has been shown in adhering to the basic strategies of Marx and Lenin.
 - c. extent to which it is utilized as a legitimizer of revolutionary authenticity.
 - d. monolithic nature of the movement.
- 90

58. (051) The force of communism in the underdeveloped world is due primarily to

- 90
- a. the community of experience between the underdeveloped states and the Soviet Union.
 - b. the appeal of communist ideology to underdeveloped and emergent states and leaders.
 - c. a resentment of capitalism, colonialism and exploitation by the major Western powers.
 - d. the skill of communist propaganda techniques and Soviet coercion.
- 89

59. (061-062) In which of the following states does the communist party have the largest membership?

- a. France.
- b. Italy.
- c. Chile.
- d. Cuba.

Lesson 22

60. (007-009) In the article, "Are Things Really Improving in the USSR?", the author states that the USSR

- a. is a true totalitarian state, essentially unchanged from Stalin's era, and retains all the basic tenets of Stalinist ideology.
- b. has changed more since 1939 than any other country, has stopped the use of arbitrary mass terror, and has not achieved over-all improvement in living standards since the time of the revolution.
- c. is not a true totalitarian state, cannot have true political stability with their type of government, and has achieved definite improvements in living standards.
- d. has changed less than any other country in the last 30 years, cannot continue under a "collective" leadership, and has greatly changed the tenets of Stalin's ideology as part of "de-Stalinization."

61. (017) The most critical problems in Eastern Europe may be found in which of the following states?

- 90
- a. Poland, Rumania, and Hungary.
 - b. Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria.
 - c. Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and East Germany.
 - d. Czechoslovakia, Poland, and East Germany.
- 91

62. (018) Which of the following conditions is most responsible for the instability of Eastern Europe?

- 91
- a. The Soviet use of force to maintain control.
 - b. The recovery and vitality of Western Europe.
 - c. The economic conditions existent in Eastern Europe.
 - d. The fading appeal and relevance of Marxism-Leninism.
- 92

63. (033) Which of the following factors have contributed most to the change in relations between the United States and the USSR?
- a. Recognition by the United States of the status quo in Eastern Europe, rejection of nuclear war as a viable instrument of national policy, and the Chinese threat to the Soviet Union.
 - b. Continued competition for third world leadership, the impact of ideological perceptions and beliefs on each of the two states' foreign policies, and United States desires for the establishment of more democratic governments in Eastern Europe.
 - c. Failure of the competition for third world allegiance, the Chinese threat to the USSR, and Soviet retention of nuclear war as an instrument of national power.
 - d. A lowering or change in each other's ideological perceptions and policies, competition for third world allegiance, and United States recognition of the status quo in Eastern Europe.
64. (041) Which of the following reasons could explain why the USSR might be in favor of troop reductions in Europe?
- a. Soviet realization that dominance of Western Europe is neither possible nor practical.
 - b. Europe is no longer necessary as a hostage against United States strategic weapons.
 - c. The Soviet's need for better economic relations with the West.
 - d. All of the above reasons.
65. (047) The underlying factor which best characterizes the relationship between the Soviet Union and China is that they
- a. have a natural conflict of interests.
 - b. share a common ideology which will probably reunite the two against capitalism.
 - c. are usually in agreement regarding each other's foreign policy toward non-communist states.
 - d. are in harmony in calling for an international conference of communist parties.
66. (051) The Sino-Soviet rivalry manifests itself today primarily as a
- a. dispute over border territories.
 - b. struggle for influence in Asia.
 - c. dispute over leadership of the communist world.
 - d. continuation of disputes over policy issues originating in the 1950s.
67. (059) According to Harry Gelber, improved Chinese-United States relations is likely to be beneficial to
- a. primarily the United States.
 - b. primarily the PRC.
 - c. primarily Japan.
 - d. both the PRC and the United States equally.

68. (065) The central concept of the Soviet acquisition of power is

- 94
- a. to benefit Soviet industrialization, maintain full employment, and detract the Soviet citizen's attention from the less than optimum life style in the USSR.
 - b. part of long-range Soviet ideology and communist strategy calling for world domination.
 - c. to increase Soviet political influence on a global basis relative to that of the United States.
 - d. to develop enough military power to destroy the United States.
- 15

69. (069) Which of the following, according to Professor Marshall Shulman, is the least effective means of creating a favorable world environment?

- a. Diplomatic.
- b. Political.
- c. Military.
- d. Economic.

STOP-

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Environment

Answered
11-7-72

EXTENSION COURSE INSTITUTE

VOLUME REVIEW EXERCISE

The Free World and US Security

Carefully read the following:

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Multiple Choice

Phase II

Lesson 7

1. (200) According to Mr. Lerche's definition of the "free world," which of the following states would be considered part of that world?
 - a. Afghanistan, Cuba, Libya, Taiwan.
 - b. Bulgaria, Denmark, Gambia, Turkey.
 - c. Canada, Greece, India, Yugoslavia.
 - d. Brazil, Ethiopia, South Korea, Thailand.

2. (201) What primary influence (s) has/have shaped American social values?
 - a. Western civilization and conditions of life in the colonies.
 - b. The conditions facing the colonists in 17th and 18th century America.
 - c. The importation of the institution of feudalism by the earliest colonizers.
 - d. The 17th and 18th century European class structure.

3. (201) What is the source of American values in politics?
 - a. Seventeenth Century French and Swiss political philosophies.
 - b. The pragmatia experiences of 18th century colonial life.
 - c. The American, Industrial, and French Revolutions.
 - d. The political thought of 17th century England.

4. (201) Which of the following does Dr. Gabriel probably consider to be the most significant social value held by the American people?
 - a. Freedom of thought and action.
 - b. Freedom and equal opportunity.
 - c. Dignity and importance of the individual.
 - d. Acceptance of change as a normal aspect of society.

5. (201) What is one value that the United States has followed in its dealings with foreign states?
 - a. The principle of national sovereignty under international law.
 - b. The primacy of collective security above national sovereignty.
 - c. The primacy of the principle of international law.
 - d. The principle of the sovereign nation-state.

6. (202) Who exercises the leadership role in the National Security Council system?
 - a. The President.
 - b. Department of State.
 - c. Secretary of Defense.
 - d. Assistant for National Security Affairs.

7. (202) Which of the following officials are members of the National Security Council?
 - a. Secretaries of State and Treasury, Director of CIA.
 - b. Secretaries of State and Defense, Director of CIA.
 - c. Vice President, Secretaries of Defense and State.
 - d. Secretaries of Defense and Treasury, Director of United States Information Agency.

8. (202) What is one way in which Congress can influence foreign policy?
 - a. Treaty-making power.
 - b. Control of appropriations.
 - c. Appointment of personnel.
 - d. Control of the NSC system.

19. (209) Most of the total deficit in American spending overseas has traditionally been compensated for by
- a. ~~an excess of exports over imports.~~
 - b. ~~returns on overseas investments.~~
 - c. foreign investment in the United States.
 - d. foreign repayment of war-time debts.
- ✓ 20. (209) What is one trend in the United States which may undermine the competitiveness of United States products in the world market?
- a. Excessive appropriation for foreign assistance.
 - b. ~~The current wage-price spiral.~~
 - c. The lack of technological advancement.
 - d. Excessive investment in developing countries.
21. (210) At the end of the 1960s, what was one of the most obvious foreign policy problems facing the United States?
- a. Isolation from international commitments.
 - b. The prevention of nuclear proliferation.
 - c. Reassertation of international leadership.
 - d. ~~A redefinition of national objectives.~~
- ✓ 22. (211) In the article, "Little America-Big America," what is a basic belief that must be accepted if one proposes a larger role for America?
- a. Moralistic duty to use United States power.
 - b. ~~Lack of confidence in the international order.~~
 - c. Cultural and political purity of the American system.
 - d. The quasi-religious mission of American society.
23. (212) Why would the United States social and political systems not be an acceptable pattern for the rest of the world?
- a. ~~The conditions which made these systems possible cannot be duplicated.~~
 - b. ~~The United States has developed economically and culturally beyond duplication.~~
 - c. These systems are peculiar only to Western democratic civilizations.
 - d. Basic religious and philosophical beliefs are inimitable.

Lesson 9

24. (213) In a world where the United States seeks stability, what is one dilemma inherent in our support of development?
- a. ~~The United States is traditionally a status quo nation.~~
 - b. Development is basically revolutionary.
 - c. Development favors a communistic approach.
 - d. United States support of development has fostered insurgency.
25. (213) Why does population increase threaten many developing nations?
- a. Limited natural resources reduce national welfare.
 - b. A greater base for insurgency is developed.
 - c. Medical care cannot be provided.
 - d. ~~Increases offset economic gain.~~
- ✓ 26. (213) What is one problem related to nationalism in most of the developing countries?
- a. ~~The majority of these countries lack national unity.~~
 - b. ~~Aggressiveness is associated with national sovereignty.~~
 - c. Nationalism is identified with imperialism and colonialism.
 - d. Nationalism is giving way to socialism and authoritarianism.

27. (213) What is one significant trend in the political life of developing nations?
- a. Increased influence of foreign powers and foreign assistance.
 - b. The frequency and continuation of charismatic leadership.
 - c. The growth of meaningful, democratic institutions.
 - d. The growing role of the military establishment.
28. (214) What is one danger of using GNP as a measure of development?
- a. Many countries have inaccurate economic standards.
 - b. Social and political counterparts of GNP are inaccurate.
 - c. GNP fails to measure the true differences in conditions of life.
 - d. GNP fails to measure the concentration of economic resources.
29. (214) How may development be simply defined?
- a. The industrialization of a traditional economic system.
 - b. As a complex socio-politico-economic process.
 - c. The establishment of a viable political system.
 - d. The increased economic well-being of a people.
30. (214) Why is sustained development frequently difficult for a state to achieve?
- a. Resources are not adequate for industrialization.
 - b. Required external assistance has not been available.
 - c. An inability to escape foreign influence and domination.
 - d. Required social changes threaten existing interests.
31. (214) What is a basic problem that many developing countries encounter in their export trade?
- a. Decreasing exports due to internal violence and change.
 - b. A lack of exportable materials and foodstuffs and demand.
 - c. Decline in prices for raw materials and basic foodstuffs.
 - d. A decrease in world demand for their single-product exports.
32. (216) What, according to Mr. Katzenbach, has always been true of United States involvement in the less developed world?
- a. It has concentrated on the least developed states.
 - b. United States motives have been primarily humanitarian.
 - c. Containment has been the only goal.
 - d. It has been selective.
33. (216) In developing nations, what major force has served to dilute the threat of communism?
- a. Nationalism and the former colonial experience.
 - b. General acceptance of democratic institutions.
 - c. Political philosophy ingrained by former ruling powers.
 - d. Traditional religious beliefs and social practices.

Lesson 10

34. (217) What is one difference between "modernizing" and "underdeveloped" nations, as seen in Latin America?
- a. GNP is more evenly distributed per capita.
 - b. All underdeveloped states are newly emerged.
 - c. Existence of a basic social, political, and economic system.
 - d. The military exercises less political authority.

- ✓ 35. (218) What is a fundamental economic problem in Latin America?
- a. A lack of agricultural and mineral resources. c. National unity has failed to develop.
b. Most of its people exist in poverty. d. Social structures have not modernized.
- ✓ 36. (218) What is one value which is an impediment to modernization in Latin America?
- a. Existence of subsistence agriculture. c. The idea of a hierarchical society.
 b. Revolution of rising expectations. d. Ready acceptance of constitutional change.
37. (219) What is a major reason for the distrust of the United States in many Latin American states?
- a. Excessive military strength of the United States.
b. United States public and private economic policies.
 c. Nefarious activities of the CIA.
 d. United States attempts to subvert governments.
- ✓ 38. (219) Many of the military regimes in Latin America are a reflection of strong nationalistic feelings. What is a strong element in the economic philosophy of these regimes?
- a. Statism. c. Capitalism.
b. Communism. d. Welfare socialism.
39. (220) What is the prime goal of the Alliance for Progress?
- a. Physical integration. c. Rational industrialization.
 b. Social and political reform. d. Full economic integration.
40. (220) What Latin American organization showed the greatest progress during the 1960s?
- a. Central American Common Market. c. Latin American Free Trade Association.
b. Latin American Common Market. d. The Organization of American States.
41. (221) Which of these markets is the largest, and least successful, of the Latin American efforts toward economic regionalism?
- a. CACM. c. CARIFTA.
 b. CAFTA. d. LAFTA.
42. (221) Why was the EEC a poor example to use for LA economic integration?
- a. All EEC countries were highly industrialized.
 b. United States private investment in EEC was greater.
 c. All EEC countries had democratic institutions.
 d. The EEC closely followed suggested United States economic plans.
- ✓ 43. (221) Which group of forces has opposed economic integration in Latin America?
- a. Foreign investors, land owners, and the military.
 b. Statesmen, foreign capital, and land owners.
 c. Politicians, foreign investors, and labor.
d. Business, land owners, and the military.
- ✓ 44. (222) In the realm of foreign policy, through what agency has the United States sought to resolve hemispheric problems involving the Latin American states?
- a. United Nations. c. World Court.
b. Organization of American States. d. Alliance for Progress.

