DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF US INTEREST

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF US INTEREST

The United States is a world power in a dynamically changing world. This mantle of world leadership, whether desired or not, must be worn. Amid competing requirements for national resources, US foreign policy must increasingly be perceived to be consistent with the "national interest." However, the development of US foreign policy from a national interest perspective is frustrated by the pluralistic nature of interests in a democratic society where many actors view the world setting from different perspectives. Compounding the problem is the declining relative advantage afforded the US through the use of its finite military and economic instruments of power--hence forcing an increased requirement to accurately establish relative interest values.

The process of using a national interest perspective for the development of US foreign policy can be improved. The limits of such an approach to foreign policy, mainly its value laden nature, can be realized and accounted for. Structure can be added to the development process to more objectively define the national interest. This can be done by formally identifying and comparing the elements or factors which cause US interests to accrue to a nation-state or region. Assessments of the interest levels developed from these factors can be reviewed for consensus. Decision makers at all levels of the US Government can participate in this process. This can
be followed by conscious efforts to increase consensus or by recognition of the political risk of acting without such consensus.

Structured, well-defined interest levels can be used to allocate scarce resources based upon needs--ie in response to external threats. To achieve a US foreign policy based upon national interest, the computed interest levels must constantly be used to bound or guide US actions. Basic interests must be constantly brought to the forefront of government discussions to remind decision makers of relative priorities and values.

Despite the challenges of declining relative power, and developing an agreed national interest, the US is capable of pursuing a credible, consistent foreign policy. The tools are available to aid officials at all levels with improving the decision making process, and the methodology presented here is one such tool.
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DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF 'US INTEREST

CHAPTER I

THE USE OF NATIONAL INTEREST

"To understand the structural issue, it is necessary to undertake an inquiry, from which we have historically shied away, into the essence of our national interest and into the premises of our foreign policy. It is part of American folklore that, while other nations have interests, we have responsibilities...." (1)

Henry A. Kissinger

The United States is a world power. This mantel may not be desired, but it cannot be ignored. (2) As a world power the US must establish foreign policy to deal with other nation-states. It must also be active in the execution of that policy. Proper formulation of US foreign policy is critical to the survival of the country. The founding fathers recognized that managing international relationships was one of the US government's basic functions. The Preamble to the US Constitution, which enumerates the reasons for the government to exist, charters the government to "provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare...." These activities cannot, in today's world, be accomplished without an active US foreign policy which recognizes the world power stature of the US.

Yet the US has for most of its history been a reluctant participant in foreign affairs. (3,4) There is within the American psyche a desire to allow other states considerable

1
freedom of action, providing their activities do not encroach
upon American interests.(5) With few exceptions, the US has
not seriously embarked upon a plan to convert the rest of the
world to democracy.(6) Instead the American people have
preferred "self-determination" and have advocated changes in
the status quo through "peaceful means."(7) Again the founding
fathers ruled out the goal of making the world over in our
image as they tasked the government to "to secure the blessings
of liberty to ourselves and our" posterity..." (emphasis
added).(8) There is in the Constitution only the mandate to
secure for Americans and their children the American form of
government. Yet, in providing for the common defense, the US
has found it necessary to play an ever increasing role in
foreign affairs--sometimes to include the remaking of a
country in its image.

The accurate determination of US interests is, therefore,
crucial to obtaining a proper balance among America's historic
inclination towards isolation, its national need for security
and its desire for economic prosperity. Because of the great
power and international interests of the US, there can be no
realistic expectation that other countries will leave the US
alone, nor can the US in today's global markets expect to
continue to sustain economic prosperity for its population
without a very active involvement in world affairs. Yet, while
US security and prosperity demand such involvement, the
relative US advantages in areas of economic and military power
has shown a steady decline. (9) Notwithstanding the relative
decline, however, the US remains a pre-eminent world power and
may be expected to continue to be such a power for the next
century. The challenge for the US, then, is to utilize its
declining relative power to preserve its fundamental political,
military and economic interests. This will require
increasingly accurate assessments of variable interest levels
and an appropriate use of scarce power resources to preserve
those interests.

In such an environment of pressing needs and scarce
resources, the foreign policy developed by the executive will
come under increased scrutiny. Executive policy can be
expected to receive sustained challenges both from Congress,
interest groups, and news media within the US and from opposing
political forces outside the US. To be effective, the policy
must be able to withstand these challenges. To endure
internally, the policy must increasingly be perceived to be
credible to the American people and therefore must reflect true
national needs and ideals. (10) To endure externally, the
policy must be consistent with resources available. (11,12,13)

Foreign policy formulation has historically followed one
of two methodologies. On the one hand it has tended to be
based upon ideologies or principles. (14) In this approach,
broad policies are derived to support the ideological goals or
views towards the external world of decision maker(s) and the
constituencies they represent. There is little consideration
of selfishly perceived national interests. (15) Americans have always been proud of a reliance upon principles, and hence ideologically derived policy has received considerable acceptance as a "higher calling" which is more consistent with the American character. This approach to foreign affairs has manifested itself in policies of "containment" and "roll back" which tend to support principles with little consideration of broader national needs. (16, 17) Because there is an implied higher value associated with the ideological character of the policy, there tends to be insufficient analysis to identify when these policies should be applied. There is an implicit assumption that the policy is basically correct in all situations and that it should be applied whenever a favorable cost/risk/benefit relationship exists.

In contrast, a realist-oriented approach to foreign policy has at its roots a determination of the national interest. (18) The national interest, once defined, is then used to set priorities and justify specific actions. However, this concept is also not without its problems. First is the conceptual problem of defining "the" national interest. Historically, when kings or monarchs ruled, the national interest was the interest of the singular rulers. (19) In pluralistic societies interests vary, and the more democratic or pluralistic a society becomes, the more likely that true national interests will be difficult to define. (20) Furthermore, the interests are likely to be in conflict, even if only considering the two
constitutionally defined interest areas of economic prosperity and security. (21, 22) Which interest should prevail? How is the value of one interest weighted relative to another interest? (23)

The amount of structure is another issue. If the process of defining national interest is highly structured, then the complex interdependencies among the various elements of the real world tend to be lost. (24) Interest viewed from any singular perspective (country, region, source of power, ideology) may deny a recognition of balancing or inter-related interest from another perspective. (25) Interdependence is easily lost if the national interest analysis is focused on one country or region. Such loss of interdependence results in an imperfect determination of true national interest. The national interest approach to foreign policy formulation must recognize the need to preserve interdependence or at least recognize the risk that a highly structured analysis may discard some information of critical value. (26)

Finally, any operative or practical definition of national interest will ultimately be derived from a single or oligarchic actor operating in a capacity of accountable decision maker. (27) Thus the definition of national interest which is ultimately used becomes a value laden expression and reflects the values, beliefs, biases, and perceptions of the accountable decision maker(s). (28)

Despite its problems, a national interest oriented foreign
policy process has several advantages. (29) First and most significant, it is rational and objectively based. By first defining interest, even if in a highly structured and value laden manner laden, the basis for subsequently conducting a rational cost/risk/benefit analysis is enhanced. Morality—i.e., ideologically weighted values, can be preserved if carried through the analysis. A national interest based foreign policy need not be selfishly immoral. (30) Finally, the decision making process can be constructed to consider other view points, and to the degree that there is a consistent definition of national interest, there will be a consistent support for the interest-derived policy. If the process itself helps define why an interest level exists, the process can enhance or broaden the constituency and re-enforce in the decision maker the rationale for his/her own views. If there is disagreement in the definition of interest and the process alerts the decision maker that this inconsistency exists, then the decision maker is forewarned that he/she proceeds along such a path carrying considerable political risk. Moreover, to the extent interests can be defined, there then exists the ability to rationally define priorities and allocate scarce resources on a priority basis.

The objective of this paper is not to revisit the issue of using a national interest orientation to support the formulation of US foreign policy. The argument for and against has been adequately discussed in numerous other settings and
publications.(31,32) For purposes of this paper, it is assumed that a national interest orientation has utility and should be pursued. The major thrust of this paper is to discuss how the process may be utilized and what decision aids can be used to aid the decision maker(s) in defining the national interest.
CHAPTER II
THE CURRENT PROCESS

"The National Security Council would develop and direct a national security planning process for the President that revises current national security decision directives as appropriate and that provides to the Secretary of Defense Presidential guidance that includes:
- A statement of national security objectives
- A statement of priorities among national security objectives...." (33)

The Packard Commission

There is within the current national security process an effort to view world issues from a national interest perspective. This is not new to the current administration. As far back as the Eisenhower administration, each new President has embarked upon a review of the world environment and then characterized the US interest level towards various countries and regions. (34) These reviews have resulted in Presidential directives which were intended to be used by the rest of the Executive Branch as guides to support the formulation and execution of specific US policies. (35) Within each administration the frequency of these reviews has varied and their influence upon the day to day, crisis oriented, decision making process has also varied. Within the current administration these broad reviews have been generally conducted at four year intervals corresponding to each new term. Each review has resulted in a National Security Decision Directive (NSDD) which contained an assessment of US interest
These Interest Level National Security Decision Directives (IL-NSDD) have been used both to articulate the Administration’s current policy objectives and to formulate specific directions to Cabinet Level Organizations.

The current process begins with the National Security Council Staff (NSC/S). NSC/S members prepare a draft IL-NSDD. This draft is based upon the experience of the NSC/S members, their perception of the Administration’s desires, and informal inputs they receive from other staff workers in the national security bureaucracy. Each NSC/S member has a network of contacts from the bureaucracy which they use as sources for the formulation of their inputs to the IL-NSDD.

The draft IL-NSDD is then formally circulated to various parties within the bureaucracy for comments. This inter-agency review typically includes the Departments of State, Commerce, Treasury, Defense (both Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)), the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Office of the US Trade Representative. Once comments are received from the staffs of these organizations, they are either incorporated or rejected. If rejected, rationale for the rejection is provided by the NSC/S.

The revised IL-NSDD is then circulated again through inter-agency groups, but at a higher level within the bureaucracy--typically the Assistant Secretary level. (37) Again comments are received and incorporated or rejected with
rationale provided. The document is again revised and then reviewed by the National Security Advisor (NSA). Next the document is presented at a meeting of the National Security Planning Group (NSPG), which consists of NSC cabinet principals and may be chaired by either the President or the Vice-President. Alternately, the IL-NSDD may be presented to the Senior Review Group chaired by the NSA. After such senior level coordination, the President approves the IL-NSDD. Once approved, two immediate documents are influenced by the IL-NSDD—the Defense Guidance, and the President's public statement of the National Security Strategy of the United States.

As a result of the Packard Commission and influence from the Senate Armed Services Staff Report on Defense Organization (the "Locher Report"), there has been an effort to increase the connection between the broad issues of strategy defined by the IL-NSDD and the Defense acquisition process. This change was reflected in a preliminary way through NSDD 219 which dealt mainly with acquisition issues and was included in the final report of the Packard Commission. To further achieve this goal the philosophy and guidance contained in the IL-NSDD is used to prepare the Defense Guidance. In addition, the JCS uses the interest levels and overall strategic setting as defined by the IL-NSDD in preparing the Joint Strategic Planning Documents (JSPDs). This, therefore, provides a level of coherency to the process as the broad interest levels are defined through the NSC process and transmitted to the
Department of Defense to influence the military planning (including military acquisition).

In addition, the NSC/S prepares the unclassified report on the National Security Strategy of the United States which is released to Congress and the general public. This report provides the fundamentals of US National Security Strategy, including defense and foreign policy. It discusses basic US interests, but specific country/region interest level assessments are not provided for security reasons.

Once the IL-NSDD is prepared, it may then also be used in the formulation of issue-oriented national security decisions. This connection is more tenuous, however. Each issue tends to be decided upon its own merits and may be consistent with or depart from the IL-NSDD as the immediate situation dictates. Current planning calls for the IL-NSDD to be revised at the beginning of each Presidential Term. It may, however, undergo a special revision if there is a major change in the external setting—successful strategic arms negotiations for example.

Throughout the preparation of the IL-NSDD the "national interest" is formulated and articulated through the subjective assessments of subject matter experts in a variety of fields. This subjective process is necessary because of the high level of complexity associated with defining the national interest. While subjective assessments—values, beliefs, etc.—are an inherent part of the process and cannot be removed, structure can be added to the process to assist in the coherent
formulation of these subjective assessments. Within the NSC/S there have been discussions on how structure might be added to national interest formulation, but the incessant pressure of day to day crisis—"answering the mail"—has prevented NSC/S members from trying to implement such structure.

Structure, while it can contribute to the coherency of the process, can also become stifling and in some cases even dangerous. If the outputs of a structured process are not relevant or accurate to decision makers, the structured process becomes another burdensome administrative procedure of little utility. Finally, if the structured process becomes so comfortable to the bureaucracy that it causes officials to close their eyes to other considerations of the international setting, including complex interdependencies, then the structured process may be dangerous. Therefore, structure must be used as an aid to a process which is an art not a science.

Chapter III contains an overview of a national interest oriented process. This process is intended to provide structure yet preserve the critical freedoms of the decision maker to inject his/her subjective assessments and sensitivities to the international setting.
CHAPTER III
THE PROPOSED PROCESS

"Differences over the values and preferences that Americans want incorporated into U.S. foreign policy are inevitable and can never be fully resolved. Notions of national interest will differ sharply as well. . . the challenge to arrive at an interest-based policy has never been put squarely to the system"(40)

Alan Tonelson

The proposed process to aid in a national-interest based decision system is shown in Figure 1. It may not appear as a major departure from the current system; however, there are important nuances which are intended to achieve two major objectives. First, the proposed system is designed to increase the tie between a broad national interest perspective and any specific issue/crisis at hand. There is always the temptation to view the crisis/issue at hand from a narrow perspective—failing to see how the particular issue relates to overall broader national interests and priorities. By improving the linkage between the broader national interest orientation and the specific crisis/issue at hand, this tendency is reduced. Second, the process is designed to increase the identification of the total risk carried into any specific decision. This risk includes not only the international risk of a strategy, its tendency to operationally succeed or fail, but also, the political risk of attempting sustained operations in a pluralistic and democratic society like the US.(41)
FIGURE 1
THE PROCESS

EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT - INTEREST AREAS

- Military
- Economic
- Geopolitical
- Ideological

OTHER ACTORS
VALUES AND BELIEF'S
weak

determination of level of national interest

consensus or political risk

formulation of strategy from elements of power (cost/benefit/risk analysis)

action

DECISION MAKER'S
VALUES AND BELIEF'S
tie

DETERMINATION OF GOALS/AIMS (POLICY)

EXTERNAL THREAT

14
To the extent that decision makers are aware and utilize the decision process described below, they increase their sensitivities to both these risks. They reduce the likelihood of overcommitting the country in any specific issue or crisis beyond what is in the national interest as they have defined it. In so doing, they retain a perspective which allows them to improve the allocation of scarce resources to achieve prioritized objectives. Further, the decision making process sketched above should provide early warning of the potential for national disharmony and assist in the determination of where political consensus can be built. If action must be taken without a consensus, the process helps to identify the risk associated with such action.

The process begins with the external environment as shown in Figure 2. This environment is the total "real world" in a non-filtered, non-biased, sense. It is the omniscient actors view of what exists. Unfortunately no human being has this totally accurate view. For purposes of analysis and
discussion, this real world setting is viewed and sampled through four broad interest areas: Military, Economic, Geopolitical, and Ideological dimensions. This view of the world is not unique. It is similar to the perspective presented by Donald E. Nuechterlein in his book *America Overcommitted*. (The entire process and decision aid presented in this report are heavily influenced by the seminal work done by Professor Nuechterlein. A discussion of differences with Nuechterlein is provided in Appendix A.) The four broad areas can be further divided into individual factors or sub-elements. It will be the condition of or setting for these factors which will result in the attribution of US interests to a specific country or region. These four broad areas, and the factors which compose them, are listed below. They are explained in greater detail in Appendix B.

**Military** factors may include: internal, regional, global conventional power projection, state supported use of terrorism, nuclear/biological/chemical power projection, future military power projection, military coalitions, military power projection against US-used lines of communication (LOCs), US basing/intelligence rights/privileges, military technological capability, and critical defense materials provided to the US.

**Economic** factors may include: current exports/imports from/to the US, future export/import potential, US dollars invested, country dollars invested in the US, trade agreements in being/negotiation, economic coalitions, environmental
influence on the US, multi-national corporation ties, and influence on the international monetary system.

**Geopolitical factors** may include: the external orientation and proximity to the US, and the regional/world wide influence of a Pro-US/neutral/belligerent external orientation on US prestige and influence.

**Ideological factors** may include: the internal government ideology, cultural/religious/trade-union ties with the US and civil-legal cooperation afforded the US.

As shown in Figure 3, the accountable decision maker views the external environment through his/her values and beliefs to arrive at a determination of the national interest. Several key points should be noted. First, the accountable decision maker at this broad level is not a single entity but consists of the President, his political appointees and all the Executive Branch careerists. The permanent bureaucracy has much to say about how the world is viewed. It filters much of
the information reaching any actual decision maker. (44)

Different parts of the bureaucracy will have different filters, and other actors in the process (Congress, the news media, non-government academics, interest groups, and citizens at large) will also apply their own filters to view the world. (45) In addition, based upon their own values and beliefs, these other actors will arrive at their own interest level determination, as shown in Figure 4. (46, 47) While not formally considered

FIGURE 4

at this point in the process, no accountable political/bureaucratic decision maker arrives at his/her own assessment of the national interest without some sensitivity to the opinions of others. The question in Washington is often "will it sell in Peoria"? (48) This tie always weakly connects the opinions of others with the accountable decision maker. (49)

Even after consideration of the weak tie between the accountable decision maker and other actors, the proposed process delineates a structured comparison between the preliminary interest level determined by the accountable
decision maker and that of the other actors, as shown in Figure 5. The decision aid contained in Chapter V is designed to

FIGURE 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONSENSUS OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLITICAL RISK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

reflect an individual's beliefs/values and then present a
national interest determination based upon those beliefs/values
and the factors from the external environment. To the extent
that efforts are made to model the values/beliefs of other
actors in the process--specifically components of the
Congress--the accountable decision maker (or his staff) can
compare differences in perception of the national interest.
These differences are important since they constitute the
political risk that the accountable decision maker carries to
any specific issue/crisis decision. Efforts to reduce these
risks improve the likelihood that a consensus can be achieved,
and that policy/action, once taken, will receive enduring
support.(50)

After considering the compromise necessary to achieve
consensus, the accountable decision maker then determines
specific goals for a country or region as shown in Figure 6.
These constitute "policy." They may be broken down to specific
functional areas, foreign policy, defense policy, economic
policy, etc.
The formulation of specific strategy shown in Figure 7 is designed to support the policy previously defined. The various elements of national power (military, economic, political, ideological) are considered for their effectiveness against any external threat and specific courses of action are chosen. The previously defined interest levels, corrected if necessary to achieve consensus, form the foundation for the benefit portion of the cost/risk/benefit analysis. The cost is measured in how much national power must be expended to achieve the desired goal. The risk is a measure of the likelihood that this power will be sufficient and a measure of whether or not it can be sustained based upon the political consensus.

It is important to note that in a national interest oriented approach to foreign policy, the primary measurement of
benefit is derived from the analysis of the national interest. The national interest is the measurement of value attributed to a country or region. It is also important to note that this value is basically independent of the threat. A country/region has value not because it is externally threatened, but because of its military, economic, geopolitical and ideological relationship to the US. The geopolitical relationship is, however, not insensitive to external threats. A country may have low geopolitical value to the US while it is not threatened. Once threatened, if it is perceived to be a symbol of a shift in the balance of power between major global or regional adversaries, its "value"—ie, interest level—may be temporarily increased. This then may force a complete reassessment, from the top down, to determine the new national interest towards the country or region. Such a change of interest level, generated by an external threat, should be a warning sign to decision makers. If the interest level is suddenly being shifted, then it was probably inaccurately defined in the first place or the new interest level is probably inaccurate. Further, the ability to generate a lasting consensus behind such an unstable interest is probably tenuous at best. Having a structured way to view the interest level improves the decision makers ability to sense such danger signals.

An unfortunate by-product of a national interest oriented process and finite resources, is the appearance of having a
policy which is only reactionary. When there are finite resources and many high level interest areas, only the ones which are truly threatened can receive significant resources. For example, there is no doubt that Canada has a higher interest level to the US than Spain or Italy, but if the regional situation in Europe deteriorated such that Spain or Italy was threatened, the US would undoubtedly expend more resources to offset a deteriorating situation in Spain or Italy than to counter a non-threatening situation in Canada. This creates the impression that the external orientation of a national interest process is only reactionary. The inner workings, which allocate funds to Spain but recognize that Canada is a higher priority, are unseen. What such a process can do, however, is to readily identify the really high interest areas (such as Canada) and force an assessment of what other actions, which are not so resource intensive, could be taken to strengthen or preserve those interest areas. The process can also assist in tough choices, such as between Italy and Spain should simultaneous problems occur in both countries for which the US had insufficient resources.

For a national interest oriented approach to be effective, there must be an accurate and comprehensive way to express the US national interest towards any country or region. Chapter IV outlines the variables for such an expression.
CHAPTER IV

EXPRESSING THE NATIONAL INTEREST

"Identity of interests is the surest of bonds whether between states or individuals."(51)

Thucydides

The ultimate form for expressing the national interest is critically important. It must be an operative expression which is of value to decision makers. Often national interests have been defined in the public forum for the purpose of sending diplomatic signals, and while this public expression serves a useful diplomatic purpose, it is often intentionally vague. Within the government, the individuals who truly make the major decisions on US policy and action cannot rely on vague generalities. They must have an expression of national interests which can directly guide policy and firmly establish priorities.

To achieve those objectives the national interest in this report is expressed in two ways. In one sense it is described by magnitude or level of interest. In another sense, it is expressed by the frequency, or number of occurrences, with which various interest levels occur across the spectrum of interest areas. The spectrum of interest areas includes both the broad areas (Military, Economic, Geopolitical and Ideological) and the narrower factors or specific issues which make up these broad areas (eg, regional military power projection).
Level is measured coarsely through the categories PERIPHERAL, MAJOR, CRITICAL, and VERY CRITICAL. These terms are defined below and a comparison of these terms with the terms used by Professor Nuechterlein is contained in Appendix A.

PERIPHERAL. Peripheral interests involve issues which have little importance to the US. No major economic, military or geopolitical significance can be attributed to the issue.

MAJOR. Major interests are those issues which will effect the US in economic, military, or geopolitical terms. The effect, however, can be tolerated, and while not desirable is acceptable. Adverse resolution of these issues might result in a reduction of the US standard of living and/or a reduction in the US security position.

CRITICAL. Critical interests are those issues which will have a significant adverse affect on the US economically, militarily, or geopolitically. While these issues would not destroy the ability of the US to function as a viable, independent society, they would increase the cost for such continued functioning. Adverse resolution of these issues would result in a reduction of the US standard of living and/or a reduction in the US security position.

VERY CRITICAL. Very Critical interests are those issues which if adversely resolved may effect the viability of the US to function as a sovereign, independent society. They clearly threaten the very existence of the US or have dramatic and far
reaching affect on how the American Society will operate. Major reductions in the US standard of living or security could be expected if these issues are not favorably resolved.

Frequency of interest is expressed by accumulating a weighted measurement of how often interest levels occur in the overall assessment of a country or region. The frequency is a measurement of the depth associated with various interest levels. For example, the US may have a CRITICAL interest in the ability of Libya to use state supported terrorism, but the US has no more than PERIPHERAL interests in the economic activities of Libya. Therefore the level portion of the interest assessment for Libya may show Libya to be CRITICAL, while the frequency portion of the interest assessment could show this interest level to be restricted to the singular issue of state supported terrorism. For West Germany the situation would be different. West Germany may also have an interest level assessment of CRITICAL, but the frequency portion of the analysis would show that this interest level had considerable depth. West Germany is of CRITICAL importance to the US because of Military Coalitions, Geopolitical Orientation, Economic Imports/Exports and numerous other factors.

Both level and frequency have meaning to decision makers. The level of interest will directly affect the type of actions the US will undertake to prevail in a given situation. The frequency portion of the assessment provides decision makers a
discriminator to help indicate within areas of equal level which issue or country should be given the higher priority. Frequency information also helps the decision maker assess what risks should be taken and how those risks may be affected by time. For example, a quick military strike against Libya to contain state supported terrorism is appropriate to support a CRITICAL but narrow interest. Even though the issue is CRITICAL, the US population would probably not support a sustained military operation because the depth of interest (frequency) is not high enough. If West Germany were threatened, the US population would support sustained military operations because not only is West Germany CRITICAL to US interests, but there is a broad base of issues (Military, Economic, Geopolitical factors) which sustain this CRITICAL assessment.

Because not all issues (factors) are of equal importance, there must be a way to recognize the relative importance of issues when accumulating the frequency portion of the interest level assessment. This is done through a process of weighting. Issues are assigned a relative priority, and this relative priority (or weight) determines how often the interest level associated with that issue is counted in the frequency portion of the interest level assessment. Weighting IS NOT used for the interest level portion of the national interest assessment but IS used for the frequency portion of the national interest assessment.
The decision aid procedure contained in Chapter V is used to arrive at a national interest assessment which contains both an assessment of the levels of US interest towards a country and the frequency at which the interest levels occur. It recognizes the relative importance of both the broad interest areas (Military, Economic, Geopolitical and Ideological) and the various issues (factors) which define those broad areas.
CHAPTER V

A DECISION AID

"The national interest as such must be defended against usurpation by non-national interests. Yet once the task is accomplished, a rational order must be established among the values which make up the national interest and among the resources to be committed to them."(53)

Hans J. Morgenthau

Overview of the Procedure:

The decision aid is designed to provide a structured way to analyze the data in the real world, and through the perspective of the decision maker, arrive at an assessment of the US level of interest towards a country or region. To be effective the aid must meet two major criteria.

First, it must be credible to the decision maker. In the final analysis, it is the decision maker who is accountable for the actions that flow from the process.(54) The decision maker must feel comfortable that the aid has helped in the formulation of the US interest level and that it has not lost nuances or data which would be critical to a complete and credible analysis. The aid should facilitate the decision maker's thought process and help to bring into focus those things to consider in making a national interest determination and how they should be weighed. The aid may make a more meaningful contribution to the overall national security process by its influence on the decision maker--improving the comprehensiveness of his/her decisions--than by the specific
content of its outputs.

Second, while the decision aid is designed to focus or help the decision maker, it must not be burdensome. It must be sufficiently straightforward in its operation and implementation that it is practical. If it becomes too complex then the decision maker cannot identify with it as "his/her" answer, but rather it will be perceived to be the answer of some rigid analytical procedure. Therefore it must strike a balance between sufficient complexity to be of value yet retain sufficient simplicity to be practical and acceptable. Further, the bureaucracy's contribution must be perceived to be supportive but not disproportionately influential in determining the final answer.

The description of the decision aid procedure is very straightforward. A problem is broken down into manageable segments, analyzed, then the results from the analysis are combined to arrive at an overall final answer. The decision aid procedure is shown in Figure 8. The decision aid procedure looks at the external environment, breaks it down into four major areas (Military, Economic, Geopolitical and Ideological), and asks the decision maker to conduct a preliminary analysis of priorities. The procedure then further breaks the external environment down to individual issues or factors--referred to as sub-elements. These sub-elements are prioritized by the decision maker for their importance and then an additional, more detailed analysis is conducted. The objective of this
FIGURE 8
DECISION AID PROCEDURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BREAKDOWN EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT TO FOUR BROAD INTEREST AREAS</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIORITIZE BROAD INTEREST AREAS AND ESTABLISH MAX (TRUNCATED) VALUES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BREAKDOWN TO 35 FACTORS OR ISSUES (SUB-ELEMENTS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIORITIZE SUB-ELEMENTS WITHIN EACH BROAD AREA AND DETERMINE OVERALL SUB-ELEMENT WEIGHTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANALYZE 35 SUB-ELEMENTS FOR INTEREST LEVEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMBINE SUB-ELEMENT ANALYSIS FOR OVERALL INTEREST LEVEL ASSESSMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESENT ASSESSMENT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30
analysis is to determine the interest levels that should accrue to a country because of the importance of that country viewed through the particular sub-elements. Finally, the procedure constructs an overall interest level assessment by re-combining the sub-element interest levels. The procedure is computerized through a family of programs contained at Appendix C.

Four Broad Interest Areas

As discussed in Chapter III, the external environment can be viewed through four major interest areas. These broad areas are the Military Interests, Economic Interests, Geopolitical Interests, and Ideological Interests.

Prioritize Broad Interest Areas and Establish Maximum Values

As the decision maker views any country through these four interest areas, the interest areas will have different degrees of importance. Recall from the discussion in Chapter IV that interest level is determined both by the level assigned to an interest area and by the frequency with which the various interest levels occur. Very early in the procedure the decision maker is asked to prioritize the four broad interest areas. This prioritization will be used to assign a weight to the frequency determination of the national interest.

The prioritization is done by asking the decision maker to assign a number from 1 to 10 to each of the broad interest areas. The number reflects the relative value of these four areas for interest frequency determination. For example, if
the broad area of MILITARY is assigned a value of 6 and the broad area of IDEOLOGICAL is assigned a value of 3, then interest levels assigned to MILITARY sub-elements will count twice as much in the frequency portion of the analysis as interest values assigned to IDEOLOGICAL sub-elements. Once the four numbers—one for each broad area—are received they are converted to a normalized weight by summing the four numbers and dividing each number by the sum as shown in Table I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area:</th>
<th>Number Assigned:</th>
<th>Normalized Value:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MILITARY</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5/14 = .36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECONOMIC</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5/14 = .36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEOPOLITICAL</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3/14 = .21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDEOLOGICAL</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1/14 = .07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In his book *America Overcommitted*, Professor Nuechterlein developed a relationship between broad interest areas, the intensity of interest, and policy tools that a decision maker might wish to consider. In the procedure used in this report, the decision maker is allowed to define a similar relationship.

Interest levels were defined in a coarse fashion in Chapter III. For use in the analysis, however, a far more detailed interest value scale is used. This interest value scale has twenty levels. It is based upon the twenty instruments of foreign and national security policy defined by Professor Nuechterlein. These instruments are arranged in a slightly different order than specified by Nuechterlein, based
upon a survey of their relative value conducted with students at the Naval War College. The survey instrument and a discussion of the development of the new order is contained in Appendix A. The individual items, listed in order of "value", are provided in Table II.

In the proposed procedure, interest level is measured by the nature of the actions that would be considered by a decision maker to assure the US prevails in a given situation. This is not to imply that the decision maker would take any specific action listed. The actions are for reference. They are merely indicative of the type of activities that would be considered based upon the importance of the particular issue at hand. They are a crude measure of the risk the decision maker is willing to take to prevail in the given situation. There is an assumption that a correlation exists between the interest level for a given interest area and the type of actions that a decision maker would consider to prevail.

The decision maker may wish to assign a maximum value (from the twenty point scale) to be used for any broad interest area. For example, one might limit IDEOLOGICAL sub-elements to a value no higher than 12, meaning that no IDEOLOGICAL issue (sub-element) is conceived to have an interest level which might warrant more than increased military surveillance.(56) This serves to restrict or truncate the maximum values that can be assigned to any particular interest area.
TABLE II
TWENTY POINT LEVEL OF INTEREST SCALE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>01</th>
<th>02</th>
<th>03</th>
<th>04</th>
<th>05</th>
<th>06</th>
<th>07</th>
<th>08</th>
<th>09</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>18</th>
<th>19</th>
<th>20</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

--------- willing to take increasing risk ---------
--------- increasing intensity of interest ---------
--------- increasing importance level ---------

"little risk or level of importance"
"peripheral intensity of interest"

01 02 03 04 05 06
Humanitarian Assistance
Scientific and Cultural Exchanges manipulated
Information and Propaganda used
Technical Assistance provided or denied
Granting Diplomatic Recognition
Economic and Financial Assistance (limited) offered or denied

"some risk or level of importance"
"major intensity of interest"

07 08 09 10 11 12 13
Economic and Trade Policy manipulated
UN Security Council Debate requested
Military Assistance offered or denied
Trade Embargo and Economic Sanctions
Covert Actions initiated
Increased Military Surveillance
Military Show of Strength

"great risk or level of importance"
"critical intensity of interest"

14 15 16 17
Suspension of/Break in Diplomatic Relations
Quarantine/Blockade/Mining of Ports
Theater use of Conventional Weapons
Partial Mobilization/Evacuation

"very great risk or level of importance"
"very critical intensity of interest"

18 19 20
Local Use of Tactical Nuclear, Biological, Chemical Weapons
Threatened Use of Massive Destruction Weapons
Limited Use of Massive Destruction Weapons

34
The broad interest area priorities and the truncated interest level values are used for analysis of all countries or regions. They are not country or region specific. They are to reflect in part the decision maker's basic values and beliefs towards the environmental setting.

Breakdown to 35 Factors or Issues (Sub-Elements)

To further refine the interest level determination, each of the four broad interest areas (Military, Economic, Geopolitical, and Ideological) is further sub-divided into factors or sub-elements for analysis. An interest level will be assigned to each of these sub-elements and the accrued value from these assignments will be used to build up a determination of the overall US national interest towards the country or region.

The sub-elements used in this procedure are designed to be typical of the types of issues which one would consider in formulation of a national interest determination. Further research certainly may identify additional elements to consider or judge some of these to be irrelevant. The sub-elements were listed in the broad area definitions in Chapter II, and a detail description of all 35 is contained in computer generated sub-element data sheets in Appendix B.

A sub-element definition contains the sub-element name, the broad area it is part of, a description of what the sub-element is, and a discussion of why it is significant. The definition also contains a list of criteria to be used in
determining the interest level assignment. For example, the sub-element "Military Coalitions" (Number 7) is in the broad area MILITARY. The sub-element deals with the military coalition relationship between the country of interest and similarly externally oriented countries. It is significant because it reflects the willingness of a country to support or oppose the US by the use of military force as a result of US actions which may not directly effect the country of interest but may affect an ally of the country. For this sub-element there are three criteria groups to be used in determining the level of interest. These criteria will be discussed in the section on determining the interest level for each sub-element.

Prioritize Sub-Elements within each Broad Area and Determine Overall Sub-Element Weights:

As with the broad interest areas, the decision maker is afforded the opportunity to assign a priority weight to each of the sub-elements. This is done to reflect the relative priority of one sub-element in a broad area referenced to another sub-element in the same area. Again, it will be used for the frequency portion of the analysis. The sub-element relative weight within its own broad area is used in conjunction with the broad area weight to determine the overall sub-element weight. Assignment of the priority weight is done in a similar fashion as the broad area weights--numbers between 1 and 10 are assigned for each sub-element in a broad area. For example, if "Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection"
is assigned a value of 10, and "Military Coalitions" is assigned a value of 5, then the decision maker is saying that NBC power projection is twice as important as membership in military coalitions. The numbers assigned are then summed and normalized. The overall sub-element weight is the product of the broad area weight and the normalized sub-element value.

Table 3 shows a typical process for the MILITARY broad area; it would be repeated for all four broad areas.

**TABLE III**

**SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Element:</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Assigned:</th>
<th>Normalized Value:</th>
<th>Overall Weight:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal Conventional Power</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4/66 = .061</td>
<td>.061*.357 = .022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Conventional Power</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5/66 = .076</td>
<td>.076*.357 = .027</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Conventional Power</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6/66 = .090</td>
<td>.090*.357 = .032</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of State Terrorism</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6/66 = .090</td>
<td>.090*.357 = .032</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBC Power Projection</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10/66 = .152</td>
<td>.152*.357 = .054</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Military Power</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9/66 = .136</td>
<td>.136*.357 = .049</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Coalitions</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5/66 = .076</td>
<td>.076*.357 = .027</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC Power Projection</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5/66 = .076</td>
<td>.076*.357 = .027</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Basing Rights</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6/66 = .090</td>
<td>.090*.357 = .032</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Technology</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4/66 = .061</td>
<td>.061*.357 = .022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of Defense Materials</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6/66 = .090</td>
<td>.090*.357 = .032</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>66</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As with the broad area priority assignments, these priorities and resulting weights are non-country specific. They continue to reflect, in a general sense, the beliefs and attitudes of the decision maker and are not focused on a particular country or region. They are designed to model the type of thought process and priorities to be used in assessing the national interest for all countries.
Analyze Sub-Elements for Interest Level

The heart of the process is the assignment of interest level values from Table II to each of the 35 sub-elements. This can be done in two basic ways based upon the desires of the decision maker. The analysis may be done with reference to a static non-country specific data base of interest level values or it may be done directly by the decision maker in a dynamic setting with reference to relevant background data. There are advantages and disadvantages to both analysis schemes.

STATIC ANALYSIS:

In the static analysis the intent is to be as objective as possible in determining the level of interest. For this technique the decision maker tries to place as much distance as possible between the assignment of interest levels and pre-conceived biases about any specific country in question. To do this, the decision maker defines, to the maximum extent possible, interest levels with reference to sub-element criteria groups and does not consider specific countries. This dispassionate view of national interest will also tend to be the most consistent on a day-by-day basis, as the data base from which the interest level is derived does not significantly change. If it is changed, the new value is applied to all countries equally.

For an example of criteria groups, refer to the sub-
element definition of "military coalitions", number 7 in Appendix B. For this sub-element there are three criteria groups. Each of these criteria groups has various categories. For the criterion "external attitude towards the US" there are three categories: PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT. For the criterion "military coalition type" there are also three categories: MUTUAL DEFENSE, ASSOCIATION, FRIENDSHIP. Finally for the criterion "region" there are eight categories: NORTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA, MIDDLE EAST, SOUTH ASIA, PACIFIC. Where necessary, explanations of the criteria are provided in the sub-element data base. For example, MUTUAL DEFENSE means the country has binding military support to its allies. If the country is also PRO-US, it means that support would be provided to the US in the event of armed conflict with some third party by US troops. If the country is a NEUTRAL or BELLIGERENT, opposition to the US could be expected if the US is forced into armed conflict with the countries' allies.

For the static analysis scheme, interest values are actually assigned to a specific country with one of four techniques. The technique used is based upon the nature of the data used in the criteria groups, i.e., to what degree a country can be described with reference to this sub-element from quantitative or subjective data. The four techniques used are:

1. Quantitative
2. Subjective
3. Mixed
4. Background Data


Selected sub-elements have very good quantitative data available to support an interest level assessment (shown in Figure 9). For example, a country’s military power projection capability, in number of divisions, can be used to place a country in a specific criteria group category or alternately interpolate between various specific categories. An interest level can be assigned (using Table II for the reference scale) based upon comparison of the quantitative data to a previous
non-country specific determination of interest. The interest level assigned to a specific country for such a sub-element is then directly based upon the category within which the country falls—which in turn is based upon the quantitative data. Where necessary, a decision maker may provide the level of interest assessment based upon a dual categorization matrix. Regional power projection capability may be one axis and the region in which the country is located may be another axis. Levels of interest are then determined both by the power projection capability and the region within which this power can be projected.

For example, if from a non-country specific analysis it was determined that US interest for all countries in South America having a regional power projection capability of 5 divisions was "6" (reference to Table II), then any country which was "categorized" as being in South America and possessing a regional power projection capability of 5 divisions would receive an interest level assignment of 6 for the sub-element "regional power projection." Interpolation could be used to further refine the process for selected parts of some sub-elements.

Subjective

Other sub-elements can be evaluated by a process (shown in Figure 10) which subjectively categorizes a country, and then through reference to the previous non-country specific
determination of interest levels, assigns the interest level based upon the "category" in which the country falls.

