INSTRUCTIONS

There are four parts to this exam: three pairs of essays (do one from each pair) and short answers. Each part is worth 30 points, so the maximum score for the entire exam is 120 points. Each short answer question is worth 5 points, and each essay is worth 30 points. Follow the instructions for each section. Even though you will have the entire three hours, plan your time carefully. Outlining an essay before you write is not a bad idea. If you do not understand a question, ask me, don't guess! Good luck and have a good break.

PART I. ESSAY PAIR ONE.

A. Some have argued that since the US is much more likely to use its military in situations like Iraq and Afghanistan than the 1991 Gulf War, we ought to have forces that are specifically trained to deal with insurgencies and nation building. Suppose it is proposed to re-train 15 Army brigade groups to specialize in these tasks (FYI, the active duty army consists of about 45 brigade combat teams). What are the pros and cons of doing this? What do you recommend we do? Note: explaining your choice is a very important component of this essay.

B. The US and South Korea are currently involved in a crisis with North Korea. And China typically supports North Korea if it appears to be threatened. As you may know, North Korea has a large military (although most observers believe that it is not of high quality). Additional aspects of their military that you may want to consider:

1. Although they are seeking to develop nuclear weapons, they probably do not have any weapons available to them right now.
2. They are believed to have chemical and biological weapons.
3. The South Korean capital of Seoul (population over 14 million; this is over 20 percent of the total population of South Korea) is within artillery range of North Korea.

As well, China has significant military forces and nuclear weapons. Assume that China would not tolerate the occupation of North Korea or an externally imposed change of government (i.e., China would join the war on the side of North Korea). If war does become likely, assume the US would like to keep the war limited. What limitations do you think should be observed? What should the US and South Korea do (and say) to try to keep the war limited? You need to justify the limitations you advocate and the steps you think should be taken to keep the war limited.

PART II. ESSAY PAIR TWO

C. Currently, the US Navy has about 110 major surface combatants (this is the approximate total of the number of frigates, destroyers, cruisers, and aircraft carriers on active duty). Traditionally, the Navy has wanted to have its ships to have significant capabilities to deal with underwater, surface, and air threats. But this results in very expensive ships. For example, an Aegis destroyer like the Arleigh Burke costs almost nine times as much as the most advanced British destroyer used in the Falklands/Malvinas War. The British destroyer has far less capability than the Aegis destroyer, although it does possess some ability to take on the same types of threats as the Aegis destroyer. Assuming that the Navy will not receive a significantly larger budget over the next ten years, the result is likely to be a smaller and smaller fleet. What are the arguments for and against spending money to build less capable ships in order to increase the size of the fleet? Would you recommend doing this? Be sure to justify your recommendation.

D. The United States has currently deployed a limited ballistic missile defense system. Interceptors are deployed in Alaska and California, and there are a number of warships that carry a different type of interceptor. The purpose of this collection of weapons (and the associated warning and tracking radars) is to defeat a small scale attack. This type of attack might be launched by a country such as Iran or North Korea (not now but a point in the future when such countries possess not only nuclear weapons by long range delivery systems: ICBMs). The current set of systems would probably not stop an attack from China (which has about 65 ICBMs). And it certainly is incapable of stopping a major attack from Russia. Assume that we could stop a major Russian attack if we bought a lot more interceptors (life is rarely this simple, but go with it). Should we do this? You have to assume that China and Russia would not simply
sit back and let the US build more interceptors; they would react by expanding their ICBM forces. As well, if we greatly increase the number of interceptors, we would have to reduce our conventional forces. You must address these issues explicitly in your essay. After considering all the pros and cons would you recommend that the US buy enough interceptors to defend against a large scale attack.

PART III. ESSAY PAIR THREE.
E. You are the leader of a medium sized country with a developing economy. You have about 500 combat aircraft, and a significant anti-aircraft system (surface to air missiles, anti-aircraft artillery and an extensive radar system). Unfortunately you have become engaged in a dispute with the United States. The situation has become so serious that it is likely that hostilities will occur. How should you use your airpower and defensive systems? Discuss the main choices that you believe are available. What are the pros and cons of each? Which one would you use and why? Note: explaining your choice is a very important component of this essay.

F. You are the leader of a medium sized country with a developing economy. You have about 350,000 troops in your army and much of it is mechanized (FYI, the active duty US Army is about 550,000). Unfortunately you have become engaged in a dispute with the United States. The situation has become so serious that it is likely that hostilities will occur. How should you use your ground forces? Discuss the main choices that you believe are available. What are the pros and cons of each? Which one would you use and why? Note: explaining your choice is a very important component of this essay.

PART IV. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.
Do 3 short answer questions from each of the two sets of short answer questions.
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS FROM THE READINGS (5 points/answer).
1. According to Cordesman (The Strategic Impact and Military Effectiveness of the Air and Missile Campaign) what special conditions shaped the air and missile war in Kosovo?
3. According to O’Hanlon (“Homeland Security”) what are two particularly important ways in which US financial assistance can contribute usefully to homeland security efforts conducted abroad?
4. According to Dunlap (ch. 4 of “Lessons...” The Air Force and twenty-First-Century Conflicts: Dysfunctional or Dynamic?) what are the four underlying causes of the Air Force’s problematic state?
5. According to Killebrew (ch. 5 of “Lessons...” Strategy, Counterinsurgency, and the Army) what is fourth-generation warfare?

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS FROM THE LECTURES (5 points/answer).
6. What arguments were made by the “NATO optimists” about why NATO would do better against an attack than most people assume (name the arguments).
7. What particular difficulties do third-world countries face in trying to use airpower?
8. What are the provisions of the Non Proliferation Treaty?
9. Why do we believe that Milosevic allow the NATO air campaign to begin (why didn’t he sign the Ramboulliet Agreement)?
10. Define terrorism.

Extra credit: describe what Staff Sgt. Salvatore Giunta did to win the Medal of Honor.