45. (223) Why do African instability, economic stagnation, and crises affect United States national interests?
- One-fifth of the United States population is of African heritage.
 - Large United States economic investments in Africa are threatened.
 - Bilateral collective security arrangements involve the United States.
 - Crises tend to spill over into the international environment.
46. (224) What is one of Africa's most significant problems that resulted from the colonial era?
- Inadequate military.
 - Artificial boundaries.
 - Authoritarian politics.
 - Inherited class structure.
47. (224) What has been the common trend in African economic systems?
- A major role played by government.
 - ~~Encouragement of private investment.~~
 - Increase of private entrepreneurship.
 - Free enterprise and independent institutions.
48. (224) Which of the following has developed as a dominant trend in African political systems?
- Authoritarianism.
 - Democracy.
 - Communism.
 - Statism.
49. (224) If the technology of African states is to modernize, what is a vital problem that must be considered?
- Manpower development.
 - Investment capital.
 - Foreign investment.
 - Rapid industrialization.
50. (226) Within the OAU, states are centered around the Brazzaville, Casablanca, and Monrovia group. On the subject of African unity, which group, if any, advocates the middle way between the other two extremes?
- Unity is not the prime concern of these three groups.
 - Brazzaville.
 - Casablanca.
 - Monrovia.
51. (225) What constitutes a true map of sub-Sahara Africa?
- Former colonial groupings.
 - Moslem and Negro divisions.
 - Tribal boundaries.
 - Democratic and socialist groupings.
52. (226) In what major dispute has the OAU been successful in preventing or settling problems?
- Ethiopia-Sudan.
 - Algeria-Morocco.
 - Kenya-Tanganyika.
 - Basutoland-South Africa.
53. (226) What has been the United States policy toward the OAU? The United States has
- been a disinterested observer.
 - assisted in arbitrating disputes.
 - been an active member of the OAU.
 - supported OAU principles.
54. (228) What is one principle that the United States has consistently supported in Africa?
- Self-determination.
 - Free enterprise.
 - Economic planning.
 - Status quo.

55. (229) From the United States point of view, what is the major danger in the present Middle East situation?
- Demise of Israel as a viable nation-state.
 - Loss of vital United States interests in the region.
 - Confrontation between the nuclear powers.
 - Continued loss of resources for the west.
56. (230) Arab nationalism differs from the normal concept of nationalism in that it
- is based on economic and social integration.
 - is primarily a deep, religious force.
 - has successfully united all Arabs.
 - extends beyond state boundaries.
57. (230) What are two of the many factors which prevent Arab unity?
- Differences in political and economic systems.
 - Irredentism and religious differences.
 - Socialism and Islamic beliefs.
 - Ethnicity and socio-religious tradition.
58. (230) What pronouncement, related to the Middle East, is considered to be a historic turning point in traditional United States foreign policy?
- Truman Doctrine
 - Eisenhower Doctrine.
 - CENTO Charter.
 - Nixon Doctrine.
59. (230) What is a primary interest of the United States in the Middle East?
- Containing the Soviet Union.
 - Restoring United States power supremacy.
 - Securing strategic resources.
 - Achieving a lasting peace.
60. (231) What state or region has the greatest need for Middle East oil for its industrial complex?
- Western Europe.
 - Japan.
 - USSR.
 - USA.
61. (231) What has been one result of the Arab-Israeli war of June 1967?
- Loss of former United States influence in the Middle East.
 - Greatly increased unity among Arab states.
 - Recognition of the UAR as the Arab leader.
 - Increased Arab dependence on the USSR.
62. (232) What unusual development has occurred among the Middle East members of CENTO?
- All have been improving relations with the USSR.
 - All have withdrawn their military forces from CENTO.
 - The alliance has moved politically toward Arab nationalism.
 - Alliance forces have been committed for use against Israel.
63. (232) What has been one western response to the increased Soviet naval presence in the Middle East?
- Total reorganization of the NATO Southern Command.
 - Establishment of a NATO air reconnaissance command.
 - Creation of a new and much larger allied naval force.
 - New western bases have been secured in North Africa.

64. (233) Identify the two Middle East states that are members of CENTO?
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Iran and Iraq. | c. Iraq and Pakistan. |
| b. Turkey and Iraq. | <u>d. Turkey and Iran.</u> |
65. (233) CENTO was originally designed as an organization for military security. What else has it encouraged among the people of Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan?
- | | |
|---|--|
| a. Economic, social, and political integration. | <u>c. Cooperation for economic and social development.</u> |
| b. Integration in military and political spheres. | d. A move toward economic and political regionalism. |

Lesson 13

66. (234) Which of the following is the most significant fact concerning Asia?
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Asia remains almost entirely pro-western. | |
| <u>b. Asia's population is one-half of the developing world.</u> | |
| c. Asian raw materials are vital to United States industry. | |
| d. Communism has failed to make serious inroads. | |
67. (235) What is India's industrialization most dependent upon?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. A surplus of food. | c. Import of raw materials. |
| <u>b. Trained technicians.</u> | d. Revision of tradition. |
68. (235) What are some of the problems India must overcome to achieve economic development?
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Lack of mass market and transport system. | c. Multiplicity of controls and scarcity of managers. |
| b. Religious beliefs and a rigid caste system. | <u>d. Lack of raw materials and internal communications.</u> |
69. (236) Which of the following statements concerning Southeast Asia is true?
- | | |
|---|--|
| a. The states of this region have developed unity. | |
| <u>b. There is great diversity within, and between, each country.</u> | |
| c. The common colonial experience has brought unity. | |
| d. All states are successfully engaged in nation-building. | |
70. (236) What organization is seeking to achieve a new identify for Southeast Asia as a region?
- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| a. ASA. | c. ASEAN. |
| b. SEATO. | <u>d. ASPAC.</u> |
71. (237) What do almost all the non-communist states of East Asia have in common?
- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Problems in building a nation-state. | c. Internal insurgency threatened security. |
| b. Relatively unstable political systems. | <u>d. They feel their security is threatened.</u> |
72. (237) In what two main areas has United States foreign policy sought to assist East Asia?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <u>a. Security and development.</u> | c. Welfare and regionalism. |
| b. Social and economic development. | d. Industrialization and agriculture. |
73. (238) What is the most important foreign policy issue in Japan today?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| a. Japanese self-defense force. | c. Japan's economic role in Asia. |
| b. The Okinawa problem. | <u>d. United States-Japan security treaty.</u> |

74. (238) Which one of the following statements concerning the United States-Japan security treaty is true?
- If United States is attacked, Japan will come to her assistance.
 - If Japan is attacked, United States will come to her assistance.
 - In case of attack, each country will assist the other.
 - Japan will defend herself against all major aggressors.
75. (238) What is the basic effect of the security treaty between Japan and the United States?
- Limits the storage and use of United States weapons.
 - Specifies base usage agreements with Japan.
 - American nuclear guarantee of Japan's security.
 - Limits Japan's military to self-defense forces.
76. (239) All of the countries of Southeast Asia are underdeveloped. What economic drain makes their development more difficult?
- Ownership by foreign capital.
 - Internal conflict and insurgencies.
 - Military conflicts with neighbors.
 - Importation of agricultural products.
77. (239) What Soviet action has caused some change in her relations with India?
- Increased naval presence in the Indian Ocean.
 - Improved relations with Afghanistan.
 - Sale of arms to Pakistan.
 - Refusal to give India economic assistance.

Lesson 14

78. (240) What has been the fundamental United States interest in Western Europe?
- Protection of United States national security.
 - Protection of United States investment capital.
 - Political integration of all states.
 - Reconstruction of devastated economies.
79. (240) Several authors have discussed new relationships between the United States and Western Europe. In view of these new relationships, what is the first requisite that must be recognized in United States policy toward Europe?
- United States and European goals are no longer compatible.
 - The former balance of power must be restored.
 - United States leadership remains the primary element.
 - Western Europe must be treated as an equal.
80. (240) What, if any, are the major factors in the balance of power in Europe?
- NATO and Warsaw Pact.
 - A balance no longer exists.
 - United States and the Soviet Union.
 - Economic and military strength.
81. (240) What force or characteristic is splitting both NATO and the Communist bloc?
- Isolationism.
 - Economics.
 - Detente.
 - Pluralism.
82. (242) What are the two pillars of NATO policy?
- Containment and flexible response.
 - Defense commitment and search for detente.
 - Political unity and military integration.
 - United States nuclear and European conventional power.

83. (242) Which of the following best characterizes the objectives of the North Atlantic Treaty?
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. Economic and political. | c. Economic and military. |
| b. Military and political. | d. Economic, military, and political. |
84. (242) What is the NATO strategy today?
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a. Flexible response. | c. Forward defense. |
| b. Deterrence. | d. Containment. |
- ✓ 85. (243) In reviewing United States policy toward Western Europe since World War II, what one policy has been supported by every administration?
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Economic community. | c. European unity. |
| b. Collective security. | d. European defense community. |
- ✓ 86. (243) What would be the next logical step for the European Communities?
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. Economic union. | c. Political integration. |
| b. Inclusion of EFTA. | d. Increased political consultation. |
- ✓ 87. (244) In an increasingly interdependent world, what contradictory force has had a resurgence in Europe?
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. Isolationism. | c. Nationalism. |
| b. Regionalism. | d. Pluralism. |
- ✓ 88. (245) What has been one important decision made by the NATO Nuclear Planning Group?
- To endorse nuclear non-proliferation.
 - To propose a European anti-ballistic missile system.
 - To increase availability of nuclear weapons for Europe.
 - To develop a doctrine for tactical nuclear weapons.
89. (245) Two pillars of NATO policy have been discussed. Which of these two pillars seems most prominent today?
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Defense commitment. | c. Flexible response. |
| b. Search for detente. | d. Forward defense. |
90. (245) What measure has Great Britain taken to help resolve her long-standing economic problems?
- | | |
|--|---|
| a. A greatly reduced international role. | c. Revaluation and rejection of the gold standards. |
| b. Membership in the European Communities. | d. Reduction in NATO and SEATO force commitments. |

STOP-

1. MATCH ANSWER SHEET TO THIS EXERCISE NUMBER.

2. USE NUMBER 1 PENCIL.

0001A 01 01

EXTENSION COURSE INSTITUTE

~~VOLUME REVIEW EXERCISE~~

MILITARY ENVIRONMENT

Carefully read the following: ~~Phase I (Lessons 1 through 6)~~

DO'S:

1. Check the "course," "volume," and "form" numbers from the answer sheet address tab against the "VRE answer sheet identification number" in the righthand column of the shipping list. If numbers do not match, take action to return the answer sheet and the shipping list to ECI immediately with a note of explanation.
2. Note that numerical sequence on answer sheet alternates across from column to column.
3. Use only medium sharp #1 black lead pencil for marking answer sheet.
4. Circle the correct answer in this test booklet. After you are sure of your answers, transfer them to the answer sheet. If you *have* to change an answer on the answer sheet, be sure that the erasure is complete. Use a clean eraser. But try to avoid any erasure on the answer sheet if at all possible.
5. Take action to return entire answer sheet to ECI.
6. Keep Volume Review Exercise booklet for review and reference.
7. If *mandatorily* enrolled student, process questions or comments through your unit trainer or OJT supervisor.
If *voluntarily* enrolled student, send questions or comments to ECI on ECI Form 17.

DON'TS:

1. Don't use answer sheets other than one furnished specifically for each review exercise.
2. Don't mark on the answer sheet except to fill in marking blocks. Double marks or excessive markings which overflow marking blocks will register as errors.
3. Don't fold, spindle, staple, tape, or mutilate the answer sheet.
4. Don't use ink or any marking other than with a #1 black lead pencil.

NOTE: TEXT PAGE REFERENCES ARE USED ON THE VOLUME REVIEW EXERCISE. In parenthesis after each item number on the VRE is the *Text Page Number* where the answer to that item can be located. When answering the items on the VRE, refer to the *Text Pages* indicated by these *Numbers*. The VRE results will be sent to you on a postcard which will list the *actual VRE items you missed*. Go to the VRE booklet and locate the *Text Page Numbers* for the items missed. Go to the text and carefully review the areas covered by these references. Review the entire VRE again before you take the closed-book Course Examination.

Multiple Choice

Phase I

Lesson 1

- ✓ 1. (001) The nation-state evolved primarily in response to popular desire for 2
- 2 * a. justice. c. well-being.
b. security. d. law and order.
2. (006) For a state to exist, three fundamental conditions must exist. Which of the following is not one of these conditions?
- 1 * a. An identifiable territory.
b. A politically organized group of people within a territory.
c. A government to which all people in the territory are subject.
d. An agreement wherein one government accepts the sovereignty of another government.
3. (006) What term most accurately describes a political unit whose government is sovereign?
- 3+1 a. Territory. c. Nation.
b. Country. d. State.
4. (007) Which of the following conditions best describes the essential difference between de facto and de jure recognition?
- 1 * a. Whether one government informally accepts the political system of another government.
b. Whether the government acknowledges their rule of the governed.
c. Whether one government formally acknowledges the existence of another government.
d. Whether the governed acknowledge the rule of their government.
5. (018) In his article, The Origins of the State, Leslie Lipson asserts that consent plus force equals
- a. authority. 3 c. power.
b. justice. d. order.
- 1 3 * 6. (020) In his article, The Origins of the State, Leslie Lipson described both the "ends" of the state and the "means" of its government. Which of the following factors constitute the "ends"?
- a. Force, power, and authority. c. Protection, order, and justice.
b. Order, power, and authority. d. Protection, power, and justice.
7. (038) Which of the following terms can be equated to (1) a legal order, (2) the supreme power and authority of the government, and (3) an association through which common purposes are promoted among a community of equals?
- a. State. c. Government.
b. Nation. d. Nation-state.
8. (044) The agreement in which the European nation-state system was formally institutionalized is the
- a. Magna Carta. c. Petition of Rights.
b. Roman Accords. d. Peace of Westphalia.