FIGURE 10

SUB-ELEMENT INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION

Technique: Subjective

For example, to support the assignment of an interest level for the sub-element "military coalitions" the decision maker would be asked to assign an interest level (from Table II) based upon a generic query. The query might be: "What interest level would you assign to a country which is PRO-US and has military relationships with similar countries of MUTUAL DEFENSE (ie, binding military support) and is located in EUROPE?"
In this case the decision maker may assign a value of 16, meaning the US would consider the use of conventional forces to preserve a relationship with a country which is PRO-US, had MUTUAL DEFENSE arrangements with the US and was located in EUROPE. Any country so described has that level of importance. The interest level assigned to a specific country would be a function of the criteria groups which described it. West Germany, Great Britain, and Norway would all receive the same interest level assignment for this sub-element since they are all PRO-US, have a MUTUAL DEFENSE relationship with the US, and are located in EUROPE.

Determining which category within a criterion describes a country can be done by subject matter experts (SME). They would categorize Great Britain as being PRO-US, having a MUTUAL DEFENSE relationship with the US, and being located in EUROPE.

Mixed

For some sub-elements a mix of quantitative and subjective data is used to determine the appropriate sub-element interest level (as shown in Figure 11). For example, the sub-element "Potential Future Military Power Projection" (number 6 in Appendix B) uses a mix of two subjective criteria and one quantitative criteria. Subjective assessments are used for the criterion "external attitude towards the US" (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, etc.) and "current military power capability" (INTERNAL ONLY, LIMITED, MAJOR, etc.). Quantitative data are used for the criterion "real growth rate" (greater than 3% negative, 1.5%
negative, zero, 1.5% positive, etc.) The interest level may be derived from reference to a previous non-country specific analysis, using interpolation of the quantitative data if appropriate.

FIGURE 11
SUB-ELEMENT INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION

Technique: Mixed

For example, an interest level (from Table II) of "5" may be assigned to a generic country which is PRO-US, has LIMITED current military capability and 0% real growth; and an interest level of "7" may be assigned to a generic country which is PRO-
US, has LIMITED current military capability, and 1.5% real growth. If Canada is subjectively judged to be PRO-US and have LIMITED current military capability and a .75% real growth rate in its military budget, it would be assigned an interest level of "6" for the sub-element Potential Future Military Power Projection—using an interpolation between the quantitative categories of 0% and 1.5% real growth.

**Background Data**

**FIGURE 12**

SUB-ELEMENT INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION

Technique: Background Data

|____________________|____________________|
| INTEREST LEVEL IS | DETERMINED DIRECTLY |
| STAFF PROVIDES | DETERMINED DIRECTLY |
| COUNTRY SPECIFIC | BY THE DECISION |
| BACKGROUND DATA | MAKER BASED UPON |
| BACKGROUND DATA | PROVIDED |
| BACKGROUND DATA | PROVIDED |

Finally, some sub-elements only lend themselves to direct assessment (as shown in Figure 12). For these sub-elements, relevant country specific background or statistical data is provided the decision maker. He/she then makes a direct assessment of the level of interest associated with this sub-element for the specific country being evaluated. For example, the trade agreements between the US and a given country may be described in general terms, and the decision maker may directly
assign an interest level (from Table II) based upon the description provided of the trade agreements and the decision maker's assessment of their value. While this does lose some of the objectivity desired in the static analysis, the technique is only used for those sub-elements where the spectrum of data available is just too broad or undefined to allow the practical development of categories and criteria.

DYNAMIC ANALYSIS

The dynamic analysis scheme is designed to allow for more personal judgement on the part of the decision maker. A major criticism of the static scheme is the loss of context and interdependence mentioned in Chapter I. In the dynamic analysis scheme, interdependence may be retained because the decision maker never loses sight of the country in question and always has in the back of his/her mind the current international and domestic setting. The dynamic scheme is also much quicker, and can be responsive to changes in the external environment. On the other hand, it loses the repeatability and some of the objectivity of the static analysis.

The technique for assigning interest level values to a specific sub-element for a country in question is identical to that for the "Background" technique in the static analysis. The only difference is that the criteria categories themselves form the country data base and hence are used as the background material.
For example, using the dynamic analysis scheme, the decision maker would be presented the following query for an analysis of Canada and the sub-element military coalitions:

"What interest level would you assign to CANADA, which is PRO-US, has military coalitions of MUTUAL DEFENSE, and is located in NORTH AMERICA?" The decision maker is being asked to provide an interest level for Canada in light of these characteristics of the country. Ideally, the decision maker would not overly consider the other elements, opinions, or biases that he/she possessed towards Canada in making this assessment; but to the degree they were considered, interdependence could be preserved. The same technique would be used for all sub-elements in the analysis.

Combine Sub-Element Analysis for Overall Interest Level Assessment

As discussed in Chapter IV, sub-element data is combined to present both the level of interest and frequency with which various levels occur.

Each of the sub-elements has associated with it a level of interest. The maximum of all these levels reflects the highest level of interest the US has towards a given country. Likewise the lowest level of interest reflects the opposite. From a practical perspective, almost every country will have some sub-element interest level for which US interests will be extremely low. Even Canada, which has the highest and most sustained US interest level, has an interest level of "0" for state
The supported use of terrorism because Canada does not support terrorism. There will, therefore, be a range of interests and distribution of interest levels.

The frequency portion of the analysis is designed to capture this distribution of interests. It is done by summing how often a given interest level occurred. Weights are recognized throughout the summing process. As an example, Table IV shows the sub-elements from an analysis for Canada which received an interest level value of "11". The weights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Elements with Interest Level &quot;11&quot;</th>
<th>Interest Area:</th>
<th>Overall Weight:</th>
<th>Scale Factor:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US Basing Rights</td>
<td>MILITARY</td>
<td>0.032</td>
<td>* 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Dollars Invested</td>
<td>ECONOMIC</td>
<td>0.032</td>
<td>* 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Coalitions</td>
<td>ECONOMIC</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>* 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Government</td>
<td>IDEOLOGICAL.</td>
<td>0.042</td>
<td>* 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL Frequency** for Interest Level "11" 12.8

for each sub-element are multiplied times a "scale factor," arbitrarily set to 100, to arrive at a frequency count for interest level "11." The scale factor of 100 is selected to provide vertical development to the histogram discussed in the next section. The process is repeated for all twenty interest levels. The result is a weighted reflection of how often various interest levels occurred in the interest level analysis of a given country.
Present Assessment:

The level of US interest is displayed on a series of computer outputs as shown in Figures 13-15. Figure 13 is the broadest statement of the US interest level towards a country. It states to which of four interest level groupa--Very Critical, Critical, Major, or Peripheral--the country in question is assigned. This is based upon the highest interest level assigned to any of the 35 sub-elements. Supporting this chart are two listings of sub-elements by broad areas (Military, Economic, Geopolitical and Ideological). The first listing shows which sub-elements fell in the highest interest level group and the second listing shows which sub-elements fell in the next highest interest level group.

Figure 14 shows the range of interest level for each of the broad areas, based upon values assigned to sub-elements in the broad area.

Figure 15 shows the relative ranking of the country in question to other countries in the same region and to other countries in the world. It can also be used to display the change in interest level over time (as shown in the current example) or interest level assignments provided by various US government units, eg, CANADA - State, CANADA - NSC/S, CANADA - DOD, etc. It is a comparison display. It identifies the position of the country in the current analysis. It tabulates data which describes the expected value interest level--that which is most likely to occur--a description of the dispersion.
of interest level based upon the standard deviation of the frequency data, and finally, the maximum interest level assigned. The expected value term and the standard deviation term are associated with frequency data. They are derived with reference to interest level assigned and overall sub-element weight as shown in Table III and IV. The maximum interest level is considered level data and does not reflect broad areas or sub-element weights.

The most complex output is a histogram shown in Figure 16. This histogram has on its horizontal axis a measurement of the level of interest and on its vertical axis, the frequency with which that interest level occurred, based on weighted values. Each broad area is represented by a symbol. A histogram center of gravity (CG) is computed. This is the centroid position within the various data points. In addition, broad area weights used in the analysis are listed under the histogram, and an interest level summary is provided.

As shown in Table IV, the output includes a table of interest level values assigned each sub-element, and the sub-element weights. The weights are expressed as a percentage both within the appropriate broad area and across all broad areas. The weights were used for the frequency portion of the analysis.
FIGURE 13
NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR CANADA

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

************************************************************************************
| CANADA |
| IS OF:  |
| VERY CRITICAL |
| INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES |

CANADA IS OF **VERY CRITICAL** INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Military Coalitions

ECONOMIC:
- none -

GEOPOLITICAL:
- External Orientation & Proximity to the US
- WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position
- REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position
- REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -

CANADA IS OF **CRITICAL** INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection

ECONOMIC:
- Current Exports from the US
- Future Export Potential
- Current Imports to the US
- Future Import Potential

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FIGURE 13
(continued)

**GEOPOLITICAL:**
- none -

**IDEOLOGICAL:**
- none -

FIGURE 14

**STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.**

**BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR CANADA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEVEL OF INTEREST</th>
<th>---PERIPHERAL---</th>
<th>---MAJOR---</th>
<th>---CRITICAL---</th>
<th>---VC---</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MILITARY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ECONOMIC</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GEOPOLITICAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IDEOLOGICAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 15

**RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY**

**REGION:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country:</th>
<th>EXPT VALUE</th>
<th>DISPERSION</th>
<th>MAX VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>12.10</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>3-81</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>MED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>4-85</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>MED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WORLD:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country:</th>
<th>EXPT VALUE</th>
<th>DISPERSION</th>
<th>MAX VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>12.10</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEXICO</td>
<td>8.03</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>MED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOVIET UNION</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
<td>6.32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>MED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:**
'->' Indicates the country values for this analysis.
FIGURE 16

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: CANADA

| 24 | M |
| 23 | M |
| 22 | M |
| 21 | G |
| 20 | G |
| F 19 | G |
| R 18 | G |
| E 17 | G |
| Q 16 | G |
| U 15 | E G |
| E 14 | M E G |
| N 13 | M E G |
| C 12 | M E G |
| Y 11 | M E G |
| 10 | M E G |
| 9 | E M E E G |
| 8 | E M E E G |
| 7 | I E M + E G |
| 6 | I E M E M E G |
| 5 | M I I M M E M E G |
| 4 | M M I I M M E M E G |
| 3 | M M I I E M I E M E G |
| 2 | M M E I I E E M I E M E G |
| 1 | * * I I * * I * * * |

---- PERIPHERAL ---- MAJOR ---- CRITICAL ---- VC ----

LEVEL OF INTEREST

SYMBOL KEY:
- M - Military Factors
- E - Economic Factors
- G - Geopolitical Factors
- I - Ideological Factors
* - Fractional Value Factor
+ - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

AREA WEIGHTS:
- Military: 30.0%
- Economic: 35.0%
- Geopolitical: 21.4%
- Ideological: 13.6%

CANADA CG DATA
- CG interest level = 12.10
- CG frequency level = 6.06

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:
- Expected Value: 12.10
- Standard Deviation: 4.85
- Maximum Value: 18
Table IV

Static Analysis Technique Used.

Factors List for Canada

Interest Level Scale:

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |

---PERIPHERAL---|---MAJOR---|---CRITICAL---|---VC---|

---WEIGHT--- | INTEREST

Sub-Element | %BA | %TOT | LEVEL

Military:
- Internal Conventional Power Projection: 6.06% | 1.82% | 9
- Regional Conventional Power Projection: 7.58% | 2.27% | 8
- Global Conventional Power Projection: 9.09% | 2.73% | 1
- Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism: 9.09% | 2.73% | 0
- Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection: 15.15% | 4.55% | 14
- Potential Future Military Power Projection: 13.64% | 4.09% | 4
- Military Coalitions: 7.58% | 2.27% | 18
- LOC Power Projection Capability: 7.58% | 2.27% | 8
- US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges: 9.09% | 2.73% | 11
- Military Technological Capability: 6.06% | 1.82% | 8
- Critical Defense Materials: 9.09% | 2.73% | 11

Economic:
- Current Exports from the US: 10.39% | 3.64% | 16
- Future Export Potential: 12.99% | 4.55% | 16
- Current Imports to the US: 9.09% | 3.18 | 16
- Future Import Potential: 11.69% | 4.09% | 16
- US Dollars Invested: 9.09% | 3.18 | 12
- Country Dollars Invested in the US: 5.19% | 1.82% | 6
- Trade Agreements in Being: 6.49% | 2.27% | 9
- Trade Agreements Pending: 5.19% | 1.82% | 8
- Economic Coalitions: 6.49% | 2.27% | 7
- Environmental Influence on the US: 7.79% | 2.73% | 13
- Multi-National Corporation Ties: 5.19% | 1.82% | 10
- International Monetary System Influence: 10.39% | 3.64% | 12

Geopolitical:
- External Orientation & Proximity to the US: 21.28% | 4.55% | 18
- World Wide Influence of PRO-US position: 14.89% | 3.18% | 18
- World Wide Influence of NEUTRAL position: 12.77% | 2.73% | 18
- World Wide Influence of BELLIGERENT position: 14.89% | 3.18% | 18
- Regional Influence of PRO-US position: 12.77% | 2.73% | 18
- Regional Influence of NEUTRAL position: 10.64% | 2.27% | 18
- Regional Influence of BELLIGERENT position: 12.77% | 2.73% | 18

Ideological:
- Internal Government Ideology: 33.33% | 4.55% | 8
- Cultural Ties with the US: 16.67% | 2.27% | 7
- Religious Ties with the US: 16.67% | 2.27% | 7
- Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US: 20.00% | 2.73% | 12
- Trade Union Ties with the US: 13.33% | 1.82% | 7

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Interpretation of the Outputs:

First, it must always be kept in perspective that the computer output is a decision aid—only the decision maker is accountable. The aid is designed to assist the decision maker; it is not a substitute for the wisdom and political intuition that is truly critical for a decision maker to be effective. For this reason the outputs must be consistent with the decision makers' "intuitive" assessment of the situation. Where these disagree, the aid is designed to provide the decision maker sufficient information to determine why the inconsistency exists.

Where there is disagreement, the decision maker may then choose to revisit his/her intuitive assessment, or change the interest level assessments or interest area priorities used in the analysis.

The first outputs (Figures 13-15) are designed to give the decision maker interest level assignments and broad area interest ranges which should be consistent with his/her intuition. They provide the highest interest level, which is the operative one, and the rationale which led to assignment of that interest level. They give reference to other countries (Figure 15) with which the decision maker may have greater familiarity or a more concrete assessment of interest level, thereby allowing the decision maker to have confidence in the analysis or providing a reference from which the analysis can be challenged.
The histogram (Figure 16) is the most complex product, but it also provides the most insight as to why the operative interest level was assigned and what the distribution of interest is. The CG indicates an average or expected value for interest level and frequency of occurrence. The data generated for the histogram also allow the calculation of a standard deviation for interest levels assigned. A country with a mid CG interest level and high standard deviation (high dispersion) has a mixed level of interest to the US. Conversely, countries with very high (or very low) CG interest levels and low standard deviations have a uniform and concentrated interest level to the US. The maximum interest level the US has towards a country is displayed by the highest (furthest right) data point plotted. In addition, the interest level in broad areas can be independently assessed by scanning only one symbol.

By understanding the level of US interest and the makeup of this interest, the decision maker is in a better position to decide upon appropriate policy and strategy. In addition, a better appreciation of US interests and priorities among interests can be used to improve the allocation of scarce resources to support those interests. Appendix D contains eleven (11) case studies which were done to demonstrate the outputs of this decision aid and the principle of using a structured approach to define the national interest.

Chapter VI will discuss how to enhance the use of a national interest oriented process and incorporate the
described decision aid into the current national security structure.
CHAPTER VI
IMPLEMENTATION

"Power at a nation's disposal ought to be used in full awareness of the external conditions that define which uses are productive and which are not, as well as of the domestic predispositions and institutions that channel national energies in certain directions or inhibit the country from applying them in other ways." (57)

Stanley Hoffmann

Implementation actions to increase the utilization of a national interest orientation in the formulation of US policy may be grouped into two major areas: philosophic and mechanistic. The philosophic actions are broad in nature and tend to merely emphasize the necessity of maintaining a national interest orientation towards the development and execution of US national security policy. The mechanistic actions are very specific and are designed to add the structured decision aid contained in Chapter V into the decision making process. Both types of actions will enhance the process, and even if the more detailed mechanistic actions cannot be pursued, the more general philosophic actions should be undertaken.

Philosophic Actions:

Four philosophic type actions should be considered to enhance a national interest orientation in the formulation of national security policy. These include: increased definition of why a country or region has a certain interest value,
administrative changes to keep the national security process focused on a national interest perspective, re-organization of the NSC/S, and finally increased coordination with Congress to develop a consensus national interest.

INCREASED DEFINITION

If only one action were to be taken, that action should be a detailed analysis of why a country or region is of interest to the US. For this report 35 issue areas--referred to as sub-elements in the more technical sense--were identified. The National Security Council Staff (NSC/S) should charter the bureaucracy, through the inter-agency working groups, to define those elements which are appropriate to consider in defining the national interest. The resulting list must be of sufficient detail to be relevant, but it must not be so large as to be unmanageable, 30 to 50 items should be a reasonable size. Once developed, the list should serve as a guide in determining US interests. How the guide is used may vary, but the procedure to use the guide should have some structure and repeatability. The process should be shared with the Congress as another major actor in the national security decision making process. The Congress may not agree with the issue areas or the process or resulting priorities, but it should understand the terms and the rationale that is being used.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

Additionally, there should be an administrative mechanism
to insure that the interest levels, once determined, are constantly considered by the decision makers in the handling of daily issues. The temptation is great to conduct a broad interest analysis, and then let the interest analysis wane as current day brush fires are handled. Once a bureaucracy sinks to the "issue" level, broad priorities are easily lost--winning the "issue" becomes paramount. Administratively, there should be a reminder of the appropriate broad US interest level included in documents presented to high-level decision makers for every issue-oriented policy decision. For example, if an issue paper is prepared on a fishing disagreement between Canada and the US, the first paragraph of that issue paper should read:

"1. NATIONAL INTEREST: Based upon NSDD 238, Canada is of VERY CRITICAL interest to the US. This issue does not change that previous assessment."

or

"1. NATIONAL INTEREST: Based upon NSDD 238, Canada was judged to be of VERY CRITICAL interest to the US. Recent events, including this issue, have changed that assessment to CRITICAL. The revised assessment is contained at TAB A."

This administrative procedure re-focuses the decision makers towards viewing an issue from a total national interest perspective. If the assessment is changed from the earlier--perhaps more dispassionate analysis--the decision maker is alerted to the change and may choose to challenge the rationale.
RE-ORGANIZE THE NSC STAFF

The current NSC staff is organized from both a functional and regional perspective. This is done to provide expertise for any issue whether it be functionally oriented (eg, Strategic Arms Talks) or regional oriented (eg, Drug Problems with Panama). While such a dual organizational framework supports specific issues, the broader world wide perspective of US interest levels and priorities is lost. The challenge is to identify an organizational structure which assures issue specific expertise, yet retains a broad perspective on priorities and the allocation of scarce resources. This can best be done within the current NSC organization by creating several chairmanships which would audit four to six functional or regional directorates. These chairmanships would be headed by various NSC/S directorate heads on a rotational basis. Individuals would not oversee their own directorate, but would oversee a combination of other directorates. The chairmen would have a two fold charter. One, they would review proposed strategies to make sure the cost/risk/benefit ratios were consistent with the current Interest Level National Security Decision Directive (IL-NSDD). Two, they would review priorities and allocation of national power resources to make sure US interests were being adequately served. Through these audits, the chairmen would assure that a broad national interest perspective was retained on issues worked by the NSC/S.
CONGRESSIONAL CONSENSUS

As a policy tool of the United States government, the joint resolution is underutilized. As explained in Chapter II, after an IL-NSDD has been developed at least two major documents reflect its contents. These documents are the President’s National Security Strategy of the United States and the Defense Guidance, including the resulting family of Joint Strategic Planning Documents. Congress should be consulted in the preparation of the IL-NSDD, and a third document, a joint resolution, on the National Security Strategy of the United States should be passed and signed.

This joint resolution would reflect the consensus opinion of the executive and legislative branches on the US interest levels world-wide. It should include three parts. Part I, the basic resolution, would be unclassified and would contain broad statements of US interests and policy objectives. Part II would be classified (probably reviewed by only the Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees or by a select committee). It would have the specific interest levels for all countries and regions of the world where Congressional and Executive branch consensus existed. Part III would also be classified and would contain the disagreements in assigned interest level between the two branches--where they agree to disagree--and the rationale for their respective positions.

Such an effort to bring the Congress into the decision-making process would improve the likelihood that policy would
be formulated with consensus, or it would at least alert the Executive branch to the measure of risk that was being taken in certain policy areas.

Mechanistic Actions:

To implement the decision aid mentioned in Chapter V, the various tasks need to be partitioned among decision makers at various levels and their supporting staffs. This process is shown in Figure 17. What follows is a discussion of partitioning of responsibilities within the Executive branch. Other actors, e.g., Congress, could follow a similar partitioning scheme to utilize such a decision aid.

The President should establish the priorities among the four broad general areas (Military, Economic, Geopolitical and Ideological) and should establish maximum levels of interest to be considered for these broad areas. Alternatively, the President could approve a recommendation from the National Security Planning Group (NSPG).

Inter-agency working groups should develop the issue areas (sub-elements) to be used in any analysis. The working group tasking should be given based upon the broad area in question. The Military issue areas should be tasked to the Defense Group, the Geopolitical and Ideological issue areas to the Foreign
FIGURE 17
DETERMINATION OF THE LEVEL OF NATIONAL INTEREST

EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT - INTEREST AREAS

- Military
- Economic
- Geopolitical
- Ideological

DECISION MAKERS’
STAFF REVIEW DATA AND
SELECT RELEVANT DATA
FOR ANALYSIS

PROPOSE SUB-ELEMENTS
OF INTEREST AREAS
TO CONSIDER IN
ANALYSIS

DECISION MAKERS’
STAFF REVIEW DATA AND
FORMAT/INTERPRET DATA
FOR ANALYSIS

DETERMINATION OF LEVEL OF INTEREST
FOR EACH SUB-ELEMENT
WITH ONE OF FOUR TECHNIQUES

COMBINE SUB-ELEMENT
INTEREST LEVEL
ASSESSMENTS TO
DETERMINE OVERALL
LEVEL OF INTEREST
Policy Group, and the Economic issue areas to the Economic Group. (58) Staff working groups from the more Senior Inter-Agency groups would prepare the issues and recommend relative priorities. Chaired by the Secretaries, the Senior Inter-Agency Groups should approve the issue areas and their priorities within the broad areas.

In the case of the STATIC analysis scheme, the NSC/S should prepare the interest level/criteria data base. This data base is large and beyond the capability for any single or group of decision makers (Cabinet Level) to review. The staff inter-agency working groups would be tasked to provide the country data bases. The NSPG would initially review the output of the STATIC analysis and, when satisfactory, recommend Presidential approval.

In the case of the DYNAMIC analysis scheme, the NSC/S would recommend specific interest levels for each issue area (sub-element) based upon background data provided by the staff inter-agency working groups. The NSPG would initially review the output of the DYNAMIC analysis and, when satisfactory, recommend Presidential approval.

Final Comments:

The United States is a world power in a heterogeneous and ever changing world. As the world changes, U.S. interests may change. The level of interest appropriate to any country or regional situation is very important. Properly developed, US interests should be used to underline the formulation of U.S.
policy and strategy. The Level of Interest should be derived through a rational and structured process which blends relevant external environmental factors with nationally accepted beliefs and values. (59,60) Once derived, the level of interest should determine the tenacity with which the U.S. pursues its objectives. Inaccurate estimates of interest level can lead to strategies that fail when the national commitment is challenged due to accumulating costs, changes in circumstance, or domestic political events. Clearly there is a need to develop and utilize a decision making mechanism that can aid the process of accurately determining the level of U.S. interest appropriate to any given situation.
APPENDIX A

COMPARISON WITH AMERICA OVERCOMMITTED

"... the term 'national interest' has been largely ignored in the recent literature on international relations. Those scholars and statesmen who still use it have made little progress in defining its meaning or in suggesting a systematic approach to establishing priorities among the various interests pursued by nation-states—especially by major powers. In fact the American academic community might well be accused of 'copping out' of serious discussion of this key concept...." (61)

DONALD E. NUECHTERLEIN

Overview

Beginning with the Orbis article quoted above and continuing through the publication of his book, America Overcommitted, Donald E. Nuechterlein set out to do what previous scholars had copped out of—provide structure to the determination of the national interest. This report is but an attempt to carry his work further down the same path. Because this report is a follow-on effort to his original work, the foundational concepts upon which this report are based were developed by Professor Nuechterlein. To do justice to his contribution, this appendix seeks to present the similarities and differences between his work and the methodology outlined in this report. Following that, there will be a discussion of the development of the 20 level interest scale.
Similarities

Most significantly, the basic concept of using "national interest" as a driving force in the formulation of foreign policy is built upon the historical rational for the concept contained in Chapter 1 of America Overcommitted.

In addition the division of the national interest into four broad interest areas and the concept of measuring these interest areas by four broad levels of interest are directly taken from the material presented by Professor Nuechterlein. The idea of a matrix to represent the national interest was the foundation for the displays contained in Chapter V. The idea of correlating policy tools with interest levels discussed in Chapter 2 of America Overcommitted, led to the development of the 20 level interest scale presented in Chapter IV of this report and discussed later in this appendix. The concept of correlating certain maximum values with various broad interest areas, also discussed in Chapter 2 of America Overcommitted, led to the concept of maximum values for broad interest areas--alternately expressed as "truncation"--which was the first step of the proposed process in Chapter III.

Differences

There is within this report a recognition that the concept of "national interest" is, and will always be, a value laden concept. Its "operable" definition, that which is used to make policy, will always reflect the beliefs and attitudes of the decision maker. There is no attempt to filter out these
beliefs, there is only the attempt to show the decision maker where his/her definition of national interest differs from that of other actors--to include the Congress, news media, public, etc., who play in the national strategy formulation process. Hopefully, armed with this information, the decision maker will better understand the political risk associated with policy which is formulated outside of a broad national coalition. This is not to say that such a policy is always bad, but the decision maker needs to understand the political risk, and then work to minimize overall risk to the maximum extent possible.

The broad interest areas were re-defined for this report. Professor Nuechterlein used four broad interest categories to include **Defense of the Homeland**, **Economic Well-Being**, **Favorable World Order**, and **Promotion of values**. The most significant difference in broad area definitions is between the MILITARY and **Defense of the Homeland** terms. The term MILITARY, as used in this report, is not restricted to just North America. It involves security and defense issues world wide. It does, however, retain the ability to recognize the special character of defense of North America since most sub-elements have criterion of regional area and external orientation (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT). Security issues outside of North America are considered part of **Favorable World Order in America** Overcommitted.

In addition, the definitions used in **America Overcommitted**, are action oriented. They mean doing specific
"things". In this report the terms were changed to mean interest "areas," without an implicit meaning of action. Even the sub-elements in this report which define these areas, are not action oriented. They describe characteristics of a nation-state or the international setting which cause the US to have an "interest" towards another nation-state. The action terms were reserved for use in the measurement of interest level. The decision maker is asked to assign interest levels to a country in terms of the action he/she would consider to preserve or control the various sub-elements (factors) which make up the broad interest areas. This was done to reduce confusion in the mind of the decision maker which might be caused by trying to assign an action tool to an action oriented interest area. It was felt it would be simpler to use the action tool to support a non-action oriented interest area. Expanding the broad interest areas into smaller, more manageable sub-elements was done to add structure to the process. What follows is a comparison of the definitions used in America Overcommitted versus those used in this report.

DEFENSE OF HOMELAND vs. MILITARY

From America Overcommitted:

"Defense of Homeland: Protection of the people, territory, and institutions of the United States against potential foreign dangers. This is usually referred to as the national defense interest...."
From this report:

"Military factors may include: internal, regional, global conventional power projection, state supported use of terrorism, nuclear/biological/chemical power projection, future military power projection, military coalitions, military power projection against US used lines of communication (LOCs), US basing/intelligence rights/privileges, military technological capability, and critical defense materials provided to the US."

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING vs. ECONOMIC

From America Overcommitted:

"Economic Well-being: Promotion of US international trade and investment, including protection of private interests in foreign countries. This may be called the national economic interest...."

From this report:

Economic factors may include: Current exports/imports from/to the US, future export/import potential, US dollars invested, country dollars invested in the US, trade agreements in being/negotiation, economic coalitions, environmental influence on the US, multi-national corporation ties, and influence on the international monetary system.

FAVORABLE WORLD ORDER vs GEOPOLITICAL

From America Overcommitted:

"Favorable World Order (international security): Establishment of a peaceful international environment in which disputes between nations can be resolved without resort to war and in which collective security rather than unilateral action is employed to deter or cope with aggression. This is also referred to as the international security interest...."

From this report:

Geopolitical factors may include: the external orientation and proximity to the US, and the regional/worldly influence of a Pro-US/neutral/belligerent external orientation on US prestige and influence.
PROMOTION OF VALUE vs. IDEOLOGICAL

From America Overcommitted:

"Promotion of Values (ideology): Promulgation of a set of values the US leaders believe to be universally good and worth of emulation by other countries...."

From this report:

Ideological factors may include: the internal government ideology, cultural/religious/trade-union ties with the US and Civil-legal cooperation afforded the US.

In addition to changing the broad interest areas the broad levels of interest were also changed. In America Overcommitted, Professor Nuechterlein uses four broad interest levels: Peripheral, Major, Vital, Survival. For this report those four broad areas were renamed to Peripheral, Major, Critical, and Very Critical. The use of the terms Critical and Very Critical is not considered optimum, but the selection of new names was done to place some distance between the term "Vital." In recent times, this term has come to be an expression of the implied willingness to use military power. It was felt that this direct tie with only one instrument of national power, the military instrument, degraded the ability to use this term objectively in defining an interest level or intensity. It was for this reason that a new term was selected. Survival was likewise judged to be too military oriented although not many people question that the US would fight to survive. In addition, the terms were redefined in an attempt to provide a more continuous spectrum of interest intensity. Professor Nuechterlein, in more recent works, has
use the terms BOTHERSOME, SERIOUS, DANGEROUS, and CRITICAL. These terms could also be used to avoid the term "vital."

Finally, there was not the attempt in this report to define these interest intensities in terms of the time urgency of the action. The intensity levels were defined relative to the values without an emphasis on how time critical the action was. Again a comparison of the terms follows:

PERIPHERAL vs. PERIPHERAL

From America Overcommitted:

"... peripheral (minor) interests, where little if any harm to the entire nation will result if a "wait and see" policy is adopted."

From the report:

Peripheral: issues have little importance to the US. No major economic, military, or geopolitical significance can be attributed to the issue.

MAJOR vs. MAJOR

From America Overcommitted:

"... major interests, where potential serious harm could come to the nation if no action is taken to counter an unfavorable trend abroad..."

From this report:

Major: issues will effect the US in economic, military, or geopolitical terms. The effect however can be tolerated, and while not desirable is not unacceptable. Adverse resolution of these issues might result in a reduction of US standard of living and/or a reduction in the US security position.
VITAL vs. CRITICAL

From America Overcommitted:

"... vital interests, where probable serious harm to the security and well being of the nation will result if strong measures, including military ones, are not taken by the government within a short period of time..."

From this report:

Critical: issues will have a significant adverse affect on the US economically, militarily, or geopolitically. While these issues would not destroy the US's ability to function as a viable, independent society, they would increase the cost for such continued functioning. Adverse resolution of these issues would result in a reduction of the US standard of living and/or a reduction in the US security position.

SURVIVAL vs. VERY CRITICAL

From America Overcommitted:

"... survival interests, where the very existence of the nation is in peril..."

From this report:

Very Critical: issues may, if adversely resolved, effect the viability of the US to function as a sovereign independent society. They clearly threaten the very existence of the US or have dramatic and far reaching affect on how the American Society would operate. Major reductions in the US standard of living, or security could be expected if these issues were not favorably resolved.

In America Overcommitted, Professor Neuchterlein correlates the intensity of interest with the transitory nature of the external environment. Therefore a basic Defense of Homeland interest may have a different interest intensity (vital, survival, etc.) based upon the perception of the urgency of the action needed--hence the urgency of the threat. For this report there was an effort to view the interest
without directly considering the threat. The process outlined
in Chapter III relegates the consideration of threat until
after the basic interest level has been defined. Threat is
used to assist in the risk/cost/benefit analysis. This
analysis is to choose which action will be taken to prevail in
an interest area, vice the non-threat analysis which was based
upon actions which might be taken, the later being a more
general measure of the level or intensity of interest. For
example, a Porsche has more "value" than a Dodge Van, but if
the door locks on both break simultaneously and the Dodge Van
is parked outside, then the door locks on the Van must be
fixed. Not because of its value, the higher value (interest
level) is with the Porsche, but because of the threat. Thus
basic interest level is defined, to the extent possible,
without consideration of threat, but action taken will be based
upon consideration of the threat. There is the caveat, that in
the GEOPOLITICAL area, response to threats does tend to change
the perception of power and hence value or level of interest in
some cases. There may be, then, the need to re-assess basic
interest level based upon threats for elements in the
GEOPOLITICAL broad area.

Twenty (20) Point Interest Level Scale

The 20 policy items from America Overcommitted were used
to develop the 20 point interest level scale. While much
research on attitude measurement has indicated that such a
large scale is unwieldy, it was felt necessary to provide a
broad enough perspective for decision makers. To further refine this scale a survey of National Interest was given to 36 students--mostly 0-5 and 0-6 military officers, at the Naval war college. A copy of the survey is at Tab A-1.

In the survey, the students were asked to rank order the 20 policy options in order of increasing risk/cost/pain so as to allow the scale to be used as a reference of interest level. There is the assumption that one will risk more pain and cost for issues of higher value. The results from the survey are tabulated in Table A-I.

As a result of this survey, the order of the 20 policy items was changed slightly from that presented in America Overcommitted. Several observations are appropriate from the results of this survey.

First, there was some scatter in the distribution of policy items, and the scatter was more pronounced at the lower interest levels. This indicates, that even among a fairly homogeneous group like senior military officers, opinions on actions may vary. The connection of interest level definitions (Peripheral, Major, Critical, Very Critical) also showed some scatter, but there existed clear break points. Using the break points defined by the survey resulted in less ability to discriminate within the higher broad interest levels of critical and very critical.
TABLE A-I

NATIONAL INTEREST SURVEY RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM:</th>
<th>AO:</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Dev</th>
<th>Std</th>
<th>Dist in Broad Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Humanitarian Assistance</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Scientific and Cultural</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Information and Propaganda</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.86</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Technical Assistance</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.60</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Granting Diplomatic Recognition</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.40</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Economic and Financial Assistance</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.34</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Economic and Trade Policy</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6.63</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. UN Security Council Debate</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.49</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Military Assistance</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9.11</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Trade Embargo/Sanctions</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10.26</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Covert Actions</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10.69</td>
<td>2.60</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Increased Military Surveillance</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11.40</td>
<td>3.37</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Military Show of Strength</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12.63</td>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Break in Diplomatic Relations</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13.20</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Quarantine/Blockade</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14.60</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Theater Conventional Weapons</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16.11</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Partial Mobilization/Evacuation</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16.17</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Theater NBC Weapons</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17.97</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Threaten Strategic Nuclear</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18.14</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Limited Use of Strategic Nuclear</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19.94</td>
<td>.24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEY:
AO: - The level assigned in the book America Overcommitted
Mean - average level from the survey
Std Dev - standard deviation of responses from the survey
P - number of individuals assigning this item to peripheral interests
M - number of individuals assigning this item to major interests
C - number of individuals assigning this item to critical interests
VC - number of individuals assigning this item to very critical interests

The combined results indicate that the instrument is not as precise as the 20 point scale implies. Trying to rigidly say there is a difference between a country with an expected value interest level of 8.6 and 9.6 is not warranted. The instrument can still be used to discriminate, but the decision maker needs to beware that other actors may not attribute the same level of importance to identical policy items.
One could broaden the original process to have each
decision maker develop their own priority list for the 20
action items. This would increase the confidence of the
decision maker that the interest level assignments made are
more consistent within his/her own analysis, but it might
further reduce the correlation of results from one decision
maker to another. This is an area for further research. It
would also be of value to survey the American public at large
to determine their correlation of interest levels with
potential policy actions.

Second, there was a major shift in the location of the
policy item granting diplomatic recognition. This item was
level 1 in America Overcommitted and was moved up to item
number 5 in the survey. The reason for such a large movement
is unknown.
Tab A-1 contains the student survey used to develop the twenty (20) level interest scale. Pages 80 and 81 were the instruction sheet. Pages 82 and 83 were printed on yellow card stock and were cut into four cards 4.25 X 2.25 inches. Page 84 through 87 were printed on blue card stock and were also cut into cards. The yellow cards were given the student in the order Peripheral, Major, Critical and Vital. The blue cards were in a random order. As the instructions indicate, the subjects were tasked to sort the cards to reflect increasing interest levels.
"NATIONAL INTEREST" SURVEY

As part of an ongoing research effort, a methodology is being developed which will blend a decision maker's perceptions and values of both external strategic factors and domestic political factors to derive the US national interest towards a country or region. In the proposed technique, interest level is measured by reference to a scale of actions (indicated on the blue cards) that might be considered to assure that the US prevails in a given situation. This scale of items was originally developed by Donald Nuechterlein and is contained in his book America Overcommitted. The use of this scale is NOT to imply that the decision maker would take any specific action listed. The actions are for reference. They are merely indicative of the type of activities that would be considered based upon the importance of the particular issue at hand. They are a crude measurement of the risk the decision maker is willing to take to prevail in the given situation. There is an implied assumption that a correlation exists between the interest level for a given interest area and the type of actions that a decision maker would consider to prevail.

INSTRUCTIONS:

In order to develop this scale for use in the current research, the relative importance or interest level associated with these action options must be determined. To assist in this effort, your cooperation is requested to prioritize these action items. Specifically you are asked to categorize the items in terms of their use to support four levels of US interest:

PERIPHERAL: Issues have little importance to the US. No major economic, military, or geopolitical significance can be attributed to the issue.

MAJOR: Issues will effect the US in economic, military, or geopolitical terms. The effect however can be tolerated, and while not desirable is not unacceptable. Adverse resolution of these issues might result in a reduction of US standard of living and/or a reduction in the US security position.

CRITICAL: Issues will have a significant adverse effect on the US economically, militarily, or geopolitically. While these issues would not destroy the US's ability to function as a viable, independent society, they would increase the cost for such continued functioning. Adverse resolution of these issues would result in a reduction of the US standard of living and/or a reduction in the US security position.

VERY CRITICAL: Issues may, if adversely resolved, effect the viability of the US to function as a sovereign independent society. They clearly threaten the very existence of the US or have dramatic and far reaching affect on how the American Society would operate. Major reductions in the US standard of living or security could be expected if these issues were not favorably resolved.
In addition you are requested to prioritize them relative to each other. This prioritization is to be done by arranging the cards in a sequence as shown below:

**SAMPLE CARD SORT:**

1st Card - Yellow - "Peripheral" Interests
2nd Card - Blue - Least Costly or Lowest risk action you would consider for Peripheral Interests
3rd Card - Blue - Next Least ....
4th Card - Blue - ... etc
nn Card - Blue - ... etc
nn Card - Blue - Most Costly or Highest risk action you would consider for Peripheral Interests
nn Card - Yellow - "Major" Interests
nn Card - Blue - Least Costly or Lowest risk action you might consider for Major Interests
nn Card - Blue - Next Least ....
nn Card - Blue - ... etc
nn Card - Blue - ... etc
nn Card - Blue - Most Costly or Highest risk action you might consider for Major Interests
nn Card - Yellow - "Critical" Interests
nn Card - Blue - Least Costly or Lowest risk action you might consider for Critical Interests
nn Card - Blue - Next Least ....
nn Card - Blue - ... etc
nn Card - Blue - ... etc
nn Card - Blue - Most Costly or Highest risk action you might consider for Critical Interests
nn Card - Yellow - "Very Critical" Interests
nn Card - Blue - Least Costly or Lowest risk action you might consider for Very Critical Interests
nn Card - Blue - Next Least ....
nn Card - Blue - ... etc
nn Card - Blue - ... etc
24th Card - Blue - Most Costly or Highest risk action you might consider for Very Critical Interests [HINT: This should probably be the "NUK'EM TILL THEY GLOW" card]

**NOTES:**

1. There need not be any fixed number of blue cards behind each yellow card, but there must be at least one.

2. After you have completed the card sort, please return the cards to the mail box of Col Rich Engel in Conolly Hall.

Thanks !!!
THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE POSSIBLE ACTIONS TO TAKE FOR ISSUES WHICH ARE OF PERIPHERAL INTEREST TO THE US -- LITTLE RISK OR LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE POSSIBLE ACTIONS TO TAKE FOR ISSUES WHICH ARE OF MAJOR INTEREST TO THE US -- SOME RISK OR LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE POSSIBLE ACTIONS TO TAKE FOR ISSUES WHICH ARE OF CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US -- GREAT RISK OR LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE
THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE POSSIBLE ACTIONS TO TAKE FOR ISSUES WHICH ARE OF VERY CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US -- VERY GREAT RISK OR LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE
GRANTING DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION

The granting of diplomatic recognition to another government and the inauguration of diplomatic relations gives one country a means of influencing the decisions of another by opening a direct communications channel with top officials. It is also a status symbol or a symbol of legitimacy for one country to recognize the right of another country to exist.

SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES

The inauguration or cancellation of exchange agreements under which scientists, academics, students, and cultural leaders are sent abroad for conferences, performances, lecturing, and research. This is intended to demonstrate the capabilities of the United States in many non-political areas.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The granting of humanitarian assistance aid for victims of natural disasters as floods, earthquakes, and famines. This is usually a short term relief program to aid the victims of disasters occurring in foreign countries. This is done within the normal United States budget process and does not require special funding. Aid is administered by the Agency for International Development in cooperation with the Departments of State and Defense.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

This program sends American experts in various fields to help improve the education, agriculture, transportation, medical, and other facilities in order to improve living standards and promote modernization. It may involve limited logistic or advisory support to the target country's armed forces. It does not involve military or foreign aid.
INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA

This involves the use of United States information programs to persuade the national leaders of a target country or its population to accept the US point of view. This is done through speeches by US officials, books, television clips, movies, and conferences on political subjects, and through broadcasts of the Voice of America. Specific books and articles may be translated into the language of the target country.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

This involves the manipulation (enhancement or reduction) of US economic and financial aid to a target country. These funds are of sufficient quantity that they require Congressional approval as part of the State Department budget. These are individual country plans and are not large in scope relative to the overall US economic capability.

ECONOMIC AND TRADE POLICY

This involves making it easy or difficult for a country to trade with the US. This may involve granting or denial of trade credit or access/denial to US financial institutions. It may involve minor changes in import quotas. It may also involve minor changes in the US monetary policy to adjust the value of the target country’s currency relative to the US.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

This involves all forms of military assistance, including advisers, training teams, grant-aid of US equipment as well as sales of military aircraft, ships, tanks, and other hardware that the United States sells to other countries. In time of conflict it may involve very limited support from US Navy or Air Forces. It would not involve the use of US ground troops.
COVERT ACTIONS

This involves the initiation of covert operations against or in support of the target country. This is distinguished from intelligence gathering operations which are done to support US needs. These actions are desired to persuade other countries to discontinue their actions or abandon objectives which are not consistent with US goals. These actions are usually small in scope and may or may not involve US military forces.

U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

This involves the US attempting to use the offices of the UN Security Council to place diplomatic, economic, or military pressure on the target country. An issue may be taken to the Security Council and debate initiated because of a "threat to peace". This is intended to be a signal to the target country or other international actors of the level of importance the US places upon the target country or issue at hand.

TRADE EMBARGO &

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

This involves the US initiating a trade embargo and/or economic sanctions against a target country. This includes the attempts to solicit support from other countries. It also may involve the freezing of a country's assets in the US.

MILITARY SHOW OF STRENGTH

This involves the sending of US Naval forces to proceed to a troubled area, or the change in alert posture of US Air Forces. It may involve the conduct of an "exercise" which places an increased amount of US ground forces in the hostile area. This demonstrates the US intent to use military power if necessary to prevail in a given situation or to influence the outcome in a specific country.
MILITARY SURVEILLANCE

This involves the clear use of US intelligence activities in preparation for possible military actions. It may intentionally violate the territorial integrity of a sovereign state to assure that military reconnaissance data can be acquired. US aircraft may also initiate increased patrolling action on the borders of the target country.

SUSPENSION/BREAK IN

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

This involves the suspension of diplomatic relations with the target country. This is a clear signal that military actions may be imminent. This is accompanied by a decision to instruct private American citizens to leave the target country. Remaining economic activity is suspended and assets of the target country may be seized.

QUARANTINE/BLOCKADE/MINING

OF PORTS

This involves the clear use of US military forces to deny the target country the use of lines of communication which they would otherwise possess. In international law a blockade and the use of Naval mines are considered acts of war.

THEATER USE OF

CONVENTIONAL FORCES

This involves the use of US forces (ground, sea, and air) to support military operations against an opposing country or military force. The military activity is restricted to one theater, and the forces plan to use only conventional weapons to achieve their objective. In most cases these forces can be employed without initially calling up the US reserves.
MOBILIZATION/EVACUATION

This involves increased commitment by the US to wage war. Include is the call up of US reserve forces to support the war effort and the evacuation of major US population centers and/or massive adjustment of the US economy to a wartime footing.

THEATER USE OF NBC WEAPONS

This involves the theater use of weapons of mass destruction—nuclear, biological, chemical, to achieve US military objectives. Weapons used are clearly designed to influence the outcome within the local combat theater. They may or may not be used on the belligerents' home territory depending upon the distribution of forces and condition of the conflict at the time of their use.

THREATENED USE OF STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS

This involves the actions taken to clearly demonstrate the intention of the US to use strategic nuclear weapons should the military situation further deteriorate. Included would be significantly increased alert posture for US nuclear submarine forces, airborne alert for US bomber forces, and additional civil defense measures to secure critical US national command assets.

LIMITED USE OF STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS

NUK'EM TILL THEY GLOW !!!
APPENDIX B

SUB-ELEMENTS

"The only way for Americans to decide intelligently which challenges require a response and which do not is to examine specific U.S. interests." (62)

Alan Tonelson

This appendix contains the computer generated listings of the thirty-five (35) sub-elements used in the proposed process and decision aid discussed in Chapters III and IV. These data sheets were generated by the program FACPRT.BAS contained in Appendix C, using the data base FACTORS.LST. Tab B-1 contains the Military sub-elements, Tab B-2 contains the Economic sub-elements, Tab B-3 contains the Geopolitical sub-elements, and Tab B-4 contains the Ideological sub-elements.
Data sheets for the following military sub-elements are contained in Tab B-1:

1. Internal Conventional Power Projection
2. Regional Conventional Power Projection
3. Global Conventional Power Projection
4. Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism
5. Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection
6. Potential Future Military Power Projection
7. Military Coalitions
8. LOC Power Projection Capability
9. US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges
10. Military Technological Capability
11. Critical Defense Materials
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 1  ID: M1  NAME: Internal Conventional Power Projection

BROAD AREA: Military  NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 120

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The ability of a country to project military power within its own borders.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: This partially reflects the country's ability to secure its own borders and for the government of the country to exercise control over its own populace, should that be necessary.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Relative Size of the Internal Power Projection Capability to the US (Active Troops/Total Population) expressed as a % of the US ratio (< 40% US, 60% US, 100% US, 140% US, > 160% US)

- Tertiary: Region of the World in which the country is located

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

< 40% US / 60% US / 100% US / 140% US / > 160% US /

W. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which is: PRO-US and has an internal military projection capability: 60% US and is located in: S. AMRCA
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 2  ID: M2  NAME: Regional Conventional Power Projection

BROAD AREA: Military  NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 120

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The ability of a country to project military power within its own local region.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: This partially reflects the country's ability to secure its own borders and for the the country to exercise influence over other countries in region.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Regional Power Projection Capability (Deployable Active Army Divisions) expressed as number of divisions (0, 3, 8, 13, => 16)

- Tertiary: Region of the World

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /
0 / 3 / 8 / 13 / => 16 /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which is: PRO-US and has an regional military projection capability (in divisions): 3 and is located in: S. AMRCA
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 3   ID: M3   NAME: Global Conventional Power Projection

BROAD AREA: Military   NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 120

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The ability of a country to project military power within other regions of the world.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: This partially reflects the country's ability to secure its own borders and for the country to exercise influence over other countries in the world.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Global Power Projection Capability expressed in active deployable Light Army Divisions, expressed as (0, 2, 5, 8, => 10, -- for reference US has 6)

- Tertiary: Region of the World from which power emanates

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

0 / 2 / 5 / 8 / => 10 /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which is: PRO-US
and can deploy world-wide: 2
light Army divisions, but must do so, from: S. AMRCA

93
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 4  ID: M4  NAME: Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism

BROAD AREA: Military  NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 15

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The ability and tendency of a country to train, equip, and deploy terrorists in support of national objectives.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: This reflects the country's ability to frustrate its adversary's and disrupt development and normal operations in other countries without waging overt war.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-Us, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism outside its own borders, expressed in number of events per year (0, 2, 5, 8, => 10)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

0 / 2 / 5 / 8 / => 10 /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which is: PRO-US and conducts: 2 number of terrorist events per year.
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 5   ID: M5   NAME: Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection

BROAD AREA: Military   NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 96

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Subjective

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The ability of a country to project Nuclear, Biological or Chemical Military Power.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: This reflects the country's ability to use weapons of mass destruction to deter adversaries, impose its will or and to prevail in war should that occur.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: NBC Capability expressed as NONE, LIMITED (regional Biological or Chemical), MAJOR (regional nuclear) or AWESOME (world wide Nuclear, Biological or Chemical).

- Tertiary: Region of the world from which the power emanates.

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

NONE / LIMITED / MAJOR / AWESOME /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which is: PRO-US and has: LIMITED NBC capability, emanating from: S. AMRCA
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 6   ID: M6   NAME: Potential Future Military Power Projection

BROAD AREA: Military   NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 60

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The potential future military power projection of a country.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: This reflects the country's future ability to use the instruments of military power to deter adversaries, impose its will or to prevail in a future war should that occur.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Current Military Power Capability expressed as INTERNAL ONLY, LIMITED (regional conventional with Chemical/Biological), MAJOR (regional conventional with Nuclear) or AWESOME (world wide Conventional, or NBC)

- Tertiary: 3 year real growth rate average expressed as => 3% NEG, 1.5% NEG, 0%, 1.5% POS, or => 3% POS.

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

INTERNAL ONLY / LIMITED / MAJOR / AWESOME /

=> 3% NEG / 1.5% NEG / 0% / 1.5% POS / => 3% POS /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 3 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which is: PRO-US and has military power projection capability: LIMITED with a military budget growth rate of: 0%
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 7 ID: M7 NAME: Military Coalitions

BROAD AREA: Military NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 72

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Subjective

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The military coalition relationship between the country of interest and similarly externally oriented countries.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: This reflects the willingness of a country to support or oppose the US by the use of military force as a result of US actions which may not directly affect the country of interest.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Primary (most significant from a US perspective) Military Coalition type expressed as MUTUAL DEFENSE (binding military support or opposition can be expected), ASSOCIATION (military support or opposition may occur upon request), FRIENDSHIP (military support or opposition is problematical)

- Tertiary: Region of the world in which country is located.

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

MUTUAL DEFENSE / ASSOCIATION / FRIENDSHIP /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which is: PRO-US and has military relationships with similar countries of: ASSOCIATION and is located in: S. AMRCA
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 8   ID: M8   NAME: LOC Power Projection Capability

BROAD AREA: Military   NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 48

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Subjective

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The ability of a country to project military power against Lines of Communication (Land, Sea, Air, Space) used by the US.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: This reflects the country's ability to disrupt US commerce or restrict US military re-supply in a time of crisis.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: LOC Power Projection capability expressed as NONE, VERY LIMITED (internal or regional Land), LIMITED (regional Land and Sea), MODERATE (regional Land, Sea and Air), MAJOR (regional Land and Air, and world wide Sea), AWESOME (same as MAJOR plus Space)

- Secondary: Region of the world from which the power emanates.

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

NONE / VERY LIMITED / LIMITED / MODERATE / MAJOR / AWESOME /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which has: NONE
LOC power projection emanating from: C. AMRCA
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 9  ID: M9  NAME: US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges

BROAD AREA: Military  NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 40

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Subjective

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The ability of the US to use the country of interest for basing or supporting US troops and the support provided for intelligence gathering facilities.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: This reflects the country’s commitment to allow the US to use its sovereign territory to support US goals and objectives.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Level of Privileges granted the US, expressed as NO (none now and no hope in the future), POTENTIAL (none now, but some future hope), LIMITED (none now, but agreed support for mutual crisis, joint exercises, or Naval visiting rights), TROOPS-RESTRICTED (US forces/facilities are supported now, but access is not support for all crisis), TROOPS-UNRESTRICTED (US forces/facilities are support for all crisis)

- Secondary: Region of the world from which the country is located.

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

NO / POTENTIAL / LIMITED / TROOPS-REST / TROOPS-UNREST /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which grants the US: NO base/intelligence privileges from within: C. AMRCA
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 10  ID: M10  NAME: Military Technological Capability

BROAD AREA: Military  NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 15

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Subjective

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The Military Technological Capability (maturity) of the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: This reflects the country's ability to develop weapons for use against the US, or to export military significant technology to potential US adversaries.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Technological Capability expressed as NOT SIG (not significant), LIMITED (could assist third world countries in upgrading their equipment), SIGNIFICANT (slightly below US capability -- 5 to 10 years), EQUIVALENT (equivalent to US in most areas), SUPERIOR (superior to US more than one area)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

NOT SIG / LIMITED / SIGNIFICANT / EQUIVALENT / SUPERIOR /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which is: PRO-US and has: LIMITED Military Technological Capability relative to the US.
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 11  ID: M11  NAME: Critical Defense Materials

BROAD AREA: Military  NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 6

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Quantitative

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The US reliance upon the country of interest to provide one of the following "first tier" critical defense materials: CHROMIUM, COBALT, MANGANESE, and PLATINUM.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: This reflects dependency of the US on this country to provide materials which are in limited supply and are critical to the US defense industry.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Magnitude of critical defense material provided, expressed as NO (none now, and no potential), POTENTIAL (some reserves, but not now supplying the US), LIMITED (provides less than 10% of US needs of any of the commodities), MAJOR (provides between 10 and 35% of US needs of any of the commodities), VERY SIG (provides greater than 35% of one commodity or greater than 15% of two or more commodities), AWESOME (greater than 50% of one commodity or greater than 25% of three commodities)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

NO / POTENTIAL / LIMITED / MAJOR / VERY SIG / AWESOME /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR discrete VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which provides: NO amount of the US critical defense materials.
ECONOMIC SUB-ELEMENTS

Data sheets for the following economic sub-elements are contained in Tab B-2:

12. Current Exports from the US
13. Future Export Potential
14. Current Imports to the US
15. Future Import Potential
16. US Dollars Invested
17. Country Dollars Invested in the US
18. Trade Agreements in Being
19. Trade Agreements Pending
20. Economic Coalitions
21. Environmental Influence on the US
22. Multi-National Corporation Ties
23. International Monetary System Influence
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 12 ID: E1 NAME: Current Exports from the US

BROAD AREA: Economic NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 25

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Quantitative

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The dollar volume of exports from the US to the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the dependency of the US upon the country of interest for export markets.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: % of US GNP exported to the country of interest, expressed as: < .2%, .3%, .6%, .9%, >1%

- Secondary: Primary (>40%) type of export market expressed as: FOOD, MNFG (Manufacturing), RAW MAT (Raw Materials), ENERGY, or MIXED (no single type dominates)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

< .2% / .3% / .6% / .9% / >1% /

FOOD / MNFG / RAW MAT / ENERGY / MIXED /

CRITERIA 1 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country to which the US exports: < .2% percent of the total US GNP principally in the form of: MNFG
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 13    ID: E2    NAME: Future Export Potential

BROAD AREA: Economic    NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 125

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Quantitative

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The expected future dollar volume of exports from the US to the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the dependency of the US upon the country of interest for export markets.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: % of current US GNP exported to the country of interest, expressed as: < .2%, .3%, .6%, .9%, >1%

- Secondary: Primary (>40%) type of export market expressed as: FOOD, MNFG (Manufacturing), RAW MAT (Raw Materials), ENERGY, or MIXED (no single type dominates)

- Tertiary: Growth rate of exports expressed as a five year average annual increase: > 5% NEG (Negative growth, declining exports), 2.5% NEG, 0%, 2.5% POS (Positive growth, increasing exports), > 5% POS

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

< .2% / .3% / .6% / .9% / >1% /

FOOD / MNFG / RAW MAT / ENERGY / MIXED /

> 5% NEG / 2.5% NEG / 0% / 2.5% POS / > 5% POS /

CRITERIA 1 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES

CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

CRITERIA 3 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country to which the US exports: < .2% percent of the total US GNP, principally in the form of: MNFG and has an annual export growth rate of: 0%
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 14   ID: E3   NAME: Current Imports to the US

BROAD AREA: Economic   NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 25

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Quantitative

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The dollar volume of imports to the US from the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the dependency of the US upon the country of interest for imports.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: % of US GNP imported from the country of interest, expressed as: < .2%, .3%, .6%, .9%, >1%

- Secondary: Primary (>40%) type of imports expressed as: FOOD, MNFG (Manufacturing), RAW MAT (Raw Materials), ENERGY, or MIXED (no single type dominates)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

< .2% / .3% / .6% / .9% / >1%

FOOD / MNFG / RAW MAT / ENERGY / MIXED /

CRITERIA 1 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country from which the US imports: < .2% percent of total US GNP principally in the form of: MNFG
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 15   ID: E4   NAME: Future Import Potential

BROAD AREA: Economic   NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 125

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Quantitative

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The expected future dollar volume of imports to the US from the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the dependency of the US upon the country of interest for future imports.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- **Primary**: % of current US GNP imported from the country of interest, expressed as: < .2%, .3%, .6%, .9%, >1%

- **Secondary**: Primary (>40%) type of imports expressed as: FOOD, MNFG (Manufacturing), RAW MAT (Raw Materials), ENERGY, or MIXED (no single type dominates)

- **Tertiary**: Growth rate of imports expressed as a five year average annual increase: > 5% NEG (Negative growth, declining exports), 2.5% NEG, 0%, 2.5% POS (Positive growth, increasing exports), > 5% POS

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

< .2% / .3% / .6% / .9% / >1% / FOOD / MNFG / RAW MAT / ENERGY / MIXED /

> 5% NEG / 2.5% NEG / 0% / 2.5% POS / > 5% POS /

CRITERIA 1  INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES
CRITERIA 2  USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 3  INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country from which the US imports: < .2% percent of total US GNP, principally in the form of: MNFG and has an annual import growth rate of: 0%
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 16    ID: E5    NAME: US Dollars Invested

BROAD AREA: Economic    NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 5

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Quantitative

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The dollar volume of US dollars (money from US corporations) invested in the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the sensitivity of the US upon the country of interest to potential expropriation of investment dollars.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Total dollars invested in the country of interest expressed as a % of current US GNP: < .2%, .3%, .6%, .9%, >1%

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

< .2% / .3% / .6% / .9% / >1%

CRITERIA 1 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country in which the US has currently invested an amount equal to: < .2% percent of the current US GNP.
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 17  ID: E6  NAME: Country Dollars Invested in the US

BROAD AREA: Economic  NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 5

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Quantitative

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The dollar volume from the country of interest invested in the US (in US corporations, financial markets, government securities).

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the sensitivity of the US upon the country of interest to potential withdrawal of the invested dollars.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Total dollars invested by the country of interest expressed as a % of current US GNP: < .2%, .3%, .6%, .9%, >1%

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

< .2% / .3% / .6% / .9% / >1% /

CRITERIA 1  INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which has invested in the US an amount equal to: < .2% percent of the current US GNP.
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 18  ID: E7  NAME: Trade Agreements in Being

BROAD AREA: Economic  NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 0

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Background only

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The current multi-national and bi-national trade agreements between the US and the country of interest

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the degree of economic cooperation between the US and the country of interest.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- none

BACKGROUND DATA:

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QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country based upon the listed bi-lateral or multi-lateral trade agreements with the US.
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 19  ID: E8  NAME: Trade Agreements Pending

BROAD AREA: Economic  NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 0

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Background only

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The current multi-national and bi-national trade agreements in negotiations between the US and the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the degree of economic cooperation between the US and the country of interest.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- none

BACKGROUND DATA:

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QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country based upon the listed bi-lateral or multi-lateral trade agreements in negotiations with the US.
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 20    ID: E9   NAME: Economic Coalitions

BROAD AREA: Economic             NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 0

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Background only

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The current Economic Coalitions which the country of interest is a member of.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the degree of economic cooperation between the US and the country of interest.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- none

BACKGROUND DATA:

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QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country based upon membership in the listed economic coalitions.
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 21   ID: E10   NAME: Environmental Influence on the US

BROAD AREA: Economic   NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 3

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Subjective

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The ability for the country of interest to influence the US environment or an environment of interest to the US.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the degree of US sensitivity to the environmental policies of the country of interest.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Degree of influence the country of interest has upon the US environment, expressed as: VERY SIG (Very Significant -- a near neighbor which has heavy manufacturing or environmental impact), SIG (Significant -- a near neighbor with limited manufacturing, or a distant country with the manufacturing or environmentally sensitive industries), MINIMAL (a distant country with limited ability to impact the US environment).

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

VERY SIG / SIG / MINIMAL /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which has: VERY SIG potential environmental impact on the US.
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 22    ID: E11    NAME: Multi-National Corporation Ties

BROAD AREA: Economic    NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 5

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Quantitative

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The degree of ties between US multi-national corporations and the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the degree of US sensitivity to the internal economic policies of the country of interest.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Number of major (Fortune 500) corporations with economic ties (markets, offices, plants, etc.) in the country of interest expressed as: 0, 10, 20, 30, => 40

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:
0 / 10 / 20 / 30 / => 40 /

CRITERIA 1 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country to which: 0 US multi-national corporation have economic ties.
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 23    ID: E12    NAME: International Monetary System Influence

BROAD AREA: Economic    NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 4

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Subjective

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The ability of the country of interest to influence the stability of the International Monetary System.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Reflects the dependency of the US upon the country of interest for International Monetary System stability.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Degree of Influence on the International Monetary System. Expressed as: SIGNIFICANT (a member of the group of "7", or one of the ten largest debtor nations), MODERATE (an industrialized country or one of the next ten largest debtor nations), MINOR (a participator in International Monetary System transactions), NONE (a non-participant in International Monetary System transactions, no guaranteed exchange rate).

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

SIGNIFICANT / MODERATE / MINOR / NONE /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which has: SIGNIFICANT influence on the stability of the International Monetary System?
TAB B-3

GEOPOLITICAL SUB-ELEMENTS

Data sheets for the following geopolitical sub-elements are contained in Tab B-3:

24. External Orientation & Proximity to the US
25. World Wide Influence of PRO-US position
26. World Wide Influence of NEUTRAL position
27. World Wide Influence of Belligerent position
28. Regional Influence of PRO-US position
29. Regional Influence of NEUTRAL position
30. Regional Influence of BELLIGERENT position
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 24  ID: G1  NAME: External Orientation & Proximity to the US

BROAD AREA: Geopolitical  NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 24

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The physical proximity and external orientation of the country in question to the US.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: External orientation and proximity reflect the degree of security the US feels and the degree of US influence and prestige in the world.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Region of the world in which the country is located.

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which is: PRO-US and is located in: C. AMRCA
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 25    ID: G2    NAME: WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position

BROAD AREA: Geopolitical    NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 120

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The impact on US world prestige of a change (or retention) of the PRO-US external orientation of the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Changes (or stability) in PRO-US external orientation affect the degree of security the US feels and the degree of US influence and prestige in the world.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Current External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Region of the world in which the country is located.

- Tertiary: Level of influence the country of interest has in world politics, expressed as: VERY LIM (Very Limited), LIM (Limited), MOD (Moderate), SIG (Significant), VERY SIG (Very Significant)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

VERY LIM / LIM / MOD / SIG / VERY SIG /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which is: PRO-US located in: C. AMRCA and is leaning towards (or retaining) a PRO-US position and has: MOD world influence.
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 26   ID: G3   NAME: WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position

BROAD AREA: Geopolitical   NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 120

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The impact on US world prestige of a change (or retention) of the NEUTRAL external orientation of the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Changes (or stability) in the NEUTRAL external orientation affect the degree of security the US feels and the degree of US influence and prestige in the world.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Current External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)
- Secondary: Region of the world in which the country is located.
- Tertiary: Level of influence the country of interest has in world politics, expressed as: VERY LIN (Very Limited), LIN (Limited), MOD (Moderate), SIG (Significant), VERY SIG (Very Significant)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

VERY LIN / LIN / MOD / SIG / VERY SIG /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which is: PRO-US
located in: C. AMRCA
and is leaning towards (or retaining) a NEUTRAL position and has: MOD world influence.
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 27  ID: G4  NAME: WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position

BROAD AREA: Geopolitical  NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 120

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The impact on US world prestige of a change (or retention) of the BELLIGERENT external orientation of the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Changes (or stability) in BELLIGERENT external orientation affect the degree of security the US feels and the degree of US influence and prestige in the world.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Current External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Region of the world in which the country is located.

- Tertiary: Level of influence the country of interest has in world politics, expressed as: VERY LIM (Very Limited), LIM (Limited), MOD (Moderate), SIG (Significant), VERY SIG (Very Significant)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

VERY LIM / LIM / MOD / SIG / VERY SIG /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which is: PRO-US
located in: C. AMRCA
and is leaning towards (or retaining) a BELLIGERENT position and has: MOD world influence.
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 28    ID: G5    NAME: REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position

BROAD AREA: Geopolitical    NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 120

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The impact on US regional prestige of a change (or retention) of the PRO-US external orientation of the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Changes (or stability) in PRO-US external orientation affect the degree of security the US feels and the degree of US influence and prestige in the region.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Current External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Region of the world in which the country is located.

- Tertiary: Level of influence the country of interest has in regional politics, expressed as: VERY LIM (Very Limited), LIM (Limited), MOD (Moderate), SIG (Significant), VERY SIG (Very Significant)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

W. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

VERY LIM / LIM / MOD / SIG / VERY SIG /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which is: PRO-US
located in: C. AMRCA
and is leaning towards (or retaining) a PRO-US position and has: MOD
regional influence.
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 29   ID: G6   NAME: REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position

BROAD AREA: Geopolitical   NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 120

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The impact on US regional prestige of a change (or retention) of the NEUTRAL external orientation of the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Changes (or stability) in the NEUTRAL external orientation affect the degree of security the US feels and the degree of US influence and prestige in the region.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Current External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)

- Secondary: Region of the world in which the country is located.

- Tertiary: Level of influence the country of interest has in regional politics, expressed as: VERY LIM (Very Limited), LIM (Limited), MOD (Moderate), SIG (Significant), VERY SIG (Very Significant)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

VERY LIM / LIM / MOD / SIG / VERY SIG /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which is: PRO-US located in: C. AMRCA and is leaning towards (or retaining) a NEUTRAL position and has: MOD regional influence.
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 30   ID: G7   NAME: REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position

BROAD AREA: Geopolitical   NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 120

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The impact on US regional prestige of a change (or retention) of the BELLIGERENT external orientation of the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Changes (or stability) in BELLIGERENT external orientation affect the degree of security the US feels and the degree of US influence and prestige in the region.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Current External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)
- Secondary: Region of the world in which the country is located.
- Tertiary: Level of influence the country of interest has in regional politics, expressed as: VERY LIM (Very Limited), LIM (Limited), MOD (Moderate), SIG (Significant), VERY SIG (Very Significant)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

VERY LIM / LIM / MOD / SIG / VERY SIG /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which is: PRO-US located in: C. AMRCA and is leaning towards (or retaining) a BELLIGERENT position and has: MOD regional influence.
TAB B-4

IDEOLOGICAL SUB-ELEMENTS

Data sheets for the following ideological sub-elements are contained in Tab B-4:

31. Internal Government Ideology
32. Cultural Ties with the US
33. Religious Ties with the US
34. Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US
35. Trade-Union Ties with the US
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 31    ID: 11    NAME: Internal Government Ideology

BROAD AREA: Ideological    NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 72

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The internal type of political structure within the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Internal political structure reflects the degree of common philosophy of governance between a country and the US. US prestige is enhanced by having countries who's internal political structure (attitude towards human rights and freedoms etc.) is seen as similar.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Type of Internal Government expressed as: MONARCHY (one rule), OLIGARCHY (small power group rules), DEMOCRACY (republic, many rule)

- Secondary: Attitude towards the populace expressed as: BENEVOLENT (very good human rights and individual freedoms), NEUTRAL (some minority abuse of human rights and freedoms, but basic rights and freedoms for the majority of the populace are preserved), TYRANNICAL (prevalent abuse of human rights, and/or restricted freedoms)

- Tertiary: Region of the world in which the country is located.

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

MONARCHY / OLIGARCHY / DEMOCRACY /

BENEVOLENT / NEUTRAL / TYRANNICAL /

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 3 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country which is a: MONARCHY
and has a: NEUTRAL
attitude towards its own people, and is located in: S. AMRCA

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SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 32   ID: I2   NAME: Cultural Ties with the US

BROAD AREA: Ideological   NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 4

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Subjective

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The common cultural ties between the country of interest and the US.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Common cultural ties form a bond between nations. The US populace and leaders respect such ties and consider them important to maintain.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Degree of cultural ties expressed as: SIG (Significant -- one or more large US cultural groups tightly bonded with the country of interest), MOD (Moderate -- one or more US cultural groups loosely bonded with the country of interest), LIMITED (a small US cultural group having a bond with elements of a country, or a large US cultural group having a very loose bond), NONE (no cultural ties with the US)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

SIG / MOD / LIMITED / NONE /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country for which the US has: SIG cultural bonds.
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 33    ID: I3    NAME: Religious Ties with the US

BROAD AREA: Ideological    NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 4

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Subjective

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The common religious ties between the country of interest and the US.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Common religious ties form a bond between nation-states. They re-enforce common moral values. The US populace and leaders respect such ties and consider them important to maintain.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Degree of religious ties expressed as: SIG (Significant -- one or more large US religious groups tightly bonded with the country of interest), MOD (Moderate -- one or more US religious groups loosely bonded with the country of interest), LIMITED (a small US religious group having a bond with elements of a country, or a large US religious group having a very loose bond), NONE (no significant religious ties with the US)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

SIG / MOD / LIMITED / NONE /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country for which the US has: SIG religious bonds.
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 34 ID: I4 NAME: Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US

BROAD AREA: Ideological NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 32

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Mixed

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The measure of the level of cooperation in extradition, sharing of law enforcement information, and agreed upon common sets of values for measuring criminal activity (like drugs).

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Common Civil-Legal ties form a bond between nation-states. The US populace and leaders respect such ties and consider them important to maintain. They support the stability of the US society.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: Region of the world in which the country is located

- Secondary: Degree of civil-legal cooperation with the US expressed as: SIG (Significant -- there is virtually total exchange of prisoners and information between law enforcement agencies), MOD (Moderate -- there is a formal exchange process and it is exercised without a great deal of special political handling and information is routinely exchanged between law enforcement agencies), LIMITED, (some exchange can take place, but only on a case by case basis with considerable political activity), NONE (no exchange of criminals or information)

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

SIG / MOD / LIMITED / NONE /

CRITERIA 1 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES
CRITERIA 2 USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country located in: N. AMRCA and for which the US has: MOD levels of civil-legal cooperation.
SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET

NUMBER: 35    ID: 15    NAME: Trade Union Ties with the US

BROAD AREA: Ideological    NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES: 5

INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION TECHNIQUE: Quantitative

EXPANDED DATA:

WHAT: The measure of the level of ties between major US trade unions (AFL-CIO, Teamsters, United Auto Workers, Teachers, Airline Pilots etc.) and trade unions within the country of interest.

WHY SIGNIFICANT: Common trade union ties form a bond between citizens of nation-states. The US populace and leaders respect such ties and consider them important to maintain.

CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:

- Primary: The Number of major US trade union's having exchanges or ties with trade unions of the country of interest, expressed as: 0, 1, 2, 3, => 4

CRITERIA CATEGORIES:

0 / 1 / 2 / 3 / => 4 /

CRITERIA 1 INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES

QUERY (Typical):

What should the interest level assignment be to a country with which the US has: 0 major trade union ties.
APPENDIX C

COMPUTER PROGRAMS

- Any given computer program, when running, is obsolete.
- If a program is useless, it will have to be documented.
- If a program is useful it will have to be changed.
- Program complexity grows until it exceeds the capability of the programmer to maintain it. (63)

LAWS OF COMPUTER PROGRAMMING

***************
*             *
*  WARNING !!! *
*             *
***************

THIS SECTION IS WRITTEN FOR INDIVIDUALS FAMILIAR WITH COMPUTERS. IF THE READER IS NOT SO INCLINED, THERE IS NO BENEFIT TO SUFFER THROUGH THIS APPENDIX.

Overview:

The computer programs are designed to do the housekeeping described in Chapter V--A Decision Aid. In addition, they generate the outputs for review by the decision maker. These programs were written in Microsoft BASIC for use on an eight bit CP/M based machine operating with a RAM DISK in the A drive. The most elementary BASIC commands were used so there should be a high degree of compatibility between these programs and other BASIC interpreters. They are compatible with GWBASIC and IBM BASIC. They should be used with either a RAM DISK or a hard disk drive since there is considerable disk access used throughout the process.

The programs generate print files in lieu of direct
printer outputs. This was done so that additional print control functions could be added through the use of a standard word processor. The programs do generate some print codes (dot commands) for use with the WORDSTAR word processing program. Within the program NATINTO.BAS the variable "DDS" is the disk drive for the data files (Default set to "A:" ) and the variable "DPS" is the disk drive for the program files (also defaulted to "A:" ). The variable WSFLGX for WORDSTAR Flag is set to "1" (true) to enable the writing of the WORDSTAR peculiar print characters. Finally, the variable CLRS$ is set to home and clear the screen. This is defaulted to values appropriate for a Televideo 9xx terminal (Decimal 30, 27, 89). DDS, DPS, WSFLGX, and CLRS$ may be reset within NATINTO.BAS and they will be carried throughout the family of NATINTx programs through a COMMON statement. They must be individually reset within each of the utility programs described below.

Overall the process of using these programs has two phases--preparation and execution.

**Preparation Phase:**

Preparation involves the generation of the data base files and worksheets to be used in the collection of raw data. There are two data base files. File FACTORS.LST contains the thirty-five (35) sub-element factors and explanations for the criteria groups used in the process. File VARBLES.LST contains a listing of the variables used by the sub-elements criteria groups. An Extract from FACTORS.LST is contained in Tab C-1,
and an extract from VARBLES.LST is contained in Tab C-2. The FACTORS data base can be printed out in worksheet form through the program FACPRT.BAS contained in Tab C-3. The printout generated from this program (FACTORS.PRT) is contained in Appendix B.

The program CNTRYDBS.BAS uses the file VARBLES.LST to create a print file called countryx.WKS (where countryx is to be an eight character abbreviation of the country name). This print file is a worksheet to be used in getting raw data on a country. This data will be called for by program NATINT4.BAS during the execution phase. Program CNTRYDBS.BAS is in Tab C-4 and an extract from a sample print file for Canada is contained in Tab C-5.

Program GILWKS.BAS uses file FACTORS.LST to create four worksheet files, MILGIL.WKS, ECOGIL.WKS, GEOGIL.WKS, and IDEGIL.WKS. These files contain all the options required to define the generic non-country specific interest levels. These interest levels are used for the static analysis scheme described in Chapter V. The interest levels are called for by program NATINT3.BAS during the execution phase. Since this is a very large number of data points, these worksheets assist in keeping perspective as the various combinations are reviewed in preparation to assigning interest levels. The program GILWKS.BAS is in Tab C-6, and an extract from the MILGIL.WKS print file is contained in Tab C-7.
Execution Phase:

The execution phase consists of operating the family of programs called NATINTx.BAS.

Program NATINTO.BAS is the overhead program which merely places a menu of options on the terminal and then loads (technically "CHAINS" to) the program requested. NATINTO.BAS is at Tab C-8.

Program NATINT1.BAS uses the file FACTORS.LST and the opinions of the decision maker to generate a personal preference file called namexxxx.PER (where namexxxx is an eight character abbreviation of the decision maker's name). This file contains the broad area weights, broad area maximum values, and the sub-element weights. It retains the raw numbers assigned as well as the normalized numbers. NATINT1.BAS is at Tab C-9.

Program NATINT2.BAS uses the file FACTORS.LST and the file namexxxx.PER. It allows a decision maker to review the current personal preference file and make changes to single elements within the file. The decision maker has the option to generate a new namexxxx.PER file or merely revise the current one. NATINT2.BAS is at Tab C-10.

Program NATINT3.BAS uses the file FACTORS.LST and the completed worksheets MILGIL.WKS, ECOGIL.WKS, GEOGIL.WKS and IDEGIL.WKS to input the non-country specific generic interest levels. It creates four output files which contain this data. They are namexMIL.GIL, namexECO.GIL, namexGEO.GIL, and
nameXIDE.GIL (where nameX is a five character abbreviation of the decision maker's name). NATINT3.BAS is at Tab C-11.

Program NATINT4.BAS uses the file VARBLES.LST and the completed worksheet countryx.WKS to input the country specific information or database. It creates a file called countryx.DBS which contains this information. NATINT4.BAS is at Tab C-12.

Program NATINT5.BAS generates the interest level analysis. If the static scheme is used, then the program uses the files FACTORS.LST, countryx.DBS, nameXMIL.GIL, nameXECO.GIL, nameXGEO.GIL, and nameXIDE.GIL with the decision maker's assessments for technique four (Background Data) sub-elements. If the dynamic analysis scheme is used, then the program uses the files FACTORS.LST and countryx.DBS with the decision maker's assessments for each sub-element to complete the analysis. With either scheme, the output is stored in a file countryx.DAT. NATINT5.BAS is at Tab C-13.