- 4 * 9. (045) Which of the following has not been a current trend in the international system? 5
- a. The number of national actors has increased.
 - b. The number of essential national actors has decreased.
 - c. The number of categories of national actors in international politics has decreased.
 - d. The differentials between categories of national actors are becoming wider.
10. (051) In their article, The State Form in Transition, Professors Lerche and Said examined the effects of technology on state action in the nuclear age. What conclusion regarding its effect on the ends and means of states did they reach?
- a. Ends have changed while means have remained the same.
 - b. Ends remain the same while means have changed.
 - c. Neither ends nor means have changed.
 - d. Both ends and means have changed.

Lesson 2

11. (002) What is the essential difference between liberal and authoritarian systems?
- a. The degree to which personal freedoms are limited.
 - b. The degree to which power flows from ruler to ruled.
 - c. Whether power flows from ruler to ruled, or from ruled to ruler.
 - d. Whether power is divided between central and subnational governments, or is retained exclusively by the central government.
12. (002) The terms "federation," "confederation," and "unitary government" involve what political relationship? 1
- a. Ruler to ruled.
 - b. Nation-state to nation-state.
 - c. State government to state government.
 - d. Central government to sub-national governments.
13. (006) A state may be properly termed a republic if 2
- a. it is a federal state.
 - b. the government is not authoritarian.
 - c. there is more than one active political party.
 - d. the representatives of the people are responsible to the electorate.
14. (007) Why do oligarchies most often base their rule on ideological grounds?
- a. To justify all actions of the oligarchy.
 - b. To legitimize the sovereignty of the government.
 - c. To justify the need for increased political power.
 - d. To avoid resorting to coercion to enforce the ruler's will.
15. (009) In which modern economic system are the major means of production collectively owned, with the government acting as agent? 3
- a. Communism.
 - b. State socialism.
 - c. Mixed capitalism.
 - d. Welfare socialism.

16. (013) The Magna Carta was designed chiefly for what purpose?
- a. To protect the rights of the nobility.
 - b. To protect the rights of the peasants.
 - c. To formalize the British political system.
 - d. To liberalize rule in the United Kingdom.
17. (033) What type of leader is found at the head of the twentieth century dictatorship that most closely resembles the traditional dictatorship?
- a. Military.
 - b. Reactionary.
 - c. Revolutionary.
 - d. Counterrevolutionary.
18. (051) Which of the following is a characteristic of capitalism as practiced in the United States?
- a. The United States Government intervenes in business activity about as much as do the governments of most other industrialized states.
 - b. The original decision about what shall be produced is made by consumers.
 - c. The basic economic decisions are made through a price system.
 - d. Most individuals are self-employed.
19. (059) How does French "indicative planning" differ from traditional planning in socialist societies?
- a. The state does not prepare formal economic plans.
 - b. Participation by private industry in the state plan is mostly voluntary.
 - c. Permission to go to capital markets is not controlled by the government.
 - d. Representatives of different industries and the government work together in committees presided over by businessmen.
20. (062) Which of the following statements concerning the Soviet economy is true?
- a. The production of consumer goods has approximately the same priority in state planning as capital formation.
 - b. Plant managers often hoard raw materials.
 - c. Private enterprise is not permitted.
 - d. Incentives are not used in industry.

Lesson 3

21. (002) What are the four instruments of policy by which a nation can apply its power?
- a. Political, economic, military, and psychosocial.
 - b. Political, technological, military, and psychological.
 - c. Industrial capacity, military preparedness, political development, and national will.
 - d. Economic development, political development, military preparedness, and national will.
22. (011) The concept that war is the continuation of politics by other means was formulated by
- a. Mao Tse-tung.
 - b. Clausewitz.
 - c. Stalin.
 - d. Hitler.

23. (024) The 1947 Truman Doctrine authorizing aid to Greece and Turkey launched the U.S. policy of
- a. containment.
 - b. neo-isolation.
 - c. peaceful coexistence.
 - d. geographic determinism.
24. (029) According to Col Turner, what power factor is the most important when viewing a nation-state's power in general terms?
- a. Military.
 - b. National will.
 - c. Economic strength.
 - d. Political development.
25. (029) The general, enduring, and implicitly understood ends sought by states-- the "why" element of the policy process may be described as
- a. fundamental objectives.
 - b. national principles.
 - c. national interests.
 - d. objectives.
26. (031) Basically, national strategy refers to the
- a. coordination of the instruments of policy to pursue an objective.
 - b. plan by which military power will be deployed and employed.
 - c. orchestration of the basic national objectives of a state.
 - d. ends which national policy ought to serve.
27. (039) According to Professor Sargent, the three basic sources of national cultural characteristics include physical environment, cultural heritage, and
- a. historical experience.
 - b. religious ethic.
 - c. national will.
 - d. ideology.
28. (041) According to Professor Sargent, the primary and ultimate source of a nation's strength is found in its
- a. material resources.
 - b. military strength.
 - c. research efforts.
 - d. people.
29. (044) According to Professor Hartmann, when nations actually deal with power, they view power as a
- a. goal.
 - b. problem.
 - c. capability.
 - d. means to an end.
30. (046) According to Professor Hartmann, what is the essential link between the threat and a nation's power?
- a. Military capability.
 - b. Capability analysis.
 - c. Popular resolve.
 - d. Brainmanship.
- Lesson 4
31. (009) Deterrence illustrates what method of applying power?
- a. Force.
 - b. Promise.
 - c. Persuasion.
 - d. Unconscious influence.

32. (010) The armed forces of developing states often play an important role in the modernization process of those states. What is the role of military power in this process?
- a. Prestige.
 - b. A shield.
 - c. Deterrence.
 - d. A backdrop for negotiation.
33. (011) The two factors that have a decisive influence on the effectiveness of armed forces, regardless of the role these forces are intended to play, include the combat capability of the forces and the
- a. morale of the forces.
 - b. morale of the people.
 - c. quality of the political and military leadership.
 - d. will of political leaders to use these forces.
34. (016) What occurrence has most dramatically altered the traditional relationship between foreign policy objectives and violence as a rational means of achieving these objectives?
- a. The advent of nuclear power.
 - b. The success of United States and Soviet space programs.
 - c. The great power participation in the Vietnam War.
 - d. The development of the intercontinental ballistic missile.
35. (018) According to Hans Morgenthau, why are many of the underdeveloped nations underdeveloped?
- a. They lack capital and technological know-how.
 - b. They are intellectually and morally underdeveloped.
 - c. They lack political and military experience and skill.
 - d. Their economies are weak and their societies are fragmented.
36. (025) Michael Howard considers that the ultimate test of national independence is whether
- a. a state is politically and economically viable.
 - b. other nation-states recognize a state's independence.
 - c. a state will raise and maintain armed forces in defense of its independence.
 - d. people will risk their lives in order to attain or preserve their independence.
37. (028) The doctrine of mutual exclusion held that civilian authorities were to conduct politics and diplomacy without military participation, and military leaders were to prosecute wars without civilian intrusion. According to Col Gard, when did a fundamental change in this traditional American policy occur?
- a. During the Korean War truce negotiations.
 - b. At the beginning of the Vietnam War.
 - c. Immediately following World War II.
 - d. During the Cuban missile crisis.
38. (032) What does Col Gard view as a possible outcome of discontinuing the draft in order to promote a volunteer armed force?
- a. The military will be less likely to separate from society.
 - b. It will be harder to adapt military professionalism to modern demands.
 - c. It will be harder to preserve traditional values.
 - d. The military will become less self-contained.

39. (034-035) In which of the following roles are the armed forces of Latin America used least?

- 19 * a. As engines of social change. 20
 b. As a political pressure group.
 c. As an instrument of foreign policy.
 d. To maintain internal order if civilian security forces are incapable of doing so.

40. (037) In a newly developed country, what is the principal advantage of foreign investment?

- a. The initial investment of capital.
 b. Its effect in countering military populism.
 c. The transfer of technical and managerial skills.
 d. Profits thus derived can be used to strengthen the state both economically and militarily.

Lesson 5

41. (002) Which of the following statements concerning the dynamic force, "rising expectations," is true?

- 21 * a. The effects of rising expectations are felt both in developed and developing areas. 22
 b. Rising expectations, as a dynamic force, was as important a century ago as it is today.
 c. The effects of rising expectations are confined almost exclusively to the less developed countries.
 d. Rising expectations usually follow a certain pattern with popular demands increasing at a relatively predictable rate.

42. (003) What region has the lowest annual gross national product per capita?

- a. Africa. c. Latin America.
 b. South Asia. d. Southeast Asia.

43. (012) Although both the Soviet Union (USSR) and the People's Republic of China (PRC) have adopted the same ideology--communism ideology is a major reason they are antagonists. What is their principal ideological difference?

- 22 * a. The USSR is more flexible than the PRC in interpreting communist doctrine. 21
 b. The USSR permits tactical flexibility for the achievement of ideological and party goals while the PRC does not.
 c. While the USSR has adopted the principles of both Marx and Lenin, the PRC differs with the views of Lenin since he was a Russian.
 d. The PRC considers the Soviets "revisionists" because the USSR views the Communist Party as the "dictatorship of the proletariat."

44. (013) What type of society is the most stable politically?

- a. The modern society. c. The traditional society.
 b. The democratic society. d. The transitional society.

45. (019) The principle of self-determination is a dominant concept in Western nationalism. Who is most closely associated with this principle?

- a. Woodrow Wilson. c. Charles De Gaulle.
 b. George Washington. d. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

- 24 * 46. (023) According to Professor Crabb, the primary reason that many Afro-Asian states adopted "neutralist" foreign policies following World War II was that they wished to
- a. prove their political autonomy.
 - b. decide on which ideology to adopt.
 - c. remain free of any conflict between the great powers.
 - d. receive financial aid from both the free world and the communist world.
- 23

- 23 * 47. (025) The economic system adopted by most emerging states since World War II is a variant of
- a. nationalism.
 - b. capitalism.
 - c. socialism.
 - d. communism.
- 25

48. (030) According to Max Ways, what is the cause of the general tendency of people toward overexpectation?
- a. The Western example of economic prosperity.
 - b. Judeo-Christian beliefs and a trust in the competence of science and technology.
 - c. A contagion which originated in the developing world then spread to developed areas.
 - d. Overambitious promises of political leaders both in the developed and developing world.

49. (043) According to Max Ways, what is the most important surviving example of an authoritarian institution today?
- a. The home.
 - b. The school.
 - c. The government.
 - d. The armed forces.

- 25 * 50. (049) Which of the following is not a trend in technology today?
- a. The location of raw materials and sources of energy is less important.
 - b. Technology is increasing the global power projection of certain states.
 - c. Technology tends to integrate human activity into a global system.
 - d. The cost of technology is decreasing.
- 24

Lesson 6

- 27 * 51. (001) The dominant actor in the international system today is the
- a. state.
 - b. nation.
 - c. United States.
 - d. United Nations.
- 26

- 26 * 52. (001) What is a fundamental principle upon which the international system is based?
- a. From each according to his ability; to each according to his needs.
 - b. War is the continuation of politics by other means.
 - c. Doctrine of sovereign equality.
 - d. Doctrine of limited sovereignty.
- 28

53. (002) Which international faction has the most formal machinery for coordinating the efforts or pronouncements of its participants?
- a. Socialist community.
 - b. Communist world.
 - c. Third world.
 - d. Free world.

30
54. (008) The three systemic power management approaches differ primarily on the degree of centralized control each advocates. Which of the following lists arranges these approaches so that the least centralized approach is shown first, and the most centralized approach is shown last?

- * 27
- a. World government, collective security, balance of power.
 - b. World government, collective defense, balance of power.
 - c. Balance of power, collective security, world government.
 - d. Balance of power, collective defense, world government.

2d *
55. (012) What systemic approach to the management of power is employed in the international system today?

- 29
- a. Collective security.
 - b. Collective defense.
 - c. World government.
 - d. Balance of power.

30
56. (025) What is the most important source of international law?

- 30
- a. International customs.
 - b. International conventions (treaties).
 - c. General principles of law recognized by civilized nations.
 - d. Judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations.

57. (030) According to William D. Coplin, what doctrinal theory is most useful in establishing an obligational basis for international law?

- a. Naturalism.
- b. Positivism.
- c. Negativism.
- d. Eclecticism.

58. (042) Which of the following statements concerning the United Nations is false?

- a. The General Assembly has the authority to recommend the use of force when a threat to the peace exists, even if the Security Council refuses to act because the measure was vetoed by a permanent member of the Council.
- b. When the United Nations imposed economic sanctions on Southern Rhodesia, it was the first occasion in which such sanctions were legally binding on member states.
- c. Permanent members represent only one-third of the Security Council's total membership.
- d. States or multinational corporations can be parties in cases before the International Court of Justice.

59. (052) Which of the following agreements denounced war as an instrument of national policy?

- a. Warsaw Pact.
- b. Colombo Plan.
- c. Kellogg-Briand Pact.
- d. Conseil de l'Entente.

60. (057) Which of the following regional organizations has as its principal purpose the political function?

- a. Organization of Central American States (ODECA).
- b. Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO).
- c. Western European Union (WEU).
- d. Council of Europe.