Program NATINT6x.BAS is really two programs--NATINT6A.BAS and NATINT6B.BAS. Program 6A chains directly to program 6B and preserves all variables. Program 6A formats and computes the output and program 6B writes the output. The programs use the files, countryx.DAT, regionxx.DAT, and WORLD.DAT to prepare the national interest assessment. Files regionxx.DAT and WORLD.DAT are ASCII files which contain other countries and their cg values. These files are used to prepare the relative display in the national interest assessment. The files can be

133
generated with any word processor which uses only ASCII characters--like WORDSTAR non-document mode. The data used in preparation of the files should be from previous national interest assessments. Program NATINT6.DAT produces a file called countryx.TXT which contains the national interest assessment. NATINT6.BAS is at Tab C-14 and NAMRCA.DAT and WORLD.DAT are at Tab C-15. Full samples of the countryx.TXT output are contained in Appendix D, and the assessment was explained in Chapter V.
File FACTORS.LST can be prepared with a word processor or text editor which can generate an ASCII only file. Alternately, the FACTORS.LST file can be generated using any word processor, if that word processor, or the operating system, can subsequently convert it to an ASCII only file. For example, the file FACTORS.SAV may be generated with the WORDSTAR document mode (D) and then converted through the following procedure:

1. use COPY command or PIP to create a ‘FACTORS.TMP’ file as a duplicate of ‘FACTORS.SAV’
2. edit that file with document mode (D), and use ‘QQ then <cr> to force hard carriage returns throughout the file.
3. use PIP to create the ‘.LST’ file and strip off the high bits as follows: PIP A:FACTORS.LST=A:FACTORS.TMP[Z]
4. ERASE ‘FACTORS.TMP’

The first line in the file FACTORS.LST consists of a number which reflects the number of sub-elements which are contained in the file. The file then lists, in sequence, each sub-element and its supporting data. The data for each sub-element is entered in the file in a specific order as described below.
TOTAL NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS, FIRST LINE IN THE FILE

035

--- STRING with broad area type and specific ID number
--- Integer Byte - broad area type number 1,2,3, or 4
1-Military, 2-Economic, 3-Geopolitical, 4-Ideological
--- Number of Lines to read to skip expanded data
--- Technique to assign level of interest 1,2,3,4
1- quantitative
2- subjective
3- mixed
4- background data
--- Number of Primary Categories, for Techniques 1 or 2, or number of data lines for Technique 3
--- Number of Secondary Categories
--- Number of Tertiary Categories
--- Variable Type/ID
I = interpolate
C = category
M1, 1, 23, 3, 3, 5, 8, C01, IO2, CO3 <-DATA LINE

Internal Conventional Power Projection <-NAME LINE

01 >
02 WHAT: The ability of a country to project military power within its own boarders.
03 >
04 WHY SIGNIFICANT: This partially reflects the country's ability to secure its own boarders and for the government of the country to exercise control over its own populace, should that be necessary.
05 >
06 CRITERIA FOR INTEREST LEVEL DETERMINATION:
10 - Primary: External Attitude Towards the US (PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT)
12 - Secondary: Relative Size of the Internal Power Projection Capability to the US (Active Troops/Total Population) expressed as a % of the US ratio (< 40% US, 60% US, 100% US, 140% US, > 160% US)
15 - Tertiary: Region of the World in which the country is located
16 >
17 PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT
18 < 40% US, 60% US, 100% US, 140% US, > 160% US
19 N. AMRCA, C. AMRCA, S. AMRCA, EUROPE, AFRICA, MID EAST, S. ASIA, PACIFIC
20 which is:
21 and has an internal military projection capability:
22 and is located in:
23 >
NOTES:

1. The line numbers shown above are for reference, they are not in the actual file.

2. The "" characters are required to separate areas on the data file.

3. The word "CRITERIA" must be capitalized.

4. Number of Lines to skip expanded data is the total number of lines past the sub-element name line until the next data set. The last four lines are reserved for the query. X lines above the last four are reserved for the categorization variable names. X = the number of the last three variables in the data line which are not zero.

5. The variable type/ID -- CO1, contains the type of variable and its identification number. The left most character must be an "I" for interpolated, a "C" for criteria group, or a "O" for other. The next two characters must be a numeric expression which can be converted through the function "ASC" to state specifically which variable is used from the file VARIBLES.LST.
FILE: VARBLES.LST (Extract)

File VARBLES.LST is constructed in a similar fashion as file FACTORS.LST. The first line contains a number which reflects the total number of variables in the file and the total number of text lines used for background data. Data for each variable follows in sequence. One line is devoted to the variable title, the next line is a data line. The first item on this data line is letter which contains the type of variable. "I" is used for interpolated, "C" is for criteria group, and "O" is for background data. The next item is the number of variables in the variable list for "C" type variables or the number of data lines reserved for background data for "O" type variables. The third line is the variable criteria groups for "C" type variables. For variable type "I," this third line contains the units for recording the country specific data. If the variable type is "O," this line is left blank. If the variable type is "I," then an additional line contains the exact boundaries for the interpolated groups. The extract follows:

036, 13
External Attitude Towards the US of C, 3
PRO-US, NEUTRAL, BELLIGERENT
Internal Power Projection Capability of I, 5
Percent of the US ratio of Active Troops/Total Population 40,60,100,140,160
Region of the World of C, 8
N. AMRCA, C. AMRCA, S. AMRCA, EUROPE, AFRICA, MID EAST, S. ASIA, PACIFIC

Regional Power Projection Capability of
I, 5
Number of Deployable active army divisions
0,3,8,13,16

Global Power Projection Capability of
I, 5
Number of Deployable light army divisions
0,2,5,8,10

Use of State Supported Terrorism by
I, 5
Number of state supported terrorist events per year
0,2,5,8,10

NBC Capability of
C, 4
NONE, LIMITED, MAJOR, AWESOME

Current Military Power Capability of
C, 4
INTERNAL ONLY, LIMITED, MAJOR, AWESOME

Three year military growth rate of
I, 5
Expressed as percent growth in dollars
-3,-1.5,0,1.5,3

Military Coalition Type for
C, 3
MUTUAL DEFENSE, ASSOCIATION, FRIENDSHIP

LOC Power Projection Capability of
C, 6
NONE, VERY LIMITED, LIMITED, MODERATE, MAJOR, AWESOME

Level of Basing Privileges granted to the US by
C, 5
NO, POTENTIAL, LIMITED, TROOPS-REST, TROOPS-UNREST

Military Technological Capability of
C, 5
NOT SIG, LIMITED, SIGNIFICANT, EQUIVALENT, SUPERIOR

Critical Defense Materials Provided by
C, 6
NO, POTENTIAL, LIMITED, MAJOR, VERY SIG, AWESOME

US exports to
I, 5
Expressed as percent of total US GNP
.2,.3,.6,.9,1.0

Type of US exports to
C, 5
FOOD, MNFG, RAW MAT, ENERGY, MIXED
PROGRAM: FACPRRT.BAS

10 REM PROGRAM TO READ THE FACTORS FILE AND PRINT ONE SHEET
20 REM AT A TIME
30 REM INITIALIZATION
40 REM - DISK DRIVE
50 DDS = "A:"
60 REM - SET CLEAR SCREEN CHARACTERS
70 CLR$ = CHR$(30)+CHR$(27)+CHR$(89)
80 REM - SET THE FILE NAME FOR THE INPUT FILE
90 F11N1$ = DDS + "FACTORS.LST"
100 REM - SET THE FILE NAME FOR THE OUTPUT (PRINT) FILE
110 F11N2$ = DDS + "FACTORS.PRT"
120 REM - BROAD AREA TYPE
130 DIM BAS(4)
140 BAS(1) = "Military"
150 BAS(2) = "Economic"
160 BAS(3) = "Geopolitical"
170 BAS(4) = "Ideological"
180 REM - CATEGORIZATION PROCEDURES
190 DIM CTY$(4)
200 CTY$(1) = "Quantitative"
210 CTY$(2) = "Subjective"
220 CTY$(3) = "Mixed"
230 CTY$(4) = "Background only"
240 REM - TYPE CRITERIA, CATEGORY OR INTERPOLATED DATA
250 DIM V$(3)
260 REM - CRITERIA VARIABLES
270 DIM TV$(3,10)
280 REM OPEN THE FILES
290 PRINT CLR$; "OPENING FILES"
300 REM - DATA FILE
310 OPEN "I",1,F11N1$
320 REM - OUTPUT FILE
330 OPEN "O",2,F11N2$
340 REM - PRINT SOME HEADER INFORMATION
350 PRINT#2,".MT 0"
360 PRINT#2,".MB 11"
370 PRINT#2,".PO 4"
380 REM READ THE DATA AND PRINT
390 REM - READ THE NUMBER OF ELEMENTS
400 INPUT#1,NSE%
410 PRINT "NUMBER OF ELEMENTS TO READ:";NSE%
420 PRINT
430 REM - PRINT A CUE FOR THE HUMAN
440 FOR J% = 1 TO (NSE% - 1)
450 PRINT " ";
PRINT "|"
REM - ENTER A LOOP TO PRINT ONE PAGE FOR EACH SUB-ELEMENT
FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
REM - READ IN THE SUB-ELEMENT DATA LINE
INPUT#1,IDS,SETY%,CATY%,C1%,C2%,C3%,VS(1),VS(2),VS(3)
REM - READ THE SUB-ELEMENT NAME
INPUT#1,SENME$
REM - CLEAN UP THE VARIABLE VS BY STRIPPING OFF THE VARIABLE ID NUMBER
VS(1) = LEFTS(VS(1),1)
VS(2) = LEFTS(VS(2),1)
VS(3) = LEFTS(VS(3),1)
REM - COMPUTE THE NUMBER OF EXPANDED TEXT LINES THIS IS EQUAL TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF LINES MINUS THE FOUR QUERY LINES MINUS ONE LINE FOR EACH OF THE CAT TYPES, EXCEPT FOR TYPE THREE CATEGORIZATION
TMP% = 0
NCAT% = 0
IF CATY% = 4 THEN GOTO 730
IF C1% > 0 THEN TMP% = 1
IF C1% > 0 THEN NCAT% = C1%
IF C2% > 0 THEN TMP% = TMP% + 1
IF C2% > 0 THEN NCAT% = NCAT% * C2%
IF C3% > 0 THEN TMP% = TMP% + 1
IF C3% > 0 THEN NCAT% = NCAT% * C3%
REM - COMPUTE THE EXPANDED TEXT LINES
ETL% = NTL% - 4 - TMP%
REM - PRINT HEADER INFORMATION
PRINT#,SPC(25);"SUB-ELEMENT DATA SHEET"
PRINT#,"NUMBER:";I%;SPC(3)
PRINT#,"ID: ";ID$;SPC(3)
PRINT#,"NAME: ";SENMES
PRINT#,"BROAD AREA: ";BA$(SETY%);SPC(8)
PRINT#,"NUMBER OF CRITERIA CATEGORIES:";NCAT%
REM - LOOP THROUGH AND READ THE EXPANDED DATA
FOR J% = 1 TO ETL%
REM - INPUT A LINE
LINE INPUT#1,LS
REM - CHECK THE FIRST CHARACTER FOR ">" OR "-" IF SO THEN PRINT A SPACE, IF NOT ">" ALSO PRINT THE LINE
T$ = LEFTS(LS,1)
T1$ = LEFTS(LS,2)
IF T1$ = "- " THEN PRINT#,L$
IF T$ <> ">" THEN PRINT#,L$
IF T$ = ">" THEN PRINT#,L$
141
980 REM - LOOP BACK
990 NEXT J%
1000 REM - PRINT BLANK LINES IF CATEGORY FOUR TYPE, ELSE JUMP TO
1010 REM - PRINT THE CATEGORY VARIABLES
1020 IF CATYX <> 4 THEN GOTO 1110
1030 PRINT#2,"BACKGROUND DATA:"
1040 REM - LOOP TO PRINT THE CORRECT NUMBER OF BLANK LINES
1050 FOR J% = 1 TO C1%
1060 PRINT#2,"";
1070 PRINT#2, "";
1080 NEXT J%  
1090 GOTO 1550
1100 REM - PRINT THE CATEGORY VARIABLES
1110 PRINT#2,"CRITERIA CATEGORiZeS:"  
1120 PRINT#2,"";
1130 REM - NOW READ THE CATEGORY VARIABLES AND PRINT THEM
1140 REM - IF CAT TYPE FOUR SKIP THIS SECTION
1150 IF CATYX = 4 THEN 1550
1160 REM -- SET VARIABLES TO NULL STRING AS DEFAULT
1170 FOR Jx = 1 TO 10
1180 FOR Kx = 1 TO 3
1190 TVS(Kx,Jx) = ""
1200 NEXT Kx
1210 NEXT Jx
1220 REM -- READ THE CATEGORY VARIABLES
1230 FOR Jx = 1 TO C1%
1240 INPUT#1,TVS(1,Jx)
1250 IF C1x <= 7 THEN PRINT#2,TVS(1,Jx);"/";
1260 IF C1x >7 THEN PRINT#2,TVS(1,Jx);"/";
1270 NEXT Jx
1280 PRINT#2,"";
1290 PRINT#2,"";
1300 REM - IF C2x = ZERO THEN SKIP OUT
1310 IF C2x = 0 THEN 1490
1320 FOR Jx = 1 TO C2%
1330 INPUT#1,TVS(2,Jx)
1340 IF C2x <= 7 THEN PRINT#2,TVS(2,Jx);"/";
1350 IF C2x >7 THEN PRINT#2,TVS(2,Jx);"/";
1360 NEXT Jx
1370 PRINT#2,"";
1380 PRINT#2,"";
1390 REM - IF C3x = ZERO THEN SKIP OUT
1400 IF C3x = 0 THEN 1490
1410 FOR Jx = 1 TO C3%
1420 INPUT#1,TVS(3,Jx)
1430 IF C3x <= 7 THEN PRINT#2,TVS(3,Jx);"/";
1440 IF C3x >7 THEN PRINT#2,TVS(3,Jx);"/";
1450 NEXT Jx
1460 PRINT#2,"";
1470 PRINT#2,"";
1480 REM - ENTER LOOP TO PRINT THE CRITERIA TYPE
1490 FOR Jx = 1 TO TMP%
1500 IF V$(J%) <> "I" THEN 1520
1510 PRINT#2,"CRITERIA";J%;" INTERPOLATES FROM CONTINUOUS VALUES"
1520 IF V$(J%) <> "C" THEN 1540
1530 PRINT#2,"CRITERIA";J%;" USES FIXED GROUPINGS OR DISCRETE VALUES"
1540 NEXT J%
1550 PRINT#2,
1560 REM - PRINT THE QUERY DATA
1570 PRINT#2,"QUERY (Typical): "
1580 PRINT#2,
1590 REM - ENTER A LOOP TO READ FOUR LINES AND PRINT TEXT LINES
1600 REM - BUT SKIP THE SPACE LINES MARKED BY "">" ALSO PRINT
1610 REM - REPRESENTATIVE VARIABLES
1620 REM -- PRINT THE LEADER PHRASE
1630 PRINT#2,"What should the interest level assignment be to a country"
1640 FOR J% = 1 TO 4
1650 LINE INPUT#1,LS
1660 TS = LEFTS(LS,1)
1670 T$ = RIGHTS(LS,1)
1680 IF T$ <> "">" THEN PRINT#2,LS;
1690 IF J% < 4 AND T1$ = "": THEN PRINT#2," ";TVS(J%,J%);
1700 PRINT#2,
1710 REM - LOOP BACK FOR ANOTHER LINE
1720 NEXT J%
1730 REM - PRINT A PAGE BREAK
1740 PRINT#2,".PA"
1750 REM - LOOP BACK FOR ANOTHER SUB-ELEMENT, BUT FIRST ALERT THE HUMAN
1760 REM - THAT YOU HAVE COMPLETED ONE SUB-ELEMENT
1770 PRINT "*";
1780 NEXT I%
1790 REM - CLOSE THE FILES
1800 CLOSE #1
1810 CLOSE #2
1820 PRINT
1830 REM - END
1840 REM - EXIT TO SYSTEM
1850 SYSTEM
1860 END
TAB C-4

PROGRAM: CNTRYDBS.BAS

10 REM PROGRAM TO READ THE VARIABLES FILE AND PRINT A WORKSHEET
20 REM FOR USE IN GATHERING COUNTRY SPECIFIC DATA
30 REM INITIALIZATION
40 REM - DISK DRIVE
50 DDS = "A:"
60 REM - SET CLEAR SCREEN CHARACTERS
70 CLRSS$ = CHR$(30)+CHR$(27)+CHR$(89)
80 REM - SET THE FILE NAME FOR THE INPUT FILE
90 FILN1$ = DDS + "VARBLES.LST"
100 DIM VS(8)
110 REM - REQUEST THE FILE NAME FOR THE OUTPUT FILE
120 PRINT CLRSS$
130 PRINT "What is the output file name, must be less than eight"
140 PRINT "characters, do not include the .WKS' extension."
150 PRINT
160 INPUT FILN$
170 PRINT
180 REM - REQUEST THE COUNTRY NAME FOR USE IN THE PRINT OUT
190 PRINT "What is the country name, used in the worksheet?"
200 PRINT
210 INPUT CNTRYS
220 PRINT CLRSS$
230 REM - SET THE OUTPUT FILE NAME
240 FILN2$ = DDS + FILN$ + ".WKS"
250 REM - OPEN THE FILES
260 OPEN "I",1,FILN1$
270 PRINT "FILE: ";FILN1$;" IS OPEN FOR INPUT"
280 OPEN "O",2,FILN2$
290 PRINT "FILE: ";FILN2$;" IS OPEN FOR OUTPUT"
300 REM - PRINT THE HEADER INFO ON THE OUTPUT FILE
310 PRINT "WRITING HEADER INFORMATION"
320 PRINT#2,.MT 0"
330 PRINT#2,.MB 11"
340 PRINT#2,
350 PRINT#2,SPC(17);"COUNTRY WORKSHEET FOR: ";CNTRYS
360 PRINT#2,
370 PRINT#2,SPC(27);"NOTE:"
380 PRINT#2,
390 PRINT#2,SPC(13);"SEE PRINT OUT 'FACTORS.PRT' FOR A DETAIL"
400 PRINT#2,SPC(13);"EXPLANATION OF THE CRITERIA CATEGORIES"
410 PRINT#2,SPC(13);"USED IN THIS WORKSHEET."
420 PRINT#2,
430 PRINT#2,
440 PRINT#2,"RECORD THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:"
450 PRINT#2,
PRINT#2,"RESEARCHER:----------------------------------------"
PRINT#2,
PRINT#2,"DATE OF SEARCH:-----------------------------------------"
PRINT#2,
REM - READ THE NUMBER OF VARIABLES AND MAX NUMBER OF TEXT
REM LINES -- WHICH IS NOT USED BY THIS PROGRAM
INPUT#1,NVBLX,NTLX
REM - SET UP MARKER FOR THE HUMAN
PRINT NVBLX;" VARIABLES TO BE PROCESSED."
FOR I% = 2 TO NVBLX
   PRINT " ";
NEXT I%
PRINT ";"
REM - LOOP THROUGH EACH VARIABLE
REM -- SET PAGE COUNT TO DEFAULT FOR FIRST PAGE
PGCNT% = 1
FOR I% = 1 TO NVBLX
   REM -- READ IN THE VARIABLE DEFINITION
   INPUT#1,QS
   REM -- READ IN THE VARIABLE TYPE AND NUMBER OF CATEGORIES
   INPUT#1,T$,NC%
   REM -- INCREMENT PAGE COUNTER
   PGCNT% = PGCNT% + 1
   REM --- SPECIAL COUNT FOR LONG BACKGROUND CATEGORIES
   IF TS = "0" AND NC% > 2 THEN PGCNT% = PGCNT% + 1
   REM -- PRINT PAGE BREAK AND RESET COUNTER IF NECESSARY
   IF PGCNT% > 4 THEN PRINT#2,".PA"
   IF PGCNT% > 4 THEN PGCNT% = 0
   REM -- PRINT THE VARIABLE DEFINITION
   PRINT#2,"V#:";I%;"-";GS;"-";CNTRYS;"?
   PRINT#2,
   REM -- PROCESS BASED ON TYPE OF VARIABLE
   REM -- FOR FIXED CRITERIA
   IF TS <> "C" THEN 1020
   REM ---- READ IN THE VARIABLE NAMES
   FOR J% = 1 TO NC%
      INPUT#1,VS(J%)
   NEXT J%
   PRINT#2,
   REM ---- PRINT THE PROMPT
   PRINT#2,"Circle or mark the appropriate category:";
   PRINT#2,
   FOR J% = 1 TO NC%
      PRINT#2,VS(J%);
   NEXT J%
   PRINT#2,"/";
   IF NC% < 8 THEN PRINT#2,"/ ";
   IF NC% >= 8 THEN PRINT#2,"/ ";
   NEXT J%
   PRINT#2,
   REM ---- PRINT REFERENCE SECTION
   PRINT#2,"RECORD SOURCE:---------------------------------------"
   PRINT#2,
   PRINT#2,"------------------------------------------"
PRINT#2,
REM - BRANCH TO NEXT VARIABLE
GOTO 1340
REM --- FOR INTERPOLATED VARIABLES
IF TS <> "I" THEN 1200
REM ---- READ IN AND PRINT THE UNITS OF MEASURE
INPUT#1,VS(1)
REM ---- READ IN THE LINE OF VARIABLES NOT USED BY THIS PROGRAM
LINE INPUT#1,VS(2)
PRINT#2,"UNITS: ";VS(1);"."
REM ---- PRINT REFERENCE SECTION
PRINT#2,
PRINT#2,"RESPONSE:__________________________________________"
PRINT#2,
PRINT#2,"RECORD SOURCE:____________________________________"
PRINT#2,
PRINT#2,"_____________________________________________
PRINT#2,"RECORD SOURCE:____________________________________"
PRINT#2,
PRINT#2,"_____________________________________________
REM - BRANCH TO NEXT VARIABLE
GOTO 1340
REM --- FOR BACKGROUND DATA VARIABLES
REM ---- READ BLANK LINE TO KEEP LINE COUNT STRAIGHT
INPUT#1,VS(1)
REM ---- PRINT THE QUERY AND NUMBER OF LINES
PRINT#2,"Liat:" FOR J% = 1 TO NC%
PRINT#2,"_____________________________________________
PRINT#2, NEXT J%
REM ---- PRINT REFERENCE SECTION
PRINT#2,
PRINT#2,"RECORD SOURCE:____________________________________"
PRINT#2,
PRINT#2,"_____________________________________________
PRINT#2,"RECORD SOURCE:____________________________________"
PRINT#2,
PRINT#2,"_____________________________________________
PRINT#2,
REM - TELL HUMAN YOU COMPLETED ONE PASS
PRINT ";";
REM - INCREMENT TO NEXT VARIABLE
NEXT I%
PRINT
REM - CLOSE THE FILES
CLOSE #1
CLOSE #2
PRINT "COMPLETE - FILES CLOSED"
REM - EXIT TO OPERATING SYSTEM
SYSTEM
REM - END
END
TAB C-5

PRINT FILE: CANADA.WKS (Extract)

COUNTRY WORKSHEET FOR: CANADA

NOTE:

SEE PRINT OUT 'FACTORS.PRT' FOR A DETAIL EXPLANATION OF THE CRITERIA CATEGORIES USED IN THIS WORKSHEET.

RECORD THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

RESEARCHER:______________________________

DATE OF SEARCH:__________________________

V#: 1 - External Attitude Towards the US or CANADA?
Circle or mark the appropriate category:
PRO-US / NEUTRAL / BELLIGERENT /

RECORD SOURCE:_________________________________________
_________________________________________

V#: 2 - Internal Power Projection Capability of CANADA?
UNITS: Percent of the US ratio of Active Troops/Total Population.

RESPONSE:_________________________________________

RECORD SOURCE:_________________________________________

V#: 3 - Region of the World of CANADA?
Circle or mark the appropriate category:
N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/EUROPE/AFRICA/MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/

RECORD SOURCE:_________________________________________
PROGRAM: GILWKS.BAS

REM PROGRAM: GILWKS.BAS

REM REVISION HISTORY:

REM - DATE: CHANGE:
40 REM 16 Apr 88 Original created
50 REM 24 Apr 88 Added flexibility
60 REM 28 Apr 88 Cleaned up

REM PROGRAM TO CREATE A WORKSHEET TO PREPARE FOR PROGRAM

REM NATINT3.BAS WHICH REQUESTS GENERIC (NON-COUNTRY SPECIFIC)

REM INTEREST LEVELS

REM PROGRAM STRUCTURE:

REM I. DIMENSION STATEMENTS
130 REM II. INITIALIZATION
140 REM III. INPUT THE INDIVIDUAL'S NAME
150 REM IV. READ THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS
160 REM V. CYCLE THROUGH SUB-ELEMENTS
170 REM VI. CLOSE THE FILES
180 REM VII. SYSTEM AND END

REM *****************************************************

REM *****************************************************

REM *****************************************************

REM *****************************************************

REM *****************************************************

REM *****************************************************

REM *****************************************************

REM *****************************************************
BAFN$(2) = "ECOGIL"
BFN$(3) = "GEOGIL"
BFN$(4) = "IDEGIL"

REM - SET THE SUB-ELEMENT FILE NAME
FILN$ = "FACTOR"

REM - SET DEFAULT DISK DRIVE AND FILE EXTENSION
FIL$ = DDS + FILN$ + ".LST"

REM - SET LS AS A COMMA TO DELIMIT THE VARIABLES
LS = ","

REM - DETERMINE IF THE HEADER PAGE IS DESIRED

REM -- SET HDRFLGx FALSE FOR DEFAULT
HDRFLGx = 0

REM - PRINT THE QUERY
PRINT CLRS$; "Do you wish to print the header page with each";
PRINT "sub-element ?"
PRINT 
PRINT "(Y/N) ";
INPUT Q$

REM - IF NECESSARY ADJUST THE FLAG
IF Q$ = "Y" THEN HDRFLGx = 1

REM - OPEN THE SUB-ELEMENT FACTOR FILE - ALERT HUMAN
PRINT CLRS$;
PRINT "OPENING FILE: ";FILN$
OPEN "I",I,FIL$+

REM ***********************************************
REM IV. READ THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS
REM ***********************************************
PRINT CLRS$;
REM ***********************************************
REM READ THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS
INPUT#1,NSE%

REM - PRINT THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS
PRINT NSE%; "SUB-ELEMENT FACTORS FOR THIS ANALYSIS"

REM - PRINTER A 'I AM ALIVE SCALE' FOR THE HUMAN
PRINT FOR I% = 2 TO NSE%
PRINT ";
NEXT I%

PRINT ";

REM ***********************************************
REM V. CYCLE THROUGH SUB-ELEMENTS
REM ***********************************************
REM - SET THE BROAD AREA TYPE FLAG TO ZERO AS A DEFAULT

REM -- ENTER A LOOP TO READ IN THE CRITICAL DATA
FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%

REM - READ IN THE SUB-ELEMENT DATA LINE
INPUT#1,IDS,SETY%,NTL%,CATY%,C1%,C2%,C3%,V1$,V2$,V3$

REM - READ THE SUB-ELEMENT NAME
INPUT#1,SNEN$

REM - COMPUTE THE NUMBER OF CRITERIA GROUPS, AS REPRESENTED
REM - BY THE VARIABLE TMP%, DEFAULT TO 0

IF CATY% = 4 THEN GOTO 1130

149
980 IF Cl% > 0 THEN TMP% = 1
990 IF C2% > 0 THEN TMP% = TMP% + 1
1000 IF C3% > 0 THEN TMP% = TMP% + 1
1010 REM -- SET UP LIMITS TO REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VARIABLES
1020 REM -- IN LAST CRITERIA VARIABLE TO BE PRINTED FOLLOWING THE QUERY,
1030 REM -- USE THE FIRST VARIABLE AS THE DEFAULT, THEN ADJUST BASED
1040 REM -- UPON THE NUMBER OF CRITERIA GROUPS
1050 LIN% = Cl%
1060 IF TMP% = 2 THEN LIM% = C2%
1070 IF TMP% = 3 THEN LIM% = C3%
1080 REM - COMPUTE THE NUMBER OF EXPANDED TEXT LINES THIS IS
1090 REM - EQUAL TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF LINES MINUS THE FOUR
1100 REM - QUERY LINES MINUS ONE LINE FOR EACH OF THE CAT
1110 REM - TYPES, EXCEPT FOR TYPE FOUR CATEGORIZATION, FIRST
1120 REM - COMPUTE THE EXPANDED TEXT LINES
1130 ETL% = NTL% - 4 - TMP%
1140 REM - INITIALIZE THE NUMBER OF TEXT LINES
1150 FOR J% = 1 TO ETL%
1160 LNS$(J%) = ""
1170 NEXT J%
1180 REM - LOOP THROUGH AND READ THE EXPANDED DATA
1190 FOR J% = 1 TO ETL%
1200 REM - INPUT A LINE
1210 LINE INPUT1,LNSS(J%)
1220 REM - CHECK THE FIRST CHARACTER FOR ">" IF SO THEN
1230 REM - SET THE LINE TO THE NULL LINE
1240 TS = LEFT$(LNSS(J%),1)
1250 IF TS = ">" THEN LNS$(J%) = ""
1260 REM - LOOP BACK
1270 NEXT J%
1280 REM - IF TYPE FOUR TECHNIQUE THEN SKIP READING CRITERIA
1290 REM - VARIABLES
1300 IF CATY% = 4 THEN 1460
1310 REM - NOW READ THE CATEGORY VARIABLES
1320 FOR J% = 1 TO Cl%
1330 INPUT1,CVS(1,J%)
1340 NEXT J%
1350 REM - IF C2% = 0 THEN SKIP OUT
1360 IF C2% = 0 THEN 1460
1370 FOR J% = 1 TO C2%
1380 INPUT1,CVS(2,J%)
1390 NEXT J%
1400 REM - IF C3% = ZERO THEN SKIP OUT
1410 IF C3% = 0 THEN 1460
1420 FOR J% = 1 TO C3%
1430 INPUT1,CVS(3,J%)
1440 NEXT J%
1450 REM - READ THE QUERY LINES (FOUR TOTAL)
1460 FOR J% = 1 TO 4
1470 LINE INPUT1,QLNS(J%)
1480 REM - CHECK THE FIRST CHARACTER FOR ">" IF SO THEN
1490 REM - SET THE LINE TO THE NULL LINE
1500
TS = LEFT$(QLNS$(J%),1)

IF TS = "" THEN QLNS$(J%) = ""

REM - LOOP BACK

NEXT J%

REM - CHECK TYPE IF CHANGE CLOSE AND OPEN FILE

REM -- CHECK IF CHANGE IN TYPE

IF BATY% = SETY% THEN 1730

REM -- CHANGE IS NEEDED FIRST CLOSE THE FILE IF THE

REM -- SETY% IS GREATER THAN 1

IF SETY% > 1 THEN CLOSE#2

REM -- SET THE FILE NAME VARIABLE

FILN$ = BAFNS$(SETY%)

FILN2$ = DD$ + FILN$ + ".WKS"

REM -- OPEN THE NEW FILE NAME

OPEN "O",2,FILN2$

REM -- PRINT THE HEADER CHARACTERS AT THE BEGINNING

REM -- OF THE FILE

PRINT#2,".MT O"

PRINT#2,".MB 11"

PRINT#2,".PO 2"

REM -- SET THE PREVIOUS TYPE

BATY% = SETY%

REM - PRINT THE SUB-ELEMENT NUMBER

IF SETY% = 1 THEN PRINT "M";

IF SETY% = 2 THEN PRINT "E";

IF SETY% = 3 THEN PRINT "G";

IF SETY% = 4 THEN PRINT "?";

REM - DO NOT PRINT WORKSHEET IF THIS IS A TYPE FOUR

REM - SUB-ELEMENT

IF CATY% = 4 THEN 2780

REM - CHECK THE STATUS OF THE HEADER FLAG AND IF SET TO FALSE

REM - THEN SKIP HEADER PRINT SECTION

IF HDRFLG% = 0 THEN GOTO 1990

REM - PRINT THE HEADER SHEET

PRINT#2, "NAME: ";SENMES;SPC(5);"BROAD AREA: ";BA$(SETY%)

PRINT#2,

PRINT#2, "BACKGROUND DATA:"

REM - LOOP TO PRINT THE EXPANDED DATA

FOR L% = 1 TO ETL%

PRINT#2, LNS$(Lx)

NEXT L%

REM - PRINT THE QUERY HEADER

PRINT#2,

PRINT#2, "What interest level would you assign to a country..."

FOR L% = 1 TO 4

PRINT#2, OLN$(Lx)

NEXT L%

REM - PRINT A PAGE BREAK

PRINT#2,".PA"

REM - ENTER LOOP TO PRINT THE ENTIRE HEADER FOR BACKGROUND

PCNT% = 0

J% = 1
2020    K% = 1
2030    REM - PRINT THE QUERY HEADER AND THEN THE QUERY
2040    PRINT#2,
2050    PRINT#2, "NAME: ";SENMES;SPC(5);"BROAD AREA: ";BA$(SETY%)
2060    PRINT#2,
2070    PRINT#2, "What interest level would you assign to a country..."
2080    FOR L% = 1 TO 4
2090    IF LEN(QLNS(L%)) > 3 THEN PRINT#2, QLNS(L%); " ";
2100    REM - PRINT APPROPRIATE VARIABLES FOR QUERY STATEMENT
2110    IF C2% > 0 AND L% = 1 THEN PRINT#2, CVS(1,Jx);
2120    IF C3% > 0 AND L% = 2 THEN PRINT#2, CVS(2,K%);
2130    IF LEN(QLNS(L%)) > 3 THEN PRINT#2,
2140    NEXT L%
2150    REM - PRINT THE REQUEST FOR DATA
2160    PRINT#2,
2170    REM - PRINT THE LAST CRITERIA VARIABLE LIST
2180    REM -- NOW LOOP TO PRINT THE LIST
2190    FOR M% = 1 TO LIM%
2199    REM -- PRINT A VARIABLE SEPARATOR
2200    PRINT#2, "\n"
2210    REM -- SET THE VARIABLE INTO A TEMP VARIABLE
2220    TMPS = CVS(TMPX,MX)
2230    REM -- COMPUTE ITS LENGTH
2240    N% = LEN(TMPS)
2250    REM -- IF ITS SHORT THEN PRINT SOME SPACES AROUND THE VARIABLE
2260    IF N% < 7 THEN PRINT#2, " ";
2270    PRINT#2, TMPS;
2280    IF N% < 7 THEN PRINT#2, " ";
2290    REM -- LOOP BACK
2300    NEXT M%
2310    REM -- PRINT THE FINAL VARIABLE SEPARATOR
2320    PRINT#2, "\n"
2330    REM - PRINT PROMPT TO ENTER THE CORRECT NUMBER OF INTEREST
2340    REM - VALUES
2350    REM - THIS IS NOT ELEGANT, BUT IT WILL WORK, LOOP
2360    REM - TO READ THE CORRECT NUMBER OF VARIABLES
2370    PRINT#2, "RECORD";LIM%;" ANSWERS."
2380    PRINT#2,
2390    REM - THIS IS NOT ELEGANT, BUT IT WILL WORK, LOOP
2400    REM - TO READ THE CORRECT NUMBER OF VARIABLES
2410    ON LIM% GOTO 2420,2440,2460,2480,2500,2520,2540,2560
2420    PRINT#2, "-----"
2430    GOTO 2590
2440    PRINT#2, "----- ----"
2450    GOTO 2590
2460    PRINT#2, "----- ---- ----"
2470    GOTO 2590
2480    PRINT#2, "----- ---- ---- ----"
2490    GOTO 2590
2500    PRINT#2, "----- ---- ---- ---- ----"
2510    GOTO 2590
2520    PRINT#2, "----- ---- ---- ---- ---- ----"
2530    GOTO 2590

152
2540 PRINT#2, "____ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______"  
2550 PRINT#2, "____ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______"  
2560 REM - INCREMENT THE COUNTERS  
2570 REM -- IF ONLY ONE VARIABLE THEN JUMP TO NEXT SUB-ELEMENT  
2580 REM -- IF ONLY LESS THAN THREE CRITERIA THEN JUMP TO INCREMENT  
2590 REM -- ONLY THE JX COUNTER  
2600 REM -- ELSE INCREMENT THE K% COUNTER FIRST  
2610 REM -- IF BEYOND K% LIMITS THEN JUMP TO INCREMENT JX COUNTER  
2620 REM -- IF NOT BEYOND K% LIMITS THEN JUMP BACK UP FOR ANOTHER  
2630 REM -- GROUP OF K% VARIABLES  
2640 CEK% = K% + 1  
2650 REM -- IF BEYOND K% LIMITS THEN JUMP TO INCREMENT J% COUNTER  
2660 REM -- IF K% > C2% THEN 2710  
2670 REM -- JUMP TO RESET K% AND GET ANOTHER GROUP OF VARIABLES  
2680 REM -- DEBUG TO RESET K%  
2690 GOTO 2060  
2700 REM -- INCREMENT THE J% COUNTER  
2710 REM -- IF GREATER THAN J% LIMITS, PRINT THE DATA, ELSE  
2720 REM JUM TO RESET K% AND GET ANOTHER GROUP OF VARIABLES  
2730 REM -- IF J% > C1% THEN 2770  
2740 GOTO 2020  
2750 REM -- MUST BE ALL DONE WITH THIS SUB-ELEMENT  
2760 IF IX <> NSEX THEN PRINT#2, ".PA"  
2770 NEXT IX%  
2780 REM ******************************************************************  
2790 REM VI. CLOSE THE FILES  
2800 REM ******************************************************************  
2810 PRINT  
2820 PRINT "PROCESSING COMPLETE - CLOSING FILES"  
2830 REM ******************************************************************  
2840 CLOSE#1  
2850 CLOSE#2  
2860 REM ******************************************************************  
2870 REM VII. SYSTEM - END  
2880 REM ******************************************************************  
2890 REM - END  
2900 SYSTEM  
2910 END
TAB C-7
PRINT FILE: MILGIL.WKS (Extract)

NAME: Internal Conventional Power Projection  BROAD AREA: Military

What interest level would you assign to a country...
which is: PRO-US
and has an internal military projection capability: < 40% US
and is located in:
/N. AMRCA/C. AMRCA/S. AMRCA/ EUROPE / AFRICA / MID EAST/S. ASIA/PACIFIC/
RECORD 8 ANSWERS.

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TAB C-8
PROGRAM: NATINTO.BAS

10 REM PROGRAM: NATINTO.BAS
20 REM REVISION HISTORY:
30 REM - DATE: CHANGE:
40 REM 14 Mar 88 Original created
50 REM 29 Mar 88 Documented
60 REM
70 REM MAIN MENU PROGRAM FOR THE NATIONAL INTEREST
80 REM
90 REM FOLLOWING PROGRAMS ARE CALLED
100 REM NATINT1.BAS = GENERATE PERSONAL PREFERENCES
110 REM NATINT2.BAS = MODIFY PERSONAL PREFERENCES
120 REM NATINT3.BAS = GENERATE NON-COUNTRY SPECIFIC INTEREST LEVEL
130 REM NATINT4.BAS = GENERATE COUNTRY DATABASE
140 REM NATINT5.BAS = DETERMINE LEVEL OF INTEREST
150 REM NATINT6x.BAS = GENERATE NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS
160 REM
170 REM PROGRAM STRUCTURE:
180 REM I. INITIALIZATION
190 REM II. GENERATE MENU
200 REM III. BRANCH BASED UPON COMMAND
210 REM IV. END
220 REM
230 REM ******************************************************
240 REM I. INITIALIZATION
250 REM ******************************************************
260 REM - CLEAR SCREEN CHARACTERS
270 CLRSS = CHR$(30)+CHR$(27)+CHR$(89)
280 REM - INITIALIZE DISK DRIVE FOR PROGRAMS (THIS INCLUDES
290 REM FILES FACTORS.LST, VARIABLES.LST, AND NATINTx.BAS)
300 DPS = "A:"
310 REM - INITIALIZE DISK DRIVE FOR DATA (THIS INCLUDES THE
320 REM .PER, .DAT, .GIL, AND .TXT FILES)
330 DDS = "A:"
340 REM - SET THE WORDSTAR FLAG (1 = TRUE, 0 = FALSE)
350 WSFLG% = 1
360 REM - SET COMMON
370 COMMON CLRSS, DPS, DDS, WSFLG%
380 REM ******************************************************
390 REM II. GENERATE MENU
400 REM ******************************************************
410 PRINT CLRSS
420 PRINT
430 PRINT SPC(23);"NATIONAL INTEREST PROGRAM"
440 PRINT
450 PRINT
460 PRINT SPC(15);"Enter the number for the desired function."

155
470 PRINT
480 PRINT
490 PRINT SPC(10);"1 - GENERATE PERSONAL PRIORITIES"
500 PRINT
510 PRINT SPC(10);"2 - MODIFY PERSONAL PRIORITIES"
520 PRINT
530 PRINT SPC(10);"3 - GENERATE NON-COUNTRY SPECIFIC INTEREST LEVEL"
540 PRINT
550 PRINT SPC(10);"4 - GENERATE COUNTRY DATABASE"
560 PRINT
570 PRINT SPC(10);"5 - MARK UP LEVEL OF INTEREST FOR A COUNTRY"
580 PRINT
590 PRINT SPC(10);"6 - PREPARE '.TXT' FILE WITH NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS"
600 PRINT
610 PRINT SPC(10);"7 - Exit to System"
620 PRINT
630 PRINT
640 REM - INPUT RESPONSE
650 INPUT "",Nx
660 REM - ADVISE HUMAN YOU WORKING THE PROBLEM
670 IF N% <> 7 THEN PRINT CLRS;"LOADING PROGRAM"
680 REM **********************************************
690 REM III. BRANCH BASED UPON COMMAND
700 REM **********************************************
710 ON N% GOTO 740,760,780,800,820,840,880
720 GOTO 920
730 REM - SET FILN$ VARIABLE AND BRANCH TO CHAIN COMMAND
740 FILN$ = DPS + "NATINT1"
750 GOTO 860
760 FILN$ = DPS + "NATINT2"
770 GOTO 860
780 FILN$ = DPS + "NATINT3"
790 GOTO 860
800 FILN$ = DPS + "NATINT4"
810 GOTO 860
820 FILN$ = DPS + "NATINT5"
830 GOTO 860
840 FILN$ = DPS + "NATINT6A"
850 REM - CHAIN COMMAND
860 CHAIN FILN$
870 REM - GO TO SYSTEM
880 SYSTEM
890 REM **********************************************
900 REM IV. END
910 REM **********************************************
920 END
PROGRAM: NATINT1.BAS

REM PROGRAM: NATINT1.BAS
REM REVISION HISTORY:
REM
- DATE: CHANGE:
- 14 Mar 88 Original created
- 29 Mar 88 Partially Documented
- 30 Mar 88 Documentation Completed
- 28 Apr 88 Revised for new FACTORS.LST

REM PROGRAM TO LEARN THE PERSONAL PRIORITIES AND
REM DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF US INTEREST
REM INPUTS THE INDIVIDUAL'S NAME, BROAD AREA PRIORITIES
REM MAX VALUES AND INDIVIDUAL SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITIES.
REM THEN WRITES THE DATA TO A FILE.

REM PROGRAM STRUCTURE:

REM I. DIMENSION STATEMENTS
REM II. INITIALIZATION
REM III. INPUT THE INDIVIDUAL'S NAME
REM IV. PRIORITIZE BROAD AREAS AND MAX VALUES
REM V. PRIORITIZE SUB-ELEMENTS
REM VI. VERIFY CURRENT VALUES
REM VII. NORMALIZE WEIGHTS
REM VIII. WRITE THE DATA TO DISK
REM IX. CHAIN AND END

REM *************************************************

REM I. DIMENSION STATEMENTS
DIM BAREA(4)
DIM BAMV(4)
DIM BA1(4)
DIM BA@4

REM *************************************************
REM II. INITIALIZATION

REM *************************************************
REM SET THE FILE NAME
FILN$ = "FACTORS"

REM *************************************************
REM SET DEFAULT DISK DRIVE AND FILE EXTENSION
FILN$ = DP$ + FILN$ + ".LST"

REM *************************************************
REM OPEN THE SUB-ELEMENT FACTOR FILE
PRINT CLRS$:
PRINT "OPENING FILE: "; FILN$
OPEN "I",1,FILN1$
REM - OPEN THE TEXT FILE FOR THIS PROGRAM - ALERT HUMAN
PRINT "OPENING FILE: ";FILN2$
OPEN "I",2,FILN2$
REM - READ THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS
INPUT#1,NSEX
REM - PRINT THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS
PRINT NSEX;" SUB-ELEMENT FACTORS FOR THIS ANALYSIS"
REM - DIMENSION SUB-ELEMENT, NAME, TYPE, PRIORITY,
AND NORMALIZED WT
DIM SENPES(NSEX)
DIM SETY%(NSEX)
DIM SEPR%(NSEX)
DIM SENWT(NSEX)
REM - INITIALIZE DEFAULT VALUES
PRINT "INITIALIZING"
REM -- PRINT 'I AM ALIVE CUE' FOR THE HUMAN
FOR I% = 2 TO NSEX
PRINT ";
NEXT IX
PRINT "!
REM -- ENTER A LOOP TO READ IN THE CRITICAL DATA
FOR I% = 1 TO NSEX
REM - READ THE SUB-ELEMENT ID, TYPE, NUMBER OF LINES,
AND SEVEN VARIABLES NOT USED BY THIS PROGRAM
INPUT#1,ID$,SETY%(I%),NLN%,V%,V%,V%,VS,VS,VS
REM - READ IN THE SUB-ELEMENT NAME
INPUT#1,SENMES(I%)
REM -- DETERMINE SUB-ELEMENT NAME STRING LENGTH
SL% = LEN(TEMP$)
REM -- IF THE LENGTH IS GREATER THAN 50 PRESS ON
IF SL% >= 50 THEN 930
REM -- STRING LENGTH IS LESS THAN 50 SO ADD A SPACE
SENMES(I%) = SENMES(I%) + " "
RETM -- JUMP BACK AND CHECK LENGTH AGAIN
GOTO 830
REM -- SET SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITY TO 5 FOR DEFAULT
SEPR%(I%) = 5
REM -- SET SUB-ELEMENT WEIGHT TO 0 FOR DEFAULT
SENWT(I%) = 0!
REM -- CHECK THE SUB-ELEMENT TYPE AND THEN INCREMENT
IF SETY%(I%) = 1 THEN NMILX = NMILX + 1
990 IF SETY%(Ix) = 2 THEN WECO% = WECO% + 1
1000 IF SETY%(Ix) = 3 THEN WGE0% = WGE0% + 1
1010 IF SETY%(Ix) = 4 THEN NIDE% = NIDE% + 1
1020 REM -- TALK TO HUMAN
1030 PRINT "*";
1040 REM -- LOOP BACK
1050 NEXT I%
1060 PRINT
1070 REM - CLOSE THE FACTORS FILE - FILE NUMBER 1
1080 PRINT "CLOSING FILE: ";FILN1$;
1090 CLOSE #1
1100 REM - INITIALIZE THE BROAD AREA NAMES
1110 BA$(1) = "MILITARY"
1120 BA$(2) = "ECONOMIC"
1130 BA$(3) = "GEOPOLITICAL"
1140 BA$(4) = "IDEOLOGICAL"
1150 REM - INITIALIZE THE BROAD AREA TOTAL VARIABLE TO 0
1160 BATOT = 0
1170 REM - INITIALIZE THE BROAD AREA WEIGHT SUMS TO 0
1180 SMIL = 0
1190 SECO = 0
1200 SGEO = 0
1210 SIDE = 0
1220 REM **********************************************
1230 REM III. INPUT THE INDIVIDUAL'S NAME
1240 REM **********************************************
1250 PRINT 
1260 PRINT "Enter the NAME you wish to use to store your SUB-ELEMENT"
1270 PRINT "priorities, It must be less than eight characters and alpha"
1280 PRINT "characters only."
1290 PRINT
1300 REM - INPUT THE FILE NAME
1310 INPUT FILN$
1320 REM - SET THE FILE NAME STRING TO INCLUDE THE DISK DRIVE AND
1330 FILN3$ = DDS + FILN$ + ".PER"
1340 REM **********************************************
1350 REM IV. PRIORITIZE BROAD AREAS AND MAX VALUES
1360 REM **********************************************
1370 PRINT 
1380 REM - READ IN TXT MESSAGE FOR THIS PROGRAM FROM FILE #2
1390 REM -- INPUT NUMBER OF LINES TO READ
1400 INPUT#2,NLN%
1410 REM -- LOOP TO READ THE LINES AND PRINT THE TEXT
1420 FOR I% = 1 TO NLN%
1430 LINE INPUT#2,LS
1440 PRINT LS
1450 NEXT I%
1460 REM - INPUT <CR> OR ANY RESPONSE TO TO CONTINUE
1470 INPUT JUNK$
1480 REM - READ IN TXT MESSAGE FOR THIS PROGRAM FROM FILE #2
1490 REM -- INPUT NUMBER OF LINES TO READ
1500 PRINT CLRS$
1510 INPUT#2,NLM$
1520 REM -- LOOP TO READ THE LINES AND PRINT THE TEXT
1530 FOR I% = 1 TO NLM$
1540 LINE INPUT#2,LS
1550 PRINT LS
1560 NEXT I%
1570 REM - INPUT THE BROAD AREA PRIORITIES
1580 PRINT "INPUT THE BROAD AREA PRIORITIES: mil, eco, geo, ide <cr>"
1590 INPUT BAREA(1),BAREA(2),BAREA(3),BAREA(4)
1600 PRINT CLRSS$
1610 INPUT#2,NLM$
1620 REM -- LOOP TO READ THE LINES AND PRINT THE TEXT
1630 FOR I% = 1 TO NLM$
1640 LINE INPUT#2,L$
1650 PRINT LS
1660 NEXT I%
1670 REM - INPUT THE BROAD AREA MAX VALUES
1680 PRINT "INPUT THE MAX INTEREST LEVEL FOR EACH AREA: mil, eco, ";
1690 PRINT "geo, ide <cr>"
1700 INPUT BANVX(1),BANVX(2),BAMVX(3),BAMVX(4)
1710 PRINT
1720 REM - CLOSE THE TEXT FILE, FILE #2
1730 PRINT "CLOSING FILE: ";FILN2$
1740 CLOSE #2
1750 REM **************************
1760 REM V. PRIORITIZE SUB-ELEMENTS
1770 REM **************************
1780 REM - ENTER LOOP FOR EACH OF THE SUB-ELEMENTS
1790 FOR I% = 1 TO NSEX
1800 REM - SET THE BROAD AREA TYPE
1810 K% = SETYX(I%)% 
1820 PRINT CLRSS$
1830 REM - PRINT BROAD AREA TYPE
1840 PRINT "BROAD AREA: ";BAS(K%)
1850 PRINT
1860 PRINT "SUB-ELEMENTS and current weights within this area:" 
1870 PRINT " SUB-ELEMENT: WEIGHT:"
1880 REM -- ENTER ANOTHER LOOP TO PRINT ALL THE SUB-ELEMENTS OF
1890 REM -- THE SAME BROAD AREA AS THE SUB-ELEMENT OF INTEREST
1900 FOR J% = 1 TO NSEX
1910 IF SETY%(J%) <> K% THEN 1980
1920 REM --- PRINT THE SUB-ELEMENT NAME, AND CURRENT PRIORITY
1930 PRINT " ";SENME%(J%);SPC(2);SEPR%(J%); 
1940 REM --- IF THE PRINTED SUB-ELEMENT IS THE SUB-ELEMENT OF
1950 REM -- INTEREST, FOR WHICH DATA WILL BE TAKEN, SET A POINTER
1960 IF J% = I% THEN PRINT " --";
1970 PRINT
1980 NEXT J%
1990 REM - PRINT INSTRUCTIONS
2000 PRINT
2010 PRINT "Select a number from 1 to 10 to indicate the priority of" 
2020 PRINT "the below listed SUB-ELEMENT within the broad area above."
2030 PRINT
2040 PRINT "SUB-ELEMENT: "; SENMES(I%) 
2050 PRINT
2060 REM - INPUT THE SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITY
2070 INPUT JTMP%
2080 REM - IF THE PRIORITY IS ZERO, INDICATING A <CR> THEN ASSUME
2090 REM - THE CURRENT VALUE IS ACCURATE AND PRESS ON
2100 IF JTMP% = 0 THEN 2140
2110 REM - MUST NOT BE ZERO, RESET THE SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITY
2120 SEPR%(I%) = JTMP%
2130 REM - LOOP BACK FOR ANOTHER SUB-ELEMENT
2140 NEXT I%
2150 REM *****************************************
2160 REM VI. VERIFY CURRENT VALUES
2170 REM *****************************************
2180 REM - REVIEW EACH OF THE SUB-ELEMENTS BY BROAD AREA
2190 REM - TYPE
2200 REM -- ENTER LOOP FOR EACH BROAD AREA
2210 FOR I% = 1 TO 4
2220 REM -- SET QS TO DEFAULT VALUE OF ACCEPTABLE ANSWERS
2230 QS = "Y"
2240 REM -- PRINT SCREEN HEADER
2250 PRINT CLRS$
2260 PRINT "BROAD AREA: "; BAS(I%)
2270 PRINT
2280 PRINT "SUB-ELEMENTS and current weights within this area:"
2290 PRINT "SUB-ELEMENT: WEIGHT:"
2300 REM -- ENTER LOOP TO PRINT EACH APPROPRIATE SUB-ELEMENT
2310 FOR J% = 1 TO NSEX
2320 REM -- IF THE SUB-ELEMENT TYPE IS WRONG DON'T PRINT IT
2330 IF SETY%(J%) <> I% THEN 2380
2340 REM -- PRINT THE SUB-ELEMENT, NUMBER, NAME, AND PRIORITY
2350 PRINT USING "## "; J%;
2360 PRINT SENMES(J%); SPC(2); SEPR%(J%)
2370 REM -- LOOP BACK FOR ANOTHER SUB-ELEMENT
2380 NEXT J%
2390 PRINT
2400 REM -- IF QS IS NOT YES THEN ASK FOR NEW DATA IS GOOD, ELSE
2410 REM -- ASK IF DATA IS GOOD
2420 IF QS <> "Y" THEN 2520
2430 PRINT "Are these satisfactory (Y/N) ";
2440 REM -- INPUT THE RESPONSE
2450 INPUT QS
2460 REM -- IF THE DATA IS GOOD (QS = Y) THEN INCREMENT BROAD AREA.
2470 REM -- IF THE DATA IS NOT GOOD, THEN BRANCH BACK UP JUST
2480 REM -- BELOW WHERE QS DEFAULT IS SET, AND PRINT THE SUB-
2490 REM -- ELEMENT LIST AGAIN, BUT THIS TIME ASK FOR CORRECTIONS.
2500 IF QS = "Y" THEN 2620 ELSE 2250
2510 REM -- PRINT THE QUERY FOR CHANGE
2520 PRINT "Enter the desired number to change and new value"
2530 PRINT "Example: 14,5 <cr>"
2540 REM -- INPUT THE SUB-ELEMENT NUMBER AND NEW VALUE

161
INPUT K%,TWT%
REM -- RESET THE SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITY
SEPR%(K%) = TWT%
REM -- BRANCH BACK UP TO WHERE Q$ IS SET TO DEFAULT AND
REM -- CHECK IF THE REMAINING DATA IS GOOD.
GOTO 2230
REM - LOOP BACK INTO NEXT BROAD AREA
NEXT I%
REM **************************************************************
REM VII. NORMALIZE WEIGHTS
REM **************************************************************
REM - ALERT HUMAN THAT YOU ARE NORMALIZING WEIGHTS
PRINT CLRS$;"NORMALIZING WEIGHTS"
REM - SUM THE TOTAL ASSIGNED PRIORITY VALUES PER BROAD
FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
REM - AREA, BY LOOPING THROUGH ALL SUB-ELEMENTS.
IF SETY%(I%) = 1 THEN SMIL = SMIL + SEPR%(I%)
IF SETY%(I%) = 2 THEN SECO = SECO + SEPR%(I%)
IF SETY%(I%) = 3 THEN SGEO = SGEO + SEPR%(I%)
IF SETY%(I%) = 4 THEN SIDE = SIDE + SEPR%(I%)
NEXT I%
REM - COMPUTE NORMALIZE WEIGHTS FOR EACH SUB-ELEMENT BY
REM - DIVIDING THE SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITY BY THE TOTAL IN
REM - THE APPROPRIATE BROAD AREA.
FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
IF SETY%(I%) = 1 THEN SENWT(I%) = SEPR%(I%)/SMIL
IF SETY%(I%) = 2 THEN SENWT(I%) = SEPR%(I%)/SECO
IF SETY%(I%) = 3 THEN SENWT(I%) = SEPR%(I%)/SGEO
IF SETY%(I%) = 4 THEN SENWT(I%) = SEPR%(I%)/SIDE
NEXT I%
REM - SUM THE TOTAL ASSIGNED WEIGHTS TO BROAD AREAS
FOR I% = 1 TO 4
BATOT = BATOT + BAREA(I%)
NEXT I%
REM - NORMALIZE BROAD AREAS TO A VALUE OF 100 (SCALE UP
REM - TO PERCENTS)
FOR I% = 1 TO 4
BAI(I%) = (BAREA(I%)/BATOT)*100!
NEXT I%
REM - ADJUST THE SUB-ELEMENT NORMALIZED WEIGHTS TO REFLECT
REM - THE BROAD ARE NORMALIZED WEIGHTS. THE NEW SUB-ELEMENT
REM - WEIGHTS THEN CONTAIN BOTH SUB-ELEMENT AND BROAD AREA
REM - WEIGHTING VALUES.
FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
J% = SETY%(I%)
SENWT(I%)=SENWT(I%)*BAI(J%)
NEXT I%
REM ************************************************************
REM VIII. WRITE THE DATA TO DISK
REM ************************************************************
REM - ALERT HUMAN OF THE ACTIONS BEING TAKEN
PRINT CLRS$;"OPENING FILE: ";FILN3$;" TO WRITE DATA TO DISK"
162
3070      OPEN "O",1,FILM3$
3080      REM - ENTER LOOP TO WRITE THE DATA
3090      REM -- FIRST THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS AND SUB-ELEMENT FILE NAME
3100      REM -- THEN THE BROAD AREA WEIGHTS AND MAX VALUES IN ORDER
3110      PRINT#1, NSEX;",";FILM1$;";";BAREA(1);";";BAREA(2);";";
3120      PRINT#1, BAREA(3);";";BAREA(4);
3130      PRINT#1, "";BAMV%(1);";";BAMV%(2);";";BAMV%(3);";";BAMV%(4)
3140      REM -- THEN THE SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITY, AND NORMALIZED WEIGHT
3150      FOR I% = 1 TO NSEX
3160      PRINT#1, SEPRX(I%);";";SENWT(I%)
3170      NEXT I%
3180      REM - CLOSE THE FILE
3190      PRINT "CLOSING FILE - FINISHED"
3200      CLOSE
3210      REM ******************************************************
3220      REM IX. CHAIN AND END
3230      REM ******************************************************
3240      REM - CHAIN TO MENU
3250      MENUS = DPS + "NATINTO"
3260      CHAIN MENUS
3270      REM - END
3280      END
PROGRAM: NATINT2.BAS

10 REM PROGRAM NATINT2.BAS
20 REM REVISION HISTORY:
30 REM -DATE: CHANGE:
40 REM 16 MAR 88 CREATED
50 REM 24 MAR 88 DOCUMENTED
60 REM 28 APR 88 REVISED WITH THE SET
70 REM
80 REM PROGRAM TO MODIFY THE PERSONAL PRIORITIES AND
90 REM WEIGHTS FOR AN INDIVIDUAL IN PREPARATION OF
100 REM DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF US INTEREST
110 REM
120 REM INPUTS THE INDIVIDUALS NAME, BROAD AREA PRIORITIES
130 REM MAX VALUES AND INDIVIDUAL SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITIES.
140 REM THEN WRITES THE DATA TO A FILE.
150 REM
160 REM PROGRAM STRUCTURE
170 REM I. DIMENSION STATEMENTS
180 REM II. INITIALIZATION
190 REM III. REVIEW BROAD AREA PRIORITIES
200 REM IV. REVIEW BROAD AREA MAX VALUES
210 REM V. REVIEW SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITIES
220 REM VI. NORMALIZE VALUES
230 REM VII. WRITE DATA TO DISK
240 REM VIII. CHAIN AND END
250 REM
260 REM ********************************************
270 REM I. DIMENSION STATEMENTS
280 REM ********************************************
290 REM - FOR BROAD AREA NUMBER PRIORITY, NORMALIZED VALUE, NAME,
300 REM AND MAX VALUE
310 DIM BAREA(4)
320 DIM BA(4)
330 DIM BAS(4)
340 DIM BAMVx(4)
350 REM ********************************************
360 REM II. INITIALIZATION
370 REM ********************************************
380 REM - READ THE FILE NAME FOR THE SUB-ELEMENT FACTORS
390 PRINT CLRS#
400 PRINT "Enter the file name which contains the personal priorities"
410 PRINT "that you wish to modify. Do not include the '.PER' extension."
420 PRINT
430 PRINT INPUT FILNS
440 FILNS = UWS + FILNS + "PER"
450 REM - OPEN THE SUB-ELEMENT FACTOR FILE
460 PRINT
470 PRINT "OPENING FILE: ";FILN1$
480 OPEN "I",1,FILN1$
490 REM - ENTER LOOP TO READ THE DATA
500 REM -- FIRST THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS AND SUB-ELEMENT FILE NAME,
510 REM -- THE BROAD AREA WEIGHTS, AND MAX VALUES IN ORDER
520 INPUT#1, NSE%,FILN2$,BAREA(1),BAREA(2),BAREA(3),BAREA(4)
530 INPUT#1, BAMV%(1),BAMV%(2),BAMV%(3),BAMV%(4)
540 REM -- DIMENSION SUB-ELEMENT, NAME, TYPE, PRIORITY, NORMALIZED WT
550 DIM SENNE$(NSE%)
560 DIM SETY%(NSE%)
570 DIM SEPR%(NSE%)
580 DIM SENWT(NSEX)
590 REM -- READ THE SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITY, AND NORMALIZED WEIGHT
600 FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
610 INPUT#1, SEPRX(Ix),SENWT(I%)
620 NEXT I%
630 REM - CLOSE THE FILE
640 PRINT "CLOSING FILE: ";FILN1$
650 CLOSE
660 REM - QUERY FOR THE FILE NAME FOR THE OUTPUT FILE
670 PRINT
680 PRINT "Enter the file name for the file you wish to store the"
690 PRINT "corrected data in. Do not include the '.PER' extension."
700 PRINT "If you enter the same file name as above, the original"
710 PRINT "file will be overwritten."
720 PRINT
730 REM - INPUT THE FILE NAME
740 INPUT FILN$
750 REM - SET THE STRING
760 FILN3$ = DDS*FILN$+.PER
770 REM - ADVISE HUMAN
780 PRINT
790 PRINT "OPENING THE SUB-ELEMENT FILE: ";FILN2$
800 OPEN "I",1,FILN2$
810 REM - READ THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS
820 INPUT#1,NSE1%
830 REM - CHECK FOR THE SAME NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS
840 IF NSE1% = NSEX THEN GOTO 870
850 PRINT "WARNING - WARNING - FILES DO NOT MATCH!!!!"
860 STOP
870 PRINT NSEX;" SUB-ELEMENT FACTORS FOR THIS ANALYSIS"
880 REM - ALERT HUMAN THAT YOU ARE INITIALIZING
890 PRINT "INITIALIZING"
900 REM -- PRINT 'I AM ALIVE LINE' FOR THE HUMAN
910 FOR I% = 2 TO NSEX
920 PRINT ";";
930 NEXT I%
940 PRINT "!"
950 REM - LOOP TO READ SUB-ELEMENT DATA
960 FOR I% = 1 TO NSEX
970 REM - READ THE SUB-ELEMENT ID, TYPE, NUMBER OF LINES,
980 REM - AND SEVEN VARIABLES NOT USED BY THIS PROGRAM

165
INPUT#1, IDS, SETY%(I%), NLN%, V%= V%, V%, VSVSVS

REM - READ IN THE SUB-ELEMENT NAME
1020 REM - READ THE EXPANDED DATA AND TOSS IT IN BIT BUCKET
1030 FOR J% = 1 TO NLNX
1040 LINE INPUT#1, LS
1050 NEXT J%

REM - SET STRING LENGTH TO FIXED VALUE OF 50
1070 TEMPS = SENMES(I%) 0
1080 SL% = LEN(TEMPS)
1090 IF SL% >= 50 THEN GOTO 1130
1100 SENMES(I%) = SENMES(I%) + " "
1110 GOTO 1070

REM - INCREMENT THE TYPE COUNTERS
1130 IF SETY%(I%) = 1 THEN NMIL% = NMIL% + 1
1140 IF SETY%(I%) = 2 THEN NECO% = NECO% + 1
1150 IF SETY%(I%) = 3 THEN NGEO% = NGEO% + 1
1160 IF SETY%(I%) = 4 THEN NIDE% = NIDE% + 1

REM - TWEAK THE HUMAN
1170 PRINT ":
1190 REM - LOOP BACK
1200 NEXT I%
1210 PRINT
1220 REM - CLOSE FILE NUMBER 1 AND ADVISE THE HUMAN
1230 PRINT "CLOSING FILE: "; FILN1$
1240 CLOSE
1250 REM - INIT BROAD AREA NAMES
1260 BAS(1) = "MILITARY "
1270 BAS(2) = "ECONOMIC 
1280 BAS(3) = "GEOPOLITICAL"
1290 BAS(4) = "IDEOLOGICAL "
1300 REM - INIT BROAD AREA TOTAL
1310 BATOT = 0
1320 REM - INIT SUMS OF WEIGHTS
1330 SMIL = 0
1340 SECO = 0
1350 SGEO = 0
1360 SIDE = 0

REM *********************************************************
1380 REM III. REVIEW BROAD AREA PRIORITIES
1390 REM *********************************************************
1400 REM - PRINT THE QUERY
1410 PRINT CLRSS
1420 PRINT "Current broad area priorities are listed below."
1430 PRINT
1440 FOR I% = 1 TO 4
1450 PRINT BAS(I%); "; BAREA(I%)
1460 NEXT I%
1470 PRINT
1480 PRINT "Are these area priorities satisfactory? (Y/N) ";
1490 REM - INPUT THE RESPONSE
1500 INPUT ":", QS
1510 REM - BRANCH IF OK
1520 IF QS = "Y" THEN GOTO 1720
1530 REM - NOT OK, HENCE PRINT A PROMPT TO CORRECT THE DATA
1540 PRINT
1550 PRINT "Entered the desired broad area priorities. Each "
1560 PRINT "number must be less than 10, and the relative weights"
1570 PRINT "reflect the relative priorities of the broad areas"
1580 PRINT
1590 PRINT "Entered in the following order:"
1600 PRINT
1610 PRINT "MILITARY, ECONOMIC, GEOPOLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL"
1620 PRINT
1630 PRINT "Sample entry: 5,5,3,2 <cr>";
1640 REM - INPUT THE BROAD PRIORITIES
1650 INPUT BAREA(1),BAREA(2),BAREA(3),BAREA(4)
1660 REM - BRANCH BACK TO CHECK AGAIN
1670 GOTO 1410
1680 REM --------------------------------------
1690 REM IV. REVIEW BROAD AREA MAX VALUES
1700 REM --------------------------------------
1710 REM - PRINT THE QUERY
1720 PRINT CLRSS
1730 PRINT "Current broad area max values are listed below."
1740 PRINT
1750 FOR I% = 1 TO 4
1760 PRINT BAS(I%); " ;BAMV%(I%)
1770 NEXT I%
1780 PRINT
1790 PRINT "Are these area max values satisfactory? (Y/N)";
1800 REM - INPUT THE RESPONSE
1810 INPUT "",QS
1820 REM - BRANCH IF OK
1830 IF QS = "Y" THEN GOTO 2090
1840 REM - NOT OK, HENCE PRINT A PROMPT TO CORRECT THE DATA
1850 PRINT CLRSS
1860 PRINT "Entered the desired broad area max value. Each number must"
1870 PRINT "be less than 20, and it reflects the highest interest level"
1880 PRINT "associated with the broad areas"
1890 PRINT
1900 PRINT "INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:"
1910 PRINT " ";
1920 PRINT " 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20"
1930 PRINT " ";
1940 PRINT " I--PERIPHERAL---I---------MAJOR---------I--CRITICAL--I--VC---I"
1950 PRINT
1960 PRINT "Entered in the following order: mil, eco, geo, ide"
1970 PRINT
1980 PRINT "Current values: ":BAMV%(1);",";BAMV%(2);",";BAMV%(3);","
1990 PRINT BAMV%(4)
2000 PRINT "Sample entry: 20,16,16,11 <cr>"
2010 REM - INPUT THE BROAD PRIORITIES
2020 INPUT BAMV%(1),BAMV%(2),BAMV%(3),BAMV%(4)
2030 REM - BRANCH BACK TO CHECK AGAIN
2040 GOTO 1720
2050 REM *****************************************************
2060 REM V. REVIEW SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITIES
2070 REM *****************************************************
2080 REM - ENTER LOOP FOR THE FOUR BROAD AREAS
2090 FOR I% = 1 TO 4
2100 REM - SET QUERY RESPONSE TO DEFAULT VALUE
2110 QS = "Y"
2120 REM - PRINT HEADER
2130 PRINT "BROAD AREA: "; BAS(I%)
2140 PRINT
2150 PRINT "SUB-ELEMENTS and current weights within this area:"
2160 PRINT "SUB-ELEMENT: WEIGHT:"
2170 FOR J% = 1 TO NSEX
2180 IF SETYX(J%) <> I% THEN GOTO 2230
2190 PRINT USING "## "; JX; SP(5); SEPR%(J%)
2200 NEXT J%
2210 PRINT
2220 REM - IF PREVIOUS RESPONSE NOT OK THEN JUMP TO FIX IT
2230 IF QS <> "Y" THEN GOTO 2350
2240 REM - DETERMINE IF CURRENT VALUES ARE SATISFACTORY
2250 PRINT "Are these satisfactory (Y/N) "; QS
2260 INPUT KX, TWT%
2270 REM - IF VALUES ARE GOOD, INCREMENT TO NEXT GROUP, IF NOT
2280 REM THEN PRINT AGAIN AND THIS TIME ASK FOR CORRECTION SINCE
2290 REM QS HAS BEEN SET TO NOT EQUAL "Y"
2300 REM - PREVIOUS RESPONSE WAS BAD, QUERY FOR NEW VALUES
2310 IF QS = "Y" THEN 2430 ELSE 2130
2320 PRINT "Enter the desired number to change and new value"
2330 PRINT "Example: 14.5 <cr>"
2340 INPUT KX, TWT%
2350 REM - SET THE WEIGHT
2360 SEPR%(K%) = TWT%
2370 GOTO 2110
2380 REM - LOOP BACK INTO NEXT BROAD AREA
2390 NEXT I%
2400 REM *****************************************************
2410 REM VI. NORMALIZE VALUES
2420 REM *****************************************************
2430 REM - ALERT THE HUMAN
2440 PRINT "NORMALIZING WEIGHTS"
2450 REM - SUM THE TOTAL ASSIGNED WEIGHTS PER MAJOR AREA
2460 FOR I% = 1 TO NSEX
2470 IF SETY%(I%) = 1 THEN SMIL = SMIL + SEPR%(I%)
2480 IF SETY%(I%) = 2 THEN SECO = SECO + SEPR%(I%)
2490 IF SETY%(I%) = 3 THEN SGEO = SGEO + SEPR%(I%)
2500 IF SETY%(I%) = 4 THEN SIDE = SIDE + SEPR%(I%)
2550  NEXT I%
2560  REM - NORMALIZE TO 1.00 WITHIN MAJOR AREA
2570  FOR I% = 1 TO NSEX
2580  IF SETY%(I%) = 1 THEN SENWT(I%) = SEPR%(I%)/SMIL
2590  IF SETY%(I%) = 2 THEN SENWT(I%) = SEPR%(I%)/SECO
2600  IF SETY%(I%) = 3 THEN SENWT(I%) = SEPR%(I%)/Sgeo
2610  IF SETY%(I%) = 4 THEN SENWT(I%) = SEPR%(I%)/SIDE
2620  NEXT I%
2630  REM - SUM THE TOTAL ASSIGNED WEIGHTS TO BROAD AREAS
2640  FOR I% = 1 TO 4
2650     BATOT = BATOT + BAREA(I%)
2660  NEXT I%
2670  REM - NORMALIZE BROAD AREAS TO A VALUE OF 100.00 (A SCALE
2680  REM - UP TO PERCENT)
2690  FOR I% = 1 TO 4
2700     BA1(I%) = (BAREA(I%)/BATOT)*100!
2710  NEXT I%
2720  REM - NORMALIZE THE SUB-ELEMENTS REFLECTING THE BROAD AREA WEIGHTS
2730  FOR I% = 1 TO NSEX
2740     J% = SETY%(I%)
2750     SENWT(I%) = SENWT(I%)*BA1(J%)
2760  NEXT I%
2770  REM ***********************************************
2780  REM VII. WRITE DATA TO DISK
2790  REM ***********************************************
2800  REM - ALERT THE HUMAN AND OPEN THE OUTPUT FILE
2810  PRINT CLRSS;"OPENING FILE: ";FILN3$;" TO WRITE DATA TO DISK"
2820     OPEN "O",1,FILN3$
2830  REM -- ENTER LOOP TO WRITE THE DATA
2840  REM -- FIRST THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS AND SUB-ELEMENT FILE NAME
2850  REM -- THEN THE BROAD AREA WEIGHTS AND THEN MAX VALUES IN ORDER
2860  PRINT#1, NSEX;",";FILN2$;",";BAREA(1);",";BAREA(2);",";
2870  PRINT#1, BAREA(3);",";BAREA(4);
2880  PRINT#1, ";";BAMV%(1);",";BAMV%(2);",";BAMV%(3);",";BAMV%(4)
2890  REM -- THEN THE SUB-ELEMENT PRIORITY, AND NORMALIZED WEIGHT
2900  FOR I% = 1 TO NSEX
2910  PRINT#1, SEPR%(I%);",";SENWT(I%)
2920  NEXT I%
2930  REM - CLOSE THE FILE
2940  PRINT "CLOSING FILE - FINISHED"
2950  CLOSE
2960  REM ***********************************************
2970  REM VIII. CHAIN AND END
2980  REM ***********************************************
2990  REM - SET THE FILE NAME VARIABLE
3000  MENUS$ = DP$ + "NATINTO"
3010  REM - CHAIN
3020  CHAIN MENUS$
3030  REM - END
3040  END
PROGRAM TO LEARN THE PERSONAL NON-COUNTRY SPECIFIC INTEREST LEVELS FOR A DECISION MAKER

REVISION HISTORY:
- 09 Apr 88    Original created
- 14 Apr 88    Many Changes
- 15 Apr 88    Break out four files

PROGRAM STRUCTURE:
I. DIMENSION STATEMENTS
II. INITIALIZATION
III. OPEN SUB-ELEMENT FILE
IV. INPUT THE INDIVIDUAL'S NAME
V. OPEN THE OUTPUT FILE
VI. CYCLE THROUGH SUB-ELEMENTS
VII. WRITE THE DATA TO DISK
VIII. CHAIN AND END

DIMENSION STATEMENTS
DIM BAS(4)
DIM BAFNS(4)
DIM LNS$(30)
DIM QLN$(4)
DIM IL%(8,8,8)
DIM CV$(3,8)
DIM A%(8)

II. INITIALIZATION
SET THE BROAD AREA VARIABLE NAMES
BAS(1) = "Military"
BAS(2) = "Economic"
BAS(3) = "Geopolitical"
BAS(4) = "Ideological"
BAFNS(1) = "MIL"
BAFNS(2)="ECO"
BAFNS(3)="GEO"
BAFNS(4)="IDE"

REM - SET THE SUB-ELEMENT FILE NAME
FILNS = "FACTORS"

REM - SET DEFAULT DISK DRIVE AND FILE EXTENSION
FILN1S = DPS + FILNS + ".LST"

REM - SET LS AS A COMMA TO DELIMIT THE VARIABLES
LS = ","