STOP-

1. MATCH ANSWER SHEET TO THIS EXERCISE NUMBER.
2. USE NUMBER 1 PENCIL.

Ans Pamp (6)

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EXTENSION COURSE INSTITUTE

VOLUME REVIEW EXERCISE



Carefully read the following:

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1. Check the "course," "volume," and "form" numbers from the answer sheet address tab against the "VRE answer sheet identification number" in the righthand column of the shipping list. If numbers do not match, take action to return the answer sheet and the shipping list to ECI immediately with a note of explanation.
2. Note that numerical sequence on answer sheet alternates across from column to column.
3. Use only medium sharp # 1 black lead pencil for marking answer sheet.
4. Circle the correct answer in this test booklet. After you are sure of your answers, transfer them to the answer sheet. If you *have* to change an answer on the answer sheet, be sure that the erasure is complete. Use a clean eraser. But try to avoid any erasure on the answer sheet if at all possible.
5. Take action to return entire answer sheet to ECI.
6. Keep Volume Review Exercise booklet for review and reference.
7. If *mandatorily* enrolled student, process questions or comments through your unit trainer or OJT supervisor.
If *voluntarily* enrolled student, send questions or comments to ECI on ECI Form 17.

DON'T

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2. Don't mark on the answer sheet except to fill in marking blocks. Double marks or excessive markings which overflow marking blocks will register as errors.
3. Don't fold, spindle, staple, tape, or mutilate the answer sheet.
4. Don't use ink or any marking other than with a # 1 black lead pencil.

Note: The 3-digit number in parenthesis immediately following each item number in this Volume Review Exercise represents a Guide Number in the Study Reference Guide which in turn indicates the area of the text where the answer to that item can be found. For proper use of these Guide Numbers in assisting you with your Volume Review Exercise, read carefully the instructions in the heading of the Study Reference Guide.

A

"Space"

Multiple Choice

00003 06 01

(6)

Phase VI

Phase VI

Lesson 36

Lesson 36-

1. (600) Other than our Sun, which known star is nearest to the Earth?
 - a. Proxima Centauri.
 - b. Alpha Centauri.
 - c. Barnard's Star.
 - d. Polaris.
2. (600) What is the most acceptable answer to the question, "Where does space begin"?
 - a. 15 miles above the surface of the earth.
 - b. 28 miles above the surface of the earth.
 - c. 50 miles above the surface of the earth.
 - d. It depends upon the reference frame in which the question is asked.
3. (600) The military space environment usually is defined as "near-earth" space. This usually is understood to mean space that extends not more than how many miles from the Earth?
 - a. 100 million.
 - b. 25 million.
 - c. 1 million.
 - d. 250,000.
4. (600) What would probably be the result of an impact between a micrometeoroid and a satellite?
 - a. Assured ultimate destruction of the satellite.
 - b. Instantaneous destruction of the satellite.
 - c. An erosion of the satellite's surface.
 - d. No physical change in either.
5. (600) Which of the following serves to protect man from cosmic radiation?
 - a. Low flux.
 - b. The Earth's atmosphere.
 - c. The Earth's magnetic field.
 - d. All of the above are protectors.
6. (600) As a protective measure against solar flare activity, which of the following actions would be the most feasible?
 - a. Develop a magnetic flux capability to surround the "nose" of the ship.
 - b. Develop a method for reliable prediction of flare occurrence and intensity.
 - c. Design space suits which protect from residual proton radiation effects.
 - d. Construct space vehicles sufficiently shielded to protect against all solar flare activities.
7. (601) For higher animals to survive, the cell of living matter must
 - a. remain in a fluctuating state to stimulate the cells.
 - b. be capable of making rapid biological adjustments.
 - c. remain in a relatively stable environment.
 - d. be free of external force applications.

8. (601) Which of the following statements is most nearly true?
- a. There are a multitude of contaminants possible in a space capsule.
 - b. Most contaminants are non-toxic but are capable of aggravating discomfort.
 - c. Because of the fast leak rate of a space capsule, contaminants do not present any problems.
 - d. There are very few contaminants in a space capsule, however, each must be considered a threat to the crew.
9. (601) What causes the pooling of blood in the extremities of the body?
- a. Positive g forces only.
 - b. Negative g forces only.
 - c. Positive and negative g forces.
 - d. None of the above.
10. (601) Space booster noise constitutes a specific hazard to astronauts. Which of the following are receiving special attention in efforts to alleviate the noise levels?
- a. Materials in the vehicle.
 - b. Space suits worn by the astronauts.
 - c. Distance between the capsule and the rocket motors.
 - d. All of the above.
11. (601) Debilitating physiological effects of weightlessness during space flight is currently being treated by the use of
- a. vitamin and calcium supplements.
 - b. an exercise program.
 - c. highly developed food processing techniques.
 - d. increased sleep periods.
12. (601) The problems posed by weightlessness can be divided into two categories. These categories are known as physiological and
- a. psychological.
 - b. ecological.
 - c. isolation.
 - d. moral.
13. (602) Newton's second law
- a. does not apply to a vehicle in orbit because the vehicle is weightless.
 - b. can be described as the "action-reaction" law.
 - c. also applies to a vehicle in orbit.
 - d. considers only one force.
14. (602) A satellite in a 100-NM parking orbit could be expected to remain in orbit for approximately
- a. 45 days.
 - b. 21 days.
 - c. 7 days.
 - d. 3 days.
15. (603) Selecting propellants for a given mission requires a complete analysis of which of the following?
- a. Mission.
 - b. Size and structural weight of the vehicle.
 - c. Propellant performance, density, storability, toxicity, corrosiveness, availability, cost, and payload weight.
 - d. All of the above.

16. (603) Which type of rocket engine cooling increases the energy of the propellant before it is injected into the combustion chamber?
- a. Regenerative.
 - b. Transpiration.
 - c. Ablative.
 - d. Film.
17. (603) Which of the following propulsion systems has the highest theoretical specific impulse?
- a. Fusion.
 - b. Photon.
 - c. Electric.
 - d. Chemical.

Lesson 37

18. (604) When did space law truly become a reality?
- a. In January 1958 when the second nation entered space.
 - b. When the first Sputnik was launched.
 - c. When man first walked on the moon.
 - d. It is not yet a reality.
19. (604) Space law has a strong base in
- a. admiralty law.
 - b. aeronautical law.
 - c. international law.
 - d. all of the above.
20. (604) As it pertains to space, Article 4 of the Space Treaty bans weapons
- a. of any kind.
 - b. of mass destruction.
 - c. without overt notification.
 - d. capable of causing ethereal contamination.
21. (604) The UN treaty on peaceful use of outer space was signed by the US in
- a. January 1967.
 - b. October 1957.
 - c. January 1958.
 - d. March 1962.
22. (604) In analyzing the Space Treaty, we must view it in terms of
- a. duties.
 - b. freedoms.
 - c. prohibitions.
 - d. all of the above.
23. (604) According to the Space Treaty, military personnel may be used in space
- a. in traditional roles, such as mapping and exploration.
 - b. in any manner deemed necessary by the launching authority.
 - c. as pilots and operators of technical equipment.
 - d. as policemen when concurred in by other states.
24. (604) Under what, if any, conditions may a military installation be placed on the moon?
- a. With the concurrence of other signatory nations.
 - b. When it is open to inspection by all nations.
 - c. When two or more nations cooperate in the venture.
 - d. None.

25. (604) What is the primary reason that the legal beginning of outer space has not yet been determined?
- Different nations authorize astronaut ratings at different altitudes.
 - There are no theories that can withstand evaluation.
 - There is no parallel law in maritime or aeronautics.
 - The nations do not want to be restricted.
26. (604) Who shall pay the cost of search and rescue operations for downed astronauts?
- The launching authority or nation.
 - The United Nations signatory parties en toto.
 - The United Nations non-appropriated fund group.
 - The authority or nation which authorizes the search.
27. (604) Article 5 of the Space Treaty makes reference to astronauts in outer space as
- ambassadors.
 - envoys of mankind.
 - persona non grata personnel.
 - official governmental agents.
28. (604) Under the Space Treaty, the signatory state that launched the vehicle is liable for damages caused by falling objects to
- private citizens.
 - domesticated animals.
 - nations that are parties to the Treaty.
 - all of the above.
29. (604) As it pertains to prosecution for crimes committed in space, which of the following statements is most correct?
- American military explorers are subject to prosecution under the UCMJ.
 - American civilian explorers are subject to trial by a court made up of members of the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee.
 - All space explorers are subject to trial by a court composed of members of the UN Security Council.
 - All space explorers are subject to trial by a court composed of members furnished by the signatory nations.
30. (608) The Treaty on Outer Space
- prohibits the development of space weaponry.
 - provides for an inspection system with no enforcement mechanism.
 - provides for neither an inspection nor enforcement system.
 - provides for both an inspection and enforcement system.
31. (608) The most significant provision of the Treaty on Outer Space deals with the
- statement that astronauts shall be treated as envoys of all mankind.
 - obligation of signatories to refrain from stationing weapons in outer space.
 - stipulation that the launching nation is internationally liable for any damages incurred.
 - stipulation that outer space is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty.
32. (608) Land-based weapons with an earth-intersection trajectory are
- specifically prohibited only when launched from the U.S. or the U.S.S.R.
 - not prohibited by the Treaty on Outer Space.
 - prohibited only when launched through space.
 - clearly prohibited by the Treaty on Outer Space.

33. (608) In Mr. McNamara's opinion, the Soviet Fractional Orbital Bombardment System (FOBS)
- a. violated the Treaty on Outer Space.
 - b. was not of a dangerous or destructive nature.
 - c. did not violate the Treaty on Outer Space.
 - d. was a land-based weapon system designed to complete one full circuit of the earth prior to re-entry.

Lesson 38

34. (609) What is the primary reason for exploring space?
- a. It offers a national psychological advantage.
 - b. We need its potential.
 - c. It helps provide a cohesive population.
 - d. It is there—a challenge.
35. (609) Civilization began to outgrow terrestrial means and resources to support it
- a. during the middle of the 20th century.
 - b. with the beginning of the industrial revolution.
 - c. beginning with this century.
 - d. with the advent of large rocket boosters.
36. (609) Our space effort set a precedent and encouraged the conception of
- a. the "war on poverty."
 - b. a national oceans program.
 - c. a national fight against pollution.
 - d. all of the above.
37. (609) What is the one thing that will constitute a "bridge" to allow us access to other worlds?
- a. Improved solid fuels.
 - b. Increased specific impulses.
 - c. The void of space.
 - d. Decreased weights of rocket materials.
38. (609) Of the six primary segments of the national space effort, which one is not specifically mentioned in the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958?
- a. Education.
 - b. Technology.
 - c. Utilization.
 - d. International relations.
39. (609) Earth services from space, if properly organized and vigorously developed, will make vital contributions to
- a. the ecological management of this planet.
 - b. a more efficient operation of highly industrialized nations.
 - c. the economic and educational advancement of developing countries.
 - d. all of the above.
40. (609) A Harris poll, taken in August 1969, found that the net impact of the Apollo-11 success on public opinion in the US was to
- a. decrease the size of the space program.
 - b. show no political effect on the population.
 - c. increase support for the space program.
 - d. indicate relative indifference to future programs.

41. (609) The goal to land two men on the Moon in the sixties was
- a. not part of a greater coherent plan.
 - b. a political move to hold voters on the line.
 - c. a method to guarantee long term use of Apollo vehicles.
 - d. an unwise goal in the eyes of the national majority.
42. (609) The combination of space communication, computers, and speedier movement of goods and people promises a stronger and more competitive economy which
- a. translates into economic security and higher average standards of living.
 - b. promises growth potential for highly industrialized nations only.
 - c. will result in a greater depressive effect on underdeveloped nations.
 - d. may create a greater division of world power.
43. (609) Surface surveillance serves many important areas, the most important of which is that of
- a. disaster monitoring.
 - b. resources monitoring.
 - c. cloud cover monitoring.
 - d. rescue operations monitoring.
44. (609) In dealing with Terrestrial Burden, we can say that as time passes the Earth Total Burden will
- a. increase.
 - b. decrease.
 - c. remain the same.
 - d. alternately increase and decrease at a relatively steady rate.
45. (610) The space segment of an Earth Services system requires
- a. a decrease in the military power efforts.
 - b. both manned and unmanned orbital installations.
 - c. unmanned orbital installations with manned probes.
 - d. an increase of unwarranted magnitude if it is to succeed.
46. (610) The most suitable orbit for energy processing appears to be
- a. polar.
 - b. parking.
 - c. equatorial.
 - d. geosynchronous.
47. (610) As it pertains to space station modules, the logical orbit inclination for the space base is about
- a. 28 degrees.
 - b. 45 degrees.
 - c. 55 degrees.
 - d. 90 degrees.
48. (610) Identify the propulsion system which yields economically the required high transfer speeds with large payloads.
- a. Nuclear-electric.
 - b. Nuclear pulse.
 - c. Elective.
 - d. Ion.
49. (611) According to Dr. Furnas, the Russians launched the first earth satellite ahead of the US because of
- a. a decision to develop a "civilian" booster for the US IGY Vanguard satellite.
 - b. interservice rivalries over the missile mission set back the US Space Program.
 - c. the scientific community insistence on a nonmilitary cast to the US participation in the IGY program.
 - d. all of the above.

50. (611) Since 1961, the US Air Force's space program has been primarily based on

- a. developing manned space systems.
- b. training astronauts for the Apollo program.
- ⓐ the passive military use of unmanned space systems.
- d. developing the capability to deliver nuclear weapons on any aggressor nation from orbit.

STOP-

1. MATCH ANSWER SHEET TO THIS EXERCISE NUMBER.

2. USE NUMBER 1 PENCIL.

0001A 02 01

EXTENSION COURSE INSTITUTE

VOLUME REVIEW EXERCISE

MILITARY ENVIRONMENT

Phase II (Lessons 7 through 15)

Carefully read the following:

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1. Check the "course," "volume," and "form" numbers from the answer sheet address tab against the "VRE answer sheet identification number" in the righthand column of the shipping list. If numbers do not match, take action to return the answer sheet and the shipping list to ECI immediately with a note of explanation.
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4. Don't use ink or any marking other than with a #1 black lead pencil.