REM *****************************************

REM III. INPUT THE INDIVIDUAL'S NAME

REM *****************************************

REM - OPEN THE SUB-ELEMENT FACTOR FILE - ALERT HUMAN

REM - OPEN THE OUTPUT FILE

REM IV. OPEN OUTPUT FILE

REM *****************************************

REM V. CYCLE THROUGH SUB-ELEMENTS

REM *****************************************

REM -- ENTER A LOOP TO READ IN THE CRITICAL DATA
FOR I% = 1 TO NSEX
PRINT "PROCESSING SUB-ELEMENT NUMBER:"; I%
REM - READ IN THE SUB-ELEMENT DATA LINE
INPUT#1, IDS, SETY%, NTL%, CATY%, C1%, C2%, C3%, V1$, V2$, V3$
REM - READ THE SUB-ELEMENT NAME
INPUT#1, SENMES
REM - IF THE SUB-ELEMENT TYPE IS NOT CORRECT JUST READ THE
REM - THE DATA AND PRESS ON
IF SETY% = INDX% THEN 1160
REM - LOOP THROUGH TO READ ALL THE LINES
FOR J% = 1 TO NTL%
LINE INPUT#1, TMP$
NEXT J%
REM - JUMP TO THE NEXT SUB-ELEMENT
GOTO 3610
REM - COMPUTE THE NUMBER OF CRITERIA GROUPS, AS REPRESENTED
REM - BY THE VARIABLE TMP%, DEFAULT TO 0
TMP% = 0
IF CATY% = 4 THEN GOTO 1330
IF C1% > 0 THEN TMP% = 1
IF C2% > 0 THEN TMP% = TMP% + 1
IF C3% > 0 THEN TMP% = TMP% + 1
REM -- SET UP LIMITS TO REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VARIABLES
REM -- IN LAST CRITERIA VARIABLE TO BE PRINTED FOLLOWING THE QUERY,
REM -- USE THE FIRST VARIABLE AS THE DEFAULT, THEN ADJUST BASED
REM -- UPON THE NUMBER OF CRITERIA GROUPS
LIM% = C1%
IF TMP% = 2 THEN LIM% = C2%
IF TMP% = 3 THEN LIM% = C3%
REM - COMPUTE THE NUMBER OF EXPANDED TEXT LINES THIS IS
REM - EQUAL TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF LINES MINUS THE FOUR
REM - QUERY LINES MINUS ONE LINE FOR EACH OF THE CAT
REM - TYPES, EXCEPT FOR TYPE FOUR CATEGORIZATION, FIRST
REM - COMPUTE THE EXPANDED TEXT LINES
ETL% = NTL% - 4 - TMP%
REM - INITIALIZE THE CRITICAL DATA FOR THIS PASS
REM -- FIRST THE INTEREST LEVEL ARRAY, SKIP IF TYPE 4
IF CATY% = 4 THEN 1450
FOR J% = 1 TO C1%
FOR K% = 1 TO C2%
FOR L% = 1 TO C3%
ILX(J%, K%, L%) = 0
NEXT L%
NEXT K%
REM -- SECOND FOR THE NUMBER OF TEXT LINES
FOR J% = 1 TO ETL%
LNSS(J%) = ""
NEXT J%
REM - LOOP THROUGH AND READ THE EXPANDED DATA
FOR J% = 1 TO ETL%
REM - INPUT A LINE
1510 LINE INPUT#1, LNS$(J%)
1520 REM - CHECK THE FIRST CHARACTER FOR ">" IF SO THEN
1530 REM - SET THE LINE TO THE NULL LINE
1540 T$ = LEFT$(LNS$(J%), 1)
1550 IF T$ = ">" THEN LNS$(J%) = ""
1560 REM - LOOP BACK
1570 NEXT J%
1580 REM - IF TYPE FOUR TECHNIQUE THEN SKIP READING CRITERIA
1590 REM - VARIABLES
1600 IF CATY% = 4 THEN 1760
1610 REM - NOW READ THE CATEGORY VARIABLES
1620 FOR J% = 1 TO C1%
1630 INPUT#1, CVS(1, J%)
1640 NEXT J%
1650 REM - IF C2% = 0 THEN SKIP OUT
1660 IF C2% = 0 THEN 1760
1670 FOR J% = 1 TO C2%
1680 INPUT#1, CVS(2, J%)
1690 NEXT J%
1700 REM - IF C3% = ZERO THEN SKIP OUT
1710 IF C3% = 0 THEN 1760
1720 FOR J% = 1 TO C3%
1730 INPUT#1, CVS(3, J%)
1740 NEXT J%
1750 REM - READ THE QUERY LINES (FOUR TOTAL)
1760 FOR J% = 1 TO 4
1770 LINE INPUT#1, QLN$(J%)
1780 REM - CHECK THE FIRST CHARACTER FOR ">" IF SO THEN
1790 REM - SET THE LINE TO THE NULL LINE
1800 T$ = LEFT$(QLN$(J%), 1)
1810 IF T$ = "?" THEN QLN$(J%) = ""
1820 REM - LOOP BACK
1830 NEXT J%
1840 REM - DO NOT REQUEST INTEREST LEVEL IF THIS IS A TYPE FOUR
1850 REM - SUB-ELEMENT
1860 IF CATY% = 4 THEN 3220
1870 REM - ENTER LOOP TO PRINT THE ENTIRE HEADER FOR BACKGROUND
1880 REM - AND SET THE BACKGROUND FLAG
1890 BKFLG% = 0
1900 JX = 1
1910 K% = 1
1920 REM - PRINT THE HEADER SHEET
1930 PRINT CLRSS; "NAME: "; SEMME$; SPC(5); "BROAD AREA: "; BAS$(SETY%)
1940 PRINT
1950 PRINT "BACKGROUND DATA:"
1960 REM - IF NOT BACKGROUND THEN PRINT A BLANK LINE
1970 IF BKFLG% <> 0 THEN PRINT
1980 REM - SET THE CRITERIA FLAG TO FALSE (0)
1990 CFLG% = 0
2000 REM - LOOP TO PRINT THE EXPANDED DATA
2010 FOR L% = 1 TO ETLX
2020 REM - IF BACKGROUND PRINT IT ALL WITHOUT ANY LIMITS
173
2030 IF BKFLG% <> 0 THEN 2060
2040 PRINT LNS$(L%)
2050 GOTO 2110
2060
2070 REM - SET THE CRITERIA FLAG IF THE WORD 'CRITERIA' IS SENSED
2080 REM - AND ONCE THE FLAG IS SET THEN PRINT THE REMAINING LINES
2090 IF TMP$ = "CRITERIA" THEN CFLG% = 1
2100 IF CFLG% = 1 THEN PRINT LNS$(L%)
2110 NEXT L%
2120 REM - IF NOT JUST THE BACKGROUND THEN PRESS ON THE PRINT THE
2130 REM - QUERY LINES, IF IT IS JUST BACKGROUND, THEN HOLD FOR
2140 REM - <cr>, WHEN RECEIVED, JUMP BACK AND PRINT THE EXTENDED
2150 REM - DATA AGAIN, BUT THIS TIME WITHOUT THE BACKGROUND
2160 IF BKFLG% <> 0 THEN 2230
2170 BKFLG% = 1
2180 PRINT
2190 PRINT "PRESS <cr> TO CONTINUE ";
2200 INPUT "",TMP$
2210 GOTO 1930
2220 REM - PRINT THE QUERY HEADER AND THEN THE QUERY
2230 PRINT
2240 PRINT "What interest level would you assign to a country..."
2250 FOR L% = 1 TO 4
2260 IF LEN(QLNS$(L%)) > 3 THEN PRINT QLNS$(L%); " ";
2270 REM - PRINT APPROPRIATE VARIABLES FOR QUERY STATEMENT
2280 IF C2% > 0 AND L% = 1 THEN PRINT CVS(1,J%);
2290 IF C3% > 0 AND L% = 2 THEN PRINT CVS(2,K%);
2300 IF LEN(QLNS$(L%)) > 3 THEN PRINT
2310 NEXT L%
2320 REM - PRINT THE REQUEST FOR DATA
2330 PRINT
2340 REM - PRINT THE LAST CRITERIA VARIABLE LIST
2350 REM -- NOW LOOP TO PRINT THE LIST
2360 FOR M% = 1 TO LIM%
2370 REM -- PRINT A VARIABLE SEPARATOR
2380 PRINT ";
2390 REM -- SET THE VARIABLE INTO A TEMP VARIABLE
2400 TMP$ = CVS(TMPS,M%)
2410 REM -- COMPUTE ITS LENGTH
2420 M% = LEN(TMP$)
2430 REM -- IF ITS SHORT THEN PRINT SOME SPACES AROUND THE VARIABLE
2440 IF M% < 7 THEN PRINT " ";
2450 PRINT TMP$;
2460 IF M% < 7 THEN PRINT " ";
2470 REM -- LOOP BACK
2480 NEXT M%
2490 REM -- PRINT THE FINAL VARIABLE SEPARATOR
2500 PRINT ";"
2510 REM - PRINT PROMPT TO ENTER THE CORRECT NUMBER OF INTEREST
2520 REM - VALUES
2530 PRINT
2540 PRINT "ENTER";LIM%;" VARIABLES SEPARATED WITH COMMAS."
PRINT "PREVIOUS VALUES WERE:"
REM - THIS IS NOT ELEGANT, BUT IT WILL WORK, LOOP
REM - TO READ THE CORRECT NUMBER OF VARIABLES
ON LIM% GOTO 2590,2620,2650,2680,2710,2740,2770,2810
PRINT A%(1)
INPUT "",A%(1)
GOTO 2850
PRINT A%(1);"",";A%(2)
INPUT "",A%(1),A%(2)
GOTO 2850
PRINT A%(1);"",";A%(2);"",";A%(3)
INPUT "",A%(1),A%(2),A%(3)
GOTO 2850
PRINT A%(1);"",";A%(2);"",";A%(3);"",";A%(4)
INPUT "",A%(1),A%(2),A%(3),A%(4)
GOTO 2850
PRINT A%(1);"",";A%(2);"",";A%(3);"",";A%(4);"",";A%(5)
INPUT "",A%(1),A%(2),A%(3),A%(4),A%(5)
GOTO 2850
PRINT A%(1);"",";A%(2);"",";A%(3);"",";A%(4);"",";A%(5);"",";A%(6)
INPUT "",A%(1),A%(2),A%(3),A%(4),A%(5),A%(6)
GOTO 2850
PRINT A%(1);"",";A%(2);"",";A%(3);"",";A%(4);"",";A%(5);"",";A%(6)
PRINT "",";A%(7)
INPUT "",A%(1),A%(2),A%(3),A%(4),A%(5),A%(6),A%(7)
GOTO 2850
PRINT A%(1);"",";A%(2);"",";A%(3);"",";A%(4);"",";A%(5);"",";A%(6)
PRINT "",";A%(7);"",";A%(8)
INPUT "",A%(1),A%(2),A%(3),A%(4),A%(5),A%(6),A%(7),A%(8)
REM - SET THE ARRAY VARIABLE
FOR M% = 1 TO LIM%
REM - THE ARRAY VARIABLE IS FILLED DIFFERENTLY BASED UPON
REM - THE NUMBER OF CRITERIA GROUPS, SO TREAT EACH GROUP
REM - DIFFERENTLY
ON TMPX GOTO 2910,2940,2970
REM - ONLY ONE CRITERIA GROUP
IL%(M%,1,1) = A%(M%)
GOTO 2980
REM - TWO CRITERIA GROUPS
IL%(J%,M%,1) = A%(M%)
GOTO 2980
REM - THREE CRITERIA GROUPS
IL%(J%,K%,M%) = A%(M%)
NEXT M%
REM - INCREMENT THE COUNTERS
REM -- IF ONLY LESS THAN THREE CRITERIA THEN JUMP TO INCREMENT
REM -- ONLY THE J% COUNTER
IF TMPX < 3 THEN 3120
K% = K% + 1
REM -- ELSE INCREMENT THE K% COUNTER FIRST
IF K% > C2% THEN 3120
3070 REM -- IF NOT BEYOND K% LIMITS THEN JUMP BACK UP FOR ANOTHER
3080 REM -- GROUP OF K% VARIABLES
3090 GOTO 1930
3100 REM -- IF IT IS A SINGLE PASS THEN JUMP OUT, ELSE INCREMENT
3110 REM -- THE J% COUNTER
3120 IF TMPX = 1 THEN 3220
3130 J% = J% + 1
3140 REM -- IF GREATER THAN J% LIMITS, PRINT THE DATA, ELSE
3150 REM JUMP TO RESET K% AND GET ANOTHER GROUP OF VARIABLES
3160 IF J% > C1% THEN 3220
3170 GOTO 1910
3180 REM -- MUST BE ALL DONE SO WRITE THE DATA TO DISK
3190 REM ******************************************
3200 REM VI. WRITE DATA TO DISK
3210 REM ******************************************
3220 PRINT CLRS$,"WRITING DATA TO DISK - PLEASE BE PATIENT"
3230 REM -- PRINT THE SUB-ELEMENT DATA LINE FOR REFERENCE
3240 PRINT#2,ILX(I%,1,1);NEXT K%
3250 REM -- USE ONE OF THREE TECHNIQUES BASED ON THE NUMBER
3260 REM -- OF CRITERIA, BRANCH BASED ON CRITERIA NUMBER
3270 ON TMPX GOTO 3350,3420,3510
3280 PRINT "ERROR IN NUMBER OF CRITERIA GROUPS"
3290 STOP
3300 REM --- ONE CRITERIA VARIABLE
3310 FOR K% = 1 TO C1%
3320 IF K% > 1 THEN PRINT#2",";PRINT#2,ILX(K%,1,1);NEXT K%
3330 PRINT#2,
3340 NEXT K%
3350 PRINT#2,
3360 GOTO 3610
3370 REM --- TWO CRITERIA VARIABLES
3380 FOR K% = 1 TO C1%
3390 FOR L% = 1 TO C2%
3400 IF L% > 1 THEN PRINT#2",";PRINT#2,ILX(K%,L%,1);NEXT L%
3410 PRINT#2,
3420 GOTO 3610
3430 REM --- THREE CRITERIA VARIABLES
3440 FOR K% = 1 TO C1%
3450 FOR L% = 1 TO C2%
3460 FOR M% = 1 TO C3%
3470 IF M% > 1 THEN PRINT#2",";PRINT#2,ILX(K%,L%,M%);NEXT M%
3480 NEXT L%
3490 PRINT#2,
3500 GOTO 3610
3510 REM --- THREE CRITERIA VARIABLES
3520 FOR K% = 1 TO C1%
3530 FOR L% = 1 TO C2%
3540 FOR M% = 1 TO C3%
3550 IF M% > 1 THEN PRINT#2",";PRINT#2,ILX(K%,L%,M%);NEXT M%
3560 NEXT L%
3570 PRINT#2,
3580 NEXT L%

176
3590 NEXT K%
3600 REM - LOOP TO THE NEXT SUB-ELEMENT
3610 NEXT I%
3620 PRINT "PROCESSING COMPLETE - CLOSING FILE ";FILN2$;
3630 CLOSE#1
3640 CLOSE#2
3650 REM - JUMP BACK TO GET ANOTHER FILE TYPE
3660 GOTO 660
3670 REM *****************************************************
3680 REM VI. CHAIN AND END
3690 REM *****************************************************
3700 REM - RETURN TO MAIN MENU
3710 MENUS$ = DPS$ + "MATINTO"
3720 CHAIN MENUS$
3730 REM - END
3740 END
PROGRAM: NATINT4.BAS

10 REM PROGRAM: NATINT4.BAS
20 REM REVISION HISTORY:
30 REM - DATE: CHANGE:
40 REM 02 May 88 Original Created
50 REM 03 May 88 Expanded output file
60 REM
70 REM
80 REM PROGRAM TO INPUT THE COUNTRY SPECIFIC DATA BASE
90 REM
100 REM INPUTS THE COUNTRY'S NAME, AND DATA COLLECTED FROM THE
110 REM THE COUNTRY WORKSHEET, DATA IS PREVIOUSLY GATHERED
120 REM ON THE COUNTRY WORKSHEET. DATA IS WRITTEN TO A
130 REM countryx.DBS file
140 REM
150 REM PROGRAM STRUCTURE:
160 REM I. INITIALIZATION
170 REM II. INPUT THE COUNTRY NAME
180 REM III. OPEN FILES
190 REM IV. CYCLE THROUGH THE VARIABLE FILE
200 REM V. CLOSE FILES
210 REM VI. CHAIN AND END
220 REM
230 REM ===============================
240 REM I. INITIALIZATION
250 REM ===============================
260 REM SET THE FILE NAME FOR THE INPUT FILE
270 FILNIS = DPS + "VARBLES.LST"
280 REM DIMENSION STATEMENTS FOR VARIABLE NAMES AND
290 REM VALUES
300 DIM V9(8)
310 DIM VV(8)
320 REM - MAKE SURE THE HUMAN IS PREPARED FOR THIS PROGRAM
330 PRINT CLR$#
340 PRINT
350 PRINT
360 PRINT
370 PRINT SPC(12);"NOTE:" 
380 PRINT
390 PRINT SPC(12);"TO PROPERLY EXECUTE THIS PROGRAM YOU SHOULD"
400 PRINT SPC(12);"HAVE A COMPLETED COUNTRY WORKSHEET. IF NOT,"
410 PRINT SPC(12);"YOU MAY GENERATE A COUNTRY WORKSHEET USING THE"
420 PRINT SPC(12);"UTILITY PROGRAM 'CNTRYDBS.BAS'."
430 PRINT
440 PRINT
450 PRINT
460 PRINT "Are you prepared to continue (Y/N) ";
470 INPUT QS
480 REM - IF NOT PREPARED THEN PRESS BACK TO MAIN MENU
490 IF QS <> "Y" THEN 2310
500 REM **********************************************
510 REM II. INPUT THE COUNTRY NAME
520 REM **********************************************
530 REM - MUST BE PREPARED, GET THE COUNTRY FILE NAME
540 PRINT CLRSS
550 PRINT
560 PRINT "What is the output file name, must be less than eight"
570 PRINT "characters, do not include the '.DBS' extension."
580 PRINT
590 INPUT FILMS
600 PRINT
610 REM - REQUEST THE COUNTRY NAME FOR USE IN THE PRINT OUT
620 PRINT "What is the full country name."
630 PRINT
640 INPUT CNTRYS
650 PRINT CLRSS
660 REM **********************************************
670 REM III. OPEN FILES
680 REM **********************************************
690 REM - SET THE OUTPUT FILE NAME
700 FILN2$ = DDS + FILMS + ".DBS"
710 REM - OPEN THE FILES
720 OPEN "I",1,FILN1S
730 PRINT "FILE: ";FILN1S;" IS OPEN FOR INPUT"
740 OPEN "O",2,FILN2S
750 PRINT "FILE: ";FILN2S;" IS OPEN FOR OUTPUT"
760 REM - PRINT THE HEADER INFO ON THE OUTPUT FILE
770 PRINT "WRITING HEADER INFORMATION"
780 REM - READ IN THE NUMBER OF VARIABLES AND MAX NUMBER OF
790 REM TEXT LINES -- NOT USED BY THIS PROGRAM
800 INPUT#1,NVBLX,MNTLX
810 REM - ALERT HUMAN TO THE SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM
820 PRINT NVBLX;" VARIABLES TO BE PROCESSED."
830 REM - WRITE THE NUMBER OF VARIABLES, THE MAX NUMBER OF TEXT
840 REM LINES AND THE FULL COUNTRY NAME
850 PRINT#2,NVBLX;";";MNTLX;";";CNTRYS
860 REM **********************************************
870 REM IV. CYCLE THROUGH THE VARIABLE FILE
880 REM **********************************************
890 REM - ENTER LOOP TO CYCLE THROUGH EACH VARIABLES
900 FOR I$ = 1 TO NVBLX
910 REM - CLEAR THE SCREEN
920 PRINT CLRSS
930 REM - READ THE VARIABLE DATA
940 REM -- READ IN THE VARIABLE DEFINITION
950 INPUT#1,QS
960 REM -- READ IN THE VARIABLE TYPE AND NUMBER OF CATEGORIES
970 INPUT#1,TS,NCX
980 PRINT "V#:";I$;"- ";QS;" ";CNTRYS;"?"
179
990 PRINT
1000 REM - SET T% (TYPE BYTE FOR OUTPUT TO ZERO AS DEFAULT)
1010 T% = 0
1020 REM - PROCESS BASED ON TYPE OF VARIABLE
1030 REM -- FOR FIXED CRITERIA
1040 IF T$ <> "C" THEN 1360
1050 REM -- FOR OUTPUT SET T%= 1
1060 T% = 1
1070 REM --- READ IN THE VARIABLE NAMES
1080 FOR J% = 1 TO NC%
1090 INPUT#1,V$(J%)
1100 NEXT J%
1110 REM --- READ IN THE VARIABLE OPTIONS
1120 FOR J% = 1 TO NC%
1130 INPUT#1,VV(J%)
1140 NEXT J%
1150 REM --- PRINT VARIABLE TYPE, THE LOW INDEX POINTER, THE HIGH
1160 REM INDEX POINTER (SAME IN THIS CASE), 0 (SINCE THERE IS
1170 REM NO INTERPOLATED VALUE), AND THE CATEGORY NAME SELECTED
1180 PRINT#2,T%;",";IPLX;",";IPHX;",";O;",";V$(IPLX)
1190 REM --- JUMP FORWARD TO LOOP BACK FOR ANOTHER VARIABLES
1200 GOTO 2170
1210 REM -- FOR INTERPOLATED VARIABLES
1220 IF T$ <> "I" THEN 1960
1230 REM --- PRINT THE UNITS OF MEASURE
1240 INPUT#1,V$(1)
1250 REM --- PRINT THE VARIABLES FOR REFERENCE, FIRST A HEADER
1260 INPUT#1,V$(J%)
1270 REM --- READ IN AND PRINT THE UNITS OF MEASURE
1280 GOTO 1120
1290 REM --- PRINT VARIABLE TYPE, THE LOW INDEX POINTER, THE HIGH
1300 REM INDEX POINTER (SAME IN THIS CASE), 0 (SINCE THERE IS
1310 REM NO INTERPOLATED VALUE), AND THE CATEGORY NAME SELECTED
1320 PRINT#2,T%;",";IPLX;",";IPHX;",";O;",";V$(IPLX)
1330 REM --- JUMP FORWARD TO LOOP BACK FOR ANOTHER VARIABLES
1340 GOTO 2170
1350 REM -- FOR INTERPOLATED VARIABLES
1360 IF T$ <> "I" THEN 1960
1370 REM --- FOR OUTPUT SET T% = 2
1380 T% = 2
1390 REM --- READ IN AND PRINT THE UNITS OF MEASURE
1400 INPUT#1,V$(1)
1410 REM --- READ IN THE VARIABLE OPTIONS
1420 FOR J% = 1 TO NC%
1430 INPUT#1,VV(J%)
1440 NEXT J%
1450 PRINT
1460 PRINT "UNITS: ";V$(1);".
1470 PRINT
1480 REM --- PRINT THE VARIABLES FOR REFERENCE, FIRST A HEADER
1490 PRINT "For reference, here are the interest level groups:"
1510  REM --- NOW THE VARIABLES
1520       FOR J% = 1 TO NC%
1530 PRINT VV(J%);
1540 IF J% < NC% THEN PRINT " / ";
1550 IF J% = NC% THEN PRINT
1560       NEXT J%
1570  REM --- PRINT QUERY
1580 PRINT
1590 PRINT "Enter specific number: ";
1600 INPUT ANSB
1610  REM --- CONVERT THE NUMERIC RESPONSE TO AN ASCII STRING
1620       VS(1) = STR$(ANSB)
1630  REM --- DETERMINE AN INDEX POINTER
1640       IPL% = 0
1650       IPH% = 0
1660       FOR J% = 1 TO NC%
1670          IF ANSB >= VV(J%) THEN IPL% = J%
1680          IF ANSB > VV(J%-1) THEN IPH% = J%
1690       NEXT J%
1700  REM --- IF MIN INDEX ABOVE ZERO PRESS TO MAKE OTHER CHECKS
1710       IF IPL% > 0 THEN 1810
1720  REM --- MUST BE LESS THAN MIN INDEX POSITION SET TO
1730  REM MIN INDEX POSITION
1740     IPH% = 1
1750     IPL% = 1
1760  REM ---- SET THE POINTER TO THE LOW VARIABLE
1770     ANSP = IPL%
1780     GOTO 1910
1790  REM --- CHECK TO SEE IF THE LOW INDEX IS GREATER THAN THE
1800  REM HIGH INDEX, IF SO, SET THEM EQUAL
1810     IF IPL% > IPH% THEN IPH% = IPL%
1820  REM --- COMPUTE THE WEIGHTED VALUE IN BETWEEN, BUT IF THEY
1830  REM ARE EQUAL THEN SKIP OUT TO AVOID DIVISION BY ZERO
1840     IF IPH% = IPL% THEN ANSP = IPH%
1850     IF IPH% = IPL% THEN 1910
1860  REM --- COMPUTE THE WEIGHTED POINTER INDEX
1870     ANSP = IPL% + ((ANSB - VV(IPL%))/(VV(IPH%) - VV(IPL%)))
1880  REM --- Print VARIABLE TYPE, THE LOW INDEX POINTER, THE HIGH
1890  REM INDEX POINTER, THE INTERPOLATED POINTER, AND THE
1900  REM EXACT RESPONSE
1910 PRINT#2, Tx;",", IPL%;",", IPH%;",", ANSP;",", VS(1)
1920  REM -- JUMP FORWARD TO LOOP BACK FOR ANOTHER VARIABLES
1930     GOTO 2170
1940  REM -- FOR BACKGROUND DATA VARIABLES
1950  REM -- READ BLANK LINE TO KEEP LINE COUNT STRAIGHT
1960 INPUT#1, VS(1)
1970  REM --- SET TYPE BYTE TO 3
1980     Tx = 3
1990  REM ---- PRINT THE QUERY AND NUMBER OF LINES
2000 PRINT "Input: "; NC%; " lines of data."
2010 PRINT
2020  REM --- SET BOTH INDEX POINTERS EQUAL TO THE NUMBER OF LINES
181
IPL% = NC%
IPH% = NC%
REM --- PRINT VARIABLE TYPE, THE LOW INDEX POINTER, THE HIGH INDEX POINTER, THE INTERPOLATED POINTER (SET TO ZERO), AND A NULL STRING VARIABLE
PRINT#2,T%;",";IPL%;",";IPH%;",";O;",";" see background data below
REM --- ENTER A LOOP TO READ THE DATA LINES AND WRITE THEM ON
REM THE OUTPUT FILE
FOR J% = 1 TO NC%
PRINT "Enter line number ";J%
INPUT QS
PRINT#2,$I
NEXT J%
REM - INCREMENT TO NEXT VARIABLE
NEXT IX
PRINT CLRS$
REM ***
V.
CLOSE FILES
REM ***
REM - CLOSE THE FILES
CLOSE #1
CLOSE #2
PRINT "COMPLETE - FILES CLOSED"
REM ***
REM VI.
CHAIN AND END
REM ***
REM - CHAIN TO MAIN MENU
PRINT "LOADING MAIN MENU"
MENUS = DP$ + "NATINTO"
CHAIN MENUS
REM - END
END
PROGRAM: NATINT5.BAS

REM PROGRAM: NATINT5.BAS

REM REVISION HISTORY

REM DATE: CHANGE:
17 May 88 Original created as NATINT4.BAS
02 May 88 Major revision to add the ability
to use non-country specific data

REM PROGRAM TO SET THE NATIONAL INTEREST LEVEL FOR EACH
REM OF THE SUB-ELEMENTS.

REM INPUTS THE PERSONAL PREFERENCES FOR EACH SUB-ELEMENT,
REM THE MAX VALUES, AND THE NORMALIZED WEIGHTS, AND
REM Assigns an interest level based on country-specific or
REM non-specific analysis. The write the interest level
DATA TO A FILE FOR USE IN THE ANALYSIS PHASE.

REM INPUT FILES:
1. NAME: TYPE DATA:
   1 namexxx.PER - Personal Preferences
   2 countryx.DBS - Country Data Base
   3 FACTORSx.LST - Sub-element file
   2 namexMIL.GIL - Military generic interest levels
   2 namexECO.GIL - Economic generic interest levels
   2 namexGEO.GIL - Geopolitical generic interest levels
   2 namexIDE.GIL - Ideological generic interest levels

REM OUTPUT FILE:
2. NAME: TYPE DATA:
   2 countryx.DAT - Interest Level data

REM PROGRAM STRUCTURE:
1. DIMENSION (Partial)
2. INITIALIZE
3. DETERMINE THE TECHNIQUE DESIRED
4. FETCH GENERIC FILE NAME
5. MAIN LOOP FOR ALL SUB-ELEMENTS
6. OPEN '.GIL' FILE AND READ HEADER
7. BRANCH OUT FOR TECHNIQUE 4 - BACKGROUND DATA
8. DETERMINE HOW MANY CRITERIA GROUPS
9. READ IN '.GIL' DATA
10. DECODE THE VARIABLES AND SET POINTERS
11. SET INTEREST LEVEL - STATIC ANALYSIS
12. SET INTEREST LEVEL - DYNAMIC ANALYSIS AND
13. STATIC ANALYSIS - TECHNIQUE 4
14. PRINT INTEREST LEVEL ASSIGNED AND LOOP
15. CLOSE INPUT FILES
16. WRITE 'countryx.DAT' FILE
17. CHAIN AND END
470 REM **************************************************
480 REM I. DIMENSION (Partial)
490 REM **************************************************
500 REM - DIMENSION, BROAD AREA FILE NAME, BROAD AREA MAX
510 REM INTEREST LEVELS, QUERY LINES, AND INTEREST LEVEL
520 REM ARRAY.
530 DIM BAFNS(4)
540 DIM MBAX(4)
550 DIM QURYS(4)
560 DIM IL%(8,8,8)
570 REM **************************************************
580 REM **************************************************
590 REM II. INITIALIZE
600 REM **************************************************
610 PRINT CLRS$; "INITIALIZING"
620 REM - SET THE BROAD AREA VARIABLE NAMES
630 REM - QUERY FOR THE namexxxx.PER FILE AND THE countryx.DBS
640 BAFNS(1) = "MIL"
650 BAFNS(2) = "ECO"
660 BAFNS(3) = "GEO"
670 BAFNS(4) = "IDE"

680 REM - FILE NAMES
690 PRINT CLRS$; "INITIALIZING"
700 PRINT "Enter the namexxxx for the personal preferences file, do"
710 PRINT "include the '.PER' extension."
720 PRINT "Enter the countryx for the country data base file, do not"
730 PRINT "include the '.DBS' extension."
740 PRINT BINFiln1$
750 PRINT "FILE: " FILN1$ IS CLOSED"
760 REM - SET THE FILE NAMES AND OPEN THE FILES
770 OPEN "I", 1, FILN1$
780 PRINT "FILE: " FILN1$ IS OPEN FOR INPUT"
790 REM - READ IN THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS, THE FACTORS FILE
800 REM - REST IN THE BIT BUCKET
810 INPUT#1, NSE%, FILN3$, X%, X%, X%, MBA%(1), MBA%(2), MBA%(3), MBA%(4)
820 REM - DIMENSION SUB-ELEMENT INTEREST LEVEL
830 DIM SEINT%(NSE%)
PRINT "FILE: ";FILN3$; " IS OPEN FOR INPUT"
1000 REM - READ IN THE FIRST LINE FROM THE FACTORS FILE AND JUNK IT
1010 INPUT#3,X% 
1020 REM - READ IN THE DATA FROM THE countryx.DBS FILE
1030 REM -- FIRST THE HEADER LINE, NUMBER OF VARIABLES, NUMBER OF
1040 REM TOTAL BACKGROUND DATA LINES AND THE COUNTRY NAME
1050 INPUT#2,NVBL%,NTL%,CNTRY$
1060 REM -- DIMENSION ARRAY FOR VARIABLE TYPE, INDEX POINTER LOW,
1070 REM INDEX POINTER HIGH, INTERPOLATED POINTER, AND EXACT
1080 REM VARIABLE RESPONSE (NAME)
1090 DIM V%(NVBL%,3)
1100 DIM VP(NVBL%) 
1110 DIM VNS(NVBLX)
1120 REM -- DIMENSION ARRAY FOR TEXT LINES IN BACKGROUND DATA
1130 DIM TLS(NTLX)
1140 REM -- SET THE TEXT LINE COUNTER TO 0, AND IN VARIABLE POINTER
1150 REM FOR ARRAY POSITION 0 EQUAL TO 0
1160 TLC% = 0
1170 VP(0) = 0
1180 REM -- LOOP THROUGH AND READ THE ENTIRE FILE INTO MEMORY
1190 FOR I% = 1 TO NVBL%
1200 REM --- READ IN THE RAW DATA, VARIABLE TYPE, LOW POSITION POINTER
1210 REM HIGH POSITION POINTER, WEIGHTED INDEX POSITION, AND
1220 REM EXACT VARIABLE RESPONSE OR CATEGORY NAME
1230 INPUT#2, V%(I%,1),V%(I%,2),V%(I%,3),VP(I%),VNS(I%)
1240 REM --- STRIP OFF THE INDEX AND RETAIN JUST THE INCREMENT
1250 REM FOR THE POINTER - TYPE 2 VARIABLES ONLY
1260 IF V%(I%,1) = 2 THEN VP(I%) = VP(I%) - V%(I%,2)
1270 REM --- SPECIAL ADDITIONAL HANDLING IF TYPE = 3 FOR BACKGROUND
1280 REM TEXT READ THE CORRECT NUMBER OF BACKGROUND TEXT LINES
1290 IF V%(I%,1) <> 3 THEN 1370
1300 REM ---- ENTER LOOP TO FILL THE TEXT LINES
1310 FOR J% = 1 TO V%(I%,2)
1320 REM ------ INCREMENT THE LINE COUNTER
1330 TLC% = TLC% + 1
1340 INPUT#2,TLS(TLC%)
1350 NEXT J%
1360 REM ---- GET THE NEXT VARIABLE FROM countryx.DBS
1370 NEXT I%
1380 REM - CLOSE THE countryx.DBS FILE
1390 CLOSE #2
1400 PRINT "FILE: ";FILN2$; " IS CLOSED"
1410 REM ****************************
1420 REM III. DETERMINE THE TECHNIQUE DESIRED
1430 REM ****************************
1440 REM - SET SCHEME FLAG TO 0 AS DEFAULT
1450 SFLGX = 0
1460 PRINT CLRS$
1470 PRINT "Do you wish to use a generic non-country specific scheme"
1480 PRINT "for determining the interest level or a direct assessment"
1490 PRINT "scheme. Enter 1 or 2."
1500 PRINT
185
1510 PRINT "1 - non-country specific (STATIC analysis scheme)"
1520 PRINT "2 - country specific (DYNAMIC analysis scheme)"
1530 PRINT
1540 INPUT SFLG%
1550 PRINT CLRS$:
1560 REM - CHECK IF VALUE IS GOOD
1570 IF SFLG% = 1 OR SFLG% = 2 THEN 1610
1580 REM - ERROR TRY AGAIN
1590 GOTO 1460
1600 REM - SKIP Next SECTION FOR DYNAMIC ANALYSIS SCHEME
1610 IF SFLG% = 2 THEN 1760
1620 REM ****************************************************
1630 REM IV. FETCH GENERIC FILE NAME
1640 REM *
1650 REM *
1660 REM - QUERY FOR THE FILE NAME FOR THE GENERIC DATA
1670 PRINT CLRS$:
1680 PRINT "Previous generic interest levels were stored in a family of"
1690 PRINT "files 'namex'MIL.GIL', 'namexECO.GIL', etc.. enter the five"
1700 PRINT "character name:";
1710 PRINT
1720 INPUT FILNS
1730 REM - CHECK LENGTH LESS THAN 5 IF SO PRESS ON, ELSE TRY
1740 REM AGAIN
1750 IF LEN(FILN$) > 5 THEN 1670
1760 PRINT CLRS$:
1770 REM *****************************************************
1780 REM V. MAIN LOOP FOR ALL SUB-ELEMENTS
1790 REM *
1800 REM *
1810 REM *****************************************************
1820 REM - RESET THE LINE COUNTER
1830 TLC% = 0
1840 REM - SET THE BROAD PREVIOUS AREA TYPE TO 0 TO TRIGGER A CHANGE
1850 SETYP% = 0
1860 REM - PRINT HEADER
1870 PRINT "PROCESSING SUB-ELEMENT:";
1880 REM - ENTER A LOOP TO CYCLE THROUGH ALL THE SUB-ELEMENTS
1890 FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
1900 REM - KEEP THE HUMAN AWAKE
1910 PRINT I%;
1920 REM - READ THE DATA LINE FROM THE SUB-ELEMENT FILE AND THE
1930 REM SUB-ELEMENT NAME
1940 INPUT#3, ID1$, TY%, NTL%, CATY%, C1%, C2%, C3%, V1$, V2$, V3$
1950 INPUT#3, SENVES
1960 REM - SET SUB-ELEMENT IN THE ARRAY
1970 REM - DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF NON-QUERY LINES AND READ
1980 REM THESE FOR THE BIT BUCKET
1990 NTL% = NTL% - 4
2000 FOR J% = 1 TO NTL%
2010 LINE INPUT#3, JUNKS
2020 NEXT J%
2030 REM - READ IN THE QUERY LINES
2040 FOR J% = 1 TO 4
2050 LINE INPUT#3,QURYO(J%)
2060 NEXT J%
2070 REM - SKIP NEXT SECTION IF DYNAMIC ANALYSIS
2080 IF SFLG% = 2 THEN 2400
2090 REM ***********************************************
2100 REM VI. OPEN '.GIL' FILE AND READ HEADER
2110 REM ***********************************************
2120 REM - FIRST CHECK IF BROAD AREA TYPE CHANGE
2130 IF TY% = SETYP% THEN 2290
2140 REM - MUST BE A CHANGE, CLOSE FILE IF SETY% > 1
2150 IF TY% > 1 THEN CLOSE #2
2160 REM - SET FILE NAME
2170 FILN4$ = DDS + FILMS + BAFNS(TY%) + ".GIL"
2180 REM - OPEN FILE
2190 OPEN "I",2,FILN4$
2200 REM - READ IN FIRST LINE AS JUNK LINE
2210 INPUT#2,V*,TS
2220 REM - CHECK IT OUT TO MAKE SURE THE FILE IS GOOD
2230 IF X% <> NSEX THEN 2330
2240 IF TS <> FILN3$ THEN 2330
2250 REM - SET PREVIOUS TYPE COUNTER
2260 SETYP% = TY%
2270 REM - READ THE DATA FROM THE '.GIL' FILE, IGNORING ALL BUT
2280 REM THE ID
2290 INPUT#2,ID2$,X,X,X,X,X,X,X,X,T*,TS,TS
2300 REM - CHECK FILE SYNCHRONIZATION, IF GOOD BRANCH, ELSE STOP
2310 IF ID1$ = ID2$ THEN 2400
2320 REM - MUST BE BAD
2330 PRINT
2340 PRINT "ERROR - ERROR - ERROR - FILE SYNC LOST !!!"
2350 STOP
2360 REM ***********************************************
2370 REM VII. BRANCH OUT FOR TECHNIQUE 4 - BACKGROUND DATA
2380 REM ***********************************************
2390 REM - IF BACKGROUND DATA THEN SKIP THIS SECTION
2400 IF CATY% = 4 THEN 4010
2410 REM ***********************************************
2420 REM VIII. DETERMINE HOW MANY CRITERIA GROUPS
2430 REM ***********************************************
2440 REM - ASSUME 1 AND ADJUST AS NECESSARY
2450 TMP% = 1
2460 IF C2% > 0 THEN TMP% = 2
2470 IF C3% > 0 THEN TMP% = 3
2480 REM NOT HURT TO ASSUME THE SECOND FIXED VARIABLE IS TO BE
2490 REM INTERPOLATED.
2500 REM - SKIP NEXT SECTION IF DYNAMIC ANALYSIS SCHEME
2510 IF SFLG% = 2 THEN 2990
2520 REM *************
2530 REM IX. READ IN '.GIL' DATA
2540 REM ***********************************************
REM - READ IN THE "*.GIL" DATA AND DECODE THE VARIABLES
REM -- BRANCH BASED ON THE NUMBER OF CRITERIA GROUPS
ON TMP% GOTO 2630,2680,2750
REM -- IF ZERO OR MORE THAN FOUR THEN STOP PROCESSING
PRINT
PRINT "ERROR IN NUMBER OF CRITERIA GROUPS"
STOP
REM --- READ FILE FOR ONE CRITERIA VARIABLE
FOR J% = 1 TO Cl%
   INPUT#2,IL%(J%,1,1)
NEXT J%
GOTO 2850
REM --- READ FILE TWO CRITERIA VARIABLES
FOR J% = 1 TO Cl%
   FOR K% = 1 TO C2%
      INPUT#2,IL%(J%,K%,1)
   NEXT K%
NEXT J%
GOTO 2850
REM --- READ FILE FOR THREE CRITERIA GROUPS
FOR J% = 1 TO Cl%
   FOR K% = 1 TO C2%
      FOR L% = 1 TO C3%
         INPUT#2,IL%(J%,K%,L%)
      NEXT L%
   NEXT K%
NEXT J%
REM -- ASSIGN ARRAY POSITIONS, FOR FIXED GROUPS
NFG% = 3
A2L% = 1
A3L% = 1
A2H% = 1
A3H% = 1
V1% = 0
V2% = 0
V3% = 0
REM X. DECODE THE VARIABLES AND SET POINTERS
REM -------------------------------
REM -- FOR FIRST VARIABLE
REM -- DECODE THE LAST TWO CHARACTERS FROM THE STRING
REM EXPRESSION TO DETERMINE THE VARIABLE NUMBER
T$ = MID$(V1$,2,1)
V1% = (ASC(T$) - 48) * 10
T$ = MID$(V1$,3,1)
REM -- SET THE UNITS DIGIT AND ADD THE TENS DIGIT
V1% = V1% + (ASC(T$) - 48)
REM -- SKIP AHEAD IF DYNAMIC ANALYSIS
IF SFLG% = 2 THEN 3160
3070 REM --- FOR STATIC ANALYSIS SET THE IL% ARRAY POINTERS
3080 A1L% = Vx(V1%,2)
3090 A1H% = Vx(V1%,3)
3100 A1P = VP(V1%)  
3110 REM -- CHECK IF FIXED GROUPS (=1) IF SO, THEN PRESS ON
3120 IF Vx(V1%,1) = 1 THEN 3170
3130 NFG% = NFG% - 1
3140 REM - DECODE SECOND VARIABLE, IF NECESSARY, SAME BASIC
3150 REM TECHNIQUE
3160 IF SFLG% = 2 AND TMP% < 2 THEN 3310
3170 IF TMP% < 2 THEN 3510
3180 T2% = LEFT$(V2%,1)
3190 TS% = MID$(V2%,2,1)
3200 V2% = (ASC(TS%)-48)*10
3210 TS% = MID$(V2%,3,1)
3220 V2% = V2%*(ASC(TS%)-48)
3230 A2L% = Vx(V2%,2)
3240 A2H% = Vx(V2%,3)
3250 A2P = VP(V2%)  
3260 IF Vx(V2%,1) = 1 THEN 3310
3270 NFG% = NFG% - 1
3280 REM - DECODE THIRD VARIABLE, IF NECESSARY, SAME BASIC
3290 REM TECHNIQUE
3300 IF SFLG% = 2 THEN 3310
3310 IF SFLG% = 2 AND TMP% < 3 THEN 4010
3320 IF TMP% < 3 THEN 3510
3330 T3% = LEFT$(V3%,1)
3340 TS% = MID$(V3%,2,1)
3350 V3% = (ASC(TS%)-48)*10
3360 TS% = MID$(V3%,3,1)
3370 V3% = V3%*(ASC(TS%)-48)
3380 REM - SKIP SEVERAL SECTIONS IF DYNAMIC ANALYSIS
3390 IF SFLG% = 2 THEN 4010
3400 A3L% = Vx(V3%,2)
3410 A3H% = Vx(V3%,3)
3420 A3P = VP(V3%)  
3430 IF Vx(V3%,1) = 1 THEN 3510
3440 NFG% = NFG% - 1
3450 REM ***********************************************
3460 REM XI. SET INTEREST LEVEL - STATIC ANALYSIS
3470 REM ***********************************************
3480 REM - IF ALL FIXED GROUPS ITS EASY - BRANCH TO SET INTEREST
3490 REM LEVEL, IF NOT, THEN INTERPRET BASED ON WHICH GROUP(S)
3500 REM IS/ARE FIXED
3510 IF NFG% = 3 THEN 3930
3520 REM -- INTERPRET BASED ON WHICH FLAG IS SET TO FIXED, IT
3530 REM IS ONLY NECESSARY TO HAVE ONE VARIABLE FIXED, EVEN IF
3540 REM TWO ARE FIXED AND ONLY ONE IS TO BE INTERPOLATED IT WILL
3550 REM --- IF V1 IS NOT FIXED, THEN SKIP TO ANOTHER GROUP
3560 IF Vx(V1%,1) <> 1 THEN 3730
3570 REM ---- SET THE LOW VALUES
3580 X1% = IL%(A1L%,A2L%,A3L%)
X2% = IL%(AIL%, A2L%, A3H%)
REM ---- INTERPOLATE BETWEEN THE VALUES
X = X1% + (X2% - X1%) * VP(V3%)
REM ---- SET THE HIGH VALUES
Y1% = IL%(AIL%, A2H%, A3L%)
Y2% = IL%(AIL%, A2H%, A3H%)
REM ---- INTERPOLATE BETWEEN THE VALUES
Y = Y1% + (Y2% - Y1%) * VP(V3%)
REM ---- NOW INTERPOLATE BETWEEN THE TWO PREVIOUS EXPRESSIONS
SEINT%(I%) = X + (Y - X) * VP(V2%)
REM ---- SKIP TO GET ANOTHER SUB-ELEMENT
GOTO 4500
REM ---- IF VARIABLE 2 IS FIXED USE THIS SCHEME - SAME AS
REM BEFORE
IF V%(V2X,1) <> 1 THEN 3840
X1% = IL%(AIL%, A2L%, A3L%)
X2% = IL%(AIL%, A2L%, A3H%)
X = X1% + (X2% - X1%) * VP(V3%)
Y1% = IL%(AIL%, A2L%, A3L%)
Y2% = IL%(AIL%, A2L%, A3H%)
Y = Y1% + (Y2% - Y1%) * VP(V3%)
SEINT%(I%) = X + (Y - X) * VP(V1%)
GOTO 4500
REM ---- IF VARIABLE 3 IS FIXED USE THIS SCHEME - SAME AS
REM BEFORE
X1% = IL%(AIL%, A2L%, A3L%)
X2% = IL%(AIL%, A2L%, A3L%)
X = X1% + (X2% - X1%) * VP(V1%)
Y1% = IL%(AIL%, A2H%, A3L%)
Y2% = IL%(AIL%, A2H%, A3L%)
Y = Y1% + (Y2% - Y1%) * VP(V1%)
SEINT%(I%) = X + (Y - X) * VP(V2%)
GOTO 4500
REM -- ALL FIXED, SET THE INTEREST LEVEL
SEINT%(I%) = IL%(AIL%, A2L%, A3L%)
REM -- GO GET ANOTHER SUB-ELEMENT
GOTO 4500
REM ******************************************************
REM XII. SET INTEREST LEVEL FOR DYNAMIC ANALYSIS
REM AND STATIC ANALYSIS - TECHNIQUE 4
REM ******************************************************
REM - PRINT THE HEADER INFORMATION
PRINT CLRS$
PRINT "DIRECT ASSESSMENT REQUIRED FOR THIS SUB-ELEMENT"
PRINT
PRINT "What interest level would you assign to ?;CNTRY$"
REM - LOOP TO PRINT THE APPROPRIATE QUERY
FOR J% = 1 TO 4
REM - PRINT THE QUERY LINE WITHOUT CARRIAGE RETURN
PRINT QURYS(J%);" ";
REM - JUMP IF CATY TYPE 4
IF CATY% = 4 THEN 4170
4110 REM - IF NOT CATY 4 THEN PRINT THE EXACT RESPONSE(S)
4120 IF J% = 1 THEN PRINT VNS(V1%);
4130 REM - IF MORE THAN ONE VARIABLE, PRINT THE OTHERS
4140 IF J% = 2 AND TMP% > 1 THEN PRINT VNS(V2%);
4150 IF J% = 3 AND TMP% > 2 THEN PRINT VNS(V3%);
4160 REM - PRINT A CARRIAGE RETURN
4170 PRINT
4180 NEXT J%
4190 REM - PRINT A BLANK LINE FOR SPACING
4200 PRINT
4210 REM - IF CATY 4 PRINT THE BACKGROUND DATA
4220 IF CATY% <> 4 THEN 4290
4230 FOR J% = 1 TO C1%
4240 REM - INCREMENT THE LINE COUNTER
4250 TLC% = TLC% + 1
4260 PRINT TLS(TLC%)
4270 NEXT J%
4280 PRINT
4290 PRINT "INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:"
4300 PRINT "$ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20"
4310 PRINT "$ |---PERIPHERAL---|-------MAJOR--------|---CRITICAL---|---VC---|
4320 PRINT "Enter the Interest Level ";
4330 PRINT
4340 INPUT SEINT%(I%)
4350 REM - CHECK IF EXCEED MAX VALUE - IF SO TRUNCATE
4360 IF SEINT%(I%) <= MBA%(TY%) THEN 4420
4370 REM - TRUNCATE AND ALERT HUMAN
4380 PRINT "EXCEEDS MAX VALUE - TRUNCATED TO:";MBA%(TY%)
4390 SEINT%(I%) = MBA%(TY%)
4400 PRINT
4410 INPUT "PRESS <cr> TO CONTINUE",JUNKS
4420 PRINT CRSS$
4430 PRINT "PROCESSING SUB-ELEMENT:"
4440 REM - GET NEXT SUB-ELEMENT
4450 GOTO 4590
4460 REM ******************************
4470 REM XIII. PRINT INTEREST LEVEL ASSIGNED AND LOOP
4480 REM ******************************
4490 REM - CHECK FOR TRUNCATED VALUE AND PRINT THE INTEREST LEVEL
4500 IF SEINT%(I%) <= MBA%(TY%) THEN 4580
4510 REM - TRUNCATE AND PRINT NEW VALUE
4520 X% = SEINT%(I%)
4530 SEINT%(I%) = MBA%(TY%)
4540 PRINT "$ - INTEREST LEVEL:";X%;" COMPUTED, BUT TRUNCATED TO:";
4550 PRINT SEINT%(I%)
4560 GOTO 4590
4570 REM - OK TO PRINT AND LOOP FOR NEXT SUB-ELEMENT
4580 PRINT "$ - INTEREST LEVEL:";SEINT%(I%);" ASSIGNED"
4590 NEXT I%
4600 REM ******************************
4610 REM XIV. CLOSE INPUT FILES
4620 REM ******************************
4630 REM - CLOSE ALL FILES
4640 CLOSE
4650 REM ********************************
4660 REM XV. WRITE THE 'countryx.DAT' FILE
4670 REM ********************************
4680 REM - OPEN THE FILE
4690 OPEN "O",2,FILN5$
4700 REM - ALERT HUMAN
4710 PRINT CLRSS
4720 PRINT "OPENING FILE: ";FILN5$;" FOR OUTPUT"
4730 REM SUB-ELEMENTS, THE FACTORS FILE NAME, THE '.PER'
4740 REM FILE NAME AND THE TECHNIQUE USED
4750 JUNK$ = "STATIC"
4760 IF SFLG% = 2 THEN JUNK$ = "DYNAMIC"
4770 PRINT#2, NSEX$;"",";CNTRY$;",";FILN3$;",";FILN1$;",";JUNK$;"
4780 REM - LOOP TO PRINT THE DATA
4790 FOR I% = 1 TO NSEX
4800 PRINT#2, SEINT%(I%)
4810 NEXT I%
4820 REM - ALERT HUMAN
4830 CLOSE #2
4840 REM "CLOSING OUTPUT FILE"
4850 REM XVI. CHAIN AND END
4860 MENUS = DPS + "NATINTO"
4870 CHAIN MENUS$
4880 REM END
4890 MENUS = DPS + "MATINTO"
4900 CHAIN MENUS$
4910 REM CHAIN
4920 END
PROGRAM: NATINT6x.BAS