NOTE: TEXT PAGE REFERENCES ARE USED ON THE VOLUME REVIEW EXERCISE. In parenthesis after each item number on the VRE is the *Text Page Number* where the answer to that item can be located. When answering the items on the VRE, refer to the *Text Pages* indicated by these *Numbers*. The VRE results will be sent to you on a postcard which will list the *actual VRE items you missed*. Go to the VRE booklet and locate the *Text Page Numbers* for the items missed. Go to the text and carefully review the areas covered by these references. Review the entire VRE again before you take the closed-book Course Examination.

W/PONG
017, 056, 059,
062, 070

Multiple Choice

Phase II

Lesson 7

1. (014) What is one of the reasons cited by Professor Hartmann to explain the tendency of Americans to overstress bipolarity after World War II?
- a. A basic distrust of Russians.
 - b. The belief that the cold war was being won by the Soviet Union.
 - c. The short historical experience of the United States as a world power.
 - d. The fear that polycentrism in the Communist states would lead to a multipolar world.
2. (018) The phrase "subjective political competence" as used by Professor Rosenau refers to
- a. an important attribute for any elected government official.
 - b. the activities of radical ideologues committed to the use of violence.
 - c. the belief by an individual that he has the ability to affect public affairs.
 - d. propaganda by a government to win public support for an unpopular foreign policy.
3. (033) With which country does the United States conduct the greatest volume of foreign trade?
- a. Japan.
 - b. Canada.
 - c. France.
 - d. England.
4. (034) Select the most important listed factor in the miraculous economic recovery of Western Europe after WW II.
- a. The imposition of strict protective tariffs by the United States.
 - b. The membership of the United States in the European Economic Community.
 - c. The repeal of the pre-WW II General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade.
 - d. The formation of the Common Market and the European Free Trade Association.
5. (035) Which of the following statements best describes current United States foreign trade policy?
- a. Our close economic relationship with Europe makes it essential that the United States join the European Economic Community (Common Market).
 - b. The recent decreases in the United States balance of payments position makes it clear that the United States must buy more and sell less abroad.
 - c. Because United States foreign trade contributes less than 10 percent to our total economy, United States trade policy must continue to stress protectionism.
 - d. Because the United States is the largest trading nation, we have a responsibility to insure that United States trade policy promotes the United States and the world economy.
6. (046) Which of the following is the strongest expression of a United States national commitment?
- a. A joint resolution of Congress.
 - b. A formal treaty approved by the Senate.
 - c. An executive agreement signed by the President.
 - d. A concurrent resolution of the Congress and the President.

7. (048) Which collective defense treaty, if any, automatically commits the United States to a declaration of war against an aggressor?
- a. None.
 - b. NATO.
 - c. SEATO.
 - d. CENTO.
8. (048-049) Most United States commitments now in effect were made
- a. after WW II.
 - b. before WW II.
 - c. between WW I and WW II.
 - d. during the 18th and 19th centuries.
9. (066) In describing recent changes and developments in United States foreign policy, Ambassador Trueheart voices that
- a. United States policy is drifting toward isolationism.
 - b. United States policy is adjusting to the realities of a multipolar world.
 - c. United States domestic problems now have a higher governmental priority than foreign policy problems.
 - d. bipolarity will remain the principal feature of United States foreign policy for another 5-10 years.
10. (072-073) In Colonel Posvar's analysis of the relationship between foreign policy and defense policy, he concludes that
- a. foreign policy ought to be shaped to meet defense needs.
 - b. United States military forces are not adequate to meet foreign policy objectives.
 - c. policy makers should place more reliance on diplomatic and economic instruments than on military power.
 - d. the United States Government should place more reliance on the military instrument to carry out foreign policy.

Lesson 8

11. (007) By law and delegation of Presidential powers, the principal advisor to the President for the formulation and execution of foreign policy is the
- a. Vice-President.
 - b. Secretary of State.
 - c. National Security Council.
 - d. Assistant for National Security Affairs.
12. (010) To secure the long-range goals of the American people, the State Department has formulated five basic objectives of United States foreign policy. Which of the following is not one of these objectives?
- a. A generation of peace.
 - b. Preserve the security of the United States.
 - c. Strengthen international institutions.
 - d. Encourage cooperation between industrialized democracies.
13. (038) The National Security Council was established by
- a. the National Defense Act of 1911.
 - b. the National Security Act of 1947.
 - c. Executive Order of President Nixon in 1969.
 - d. President Roosevelt to coordinate military and foreign policy during WW II.

14. (038) Which choice most nearly expresses the purpose of the NSC?
- a. To assist the State Department in the day-to-day conduct of United States foreign policy.
 - b. To make foreign policy decisions for the President under the direct supervision of the Secretary of State.
 - c. To implement long range military policy and to provide indirect supervision over the Department of Defense for the President.
 - d. To advise the President concerning the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies which relate to the national security.
15. (044) The Office of the Assistant for National Security Affairs is part of the
- a. State Department.
 - b. White House Staff.
 - c. Department of Defense.
 - d. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.
16. (046) The Washington Special Action Group (WSAG) is part of the NSC system and serves primarily as
- a. an intelligence processing center in support of the NSC.
 - b. a top-level operations center for crisis and emergencies.
 - c. a liaison group between the NSC and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.
 - d. an agency for the supervision of covert military operations using special forces.
17. (061) The source of Presidential power with respect to the conduct of United States foreign relations lies primarily in
- a. the consent of Congress.
 - b. the support of public opinion.
 - c. the Constitution of the United States.
 - d. long-established custom and judicial opinion.
18. (066) According to Senator Javits, one of the major functions of the Congress with respect to the "great issues of foreign policy and national security" is
- a. shaping and articulating public opinion.
 - b. securing bipartisan support for presidential initiatives.
 - c. initiating specific foreign policy actions for consideration by the President.
 - d. providing general direction and purpose in the conduct of United States foreign relations.
19. (074) In answering the question "Is United States foreign policy being militarized?" Dr. Wolf believes that
- a. United States military preparations generally tend to deter and avoid war.
 - b. United States military preparations generally tend to increase the probability of war.
 - c. the United States military should have little or nothing to do with the formulation of foreign policy.
 - d. United States foreign policy would be improved if the military had more influence in setting basic policy objectives.

20. (078) Within the private sector of the American political system, Professor Radway believes that foreign policy "notables" perform the important function of
- a. providing answers to basic problems of foreign and defense policy.
 - b. initiating foreign and defense policy positions on behalf of the Government.
 - c. converting foreign and defense policy "problems" into "issues" for public concern.
 - d. performing analysis of important foreign policy problems for the various interest groups in American society.

Lesson 9

21. (006) The foreign policy orientation stressing "peace through partnership" described by President Nixon in the introductory statement of his 1970 foreign policy message to Congress has come to be known as the
- a. Nixon Doctrine.
 - b. Resolution for Peace.
 - c. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.
 - d. White Paper on U.S. Foreign Policy.

22. (012) In defining United States foreign policy toward Europe, Secretary of State Rogers stressed that the Administration

- 36 *
- a. supports European integration.
 - b. is not concerned with European integration.
 - c. opposes further efforts to integrate Europe.
 - d. believes that European integration is not possible.
- 37

23. (022-023) The Nixon Doctrine as defined by the President in his 1971 foreign policy report to Congress includes three basic elements. Which of the following is not an element of the Nixon Doctrine?

- 38 *
- a. The United States will keep all of its treaty commitments. ✓
 - b. The United States will provide a nuclear shield for its allies. ✓
 - c. The United States will provide military forces when so requested by its major allies.
 - d. The United will furnish economic and military assistance when so requested in accordance with treaty commitments. ✓
- 34

24. (029) In his critique of the Nixon Doctrine, Professor Pfaltzgraff believes that in view of strategic parity between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, the United States should

- a. abandon its NATO and SEATO commitments.
- b. withdraw United States forces from around the world so as to prevent accidental war.
- c. maintain sizable military forces in regions of the world vital to United States security.
- d. increase United States forces in those regions of the world where nuclear weapons are not likely to be employed.

25. (042) The most important attempt to limit the strategic arms of the United States and the U.S.S.R. during the Nixon Administration is known as the

- 37 *
- a. SALT negotiations.
 - b. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
 - c. General and Complete Disarmament Talks.
 - d. Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction Treaty.
- 39

- 39
26. (049) The most important defense treaty arrangement between the United States and Europe is
- a. the Warsaw Pact.
 - b. the Treaty of Rome.
 - c. NATO.
 - d. CENTO.
27. (052) What is the principal international organization for the coordination of the economic policies of the major industrialized democracies of the world?
- a. UNCTAD.
 - b. EEC.
 - c. UN.
 - d. OECD.
28. (061) One of the major problems hindering United States-Japanese relations was recently solved by the United States when the United States
- a. permitted the Japanese to rearm.
 - b. returned Okinawa to Japanese control.
 - c. imposed a 10 percent surtax on Japanese imports to the United States.
 - d. abrogated the 1960 United States-Japanese mutual security treaty.
29. (069) A basic change in the United States foreign assistance program in 1969 has resulted in
- a. abandonment of bilateral aid programs.
 - b. more emphasis on bilateral aid programs. ✓
 - c. abandonment of multilateral aid programs.
 - d. more emphasis on multilateral aid programs.
30. (077) The Peterson Report identified three major categories of United States foreign assistance. Which of the following is not one of these categories?
- a. International development assistance. ✓
 - b. Welfare and energy relief. ✓
 - c. Security assistance.
 - d. Private investment.
- 41

Lesson 10

- 41
31. (006) Which of the following is not one of the broad purposes of United States policy in Europe as outlined by President Nixon?
- a. Increased trade and commerce.
 - b. Relaxation of East-West tension.
 - c. Flourishing of the Atlantic world.
 - d. Security of the Atlantic Alliance.
- 41
- 42
32. (007) The four new member nations of the European Community (Common Market) are
- a. Spain, Greece, Denmark, and Ireland.
 - b. Great Britain, Spain, Greece, and Norway.
 - c. Norway, Denmark, Great Britain, and Ireland.
 - d. Greece, Norway, Great Britain, and Denmark.
- 40

- 40 * 33. (009) Which of the following is United States policy with regard to United States forces and force levels in Europe? 42
- a. To reduce United States force levels from approximately 300,000 to 150,000 by 1975.
 - b. To deploy forces as required to meet the growing threat posed by the Warsaw Pact.
 - c. To forestall the effect of unilateral cuts by satellite basing in the United States.
 - d. To maintain and improve our forces and not reduce them except through reciprocal reductions in accordance with the Warsaw Pact.

34. (015) What is the basic thrust of Secretary of State Rogers' address, "Our Permanent Interests in Europe"?
- a. That an expanding Common Market threatens United States economic interests in Europe.
 - b. That NATO must be strengthened in order to protect our permanent interests in Europe.
 - c. That reduction of tensions between eastern and western Europe has reduced the interdependence of Europe and the United States.
 - d. That the broadest interests of Western Europe and of the United States remain inseparable in spite of changes taking place in Europe.

35. (020) The United States keeps 310,000 men in Europe. Approximately how many men under arms are maintained by our western European allies?
- a. 1,250,000.
 - b. 2,000,000.
 - c. 2,500,000.
 - d. 3,000,000.

36. (022) One of the basic premises of Pfaltzgraff's article on NATO and European security is that
- a. United States basic national interests have remained largely unchanged since WW II and Europe remains crucial to United States security.
 - b. United States basic national interests in Europe have changed and therefore our policy must change accordingly.
 - c. changes in the international environment have not altered the context of the Atlantic alliance.
 - d. Western Europe is no longer crucial to United States security.

37. (033) Pfaltzgraff foresees which of the following trends with regard to the United States defense commitment to Europe?
- a. An increase in the United States defense commitment.
 - b. A reduction in the United States defense commitment.
 - c. A withdrawal of the United States defense commitment.
 - d. A basically unchanged United States defense commitment role.

- 43 * 38. (035) As compared with the foreign trade of the expanded common market, United States foreign trade is 43
- a. slightly less.
 - b. almost twice as great.
 - c. approximately the same.
 - d. less than half as great.

39. (036) Which statement correctly describes the balance of trade between the European Economic Community (EEC) and the United States?
- a. The United States sells more to the EEC than it buys.
 - b. The United States buys more from the EEC than it sells.
 - c. Trade between the United States and the EEC is approximately in balance.
 - d. The balance of trade between the United States and the EEC tends to fluctuate from year to year.
40. (051) According to Foreign Minister Walter Scheel of Germany in his paper "Europe on the Move," a first and basic requirement of Europe's foreign policy is to
- a. become independent from United States domination.
 - b. continue to resist the Communist threat.
 - c. reduce tensions between East and West Europe.
 - d. maintain good relations between the United States and the Common Market.

Lesson 11

41. (001) A basic trend in United States policy toward development is
- a. an increase in aid to Communist countries.
 - b. a general trend toward increased foreign aid spending.
 - c. increased concentration on aid to countries considered "vital" to United States national interests.
 - d. an increase in multilateral assistance and a corresponding decrease in bilateral assistance.
42. (006) Measuring official development assistance as a percentage of GNP, how does the United States rank among the 16 major aid-giving countries?
- a. 11th.
 - b. 5th.
 - c. 2nd.
 - d. 1st.
43. (007) Which of the following is not one of the major reforms of foreign aid proposed by President Nixon?
- a. Increased multilateral assistance. ✓
 - b. Increased emphasis on trade and private investment policies.
 - c. Creation of a new "watchdog" agency to insure that aid funds are properly administered.
 - d. Separation of long-term economic assistance from short-term security assistance. ✓
44. (015) Which basic problem of development does Mr. McNamara identify as the most important?
- a. Improving income distribution.
 - b. Controlling population increases.
 - c. Overcoming nutritional deficiencies.
 - d. Developing transportation and telecommunications infrastructures.