10 REM PROGRAM: NATINT6A.BAS (CHAINS TO NATINT6B.BAS)
20 REM REVISION HISTORY:
30 REM - DATE: CHANGE:
40 REM 17 Apr 88 Original created as NATINT5.BAS
50 REM 03 May 88 Documented and revised to add relative
60 REM value display
70 REM 04 May 88 Split into two programs
80 REM PROGRAM TO GENERATE THE NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS
90 REM
100 REM INPUTS COUNTRY NAME, AND REGION NAME AND GENERATES
110 REM OUTPUT PRINT FILE WHICH CONTAINS THE NATIONAL INTEREST
120 REM ANALYSIS
130 REM
140 REM INPUT FILES:
150 REM # NAME: TYPE DATA:
160 REM 1-1 countryx.DAT National Interest Data, and file names
170 REM 2-2 FACTORS.DAT Sub-element file
180 REM 3-3 namexxxx.PER Personal Preferences and weights
190 REM 1-4 regionxxxx.DAT Regional Interest Level Data
200 REM 2-5 WORLD.DAT World Interest Level Data
210 REM OUTPUT FILES:
220 REM 1-6 countryx.TXT Print file Output of the analysis
230 REM PROGRAM STRUCTURE
240 REM I. DIMENSION (Partial) AND INIT
250 REM II. FETCH countryx AND SET UP FILE NAMES
260 REM III. READ countryx, FACTORS AND namexxxx. FILES
270 REM IV. COMPUTE THE HISTOGRAM DATA AND CG
280 REM CHAIN TO PROGRAM "NATINT6B" FOR THE REMAINDER
290 REM V. OPEN OUTPUT FILE
300 REM VI. PRINT THE BIG PICTURE
310 REM VII. PRINT THE INTEREST LEVEL RANGE
320 REM VIII. PRINT THE RELATIVE DATA
330 REM IX. PRINT THE HISTOGRAM
340 REM X. PRINT THE FACTOR SUMMARY SHEET
350 REM XI. CLOSE THE FILE
360 REM XII. CHAIN AND END
370 REM
380 REM ****************************************************
390 REM I. DIMENSION (Partial) AND INIT
400 REM ****************************************************
410 REM - DIMENSION HISTOGRAM DATA, DATA ARRAY, THE SYMBOL
420 REM - DIMENSION HISTOGRAM DATA, DATA ARRAY, THE SYMBOL
430 REM ARRAY, BROAD AREA PERCENTS, BROAD AREA TOTALS,
440 REM INTEREST LEVEL NAMES AND BROAD AREA HIGH AND LOW
450 REM VALUES
460 REM DIM HISDAT(20)

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470 DIM HDAT(4,20)
480 DIM SYM1$(20)
490 DIM BAPER(4)
500 DIM BAT(4)
510 DIM İLNME$(4)
520 DIM Hİ%(4)
530 DIM LOX(4)
540 REM - INITIALIZE VARIABLES
550 REM - SET HISTOGRAM VARIABLES TO ZERO
560 FOR İ% = 1 TO 20
570 REM -- TOTAL FREQUENCY FOR EACH INTEREST LEVEL
580 HISDAT(I%) = 0
590 FOR J% = 1 TO 4
600 REM -- FREQUENCY FOR EACH BROAD AREA AND INTEREST LEVEL
610 HDAT(J%,I%) = 0
620 NEXT J%
630 NEXT İ%
640 REM - SET SIDE LABEL FOR THE HISTOGRAM
650 SYM1$(1) = " "
660 SYM1$(2) = " "
670 SYM1$(3) = " "
680 SYM1$(4) = " "
690 SYM1$(5) = " "
700 SYM1$(6) = "F"
710 SYM1$(7) = "R"
720 SYM1$(8) = "E"
730 SYM1$(9) = "Q"
740 SYM1$(10) = "U"
750 SYM1$(11) = "E"
760 SYM1$(12) = "W"
770 SYM1$(13) = "C"
780 SYM1$(14) = "Y"
790 SYM1$(15) = " "
800 SYM1$(16) = " "
810 SYM1$(17) = " "
820 SYM1$(18) = " "
830 SYM1$(19) = " "
840 SYM1$(20) = " "
850 REM - SET BROAD AREA WEIGHT TOTAL
860 BATOT = 0
870 REM - SET MAX HISTOGRAM SIZE
880 HISMAX% = 20
890 REM - SET INTEREST LEVEL NAME
900 İLNME$(1) = "PERIPHERAL"
910 İLNME$(2) = "MAJOR"
920 İLNME$(3) = "CRITICAL"
930 İLNME$(4) = "VERY CRITICAL"
940 REM - SET HI/LO VALUES TO DEFAULTS
950 FOR İ% = 1 TO 4
960 Hİ%(İ%) = 0
970 LO%(İ%) = 20
980 NEXT İ%
III. FETCH countryx AND SET UP FILE NAMES

REM - SET UP THE COUNTRY FILES
FILM1$ = DDS + FILNS + "DAT"
FILMS$ = DDS + FILMS + "TXT"

REM - SET UP THE REGIONAL AND WORLD DATA FILES FOR THE
REM RELATIVE COMPARISON SECTION
FILN4$ = DDS + FILMS + "DAT"
FILN5$ = DDS + "WORLD.DAT"

III. READ countryx, FACTORS AND namexxxx. FILES

REM - OPEN countryx FILE
OPEN "I",1,FILN1$

REM -- READ THE NUMBER OF SUB-ELEMENTS, THE COUNTRY NAME,
REM ADDITIONAL FILE NAMES, AND THE ANALYSIS SCHEME USED
INPUT#1,NSEX,CNTRYS,FILN2$,FILN3$,SCHEMS

REM -- OPEN FACTORS.LST
OPEN "I",2,FILN2$

REM -- OPEN namexxxx.PER FILE
OPEN "I",3,FILN3$

REM -- READ IN THE SUB-ELEMENT DATA
FOR I% 1 TO NSE%
REM -- FROM countryx.DAT READ IN THE INTEREST LEVEL
INPUT#1,SEINTX(I%)
REM -- FROM namexxxx.PER READ IN THE SEWT, AND SENWT

DIM SEWT(NSEX)
DIM SENWT(NSEX)
DIM SENMES(NSEX)
DIM SEINTh(NSEX)
DIM SEBAx(NSEX)

REM - READ IN THE SUB-ELEMENT DATA
FOR I% = 1 TO NSE%
REM -- FROM countryx.DAT READ IN THE INTEREST LEVEL
INPUT#1,SEINTX(I%)
REM -- FROM namexxxx.PER READ IN THE SEWT, AND SENWT
INPUT#3,SEWT(I%),SENWT(I%)
REM -- FROM FACTORS.LST READ IN THE BROAD AREA, AND THE
REM SUB-ELEMENT NAME, AND NUMBER OF EXTRA LINES
REM JUNK THE REST
INPUT#2,Q%,SEBA%(I%),NTL%,X%,X%,X%,Q%,Q%,Q%
INPUT#2,SEMG%(I%)
REM --- LOOP TO READ IN THE EXPANDED DATA FOR THE BIT BUCKET
FOR J% = 1 TO NTL%
LINE INPUT#2,Q%
NEXT J%

BA% = SEBA%(I%)
REM --- SET THE BROAD AREA
REM --- INCREMENT THE PERCENT COUNTERS
BAT(BA%) = BAT(BA%) + SEWT(I%)
REM --- INCREMENT THE TOTAL COUNTER
BATOT = BATOT + SEWT(I%)
REM --- KEEP TRACK OF HIGH LOW VALUES IN EACH BROAD AREA
IF SEINT%(I%) > HIX(BA%) THEN HIX(BA%) = SEINT%(I%)
IF SEINT%(I%) < LOX(BA%) THEN LOX(BA%) = SEINT%(I%)
REM --- UPDATE THE HISTOGRAM DATA
REM ---- SET INTEREST LEVEL TO A NON-DIMENSIONED VARIABLE
K% = SEINT%(I%)
REM ---- SET THE DATA PER INTEREST LEVEL PER BROAD AREA
HDAT(BA%,K%) = HDAT(BA%,K%) + SENWT(I%)
REM - LOOP BACK FOR MORE DATA
NEXT I%
REM - CLOSE ALL THE INPUT FILES
PRINT "CLOSING ALL FILES"
CLOSE #1
CLOSE #2
CLOSE #3
REM *******************************************************
REM IV. COMPUTE THE HISTOGRAM DATA AND CG
REM *******************************************************
PRINT "COMPUTING HISTOGRAM DATA AND CG"
REM - COMPUTE THE HISTOGRAM DATA
FOR I% = 1 TO 20
FOR Jx = 1 TO 4
REM -- SET THE TOTAL FREQUENCY PER INTEREST LEVEL
HISDAT(I%) = HISDAT(I%) + HDAT(J%,I%)
REM -- ADJUST MAX HISTOGRAM SIZE AS NECESSARY, FIRST SET
REM A TEMP VARIABLE (K%) TO INCLUDE THE HIGHEST VALUE
K% = INT(HISDAT(I%)) + 2
IF K% > HISMAX% THEN HISMAX% = K%
NEXT J%
NEXT I%
REM -- COMPUTE THE BROAD AREA WEIGHTS
FOR I% = 1 TO 4
BAPER(I%) = (BAT(I%)/BATOT)*100
NEXT I%
REM -- COMPUTE THE CG
REM -- THE MASS IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONSES FOR
2030 REM ALL INTEREST LEVELS - SET FIRST TO ZERO
2040 MASS = 0
2050 REM -- LOOP TO INCREMENT
2060 FOR I% = 1 TO 20
2070 MASS = MASS + HISDAT(I%)
2080 NEXT I%
2090 REM - ENTER LOOP TO COMPUTE THE X DIMENSION OF MASS CG
2100 REM AND THE STANDARD DEVIATION
2110 REM -- INITIALIZE SUM VARIABLES
2120 SXIFI = 0
2130 SXI2FI = 0
2140 REM -- LOOP TO INCREMENT SUMS
2150 FOR I% = 1 TO 20
2160 REM --- SUM THE (INTEREST LEVEL * FREQUENCY)
2170 SXIFI = SXIFI + (I% * HISDAT(I%))
2180 REM --- SUM THE (INTEREST LEVEL ^2 * FREQUENCY)
2190 TEMP = (I% * I%) * HISDAT(I%)
2200 SXI2FI = SXI2FI + TEMP
2210 NEXT I%
2220 REM -- COMPUTE THE CG (EXPECTED VALUE)
2230 XCG = SXIFI/MASS
2240 REM -- COMPUTE THE XCORD VALUE
2250 REM --- ASSUME IT IS THE TRUNCATED VALUE WITHOUT DECIMAL
2260 XCORD = INT(XCG)
2270 REM --- COMPUTE THE DECIMAL VALUE
2280 TEMP = XCG - XCORD
2290 REM --- ADJUST THE COORDINATE IF DECIMAL VALUE > .5
2300 IF TEMP > .5 THEN XCORD = XCORD + 1!
2310 REM -- COMPUTE THE VARIANCE - SAMPLE GROUPED DATA
2320 TEMP = ((MASS*SXI2FI)-(SXIFI*SXIFI))/(MASS*(MASS-1))
2330 REM -- COMPUTE THE STANDARD DEVIATION
2340 STDDEV = SQR(TEMP)
2350 REM - ENTER LOOP TO COMPUTE THE Y DIMENSION OF MASS CG
2360 REM USE SAME TECHNIQUE
2370 SYIFI = 0
2380 FOR I% = 1 TO 20
2390 SYIFI = SYIFI + (HISDAT(I%) * (HISDAT("%")/2))
2400 NEXT I%
2410 YCG = SYIFI/MASS
2420 YCORD = INT(YCG)
2430 TEMP = YCG - YTEMP1
2440 IF TEMP > .5 THEN YCORD = YCORD + 1!
2450 REM *******************************************************
2460 REM CHAIN TO CONTINUED HALF OF THIS PROGRAM
2470 REM *******************************************************
2480 FILMS = DPS + "NWINTS8"
2490 REM - CHAIN, START AT LINE 10, AND PRESERVE ALL VARIABLES
2500 PRINT "*** LOADING OUTPUT PROGRAM ***"
2510 CHAIN FILMS,10,ALL
2520 REM - END
2530 END
REM PROGRAM NATINT6B.BAS - SEE NATINT6A.BAS FOR
REM DOCUMENTATION NOTES

REM ********************************************************
REM V. OPEN OUTPUT FILE
REM ********************************************************
PRINT "OPENING FILE: ";FILN6$; " FOR OUTPUT"
OPEN "O",1,FILN6$
PRINT "WRITING DATA TO FILE"
PRINT "- WRITING THE 'BIG PICTURE'
REM - DETERMINE THE MAX LEVEL OF INTEREST OF ALL SUB-ELEMENTS
REM -- SET TO ZERO AS DEFAULT
SEMAX% = 0
REM -- LOOP TO FIND THE MAX VALUE
FOR Jx = 1 TO NSEX
  IF SEINTX(J%) > SEMAX% THEN SEMAX% = SEINTX(J%)
NEXT Jx
REM - SET MAX INTEREST LEVEL NUMBER AND NAME
REM -- JUMP BASED ON SEMAX%
IF SEMAX% > 17 GOTO 430
IF SEMAX% > 13 GOTO 360
IF SEMAX% > 6 GOTO 290
REM --- PERIPHERAL
IMAX% = 1
SNMES = "PERIPHERAL"
MILS = "P"
ILO% = 0
GOTO 520
REM --- MAJOR
IMAX% = 2
SNMES = "MAJOR"
MILS = "M"
ILO% = 6
IHIX% = 7
GOTO 520
REM --- CRITICAL
IMAX% = 3
SNMES = "CRITICAL"
MILS = "C"
ILO% = 13
IHIX% = 14
GOTO 520
REM --- VERY CRITICAL
IMAX% = 4
SNMES = "VERY CRITICAL"
MILS = "VC"
ILO% = 17
IHIX% = 18
REM ******************************************************
REM VI. PRINT THE BIG PICTURE
REM ******************************************************
REM - DETERMINE THE COUNTRY NAME STRING LENGTH
CS%;% = LEN(CNTRY$)

198
530 REM - COMPUTE THE SPACES NECESSARY TO CENTER THE COUNTRY NAME
540 REM - IN THE MIDST OF THE BIG PICTURE PRINT OUT
550 SP1% = 23 - (CSL%/2)
560 SP2% = 46 - SP1% - CSL%
570 REM - PRINT HEADER INFORMATION
580 IF WSFLG% = 1 THEN PRINT#1,".NT 0"
590 IF WSFLG% = 1 THEN PRINT#1,".MB 11"
600 IF WSFLG% = 1 THEN PRINT#1,".PO 4"
610 PRINT#1,SCHEMS;" ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED."
620 PRINT#1,
630 REM - PRINT THE BIG PICTURE
640 PRINT#1,SPC(22);"NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS"
650 PRINT#1,
660 PRINT#1,SPC(10);"************************************************************";
670 PRINT#1,SPC(10);"*"
680 PRINT#1,SPC(10);"*";SPC(SP1%);CNTRYS;SPC(SP2%);"*"
690 PRINT#1,SPC(10);"*"
700 PRINT#1,SPC(10);"*" IS OF:
710 PRINT#1,SPC(10);"*"
720 PRINT#1,SPC(10);"*";SPC(15);ILNMES(IMAX%);SPC(15);"*"
730 PRINT#1,SPC(10);"*"
740 PRINT#1,SPC(10);"*" INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES"
750 PRINT#1,SPC(10);"*"
760 PRINT#1,SPC(10);"************************************************************"
770 PRINT#1,
780 PRINT#1,
790 REM - PRINT WHAT SUB-ELEMENTS JUSTIFY THIS INTEREST LEVEL
800 REM - SET PREVIOUS TYPE TO DEFAULT OF 0
810 BAP% = 0
820 REM - SET 'NONE' FLAG TO FALSE
830 NONEX = 0
840 REM - PRINT A HEADER SENTENCE
850 PRINT#1,CNTRYS;" IS OF ";SNMES;" INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:"
860 REM - LOOP THROUGH THE SUB-ELEMENT TO SEE WHICH ONE APPLY
870 FOR J% = 1 TO NSE%
880 REM -- CHECK IF CHANGE IN BROAD AREA IF, SO PRINT SUB-HEADER
890 BAX = SEBA%(J%)
900 IF BAX = BAP% THEN 1010
910 REM -- IF NONE FROM THIS BROAD AREA THEN PRINT 'none'
920 IF NONEX = 1 THEN PRINT#1, SPC(5);"- none -"
930 PRINT#1,
940 IF BAX = 1 THEN PRINT#1, "MILITARY:"
950 IF BAX = 2 THEN PRINT#1, "ECONOMIC:"
960 IF BAX = 3 THEN PRINT#1, "GEOPOLITICAL:"
970 IF BAX = 4 THEN PRINT#1, "IDEOLOGICAL:"
980 REM -- RESET NONE FLAG TO TRUE
990 NONEX = 1
1000 REM -- NOW PRINT APPROPRIATE SUB-ELEMENTS AND SET NONE FLAG
1010 BAP% = BAX
1020 IF SEINT%(J%) > ILO% THEN PRINT#1, SPC(5);"- ";SNMES%(J%)
1030 IF SEINT%(J%) > ILO% THEN NONEX = 0
1040 NEXT J%
1050 IF NONE% = ...N PRINT#1, SPC(5);"- none -"
1060 PRINT#1,
1070 PRINT#1,
1080 REM - PRINT THE NEXT LOWEST INTEREST LEVEL IF POSSIBLE
1090 REM USE THE SAME TECHNIQUES
1100 IF IMAX% = 1 THEN 1500
1110 REM -- RESET THE LEVEL OF INTEREST
1120 SNMỆ$ = "PERIPHERAL"
1130 IF (IMAX%-1) = 2 THEN SNMỆ$ = "MAJOR"
1140 IF (IMAX%-1) = 3 THEN SNMỆ$ = "CRITICAL"
1150 REM - SET PREVIOUS TYPE TO ZERO AS A TRIGGER
1160 BAP% = 0
1170 REM - SET NONE FLAG TO FALSE
1180 NONE% = 0
1190 PRINT#1,CNTRYS;" IS OF ";SNMẸ$;" INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:"
1200 REM - RESET THE LOWER TRIGGER LIMIT
1210 ILO% = 0
1220 IF (IMAX%-1) = 2 THEN ILO% = 6
1230 IF (IMAX%-1) = 3 THEN ILO% = 13
1240 REM - LOOP THROUGH THE SUB-ELEMENTS TO PRINT THOSE NECESSARY
1250 FOR J% = 1 TO NSE%
1260 REM -- SET BROAD AREA TO A NON-DIMENSIONED VARIABLE
1270 BAX = SEBAX(J%)
1280 REM -- CHECK FOR CHANGE IN BROAD AREA, IF SO PRINT BROAD AREA
1290 REM IF BAX = BAP% THEN 1390
1300 IF NONE% = 1 THEN PRINT#1, SPC(5);"- none -"
1320 PRINT#1,
1330 IF BAX = 1 THEN PRINT#1, "MILITARY:"
1340 IF BAX = 2 THEN PRINT#1, "ECONOMIC:"
1350 IF BAX = 3 THEN PRINT#1, "GEOPOLITICAL:"
1360 IF BAX = 4 THEN PRINT#1, "IDEOLOGICAL:"
1370 REM --- SET PREVIOUS TYPE AND RESET NONE FLAG TO TRUE
1380 NONE% = 1
1390 BAP% = BAX
1400 REM - SET INTEREST LEVEL TO NON-DIMENSIONED VALUE
1410 K% = SEINT%(J%)
1420 REM -- NOW PRINT APPROPRIATE SUB-ELEMENTS
1430 IF K% > ILO% AND K% < IHİ% THEN PRINT#1, SPC(5);"- ";SNMЄ$(J%)
1440 REM -- RESET NONE FLAG IF NEEDED
1450 IF K% > ILO% AND K% < IHİ% THEN NONE% = 0
1460 REM -- LOOP FOR NEXT SUB-ELEMENT
1470 NEXT J%
1480 IF NONE% = 1 THEN PRINT#1, SPC(5);"- none -"
1490 REM - PRINT PAGE BREAK AND NEXT PAGE HEADER
1500 IF WSFLG% = 1 THEN PRINT#1, ",PA"
1510 PRINT#1,SCHEM$;" ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED."
1520 PRINT#1,
1530 REM ***********************************************
1540 REM VII. PRINT THE INTEREST LEVEL RANGE
1550 REM ***********************************************
1560 REM - PRINT THE BROAD AREA INTEREST TABLE
1570 PRINT " - WRITING BROAD AREA INTEREST TABLE"
1580 REM - SET STRING FOR HEADFR
1590 HDR$ = "BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: " + CNTRY$
1600 REM -- COMPUTE THE NUMBER OF SPACES NECESSARY TO CENTER
1610 SP1% = 35 - (LEN(HDR$)/2)
1620 REM -- KEEP IT A POSITIVE NUMBER
1630 IF SP1% < 0 THEN SP1% = 0
1640 REM -- PRINT THE HEADER
1650 PRINT#1,SPC(SP1%);HDR$
1660 PRINT#1,
1670 REM - PRINT THE TABLE HEADER
1680 PRINT#1,SPC(14);
1690 PRINT#1, "-------------------------------------"
1700 PRINT#1,SPC(14);
1710 PRINT#1," LEVEL OF INTEREST "
1720 PRINT#1,SPC(14);
1730 REM REF: I 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
1740 PRINT#1," I----PERIPHERAL----I-----MAJOR-----I----CRITICAL----I-----VC-----I"
1750 PRINT#1,SPC(14);
1760 PRINT#1," I"
1770 REM - PRINT THE MILITARY RANGE
1780 PRINT#1," MILITARY !";
1790 REM - USE A LOOP TO CYCLE THROUGH
1800 FOR J% = 1 TO 20
1810 REM -- SET SYM TO DEFAULT VALUE
1820 SYM$ = " "
1830 REM -- IF WITHIN THE LIMITS THEN ADJUST THE SYM VARIABLE
1840 IF J% >= LO%(1) AND J% <= HI%(1) THEN SYM$ = "*"
1850 REM -- PRINT THE SYM VARIABLE
1860 PRINT#1,SYM$;
1870 NEXT J%
1880 PRINT#1," !"
1890 PRINT#1,SPC(14);
1900 PRINT#1," !"
1910 REM - PRINT THE ECONOMIC RANGE - SAME TECHNIQUE
1920 PRINT#1," ECONOMIC !";
1930 FOR J% = 1 TO 20
1940 SYM$ = " "
1950 IF J% >= LO%(2) AND J% <= HI%(2) THEN SYM$ = "*"
1960 PRINT#1,SYM$;
1970 NEXT J%
1980 PRINT#1," !"
1990 PRINT#1,SPC(14);
2000 PRINT#1," !"
2010 REM - PRINT THE GEOPOLITICAL RANGE - SAME TECHNIQUE
2020 PRINT#1," GEOPOLITICAL !";
2030 FOR J% = 1 TO 20
2040 SYM$ = " "
2050 IF J% >= LO%(3) AND J% <= HI%(3) THEN SYM$ = "*"
2060 PRINT#1,SYM$;
2070 NEXT J%
2080 PRINT#1," !"
2090 PRINT#1,SPC(14);
2100 PRINT#1,"!"
2110 REM - PRINT THE IDEOLOGICAL RANGE - SAME TECHNIQUE
2120 PRINT#1," IDEOLOGICAL!";
2130 FOR J% = 1 TO 20
2140 SYM$ = " "
2150 IF J% => LO%(4) AND J% <= HI%(4) THEN SYM$ = "***"
2160 PRINT#1,SYM$;
2170 NEXT J%
2180 PRINT#1,"
2190 PRINT#1,SPC(14);
2200 PRINT#1,"!
2210 PRINT#1,SPC(14);
2220 PRINT#1,"------------------------------------------------------------!
2230 PRINT#1,
2240 REM VIII. PRINT THE RELATIVE DATA
2250 REM *************
2260 REM - OPEN THE TWO INPUT FILES
2270 REM - OPEN THE TWO INPUT FILES
2280 PRINT " - WRITING THE RELATIVE DATA"
2290 PRINT " OPENING FILE: ";FILN4$;" FOR INPUT"
2300 OPEN "I",2,FILN4$
2310 PRINT " OPENING FILE: ";FILN5$;" FOR INPUT"
2320 OPEN "I",3,FILN5$
2330 REM - READ THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITEMS IN EACH FILE
2340 INPUT#2,RN%
2350 INPUT#3,WN%
2360 REM - PRINT THE HEADER DATA
2370 PRINT#1,SPC(25);"RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY"
2380 PRINT#1,"
2390 PRINT#1,"REGION:
2400 PRINT#1," ";SPC(20);"----------- INTEREST LEVEL ---------"
2410 PRINT#1,"Country: ";SPC(20);"EXPT VALUE: DISPERSION: MAX VALUE:"
2420 REM - SET THIS COUNTRY (CURRENT ANALYSIS) FLAG TO FALSE
2430 CFLG% = 0
2440 REM - LOOP THROUGH AND READ DATA - REGIONAL FIRST
2450 FOR I% = 1 TO RN%
2460 INPUT#2,Q$,EXV,SDV,ILS
2470 REM - SET PRINT VALUES -- SPACE, INTEREST LEVEL, AND DISPERSION
2480 REM TO DEFAULT
2490 SS$ = " "
2500 ILEV$ = " P"
2510 ILDP$ = "HIGH"
2520 REM - COMPARE TO THIS COUNTRY IF THE CG LEVEL IS HIGHER
2530 REM THAN THIS COUNTRY THEN PRINT AND INCREMENT
2540 IF EXV > XCG THEN 2690
2550 REM - CHECK THE FLAG FOR THIS COUNTRY
2560 IF CFLG% = 1 THEN 2690
2570 REM - SET UP TO PRINT THIS COUNTRY'S DATA, COUNTRY NAME, SPACE,
2580 REM NEW EXPECTED VALUE, STANDARD DEVIATION, MAX INTEREST
2590 REM INTEREST LEVEL
2600 QS$ = CNTRY$
SO = "\n" EXV = XCG
SDV = STDDEV
IL$ = MIL$

REM - SET COUNTRY FLAG
CFLG% = 1

REM - PRINT SECTION, FIRST ADJUST PRINT TERMS BASED UPON THE
REM VALUES OF EXPECTED VALUE AND STD DEVIATION
IF EXV > 6 THEN ILEV$ = " M"
IF EXV > 13 THEN ILEV$ = " C"
IF EXV > 17 THEN ILEV$ = "VC"
IF SDV < 4.75 THEN ILDP$ = " MED"
IF SDV < 2.35 THEN ILDP$ = " LOW"

REM - PRINT THE LINE OF DATA
PRINT#1,SS;QS;TAB(29);
PRINT#1,USING "##.##";EXV;
PRINT#1,"- ";ILEV$;SPC(8);ILDP$;SPC(12);IL$
REM - IF NOT THE LAST PASS PRESS ON
IF I% < RM% GOTO 2880
REM - IF LAST PASS, CHECK TO SEE THIS COUNTRY HAS BEEN
REM BEEN PRINTED, ELSE PRINT IT
IF CFLG% = 1 THEN 2880
REM -- RESET PRINT VARIABLES
ILEV$ = " P"
ILDP$ = "HIGH"
GOTO 2600

REM - LOOP BACK
NEXT I%
REM - DO THE WORLD RELATIVE PRIORITY - SAME TECHNIQUE
PRINT#1,"WORLD:"
PRINT1," ";COUNTRY$;" Country:";SPC(20);"EXPT VALUE: DISPERSION: MAX VALUE:"
CFLG% = 0
FOR I% = 1 TO WM%
INPUT#3,Q$,EXV,SDV,IL$
S$ = " "
ILEV$ = " P"
ILDP$ = "HIGH"
IF EXV > XCG THEN 3080
IF CFLG% = 1 THEN 3080
Q$ = CNTRY$ 
S$ = "- "
EXV = XCG
SDV = STDDEV
IL$ = MIL$
CFLG% = 1
IF EXV > 6 THEN ILEV$ = " M"
IF EXV > 13 THEN ILEV$ = " C"
IF EXV > 17 THEN ILEV$ = "VC"
IF SDV < 4.75 THEN ILDP$ = " MED"
IF SDV < 2.35 THEN ILDP$ = " LOW"
3130 PRINT#1,S9;Q8;TAB(29);  
3140 PRINT#1,USING "##.##";EXV;  
3150 PRINT#1," ;ILEV$;SPC(8);ILDP$;SPC(12);IL$  
3160 IF I% < WM% GOTO 3210  
3170 IF CFLG$ = 1 THEN 3210  
3180 ILEV$ = " P"  
3190 ILDP$ = "HIGH"  
3200 GOTO 3020  
3210 NEXT I%  
3220 REM - PRINT A NOTE TO EXPLAIN THE --> IN THE DISPLAY  
3230 PRINT#1,
3240 PRINT#1,"NOTE:"  
3250 PRINT#1,  
3260 REM - PRINT THE PAGE BREAK AND NEXT PAGE HEADER  
3270 IF WSFLG$ = 1 THEN PRINT#1,".PA"  
3280 PRINT#1,SCHEMS;"ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED."  
3290 PRINT#1,  
3300 REM - CLOSE FILES  
3310 PRINT "; Closing input files"  
3320 CLOSE #2  
3330 CLOSE #3  
3340 REM **********************  
3350 REM IX. PRINT THE FACTOR SUMMARY SHEET  
3360 REM **********************  
3370 PRINT " --WRITING THE FACTORS LIST"  
3380 REM - SET STRING FOR HEADER  
3390 HDR$ = "FACTORS LIST FOR: " + CNTRY$  
3400 REM - COMPUTE THE SPACES NECESSARY TO CENTER  
3410 SP1x = 35 - (LEN(HDR$)/2)  
3420 REM -- PRINT THE HEADER  
3430 PRINT#1,SPC(SP1x);HDR$  
3440 PRINT#1,  
3450 REM - PRINT INTEREST LEVEL SCALE  
3460 PRINT#1,"INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:"  
3470 PRINT#1,  
3480 PRINT#1,"  
3490 PRINT#1," 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20"  
3500 PRINT#1,"  
3510 PRINT#1,"----PERIPHERAL----|---------MAJOR---------|--CRITICAL--|---VC---|  
3520 REM - PRINT SUB-ELEMENT FACTOR HEADER  
3530 PRINT#1,SPC(54);"--WEIGHT-- INTEREST"  
3540 PRINT#1,"SUB-ELEMENT";SPC(43);"%BA: %TOT: LEVEL:"  
3550 REM - SET WIDE AREA AND WIDE AREA PREVIOUS VARIABLES  
3560 BA% = 0  
3570 BAP% = 0  
3580 REM - ENTER LOOP TO PRINT THE SUB-ELEMENT FACTORS  
3590 FOR I% = 1 TO WS!%  
3600 REM -- SET THE WIDE AREA TO A NON-DIMENSIONED VARIABLE  
3610 BA% = SEBA$(I%)  
3620 REM -- PRINT THE WIDE AREA IF THERE IS A CHANGE  
3630 IF BA% = BAP% THEN 3710  
3640 IF BA% = 1 THEN PRINT#1,"MILITARY:"
IF $BA_X = 2$ THEN PRINT1,"ECONOMIC:"

IF $BA_X = 3$ THEN PRINT1,"GEOPOLITICAL:"

IF $BA_X = 4$ THEN PRINT1,"IDEOLOGICAL:"

REM -- RESET THE PREVIOUS BROAD AREA
BAX = BA_X

REM -- PRINT THE SUB-ELEMENT AND THE DATA
PRINT1,"" "SEXME$(I%);TAB(53);"

REM -- SET TEMP VARIABLE FOR PRINT - PERCENT OF BROAD AREA
X = (SEWT(I%)/BAT(BAX)) * 100
PRINT1,USING "##.##%;X;"

REM -- SET TEMP VARIABLE FOR PRINT - PERCENT OF TOTAL
X = (SEWT(I%)/BATOT) * 100
PRINT1,USING "##.##%;X;"

PRINT1,SPC(1); PRINT1,USING "##;SEINTx(Ix)"

REM -- LOOP FOR NEXT SUB-ELEMENT
NEXT I%

REM -- PRINT PAGE BREAK AND NEXT PAGE HEADER
IF WSFLG% = 1 THEN PRINT1,".PA"
PRINT1,SCHEMS;"ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED."