45. (018) According to Colonel McKinney, what step in the five-step pattern of independence follows "independence and the establishment of a Western-style governmental structure"?
- a. Overthrow or major modification of government structure.
 - b. Popular disillusionment, and political and social disintegration.
 - c. Reunification under a non-Western educated leader or one having only limited ties to the West.
 - d. Adoption of a new form of government, usually uniparty, that more closely meets popular needs and conceptions.
- 47 * 46. (025) The development goal set by the United Nations for the less developed economies during the decade of the 1960's was for what annual growth rate? 46
- a. 4 percent.
 - b. 5 percent.
 - c. 6 2/3 percent.
 - d. 10 percent.
47. (025) How did the actual average rate of economic growth of the less developed countries from 1960 to 1970 compare with the UN goal?
- a. It was greater.
 - b. It was slightly less.
 - c. It was less than 50 percent of the goal.
 - d. It was less from 1960 to 1965 and greater from 1965 to 1970.
48. (027) According to Secretary Rogers, what was the foremost conclusion/recommendation of the Presidential Task Force on International Development chaired by Rudolph Peterson?
- a. The recommendation that the United States concentrate its aid in countries vital to United States national security.
 - b. The conclusion that during the decade of the 1960s, United States foreign aid had been largely ineffectual.
 - c. The recommendation that economic assistance and security assistance be more closely integrated.
 - d. The conclusion that the United States has a profound national interest in cooperating with the developing countries to improve their living conditions.
- 46 * 49. (034) The purist rationale for foreign aid emphasizes that 47
- a. foreign aid is an instrument of national policy.
 - b. foreign aid should be more closely related to foreign policy.
 - c. economic development assistance should not reflect United States foreign policy.
 - d. foreign aid should be directed toward friendly, democratic governments.
50. (036) Huntington feels that development goals set in terms of aid levels which emphasize how much should be spent rather than what should be achieved by spending are
- a. basically wrong.
 - b. helpful in winning support for aid programs.
 - c. realistic only for countries with proven growth records.
 - d. psychologically and politically easier for leaders in developing countries.

48 * 51. (008) Africa's population is approximately what percent of the world's total?

- (a) 10 percent. c. 20 percent.
b. 15 percent. d. 25 percent.

52. (010) The number of independent states in Africa (excluding Egypt) (1) at the end of World War II and (2) at the present time, respectively, equals or exceeds which of the following?

- (a) (1) 3; (2) 40. c. (1) 6; (2) 30.
b. (1) None; (2) 50. d. (1) 9; (2) 20.

53. (008;011;012) Which of the following is not a correct statement about economic conditions in Africa?

- 53 * a. Fewer than 10 percent of Africans are wage earners. ✓
b. Africa's population density is well above the world average.
c. Many of Africa's rivers are only partly navigable and 13 states are landlocked.
d. An estimated 50 to 70 percent of Africa's labor and land resources are devoted to subsistence production. ✓

49 * 54. (013) Which listed country contributes the greatest amount of foreign aid to Africa?

- a. Great Britain. c. Soviet Union. 51
b. United States. d. France.

51 * 55. (015) The foremost African regional organization is the

- (a) Organization of African Unity (OAU). 50
b. African Development Association (ADA).
c. Association of Independent African States (AIAS).
d. African Council for Economic Cooperation and Development (ACECD).

56. (018;021;022;023) Select the correct statement regarding United States foreign policy toward Africa.

- (a) The United States Government does not recognize the white-minority regime in South Africa.
b. The United States Government supports wider cooperation on a regional and continental basis among African countries.
c. The United States Government does not participate in an embargo of arms for use in the Portuguese territories in Africa.
d. The United States Government encourages private investment in Africa but recognizes that American investors must provide their own investment guarantees. F

57. (024-025) What is the first priority of the U.S. AID Program for Africa as outlined by Samuel C. Adams, Jr.?

- a. Increasing industrial production.
b. Providing better educational systems.
(c) Increasing agricultural production and income.
d. Developing the infrastructure of Africa, including transportation systems and telecommunications.

58. (030-031) Which of the following is not one of the African issues at the United Nations identified by Assistant Secretary Newsome?
- a. The white minority rule in South Africa. ✓
 - b. The refusal of South Africa to withdraw its forces from Namibia. ✓
 - c. The continuing rule by Portugal of colonial territories in Africa. ✓
 - d. The confiscation of foreign investments by members of the Afro-Malagasy common Organization.
59. (034-036;039;043) Which statement is supported by Ross K. Baker's article, "The 'Back Burner' Revisited: America's African Policy"?
- a. America has always been pessimistic about the prospect for African development.
 - b. United States policy toward South Africa has stood the test of time and should be continued in its present form.
 - c. The United States Government became progressively more involved in African affairs during the decade of the 60s.
 - d. President Kennedy infused prestige and resources into a new Africa Bureau within the State Department at the expense of the European Bureau.
60. (045) Black Africa's most populous country is
- a. Ghana.
 - b. Ethiopia.
 - c. Nigeria.
 - d. Tanzania.

Lesson 13

- 52
53 *
61. (001) Which of the following is not one of the three major and continuing areas of conflict in the Middle East identified by President Nixon?
- a. Intra-Arab differences. ✓
 - b. The Arab-Israeli conflict. ✓
 - c. Confiscation of free world oil properties.
 - d. Conflicting interests of the great power. (U.S. and U.S.S.R.).
- 53
62. (007) The non-Arab states of the Middle East include
- a. Turkey and Iran.
 - b. Iran and Iraq.
 - c. Israel and Jordan.
 - d. Lebanon and Israel.
- 53 *
63. (010-011) Select the correct statement concerning Arab nationalism.
- a. It is a major force for stability in the Middle East.
 - b. It is generally considered compatible with Jewish nationalism.
 - c. It has caused serious gulf among the conservative and revolutionary Arab states.
 - d. It opposes the concept of Arab unity, placing its ultimate loyalty in the nation-state.
- 52
64. (014) Which of the following countries was not directly involved in the invasion of the Suez in 1956?
- a. United States.
 - b. Israel.
 - c. Great Britain.
 - d. France.
65. (015) When did the Six Day War occur?
- a. 1965.
 - b. 1967.
 - c. 1969.
 - d. 1971.

66. (020) What is the greatest threat to peace and stability in the Middle East, according to President Nixon?
- Zionist irredentism.
 - The Arab-Israeli conflict.
 - The Soviet presence in Egypt.
 - The explosive situation in the Persian Gulf region.
67. (024) The four nations of North Africa are
- Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya.
 - Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, and Algeria.
 - Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, and Libya.
 - Tunesia, Algeria, Morocco, and Egypt.
68. (036) Bernard Lewis reaches the following conclusion in his article "Conflict in the Middle East":
- United States foreign policy is too pro-Israeli.
 - United States vital interests are not involved in the Middle East.
 - The Arab-Israeli dispute is the main world issue in the Middle East.
 - Russia's position in the Middle East is inherently unstable and precarious.
69. (037-042) Which of the following is not one of the conclusions reached by Robert E. Hunter in his article "In the Middle in the Middle East"?
- United States foreign policy is too pro-Israeli. ✓
 - The United States should avoid playing flexible middleman in the Middle East.
 - The Soviet Union is likely to seek to become the major power in the Middle East.
 - The United States should attempt to share influence with the Soviet Union in the Middle East.
70. (031;037;043;048) With which listed reading selection on the Middle East, if any, is Dr. Churba's article "U.S. Relations in the Middle East" in essential disagreement?
- "The Persian Gulf: After the British Raj," by David Holden.
 - "In the Middle in the Middle East," by Robert Hunter.
 - "Conflict in the Middle East," by Bernard Lewis.
 - None of the above.

Lesson 14

- 54 * 71. (001) Which of the following is not one of the three fundamental elements of the Nixon Doctrine? 55
- The United States will keep its treaty commitments.
 - The United States will support the self-determination of all nations.
 - The United States will provide a shield against threats from other nuclear powers.
 - The United States shall look to the nation directly threatened to provide the manpower for its defense.
- 57 * 72. (007) How many great powers does President Nixon say are concerned with Asia? 54
- Two.
 - Three.
 - Four.
 - Five.

73. (008) According to the article "East Asia," which listed areas are achieving the highest economic growth rate?

- a. Thailand, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Burma.
- b. Burma, The Republic of China, Hong Kong, and Singapore.
- c. Thailand, Hong Kong, Singapore, and the Republic of Korea.
- d. The Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Hong Kong.

55 * 74. (009) Which of the following is not one of the major regional organizations in Asia?

- a. Asian Development Bank (ADB) ✓
 - b. Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC) ✓
 - c. Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN) ✓
 - d. Organization for Asian Cooperation and Development (OACD).
- 56

56 * 75. (010) With which of the following countries of Asia does the United States have bilateral security treaties?

- a. Republic of Korea, Thailand, Cambodia (Khymer Republic), and South Vietnam
 - b. Japan, Republic of China, the Philippines, and the Republic of Korea.
 - c. The Philippines, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Thailand.
 - d. Japan, Thailand, South Vietnam, and the Republic of Korea.
- 57

76. (017) Regarding the war in Vietnam, President Nixon in February 1972 stated, "In our view there is only one fundamental issue left." What was the issue to which he was referring?

- a. South Vietnam's capacity to protect itself.
- b. The plight of our prisoners of war in Indochina.
- c. Colluding with our enemies to overthrow our friends in the government of South Vietnam.
- d. The support of the Congress and the will of the people to support their elected leaders.

77. (026) Identify Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

- a. Ruler of Nepal.
- b. President of Pakistan.
- c. Prominent Bengali leader.
- d. Leader of the dissident elements in Ceylon.

78. (036) Which of the following is not one of the three crises between Japan and the United States described by Frank Gibney?

- a. The trade imbalance.
- b. Reduction of United States forces in Japan.
- c. The new American relationship with China.
- d. Japanese rearmament and the United States nuclear defense.

79. (043) Richard Butwell feels that the Nixon Doctrine best applies to

- a. Indonesia and the Philippines.
- b. Thailand and South Vietnam.
- c. South Vietnam and Cambodia.
- d. Cambodia and Laos.

80. (054) The balance of power in Asia and the Pacific as described by Headley Bull is based on an equilibrium among how many great powers?

- a. Two.
- b. Three.
- c. Four.
- d. Five.

Lesson 15

58 * 81. (007) There are many problems impeding Latin American economic development. Which of the following is generally not considered a problem impeding development?

- a. Extremely low rate of population growth.
- b. Extremely limited capital resources. ✓
- c. Low agricultural productivity. ✓
- d. Inadequate physical resources. ✓

60

82. (007) One of the reasons for Latin America's general inability to achieve a rapid rate of economic growth is the inadequacy of physical resources. In this regard, what percentage of Latin America's land mass is suitable for agriculture?

- a. 5 percent.
- b. 35 percent.
- c. 50 percent.
- d. 75 percent.

83. (011) The principal source of governmental tax revenue in Latin America is

- a. land tax.
- b. income tax.
- c. corporate income tax.
- d. taxes on foreign trade.

84. (014) The term "tangible materialism" as used by Professor Burr refers to the Latin American preference for

- a. ownership of investment securities.
- b. investment in government or municipal bonds.
- c. property ownership as evidence of class status.
- d. investment in companies located in more stable countries such as the United States and Canada.

59 * 85. (016) What is the largest and most important regional common market in Latin America?

- a. Andean Common Market.
- b. Central American Common Market.
- c. Caribbean Free Trade Association.
- d. Latin American Free Trade Association.

58

86. (020) Which of the following is not a force working against economic integration in Latin America?

- a. Local Latin American businessmen. ✓
- b. Large landowners in Latin America. ✓
- c. United States policy objectives in Latin America.
- d. The Latin American military establishments. ✓

87. (024) The Latin American Consensus of Vina del Mar in 1969 represented the concerted effort of 21 Latin American nations to establish

- a. diplomatic relations with all communist countries including Cuba.
- b. a new basis for inter-American economic and social cooperation.
- c. a new approach to inter-American defense problems.
- d. a Latin American common market.

88. (027) One of the principal implications of the 1969 Rockefeller report entitled "The Quality of Life in the Americas" was
- a. less United States support for Latin American military governments.
 - b. United States encouragement of military coup d'etats in Latin America.
 - c. greater United States support of military governments in Latin America.
 - d. withdrawal of all United States support for Latin America military governments.
89. (031-032) As indicated in President Nixon's 1969 "Action for Progress" speech, the most important substantive aspect of current United States foreign policy toward Latin America is increased emphasis on
- a. military assistance to Latin America.
 - b. Peace Corps operations in Latin America.
 - c. direct financial aid to Latin American governments.
 - d. liberalized trade between the United States and Latin America.
90. (035) According to Eduardo Frei Montalvi, one of the important differences between the United States revolution and the "first Latin American revolution" is that the Latin American revolution
- a. was based upon Marxist-Leninist ideology.
 - b. did not occur until late in the 19th century.
 - c. failed to create a new way of life for its people.
 - d. failed to gain independence and national sovereignty for Latin American Republics.
- 60 *
- 59

11 Environment
STOP -

1. MATCH ANSWER SHEET TO THIS EXERCISE NUMBER.

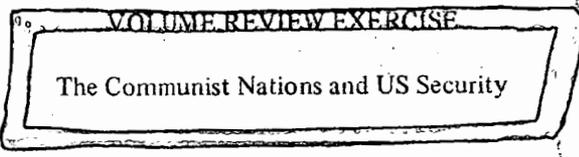
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Final

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114	228	310
120	233	316
130	237	335
206	235	339

Carefully read the following:

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1. Check the "course," "volume," and "form" numbers from the answer sheet address tab against the "VRE answer sheet identification number" in the righthand column of the shipping list. If numbers do not match, take action to return the answer sheet and the shipping list to ECI immediately with a note of explanation.
2. Note that numerical sequence on answer sheet alternates across from column to column.
3. Use only medium sharp # 1 black lead pencil for marking answer sheet.
4. Circle the correct answer in this test booklet. After you are sure of your answers, transfer them to the answer sheet. If you *have* to change an answer on the answer sheet, be sure that the erasure is complete. Use a clean eraser. But try to avoid any erasure on the answer sheet if at all possible.
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6. Keep Volume Review Exercise booklet for review and reference.
7. If *mandatorily* enrolled student, process questions or comments through your unit trainer or OJT supervisor.
If *voluntarily* enrolled student, send questions or comments to ECI on ECI Form 17.

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1. Don't use answer sheets other than one furnished specifically for each review exercise.
2. Don't mark on the answer sheet except to fill in marking blocks. Double marks or excessive markings which overflow marking blocks will register as errors.
3. Don't fold, spindle, staple, tape, or mutilate the answer sheet.
4. Don't use ink or any marking other than with a # 1 black lead pencil.

Note: The 3-digit number in parenthesis immediately following each item number in this Volume Review Exercise represents a Guide Number in the Study Reference Guide which in turn indicates the area of the text where the answer to that item can be found. For proper use of these Guide Numbers in assisting you with your Volume Review Exercise, read carefully the instructions in the heading of the Study Reference Guide.

Multiple Choice

Phase III

Lesson 15

1. (300) To be elected to the Supreme Soviet, a candidate must first
 - a. be a member of the CPSU.
 - b. reside in the area from which he is nominated.
 - c. be chosen by a nominating committee.
 - d. work in the area from which he is nominated.

- ✓ 2. (300) In practice, members of the all-powerful Politburo are chosen by the
 - a. Politburo.
 - b. Central Committee.
 - c. Party Congress.
 - d. Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

3. (301) According to the 9 February 1970 issue of *U.S. News & World Report*, many Western experts have agreed on three principal shortcomings in the present Soviet economic system. Which of the following is *not* one of these shortcomings?
 - a. Rigid central economic control.
 - b. Kremlin concern for retaining its power base.
 - c. Isolation of the ruble from international money markets.
 - d. Rivalry over resources among various sectors of the Soviet economy.

- ✓ 4. (301) The 13 January 1969 issue of *Pravda* reported on an economic message delivered by Secretary Brezhnev. In it, Brezhnev mentioned several important economic problems experienced in recent years. Which of the following was *not* one of the problems cited?
 - a. Resource waste.
 - b. Illiteracy.
 - c. Worker absenteeism and alcoholism.
 - d. Farmer concentration on private plots and neglect of collective lands.

5. (302) In comparing the cost of living in terms of work expended, the average Soviet citizen pays less than an American for which of the following commodities?
 - a. A modest apartment.
 - b. A man's business suit.
 - c. A pound of potatoes.
 - d. An automobile.

- ✓ 6. (303) According to the article *On Appraising Soviet Science and Technology*, the Soviets have not been able to capitalize on many of their technological achievements. Gains made in one area are not easily transferred to others. This problem is caused by a feature of the Soviet system that the authors have called
 - a. democratic centralism.
 - b. compartmentalization.
 - c. technological parochialism.
 - d. the "me first" syndrome.

7. (304) According to Keith Bush, the greatest shortcoming in the 1965 reform program will be in the area of
 - a. material incentives.
 - b. administrative burden on managers.
 - c. decentralized investment.
 - d. price formation.

Multiple Choice

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 - c. Isolation of the ruble from international money markets.
 - d. Rivalry over resources among various sectors of the Soviet economy.

4. (301) The 13 January 1969 issue of *Pravda* reported on an economic message delivered by Secretary Brezhnev. In it, Brezhnev mentioned several important economic problems experienced in recent years. Which of the following was *not* one of the problems cited?
 - a. Resource waste.
 - b. Illiteracy.
 - c. Worker absenteeism and alcoholism.
 - d. Farmer concentration on private plots and neglect of collective lands.

5. (302) In comparing the cost of living in terms of work expended, the average Soviet citizen pays less than an American for which of the following commodities?
 - a. A modest apartment.
 - b. A man's business suit.
 - c. A pound of potatoes.
 - d. An automobile.

6. (303) According to the article *On Appraising Soviet Science and Technology*, the Soviets have not been able to capitalize on many of their technological achievements. Gains made in one area are not easily transferred to others. This problem is caused by a feature of the Soviet system that the authors have called
 - a. democratic centralism.
 - b. compartmentalization.
 - c. technological parochialism.
 - d. the "me first" syndrome.

7. (304) According to Keith Bush, the greatest shortcoming in the 1965 reform program will be in the area of
 - a. material incentives.
 - b. administrative burden on managers.
 - c. decentralized investment.
 - d. price formation.

Note to Student. Study Reference Guide numbers 305 and 306 and items 8-14 are taken from Chapters 4 and 5 of AU-7 (required readings).

8. (305) The Soviet secret police is nominally a part of which organization?
- a. Council of Ministers.
 - b. Central Committee.
 - c. Politburo.
 - d. Party Secretariat.
9. (305) The fundamental unit in the CPSU is the Party cell. Which of the following is *not* a function of the cell?
- a. To further Party education.
 - b. To recruit new members.
 - c. To help achieve Party objectives.
 - d. To manage the assigned plant, farm, or unit.
10. (305) In theory, the CPSU operates under a principle called "democratic centralism." This formula does not work in practice because
- a. there is little or no "grass-roots" input to decisions made by the CPSU.
 - b. the electoral system permits only Communist Party members to hold political office in the government.
 - c. the decision-making apparatus is too decentralized.
 - d. the Supreme Soviet has retained too much power.
11. (306) Which of the following agencies is primarily responsible for converting broad economic directives into detailed plans?
- a. Council of Ministers.
 - b. Politburo.
 - c. Gosplan.
 - d. Secretariat.
12. (306) Khrushchev advocated which of the following fundamental changes in the Soviet economic system?
- a. Greater emphasis on agricultural investment and consumer goods.
 - b. An increase in the number of state and collective farms.
 - c. More centralized economic decision making.
 - d. Greater emphasis on industrial output.
13. (306) Lenin's New Economic Policy (NEP) primarily involved the
- a. creation of additional collectives and state farms.
 - b. prohibition of any increase in the number of farmers' private plots.
 - c. return to small-scale capitalism in agriculture and consumer goods production.
 - d. use of a system of five-year plans to increase the rate of industrialization.
14. (306) After Khrushchev's ouster in 1964, the new Soviet leadership
- a. encouraged the collective farmers to expand their private plots.
 - b. transferred ownership of machine-tractors to the collectives.
 - c. divided the CPSU into agricultural and industrial sections.
 - d. discouraged the collective farmers from increasing their personal livestock holdings.

Lesson 16

15. (307) The discussion section of the lesson text suggests a likely reason why the Soviets take the various foreign policy tacks they do. It states that the Soviet Union is following a course that
- a. is already established by the Russian czars.
 - b. is based on Marxist-Leninist principles and carrying out a dream of world revolution.
 - c. lies somewhere between the courses mentioned in a and b above.
 - d. is not related to any of those mentioned above.

16. (308) According to Professor Fainsod, what is the greatest obstacle to German reunification?
- Both Germanies represent such diametrically opposed political systems.
 - Soviet reluctance to lose East Germany from its commonwealth.
 - Soviet and European fears that a reunified Germany would once again threaten European security.
 - Soviet concern that a reunified Germany would elect capitalism.
17. (308) Merle Fainsod, in his article *Some Reflections on Soviet-American Relations*, suggests that there are several interests common to both the United States and USSR, interests on which we can build toward peace. He indicates that the most basic common interest is the
- recognition that neither would survive a nuclear conflict.
 - cost of maintaining credible thermonuclear arsenals.
 - fear of being drawn into a direct confrontation.
 - shared concern over Chicom nuclear developments.
18. (309) In *The Recent Events in Czechoslovakia . . .*, Vera Pirozhkova states that the West is attempting to achieve more cordial relations with the USSR primarily because
- the Soviets are clearly interested in detente.
 - the Western powers recognize the growth of Soviet power.
 - Communist and non-Communist systems are converging in practice.
 - Soviet communism is becoming more liberal and thus amenable to more peaceful solutions.
19. (309) Dr. Pirozhkova asserts that Soviet policy toward the Vietnam war is to
- conclude the war so long as final agreements do not favor the Chicoms.
 - support the North Vietnamese and, at the same time, support an early conclusion to the war.
 - continue the war as long as possible.
 - use the war as a tool to compete with the Chicoms.
20. (310) According to Professor Kurt L. London, the Soviet Union has a unique view of international law. This view
- uses universally accepted concepts to support Soviet actions.
 - presupposes Soviet hegemony over East Europe, an idea originated by Lenin.
 - rejects all aspects of the brand of international law currently accepted by most other nations.
 - includes two concepts: one for non-Communist states and the other for those of the socialist camp.
21. (311) Philip Ben, in his article *Russians in Eastern Europe*, discusses current Rumanian attitudes toward the Soviet Union. What does he feel is at the heart of the present controversy between Moscow and Bucharest?
- Differing views on COMECON.
 - Disagreements over revision of the Warsaw Pact.
 - Arguments concerning the use of Pact forces against socialist nations.
 - Differences regarding the Sino-Soviet dispute.
22. (312) According to Ambassador Elbrick, there were two primary reasons why Yugoslavia was successful in freeing itself from Soviet domination following World War II. The reasons given are
- nationalism and ideological differences.
 - ideological differences and Western aid.
 - nationalism and Western aid.
 - none of the above.

23. (312) Following World War I, the peacemakers at Versailles reconstructed most East European boundaries. The primary principle used as a guide was that of
- a. economic viability.
 - b. nationality.
 - c. political stability.
 - d. polycentrism.

Note to Student. Study Reference Guide number 313 and items 24-26 are taken from Chapter 7 of AU-7 (required reading).

24. (313) For several years following the end of World War II, the Soviet Union maintained an extremely hard line in foreign affairs vis-a-vis its former Western allies. The first indication of a change in this policy occurred under whose leadership?

- a. Stalin.
- b. Malenkov.
- c. Khrushchev.
- d. Brezhnev.

25. (313) The 38th parallel was first established as an administrative demarcation line in Korea during which World War II conference?

- a. Casablanca.
- b. Teheran.
- c. Potsdam.
- d. Yalta.

26. (313) Which statement *most* completely and accurately describes the function of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs?

- a. Executes foreign policy decisions of the Politburo/Secretariat.
- b. Decides on foreign policy issues and executes those decisions.
- c. Executes foreign policy decisions of the current Soviet government.
- d. Maintains diplomatic relations with other countries.

Lesson 17

27. (314) During a 1969 interview, General Giap of North Vietnam did not dispute the US figure applied to NVN combat losses (men) since the Vietnam war's beginning. This figure was nearest

- a. 200,000-300,000.
- b. 300,000-400,000.
- c. 400,000-500,000.
- d. 500,000-600,000.

28. (314) Many experts are citing North Vietnam as yet another example wherein a Communist state has or will place state objectives far ahead of those of international communism. Such a course of action is referred to as

- a. ethnocentric communism.
- b. polycentric communism.
- c. state communism.
- d. unilateral communism.

29. (315) Socio-economic gains in Cuba between 1959 and 1969, as compared to those of the Batista regime, have been described as

- a. modest.
- b. austere.
- c. negligible.
- d. remarkable.

30. (316) North Korea boasts a well-trained, Soviet-equipped army. Its total strength is in the vicinity of

- a. 500,000 men.
- b. 450,000 men.
- c. 350,000 men.
- d. 250,000 men.

31. (315) As far as the United States is concerned, a reconciliation between Cuba and the United States will likely depend primarily upon which of the following?
- Severance of Cuban military ties with the Soviet Union.
 - Cessation of Cuban subversive interventionism in the Western Hemisphere.
 - ~~A return by Cuba to a role politically acceptable to the OAS.~~
 - Cuban denouncement of communism.
32. (316) In 1966, the KWP Central Committee was extensively reorganized. An important feature of these changes was the
- placement of Kim's "partisan group" in North Korea's power hierarchy.
 - ~~strengthening of the post of Chairman of the Central Committee.~~
 - inclusion of high-ranking military officers on the Committee.
 - creation of a new five-member presidium.
33. (316) North Korea has been aided by four crucial factors in its drive toward industrialization. Which of the following is *not* one of these factors?
- Comparatively large labor pool.
 - A totalitarian form of government.
 - Natural resources.
 - An industrial base built by the Japanese.
34. (316) What is the *primary* reason that the KWP did not attend the World Communist Party Conference in Budapest (1968)?
- The KWP had allied itself to Red China as a result of the Sino-Soviet split.
 - To demonstrate its independence of both Peking and Moscow.
 - ~~Distaste generated by the Soviet invasion of the CSSR.~~
 - It was not invited.
35. (318) Which of the following is *not* considered a great weakness of NVN industrial structure?
- Insufficient resources of metals and minerals.
 - ~~Insufficient technical assistance from Red China/USSR.~~
 - Insufficient electrical power.
 - A lack of qualified engineers.
36. (319) Since Yugoslavia became an independent Communist state in 1948, experts describe its progress toward political and economic "democracy" (compared to other Communist states) as being
- inconsequential.
 - moderate.
 - slow.
 - fast.
37. (319) The Yugoslavian economy has been described as the most free and flexible in the Communist world. Nevertheless, basic production enterprises are
- owned and managed by the workers.
 - owned by the government but managed by the workers.
 - managed by the government but owned by the workers.
 - owned and managed by the government.
38. (319) Approximately what percentage of the economically active Yugoslavians have private enterprise as the *basic* source of their income?
- 22 percent.
 - 38 percent.
 - 49 percent.
 - ~~61 percent.~~

39. (319) In an effort to keep Yugoslavia as independent as possible from Soviet economic pressures in the late 1940s, the United States began an economic assistance program. The value of this program has amounted to more than
- a. \$800 million.
 - b. \$500 million.
 - c. \$2 billion.
 - d. \$1 billion.
40. (319) The so-called "Brezhnev doctrine" came into being as the result of
- a. Czech liberalism.
 - b. the Hungarian uprising of 1956.
 - c. the break between Tito and Stalin.
 - d. discontent among Warsaw Pact nations.

Lesson 18

41. (320) A recent and comprehensive economic survey made by the Japanese Foreign Ministry indicates that the Chicom Cultural Revolution which began in 1965 had a pronounced effect on the Chicom economic growth rate. This effect was to
- a. reduce annual economic growth from 9 percent to 4 percent.
 - b. increase annual economic growth from 3 percent to 8 percent.
 - c. increase annual economic growth from 4 percent to 9 percent.
 - d. reduce annual economic growth from 8 percent to 3 percent.
42. (320) Chicom foreign policy priorities, listed in order of probable importance, are
- a. the return of Taiwan, the attainment of Communist world leadership and great power status, and being surrounded by friendly and/or neutral neighbors.
 - b. attainment of Communist world leadership and great power status, being surrounded by friendly and/or neutral neighbors, and the return of Taiwan.
 - c. the return of Taiwan, being surrounded by friendly and/or neutral neighbors, and the attainment of Communist world leadership and great power status.
 - d. being surrounded by friendly and/or neutral neighbors, the return of Taiwan, and the attainment of Communist world leadership and great power status.
43. (320) "The Cultural Revolution seems unquestionably to have altered the role of the army in China." This statement refers to the fact that the army has
- a. become more subservient than ever to Party control.
 - b. increased its combat capability via changes in command and control.
 - c. become less involved in all aspects of Chinese domestic activities.
 - d. risen to a position of significant power in the Central Committee and Politburo.
44. (321) The *proclaimed* objective of the Cultural Revolution is to
- a. inspire revolutionary zeal in the Chicom masses, especially the youth.
 - b. overthrow the persons in authority that are adopting capitalist methods.
 - c. establish Mao and Lui Shao-chi as undisputed chairman and heir apparent.
 - d. accomplish all of the above.
45. (321) One of the most dramatic effects of the Chicom Cultural Revolution has been to
- a. purge the Party of dogmatists.
 - b. polarize the Chinese leadership.
 - c. destroy the myth of unity and stability in China.
 - d. direct Red Guard attacks against Party and state political apparatus.

46. (321) Mao's concept of the army is that it is a political and social force as well as a fighting one. To insure political control over the army, Lin Piao since 1959 has
- ~~delete~~
- a. abolished army rank.
 - b. utilized the army for nonmilitary purposes.
 - c. stressed the "mass line" and people's war strategy.
 - d. intensified ideological indoctrination of the army.
47. (321) The army has been emerging as a dominant force in the political life of Red China since the Cultural Revolution. The primary reason for this can be attributed to the
- a. rise of Lin Piao to Minister of Defense.
 - b. relative organizational stability of the army.
 - c. influence of top army leaders on Mao.
 - d. drastic alteration of Red China's power structure.
48. (321) In the view of Mao and his supporters, human nature can be transformed and technical and physical limits can be overcome through
- ~~delete~~
- a. "energizing" of the masses.
 - b. spiritual force and ideology.
 - c. mobilization and indoctrination.
 - d. study of *The Thoughts of Chairman Mao*.
49. (321) In the new power alignment, Premier Chou En-lai might be described politically as a
- a. radical.
 - b. conservative.
 - c. moderate
 - d. revisionist.
50. (321) A turning point toward stability in China's internal struggle during the Cultural Revolution was the
- a. purge of the army following the Wuhan incident.
 - b. Wuhan incident of July 1967.
 - c. direct involvement of the PLA in the local seizure of power.
 - d. return of Red Guards to everyday pursuits.
51. (322) In an effort to compensate for inadequate weaponry in its army, navy, and air force, Red China has
- a. increased production of fissionable materials.
 - b. increased imports of fissionable materials.
 - c. emphasized the development of ballistic missiles.
 - d. emphasized strategic defense measures.
52. (323) In the realm of foreign policy, China, since 1958, has gone from a policy of coexistence to one of encouragement of revolution due to
- a. decisions made at the Bandung Conference.
 - b. the influence of the PLA over the CCP.
 - c. a national desire to regain lost territories.
 - d. the influence of Mao over Chinese attitudes.
53. (323) Of all the serious issues to be resolved before US/Chicom relations can achieve some degree of normalcy, perhaps the most serious is the issue of
- a. US encirclement of Red China.
 - b. nuclear nonproliferation.
 - c. the Vietnam war.
 - d. Taiwan.
54. (325) Peking's isolation from the mainstream of world diplomatic affairs can be attributed to
- a. US intransigence in its dealings with Red China.
 - b. US desire to isolate Red China.
 - c. Peking's self-imposed isolation.
 - d. all of the above.

55. (326) Were Red China to adopt pre-World War II Japanese methods of increasing rice yields, Red China could increase its present yields by
- a. 70 percent.
 - b. 50 percent.
 - c. 100 percent.
 - d. 90 percent.
56. (326) Among the following, which most affects the level of agricultural output in Red China?
- a. Economic priorities.
 - b. Recollectivization.
 - c. Cultural Revolution.
 - d. Weather conditions.

Lesson 19

57. (327) A serious Soviet military deficiency vis-a-vis the United States is identified in the discussion section of the lesson. Recognized even by Soviet military leaders, this deficiency is
- a. that the SS-9 missile lacks the capability to destroy a currently deployed Minuteman missile.
 - b. their shortage of combat-trained troops and officers.
 - c. that they have been unable to achieve numerical parity in ICBM strength.
 - d. their inability to test the effects of nuclear blackout on radar.
58. (328) Andro Gabelic, in his article "The USSR: New Accent in Strategy," states that the Soviet Union is developing a military capability which will permit it to engage in local crises or conflicts. The two problems he cites which the USSR is encountering in achieving this capability are
- a. resource cost and the Chicom threat.
 - b. resource cost and unfavorable geostrategic position.
 - c. unfavorable geostrategic position and lack of sufficient political interest in the project.
 - d. the Chicom threat and lack of sufficient political interest.
59. (329) The Soviet Union currently has status-of-forces agreements with all of the following countries *except*
- a. Poland.
 - b. Rumania.
 - c. Hungary.
 - d. East Germany.
60. (329) According to the Institute of Strategic Studies 1968 summary of Warsaw Pact forces, which of the following countries has the largest air force in terms of manpower and combat aircraft?
- a. Rumania.
 - b. Poland.
 - c. Hungary.
 - d. East Germany.
61. (330) The Institute of Strategic Studies reports that the main objective of Soviet policy, as officially stated, is to
- a. achieve nuclear parity.
 - b. achieve nuclear supremacy.
 - c. deter war.
 - d. achieve nuclear and conventional parity.
62. (331) Roman Kolkowicz describes the controversy between military and civilian leaders in the USSR over the role of the military in strategic policy formulation. He states that at the center of the disagreement regarding current policies is a conflicting assessment of
- a. whether the United States or China proves the greater threat to the Soviets.
 - b. the risks and opportunities arising from Soviet policies.
 - c. the value of a "flexible response" capability.
 - d. the adequacy of projected Soviet forces.

- ✓ 63. (332) Mr. Alain C. Enthoven completed a comparative study of NATO and Warsaw Pact forces. In this study, he concluded that on M-Day the force sizes would be
- a. roughly equal but structurally different.
 - b. roughly equal with an equal number of deployed aircraft.
 - c. distinctly different although structurally comparable.
 - d. distinctly different although roughly equal in capability.
64. (333) The *real* novelty of the Cultural Revolution, as far as army-party relations are concerned, is that it has
- a. had no appreciable effect.
 - b. decreased the number of party positions within army ranks.
 - c. resulted in closer ties due to a common interest in containing the Red Guards.
 - d. exposed a new dimension of possible friction between the two – warlordism.
65. (334) Mao's theory of protracted warfare, which was tested in China's War of Resistance against Japan, envisioned passing through three stages. These stages are
- a. tactical defensive, guerrilla insurgency, and tactical offensive.
 - b. guerrilla insurgency, tactical defensive, and strategic offensive.
 - c. strategic defensive, strategic stalemate, and strategic offensive.
 - d. passive resistance, guerrilla insurgency, and tactical offensive.
66. (335) Of the following, which is *not* a basic characteristic shared by both the Chinese Revolution and the Soviet October Revolution?
- a. Both were proletarian socialist revolutions.
 - b. Both were based on the worker-peasant alliance.
 - c. Both established a dictatorship of the proletariat.
 - d. Both were component parts of the proletarian world revolution.

Note to Student. Study Reference Guide number 336 and item 67 are taken from Chapter 9 of AU-10 (required reading).

- ✓ 67. (336) In practice, Warsaw Pact forces are organizationally under the ultimate control of the
- a. Soviet Union.
 - b. member nations.
 - c. supra-national Warsaw Pact Council.
 - d. parent nation in peacetime, the Soviet Union in wartime.

Note to Student. Study Reference Guide number 337 and items 68-70 are taken from paragraph 5 of AU-11 (required reading).

68. (337) Of the following, which is regarded as the most important in the conduct of Chicom military matters?
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Military Defense Council. | c. Military Advisory Committee. |
| <u>b. Military Affairs Committee.</u> | d. National Council for Defense. |

- (69) *Secure* (337) An amazing aspect of the Chicom's first atomic explosion was the fact that the fissile material used was
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| a. plutonium. | c. U-234. |
| b. enriched uranium. | <u>d. U-235.</u> |

70. (337) Although the basis for Mao's strength is the People's Liberation Army (PLA) led by Mao's heir apparent, Defense Minister Lin Piao, there is at least one factor which could disrupt this PLA support for Mao. This factor is
- a. party influence within the PLA.
 - b. control over the local military commanders.
 - c. rivalry between MOD Piao and former MOD Liu Shao-chi.
 - d. Mao's Red Guard's activities requiring PLA suppression.

Lesson 20

71. (338) The discussion section of the lesson describes what could happen in Red China after Mao's death. Of the following, which is indicated as the *most* likely outcome?

- a. Lin Piao assumes Mao's leadership role.
- b. A temporary increase in the PLA's power and prestige.
- c. Reconciliation with Taiwan.
- d. Reconciliation with the USSR.

72. (339) Milovan Djilas views communism as likely to continue to develop along national lines. He states that the first Communist state to demonstrate this tendency was

- a. the Soviet Union.
- b. Czechoslovakia.
- c. Yugoslavia.
- d. Hungary.

73. (340) Michel Tatu has presented a French view on the future of the present Soviet regime. Should the army assume the leadership role in years to come, he predicts that their rule would be

- a. more restrictive in every way.
- b. less firm in policy and police functions.
- c. more restrictive in its economic policies.
- d. less totalitarian than the Party's rule.

74. (341) Dr. A. D. Sakharov, a renown Soviet physicist, has some very disturbing observations as far as the Soviet government is concerned. Perhaps his *most* disturbing is his belief in

- a. a multiparty system of government.
- b. the compatibility of communism with other ideologies, including capitalism.
- c. the need for the relaxation on intellectual restrictions in the USSR.
- d. US R&D as having been a major contributing factor in Soviet industrial development.

75. (342) Which area that is under US sovereignty attended the Communist Party Summit Conference in Moscow in June 1969?

- a. Puerto Rico.
- b. Guam.
- c. American Samoa.
- d. Virgin Islands.

76. (342) The *Time* article discusses four principal variants of communism in the world today. The most rigidly doctrinaire of these variants is

- a. Soviet communism.
- b. Reformism.
- c. Castroism.
- d. Maoism.

77. (343) The strengths of the Yugoslav Army are many for a country of Yugoslavia's size. However, military analysts believe that perhaps the Army's greatest strength lies in its

- a. tactical mobility.
- b. World War II partisan experience.
- c. strong reserve base.
- d. high ratio of troops to overall population.

✓ 78. (344) Insofar as Soviet Party leaders are concerned, if one factor alone could be said to be the *primary* cause of friction between the USSR and Communist China, that factor is

- a. ideological interpretation of communism.
- b. Chicom nuclear developments.
- c. territorial boundaries.
- d. Chairman Mao.

79. (345) The essence of the Soviet relationship with the other Warsaw Treaty Organization members is *domination*. Which of the following constitutes the basis for this domination?

- a. Soviet economic and military preponderance.
- b. Inability of the satellites to cooperate against the USSR on a broad scale.
- c. Soviet psychological pressure.
- d. All of the above.

✓ 80. (345) The Hungarian revolution of 1956 and the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 are but two examples of the rising ferment in Eastern Europe. A significant cause and by-product of this ferment has been a rise of

- a. "socialist" communism.
- b. regionalism.
- c. nationalism
- d. revanchism.