REM -- PRINT THE HISTOGRAM
PRINT1,"HISTOGRAM FOR:CNTRYS"
REM -- COMPUTE THE NUMBER OF SPACES TO CENTER
SP1% = 35 - (LEN(HDR$)/2)
PRINT1,SPC(SPIX);HDR$

REM -- ENTER THE LOOP TO PRINT THIS HISTOGRAM
FOR I% = 1 TO HISMAX%
REM -- SET NUMBER WHICH SCALES DOWN
Y = (HISMAX% + 1) - I%
REM -- IF THIS IS A LARGE HISTOGRAM PRINT FILLER SPACES
IF I% <= 20 THEN PRINT1,SYM1$(I%);
REM -- OR PRINT THE INDEX ON THE SIDE
IF I% > 20 THEN PRINT1," ";
REM -- PRINT THE FREQUENCY
PRINT1,USING "##%;Y;"
PRINT1,"," I%"
REM -- ENTER INNER LOOP TO PRINT THE ROW OF VALUES
FOR J% = 1 TO 20
REM -- SET SYM TO SPACES AS DEFAULT
SYM# = " ";
REM -- IF NO DATA SKIP OUT
IF HISDAT(J%) <= (Y - 1) THEN 4350
PRINT1,USING "##;Y;"
PRINT1,"," J%"

205
SYMS = " * "

REM - TEST FOR MILITARY GREATER THAN 1 UNIT AVAILABLE TO PRINT
X = HDAT(2,J%)+HDAT(3,J%)+HDAT(4,J%)
IF (Y - X) > 1 THEN SYMS = " M "
IF (Y - X) > 1 THEN 4350

REM - TEST FOR ECONOMIC GREATER THAN 1 UNIT AVAILABLE TO PRINT
X = HDAT(3,J%)+HDAT(4,J%)
IF (Y - X) > 1 THEN SYMS = " E "
IF (Y - X) > 1 THEN 4350

REM - TEST FOR GEOPOLITICAL GREATER THAN 1 UNIT AVAILABLE TO
REM PRINT
X = HDAT(4,J%)
IF (Y - X) > 1 THEN SYMS = " G "
IF (Y - X) > 1 THEN 4350

REM - TEST FOR IDEOLOGICAL GREATER THAN 1 UNIT AVAILABLE TO
REM PRINT
X = HISDAT(J%)-HDAT(1,J%)-HDAT(2,J%)-HDAT(3,J%)
IF X > 1 THEN SYMS = " I "
IF YCORD = Y AND XCORD = J% THEN SYMS = " + "

REM - PRINT THE SYMBOL
PRINT#1, SYMS;

REM -- LOOP THROUGH NEXT INTEREST LEVEL
NEXT J%

REM -- PRINT <cr>
PRINT#1,

REM -- LOOP THROUGH NEXT FREQUENCY QUANTITY
NEXT I%

REM - PRINT THE BOTTOM REFERENCE SCALE

REM - PRINT THE INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY

REM - PRINT THE SYMBOL KEY AND CG COORDINATES AND AREA WEIGHTS
REM USED FOR THIS ANALYSIS
PRINT#1, "SYMBOL KEY: "
PRINT#1, " M - Military Factors "
PRINT#1, " E - Economic Factors "
PRINT#1, " G - Geopolitical Factors "
PRINT#1, " I - Ideological Factors "
PRINT#1, " * - Fractional Value Factor"
PRINT#1, " + - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)"
REM - PRINT THE INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY

206
4690 PRINT#1,
4700 PRINT#1, CNTRYS;" CG DATA";
4710 PRINT#1, TAB(38);"INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:" 
4720 PRINT#1, " CG interest level = ";
4730 PRINT#1,USING "##.##";XCG;
4740 PRINT#1, TAB(38);" Expected Value....... ";
4750 PRINT#1,USING "##.##";XCG 
4760 PRINT#1, " CG frequency level = ";
4770 PRINT#1,USING "##.##";YCG;
4780 PRINT#1, TAB(38);" Standard Deviation... ";
4790 PRINT#1,USING "##.##";STDDEV 
4800 PRINT#1, TAB(38);" Maximum Value........ ";
4810 PRINT#1,USING "##";SEMAX% 
4820 REM ******************************************
4830 REM XI.  CLOSE THE OUTPUT FILE
4840 REM ******************************************
4850 PRINT "CLOSING OUTPUT FILE"
4860     CLOSE #1 
4870 REM ******************************************
4880 REM XII.  CHAIN AND END
4890 REM ******************************************
4900 REM SET UP FILE NAME
4910 PRINT "LOADING MAIN MENU"
4920       MENUS = DPS + "MATINTO"
4930 REM CHAIN TO MAIN MENU
4940   CHAIN MENUS 
4950 REM END
4960     END

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The files NAMRCA.DAT and WORLD.DAT are prepared similar to FACTORS.LST and VARBLES.LST—that is through the use of an ASCII only editor. These files first contain the number of previous analysis to be compared with the current analysis. They then contain one line for each previous analysis. On this line is an analysis description or name, the CG value term (expected value), the standard deviation of interest levels, and the maximum interest level assigned in the previous analysis. These entries must be in increasing order—based upon expected value—for the display to be properly formatted during output. The previous analysis may be other countries in the region/world, or they may be different analysis done at different times, or different analysis done by different agencies. In the sample files shown below, different countries were used for the regional and world comparison. The outputs in Appendix D contain additional examples of how the comparison section can be used.

File NAMRCA.DAT:

02
CANADA 5-88, 11.88, 4.57, VC
MEXICO 5-88, 10.19, 4.96, VC
File WORLD.DAT:

<table>
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<th>Month</th>
<th>Value 1</th>
<th>Value 2</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>11.88</td>
<td>4.57</td>
<td>VC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEXICO</td>
<td>5-88</td>
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<td>4.96</td>
<td>VC</td>
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<td>5-88</td>
<td>7.11</td>
<td>4.88</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
<td>5-88</td>
<td>6.17</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>5.69</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAOS</td>
<td>5-88</td>
<td>3.87</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>P</td>
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</table>
APPENDIX D

CASE STUDIES

"The concept of the national interest is used in both political analysis and political action... While analysts have discovered that the value-laden character of the concept makes it difficult to employ as a tool of rigorous investigation, actors have found that this very same characteristic renders the concept useful both as a way of thinking about their goals and as a means of mobilizing support for them." (64)

James N. Rosenau

Overview:

To demonstrate the output generated by the decision aid discussed in Chapter V, eleven (11) case studies were run using the computer programs contained in Appendix C. These were done as a demonstration of the concept, not as detailed studies of the real US national interests towards the individual countries. The latter would have required a more definitive definition of the sub-elements, access to classified sources of intelligence, and judgements by subject matter experts.

International Monetary Fund. Author estimates were used for the number of terrorist events, economic trade agreements in negotiation, multi-national corporation ties—which were assumed to be related to the amount of direct US investment—and number of trade union ties. The case studies follow in Tabs D-I through D-11. The secondary interest level rational has been deleted for selected countries to conserve space, however, the information is contained in the "Factors List".

Lessons Learned:

The static analysis scheme was used for all the case studies. The generic interest levels (non-country specific) had been developed prior to running these case studies, and after reviewing the results, the generic interest levels required adjustment. Thus the definition of non-country specific interest levels required several iterations for the "system" to be adequately trained to reflect the decision makers interest level assessment. Once trained, the results were consistent. This process of forcing the decision maker to re-evaluate interest levels, especially knowing they will be applied to other countries of similar characteristics is beneficial, as it forces an assessment of real priorities and interest levels. It also makes for a consistency—hence logic and credibility—in the development of the national interest determination.
NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR AUSTRIA

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

AUSTRIA IS OF:

MAJOR INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES

AUSTRIA IS OF MAJOR INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Military Coalitions
- US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges
- Military Technological Capability

ECONOMIC:
- Trade Agreements in Being
- Trade Agreements Pending
- Multi-National Corporation Ties

GEOPOLITICAL:
- External Orientation & Proximity to the US
- WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position
- REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- Internal Government Ideology
- Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US

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STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: AUSTRIA

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<th></th>
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<td>CRITICAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILITARY</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
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RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

REGION:

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<th>MAX VALUE</th>
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<td>VC</td>
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<td>AUSTRIA</td>
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WORLD:

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NOTE:

'->' Indicates the country values for this analysis.
### STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

FACTORS LIST FOR: AUSTRIA

**INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

[---PERIPHERAL---] [----------MAJOR-----------] [---CRITICAL---] [---VC---]

---WEIGHT--- | INTEREST

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STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: AUSTRIA

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LEVEL OF INTEREST

SYMBOL KEY:
- M - Military Factors
- E - Economic Factors
- G - Geopolitical Factors
- I - Ideological Factors
- * - Fractional Value Factor
+ - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

AREA WEIGHTS:
- Military..... 30.0%
- Economic..... 35.0%
- Geopolitical 21.4%
- Ideological.. 13.6%

AUSTRIA CG DATA
- CG interest level = 5.79
- CG frequency level = 8.46

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:
- Expected Value...... 5.79
- Standard Deviation... 2.27
- Maximum Value....... 10
NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR CANADA

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

********************

CANADA

IS OF:

VERY CRITICAL

INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES

********************

CANADA IS OF VERY CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
   - Military Coalitions

ECONOMIC:
   - none -

GEOPOLITICAL:
   - External Orientation & Proximity to the US
   - WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position
   - WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position
   - WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position
   - REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position
   - REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position
   - REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position

IDEOLOGICAL:
   - none -
CANADA IS OF CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection

ECONOMIC:
- Current Exports from the US
- Future Export Potential
- Current Imports to the US
- Future Import Potential

GEOPOLITICAL:
- none -

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -
STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: CANADA

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RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

REGION:

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NOTE:

"->" Indicates the country values for this analysis.
STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

FACTORS LIST FOR: CANADA

INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10| 11| 12| 13| 14| 15| 16| 17| 18| 19| 20|

---PERIPHERAL---|---MAJOR---|---CRITICAL---|---VC---|

---WEIGHT--- | INTEREST |

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219
STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: CANADA

| 24 | N |
| 23 | N |
| 22 | N |
| 21 | G |
| 20 | G |
| F 19 | G |
| R 18 | G |
| E 17 | G |
| Q 16 | G |
| U 15 | G |
| E 14 | E |
| N 13 | E |
| C 12 | E |
| Y 11 | E |
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| 8 | E |
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| 5 | E |
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| 2 | E |
| 1 | E |

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

---PERIPHERAL---!-----MAJOR--------!---CRITICAL---!---VC---!

LEVEL OF INTEREST

SYMBOL KEY:

M - Military Factors
E - Economic Factors
G - Geopolitical Factors
I - Ideological Factors
* - Fractional Value Factor
+ - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

AREA WEIGHTS:

Military...... 30.0%
Economic...... 35.0%
Geopolitical. 21.4%
Ideological.. 13.6%

CANADA CG DATA

CG interest level = 12.10
CG frequency level = 6.06

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:

Expected Value....... 12.10
Standard Deviation... 4.85
Maximum Value....... 18
TAB D-3
NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR GERMANY

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

*****************************************************************************
* *
* WEST GERMANY *
* *
* IS OF: *
* *
* VERY CRITICAL *
* *
* INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES *
* *
*****************************************************************************

WEST GERMANY IS OF VERY CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
   - Military Coalitions

ECONOMIC:
   - none -

GEOPOLITICAL:
   - none -

IDEOLOGICAL:
   - none -

WEST GERMANY IS OF CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
   - Regional Conventional Power Projection

ECONOMIC:
   - none -

GEOPOLITICAL:
   - WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position
   - REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position
   - REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position

IDEOLOGICAL:
   - none -
STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: WEST GERMANY

<table>
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<tr>
<th>LEVEL OF INTEREST</th>
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<tr>
<td>-----PERIPHERAL-----</td>
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MILITARY

ECONOMIC

GEOPOLITICAL

IDEOLOGICAL

RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

REGION:

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NOTE: '->' Indicates the country values for this analysis.
STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

FACTORs LIST FOR: WEST GERMANY

INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

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</table>
STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: WEST GERMANY

SYMBOL KEY:
- M - Military Factors
- E - Economic Factors
- G - Geopolitical Factors
- I - Ideological Factors
* - Fractional Value Factor
+ - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

AREA WEIGHTS:
- Military..... 30.0%
- Economic..... 35.0%
- Geopolitical. 21.4%
- Ideological.. 13.6%

WEST GERMANY CG DATA
CG interest level = 9.42
CG frequency level = 4.80

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:
- Expected Value...... 9.42
- Standard Deviation... 3.80
- Maximum Value........ 18
ISRAEL IS OF CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE UNIFIED STATES BECAUSE:

MILITARY:
- Military Coalitions

ECONOMIC:
- none

GEOPOLITICAL:
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none
ISRAEL IS OF MAJOR INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Regional Conventional Power Projection
- Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection
- Potential Future Military Power Projection
- US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges
- Military Technological Capability

ECONOMIC:
- Trade Agreements in Being
- Trade Agreements Pending
- Multi-National Corporation Ties

GEOPOLITICAL:
- External Orientation & Proximity to the US
- WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position
- REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position
- REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- Internal Government Ideology
- Cultural Ties with the US
- Religious Ties with the US
STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: ISRAEL

<table>
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<tr>
<th>LEVEL OF INTEREST</th>
<th>MILITARY</th>
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RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

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NOTE:

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### Static Analysis Technique Used

**Factors List for: Israel**

**Interest Level Scale:**

| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| PERIPHERAL      | MAJOR           | CRITICAL        |

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#### Military:

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STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: ISRAEL

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<td>I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LEVEL OF INTEREST

SYMBOL KEY:
M - Military Factors
E - Economic Factors
G - Geopolitical Factors
I - Ideological Factors
* - Fractional Value Factor
+ - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

AREA WEIGHTS:
Military..... 30.0%
Economic..... 35.0%
Geopolitical 21.4%
Ideological... 13.6%

ISRAEL CG DATA
CG interest level = 7.21
CG frequency level = 5.04

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:
Expected Value....... 7.21
Standard Deviation... 3.56
Maximum Value........ 15

229
NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR JAPAN

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

*********************************************************
JAPAN
IS OF:
CRITICAL
INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES

*********************************************************

JAPAN IS OF CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Regional Conventional Power Projection
- Military Coalitions

ECONOMIC:
- Current Imports to the US
- Future Import Potential

GEOPOLITICAL:
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none

230
JAPAN IS OF MAJOR INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection
- LOC Power Projection Capability
- US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges
- Military Technological Capability
- Critical Defense Materials

ECONOMIC:
- Current Exports from the US
- Future Export Potential
- Trade Agreements in Being
- Trade Agreements Pending
- Economic Coalitions
- Environmental Influence on the US
- Multi-National Corporation Ties
- International Monetary System Influence

GEOPOLITICAL:
- External Orientation & Proximity to the US
- WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position
- REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position
- REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- Cultural Ties with the US
STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: JAPAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEVEL OF INTEREST</th>
<th>MILITARY</th>
<th>ECONOMIC</th>
<th>GEOPOLITICAL</th>
<th>IDEOLOGICAL</th>
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<tr>
<td>VC</td>
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RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

REGION:

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<tr>
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<th>MAX VALUE</th>
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WORLD:

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NOTE:

'->' Indicates the country values for this analysis.
STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

FACTORS LIST FOR: JAPAN

INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

|---PERIPHERAL---|-------MAJOR--------|---CRITICAL---|---VC---|

--WEIGHT--- INTEREST

SUB-ELEMENT | %BA: | %TOT: | LEVEL:
---|---|---|---

MILITARY:
- Internal Conventional Power Projection 6.06% 1.82% 6
- Regional Conventional Power Projection 7.58% 2.27% 14
- Global Conventional Power Projection 9.09% 2.73% 0
- Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism 9.09% 2.73% 0
- Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection 15.15% 4.55% 11
- Potential Future Military Power Projection 13.64% 4.09% 4
- Military Coalitions 7.58% 2.27% 16
- LOC Power Projection Capability 7.58% 2.27% 7
- US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges 9.09% 2.73% 9
- Military Technological Capability 6.06% 1.82% 8
- Critical Defense Materials 9.09% 2.73% 9

ECONOMIC:
- Current Exports from the US 10.39% 3.64% 12
- Future Export Potential 12.99% 4.55% 12
- Current Imports to the US 9.09% 3.18% 16
- Future Import Potential 11.69% 4.09% 16
- US Dollars Invested 9.09% 3.18% 4
- Country Dollars Invested in the US 5.19% 1.82% 6
- Trade Agreements in Being 6.49% 2.27% 9
- Trade Agreements Pending 5.19% 1.82% 8
- Economic Coalitions 6.49% 2.27% 7
- Environmental Influence on the US 7.79% 2.73% 8
- Multi-National Corporation Ties 5.19% 1.82% 10
- International Monetary System Influence 10.39% 3.64% 12

GEOPOLITICAL:
- External Orientation & Proximity to the US 21.28% 4.55% 12
- WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position 14.89% 3.18% 9
- WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position 12.77% 2.73% 10
- WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position 14.89% 3.18% 10
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position 12.77% 2.73% 15
- REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position 10.64% 2.73% 10
- REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position 12.77% 2.73% 10

IDEOLOGICAL:
- Internal Government Ideology 33.33% 4.55% 6
- Cultural Ties with the US 16.67% 2.27% 7
- Religious Ties with the US 16.67% 2.27% 0
- Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US 20.00% 2.73% 6
- Trade Union Ties with the US 13.33% 1.82% 5

233
STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: JAPAN

| 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
F | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
R | 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
E | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
Q | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
U | 11 |  |  | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M |
E | 10 |  |  | M | M | M | M | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E |
N | 9 |  |  | E | E | M | M | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E |
C | 8 |  |  | M | I | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M |
Y | 7 |  |  | M | I | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M |
6 |  |  |  | M | I | M | M | E | G | M | E | E | E | E | E | E |
5 |  |  |  | M | I | E | E | E | * | M | G | E | E | E | E | E |
4 |  |  |  | E | I | E | E | E | G | M | M | M | M | M | M | M |
3 |  |  |  | E | I | I | E | G | G | M | G | M | M | M | M | M |
2 |  |  |  | E | I | I | E | G | G | G | M | M | M | M | M | M |
1 |  |  |  | * | I | I | I | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

----PERIPHERAL----|--------MAJOR--------|--CRITICAL--|--VC--|

LEVEL OF INTEREST

SYMBOL KEY:

M - Military Factors
E - Economic Factors
G - Geopolitical Factors
I - Ideological Factors
* - Fractional Value Factor
+ - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

AREA WEIGHTS:

Military..... 39.0%
Economic..... 35.0%
Geopolitical. 21.4%
Ideological.. 13.6%

JAPAN CG DATA

CG interest level = 9.71
CG frequency level = 4.92

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:

Expected Value........ 9.71
Standard Deviation... 3.47
Maximum Value........ 16
NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR LAOS

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

LAOS IS OF PERIPHERAL INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES

LAOS IS OF PERIPHERAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Internal Conventional Power Projection
- Regional Conventional Power Projection
- Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism
- Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection
- Potential Future Military Power Projection
- Military Coalitions
- LOC Power Projection Capability

ECONOMIC:
- Current Exports from the US
- Future Export Potential
- Current Imports to the US
- Future Import Potential
- US Dollars Invested
- Country Dollars Invested in the US
- Economic Coalitions
- Environmental Influence on the US
- Multi-National Corporation Ties
LAOS IS OF PERIPHERAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF: (continued)

GEOPOLITICAL:
- External Orientation & Proximity to the US
- WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position
- REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position
- REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- Internal Government Ideology
- Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US
STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: LAOS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEVEL OF INTEREST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERIPHERAL</td>
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MILITARY

ECONOMIC

GEOPOLITICAL

IDEOLOGICAL

RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

REGION:

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WORLD:

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<th>EXPT VALUE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>11.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>MEXICO 5-88</td>
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<td>VC</td>
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<td>SOVIET UNION 5-88</td>
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<td>JAPAN 5-88</td>
<td>9.40</td>
<td>MED</td>
<td>VC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. GERMANY 5-88</td>
<td>9.25</td>
<td>MED</td>
<td>VC</td>
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<tr>
<td>NICARAGUA 5-88</td>
<td>7.81</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>M</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISRAEL 5-88</td>
<td>7.11</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<td>SOUTH AFRICA 5-88</td>
<td>6.17</td>
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<td>M</td>
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<td>SAUDI ARABIA 5-88</td>
<td>6.12</td>
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<td>AUSTRIA 5-88</td>
<td>5.69</td>
<td>P LOW</td>
<td>M</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAOS   3.99</td>
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NOTE:

'-' Indicates the country values for this analysis.
STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

FACTORS LIST FOR: LAOS

INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
|--PERIPHERAL--|-----MAJOR------|---CRITICAL--|---VC---|

|--WEIGHT---|---INTEREST---|

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<th>%TOT:</th>
<th>LEVEL:</th>
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</thead>
</table>

**MILITARY:**

- Internal Conventional Power Projection: 6.06% 1.82% 4
- Regional Conventional Power Projection: 7.58% 2.27% 3
- Global Conventional Power Projection: 9.09% 2.73% 0
- Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism: 9.09% 2.73% 2
- Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection: 15.15% 4.55% 6
- Potential Future Military Power Projection: 13.64% 4.09% 4
- Military Coalitions: 7.58% 2.27% 3
- LOC Power Projection Capability: 7.58% 2.27% 3
- US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges: 9.09% 2.73% 0
- Military Technological Capability: 6.06% 1.82% 0
- Critical Defense Materials: 9.09% 2.73% 0

**ECONOMIC:**

- Current Exports from the US: 10.39% 3.64% 4
- Future Export Potential: 12.99% 4.55% 3
- Current Imports to the US: 9.09% 3.18% 4
- Future Import Potential: 11.69% 4.09% 3
- US Dollars Invested: 9.09% 3.18% 4
- Country Dollars Invested in the US: 5.19% 1.82% 4
- Trade Agreements in Being: 6.49% 2.27% 0
- Trade Agreements Pending: 5.19% 1.82% 0
- Economic Coalitions: 6.49% 2.27% 2
- Environmental Influence on the US: 7.79% 2.73% 3
- Multi-National Corporation Ties: 5.19% 1.82% 2
- International Monetary System Influence: 10.39% 3.64% 0

**GEOPOLITICAL:**

- External Orientation & Proximity to the US: 21.28% 4.55% 6
- WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position: 14.89% 3.18% 6
- WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position: 12.77% 2.73% 4
- WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position: 14.89% 3.18% 4
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position: 12.77% 2.73% 6
- REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position: 10.64% 2.73% 4
- REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position: 12.77% 2.73% 4

**IDEOLOGICAL:**

- Internal Government Ideology: 33.33% 4.55% 5
- Cultural Ties with the US: 16.67% 2.27% 0
- Religious Ties with the US: 16.67% 2.27% 0
- Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US: 20.00% 2.73% 3
- Trade Union Ties with the US: 13.33% 1.82% 0
STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: LAOS

30 |
29 |
28 |
27 |
26 |
F 25 |
R 24 |
E 23 |
Q 22 |
U 21 |
E 20 |
W 19 |
C 18 |
Y 17 |
16 |
15 |
14 |
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LEVEL OF INTEREST

SYMBOL KEY:
- W - Military Factors
- E - Economic Factors
- G - Geopolitical Factors
- I - Ideological Factors
- * - Fractional Value Factor
- + - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

AREA WEIGHTS:
- Military..... 30.0%
- Economic..... 35.0%
- Geopolitical. 21.4%
- Ideological.. 13.6%

LAOS CG DATA
- CG interest level = 3.99
- CG frequency level = 10.08

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:
- Expected Value....... 3.99
- Standard Deviation... 1.23
- Maximum Value....... 6

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NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR MEXICO

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

********************************************************************************
* MEXICO *
* IS OF: *
* VERY CRITICAL *
* INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES *
********************************************************************************

MEXICO IS OF VERY CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- none -

ECONOMIC:
- none -

GEOPOLITICAL:
- External Orientation & Proximity to the US
- WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position
- REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position
- REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -
STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: MEXICO

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 RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

REGION:

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<tr>
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<th>MAX VALUE</th>
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WORLD:

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<td>AUSTRIA 5-88</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAOS 5-88</td>
<td>3.87 - P</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>P</td>
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NOTE: '->' Indicates the country values for this analysis.
### STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

FACTORS LIST FOR: MEXICO

**INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:**

```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
I-----PERIPHERAL------MAJOR--------CRITICAL--------VC-----I
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>SUB-ELEMENT</th>
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<tr>
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<td>6.06%</td>
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<td>7.58%</td>
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<td>Current Exports from the US</td>
<td>10.39%</td>
<td>3.64%</td>
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<td>Future Export Potential</td>
<td>12.99%</td>
<td>4.55%</td>
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<td>9.09%</td>
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<td>Environmental Influence on the US</td>
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<td>2.73%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>21.28%</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>3.18%</td>
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<td>2.73%</td>
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<td>2.73%</td>
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<td>33.33%</td>
<td>4.55%</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>Cultural Ties with the US</td>
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<td>2.27%</td>
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<td>Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US</td>
<td>20.00%</td>
<td>2.73%</td>
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<td>Trade Union Ties with the US</td>
<td>13.33%</td>
<td>1.82%</td>
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STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: MEXICO

20 | 18 | 17 | 16 | G | G | G | G | G | G
19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | F 15 | M | G | G
14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | M | M | M | M | G | G
R 14 | M | M | G | G
E 13 | M | M | G | G
Q 12 | M | M | G | G
U 11 | M | M | G | G
E 10 | M | M | G | G
N 9 | M | M | G | G
C 8 | M | M | G | G
Y 7 | M | M | G | G
6 | M | M | G | G
5 | M | M | G | G
4 | M | M | G | G
3 | M | M | G | G
2 | M | M | G | G
1 | * | * | I * | I I * | I * | I * | I * | * * | * * | * * | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

-----PERIPHERAL-----MAJOR------CRITICAL------VC-----

LEVEL OF INTEREST

SYMBOL KEY:
M - Military Factors
E - Economic Factors
G - Geopolitical Factors
I - Ideological Factors
* - Fractional Value Factor
+ - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

AREA WEIGHTS:
Military...... 30.0%
Economic...... 35.0%
Geopolitical... 21.4%
Ideological... 13.6%

MEXICO CG DATA
CG interest level = 10.54
CG frequency level = 5.06

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:
Expected Value........ 10.54
Standard Deviation... 4.74
Maximum Value........ 18
NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR NICARAGUA

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

NICARAGUA

IS OF:

CRITICAL

INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES

NICARAGUA IS OF CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Military Coalitions

ECONOMIC:
- none -

GEOPOLITICAL:
- External Orientation & Proximity to the US
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position
- REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -
NICARAGUA IS OF MAJOR INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection

ECONOMIC:
- none -

GEOPOLITICAL:
- WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position
- REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- Internal Government Ideology
- Religious Ties with the US
- Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US
STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: NICARAGUA

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEVEL OF INTEREST</th>
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<tr>
<td>PERIPHERAL</td>
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<td>CRITICAL</td>
<td>VC</td>
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**MILITARY**

**ECONOMIC**

**GEOPOLITICAL**

**IDEOLOGICAL**

---

RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

**REGION:**

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<tr>
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<th>DISPERSION</th>
<th>MAX VALUE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NICARAGUA</td>
<td>7.81</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>HIGH C</td>
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<tr>
<td>-&gt; NICARAGUA</td>
<td>7.24</td>
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<td>HIGH C</td>
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**WORLD:**

<table>
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<td>M</td>
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<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
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<td>LAGS</td>
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**NOTE:**

'->' Indicates the country values for this analysis.
STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

FACTORS LIST FOR: NICARAGUA

INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:

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STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: NICARAGUA

```
20 |
19 |
18 |
17 |
16 M
F 15 M
R 14 M
E 13 M
Q 12 E
U 11 E
E 10 M E
N 9 E M E M
C 8 E M E M I M
Y 7 E E E M I M
6 E E E M I M M
5 E E E M I G M G M
4 E E E M I G M G M
3 E E E E M G I I G G G G
2 E E E E G I I G G G G
1 * * * * * * I I * * * * *
```

PERIPHERAL - MAJOR - CRITICAL - VC -

LEVEL OF INTEREST

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<th>AREA WEIGHTS:</th>
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<td>E - Economic Factors</td>
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<td>* - Fractional Value Factor</td>
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<td>+ - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)</td>
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NICARAGUA CG DATA

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**TAB D-9**

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

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<th>SOUTH AFRICA</th>
<th>IS OF:</th>
<th>CRITICAL</th>
<th>INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES</th>
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SOUTH AFRICA IS OF CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

**MILITARY:**
- Critical Defense Materials

**ECONOMIC:**
- none

**GEOPOLITICAL:**
- none

**IDEOLOGICAL:**
- none
SOUTH AFRICA IS OF MAJOR INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism
- Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection
- Potential Future Military Power Projection
- Military Technological Capability

ECONOMIC:
- Trade Agreements in Being
- Trade Agreements Pending
- Economic Coalitions
- International Monetary System Influence

GEOPOLITICAL:
- External Orientation & Proximity to the US
- WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position
- REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position
- REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- Cultural Ties with the US
STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: SOUTH AFRICA

<table>
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<th>LEVEL OF INTEREST</th>
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**MILITARY**

**ECONOMIC**

**GEOPOLITICAL**

**IDEOLOGICAL**

RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

REGION:

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WORLD:

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NOTE:

'->' Indicates the country values for this analysis.
**STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.**

**FACTORS LIST FOR: SOUTH AFRICA**

**INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:**

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(---PERIPHERAL---|--------MAJOR--------|---CRITICAL---|---VC---)

---WEIGHT--- INTEREST

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<th>%TOT:</th>
<th>LEVEL:</th>
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<td>2.73%</td>
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<td>2.73%</td>
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<td>4.55%</td>
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<td>Potential Future Military Power Projection</td>
<td>13.64%</td>
<td>4.09%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Coalitions</td>
<td>7.58%</td>
<td>2.27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOC Power Projection Capability</td>
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<td>2.27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges</td>
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<td>2.73%</td>
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<td>Military Technological Capability</td>
<td>6.06%</td>
<td>1.82%</td>
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<td>Critical Defense Materials</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Exports from the US</td>
<td>10.39%</td>
<td>3.64%</td>
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<td>Future Export Potential</td>
<td>12.99%</td>
<td>4.55%</td>
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<td>Current Imports to the US</td>
<td>9.09%</td>
<td>3.18%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Future Import Potential</td>
<td>11.69%</td>
<td>4.09%</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>US Dollars Invested</td>
<td>9.09%</td>
<td>3.18%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country Dollars Invested in the US</td>
<td>5.19%</td>
<td>1.82%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade Agreements in Being</td>
<td>6.49%</td>
<td>2.27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade Agreements Pending</td>
<td>5.19%</td>
<td>1.82%</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic Coalitions</td>
<td>6.49%</td>
<td>2.27%</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental Influence on the US</td>
<td>7.79%</td>
<td>2.73%</td>
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<td>Multi-National Corporation Ties</td>
<td>5.19%</td>
<td>1.82%</td>
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<td>International Monetary System Influence</td>
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<tr>
<td>External Orientation &amp; Proximity to the US</td>
<td>21.28%</td>
<td>4.55%</td>
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<tr>
<td>WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position</td>
<td>14.89%</td>
<td>3.18%</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position</td>
<td>12.77%</td>
<td>2.73%</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position</td>
<td>14.89%</td>
<td>3.18%</td>
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<td>2.73%</td>
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<tr>
<td>REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position</td>
<td>12.77%</td>
<td>2.73%</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>IDEOLOGICAL:</td>
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<td>33.33%</td>
<td>4.55%</td>
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<td>Cultural Ties with the US</td>
<td>16.67%</td>
<td>2.27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Religious Ties with the US</td>
<td>16.67%</td>
<td>2.27%</td>
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<td>Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US</td>
<td>20.00%</td>
<td>2.73%</td>
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<td>Trade Union Ties with the US</td>
<td>13.33%</td>
<td>1.82%</td>
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STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: SOUTH AFRICA

21 |
20 | M M M
19 | M M M
18 | M M M
17 | M M M
F 16 | M M M
R 15 | M M M
E 14 | M E M M
Q 13 | M E E M
U 12 | M E E E
E 11 | M E E E
N 10 | E E E E
C 9 | E E G E
Y 8 | E E + G E
7 | E E G E
6 | E E E G G G
5 | E I I E G G G
4 | M E I I E G G G M
3 | M E E I I G I G G M
2 | M E E I I G I G G M
1 | * * * I I * I * *

-----------------------------
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
---PERIPHERAL---|------MAJOR------|---CRITICAL---|---VC---|

LEVEL OF INTEREST

SYMBOL KEY:
M - Military Factors
E - Economic Factors
G - Geopolitical Factors
I - Ideological Factors
* - Fractional Value Factor
+ - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

AREA WEIGHTS:
Military...... 30.0%
Economic...... 35.0%
Geopolitical. 21.4%
Ideological.. 13.6%

SOUTH AFRICA CG DATA
CG interest level = 6.05
CG frequency level = 7.38

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:
Expected Value....... 6.05
Standard Deviation... 2.51
Maximum Value........ 14
NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR SAUDI ARABIA

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

SAUDI ARABIA

IS OF:

CRITICAL

INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES

SAUDI ARABIA IS OF CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Military Coalitions

ECONOMIC:
- none -

GEOPOLITICAL:
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -

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SAUDI ARABIA IS OF MAJOR INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges

ECONOMIC:
- Trade Agreement

MILITARY:
- US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges

ECONOMIC:
- Trade Agreements in Being
- Trade Agreements Pending
- Economic Coalitions
- Multi-National Corporation Ties
- International Monetary System Influence

GEOPOLITICAL:
- External Orientation & Proximity to the US
- WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position
- WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position
- REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position
- REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: SAUDI ARABIA

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<tr>
<th>LEVEL OF INTEREST</th>
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<th>ECONOMIC</th>
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RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

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NOTE:

'->' Indicates the country values for this analysis.
STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

FACTORs LIST FOR: SAUDI ARABIA

INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:

1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18  19  20
|---PERIPHERAL---|-------MAJOR--------|---CRITICAL---|---VC---|

|--WEIGHT---| INTEREST

SUB-ELEMENT

MILITARY:
- Internal Conventional Power Projection | 6.06% | 1.82% | 4
- Regional Conventional Power Projection | 7.58% | 2.27% | 4
- Global Conventional Power Projection | 9.09% | 2.73% | 1
- Propensity to use State Supported Terrorism | 9.09% | 2.73% | 1
- Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection | 15.15% | 4.55% | 0
- Potential Future Military Power Projection | 13.64% | 4.09% | 6
- Military Coalitions | 7.58% | 2.27% | 15
- LOC Power Projection Capability | 7.58% | 2.27% | 6
- US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges | 9.09% | 2.73% | 7
- Military Technological Capability | 6.06% | 1.82% | 4
- Critical Defense Materials | 9.09% | 2.73% | 0

ECONOMIC:
- Current Exports from the US | 10.39% | 3.64% | 5
- Future Export Potential | 12.99% | 4.55% | 2
- Current Imports to the US | 9.09% | 3.18% | 6
- Future Import Potential | 11.69% | 4.09% | 3
- US Dollars Invested | 9.09% | 3.18% | 4
- Country Dollars Invested in the US | 5.19% | 1.82% | 4
- Trade Agreements in Being | 6.49% | 2.27% | 9
- Trade Agreements Pending | 5.19% | 1.82% | 8
- Economic Coalitions | 6.49% | 2.27% | 7
- Environmental Influence on the US | 7.79% | 2.73% | 3
- Multi-National Corporation Ties | 5.19% | 1.82% | 9
- International Monetary System Influence | 10.39% | 3.64% | 8

GEOPOLITICAL:
- External Orientation & Proximity to the US | 21.28% | 4.55% | 12
- WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position | 14.85% | 3.18% | 6
- WORLD WIDE Influence of NEUTRAL position | 12.77% | 2.73% | 7
- WORLD WIDE Influence of BELLIGERENT position | 14.85% | 3.18% | 10
- REGIONAL Influence of PRO-US position | 12.77% | 2.73% | 14
- REGIONAL Influence of NEUTRAL position | 10.64% | 2.27% | 8
- REGIONAL Influence of BELLIGERENT position | 12.77% | 2.73% | 12

IDEOLOGICAL:
- Internal Government Ideology | 33.33% | 4.55% | 5
- Cultural Ties with the US | 16.67% | 2.27% | 4
- Religious Ties with the US | 16.67% | 2.27% | 0
- Civil-Legal Cooperation with the US | 20.00% | 2.73% | 3
- Trade Union Ties with the US | 13.33% | 1.82% | 0
STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAPH FOR: SAUDI ARABIA

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<tr>
<td>11 - 15</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Geopolitical</td>
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<td>16 - 20</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Ideological</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**LEVEL OF INTEREST**

SYMBOL KEY:

M - Military Factors
E - Economic Factors
G - Geopolitical Factors
I - Ideological Factors
*

* - Fractional Value Factor
+ - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

SAUDI ARABIA CG DATA

CG interest level = 6.23
CG frequency level = 4.29

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:

Expected Value...... 6.23
Standard Deviation... 3.55
Maximum Value........ 15
TAB D-11

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR THE SOVIET UNION

STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS

SOVIET UNION

IS OF:

VERY CRITICAL

INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES

SOVIET UNION IS OF VERY CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Power Projection

ECONOMIC:
- none -

GEOPOLITICAL:
- none -

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -

SOVIET UNION IS OF CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE US BECAUSE OF:

MILITARY:
- Regional Conventional Power Projection
  - Global Conventional Power Projection
  - Military Coalitions

ECONOMIC:
- none -

GEOPOLITICAL:
- WORLD WIDE Influence of PRO-US position

IDEOLOGICAL:
- none -
STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

BROAD AREA RANGE OF INTEREST FOR: SOVIET UNION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEVEL OF INTEREST</th>
<th>---PERIPHERAL---</th>
<th>---MAJOR---</th>
<th>---CRITICAL---</th>
<th>---VC---</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MILITARY</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECONOMIC</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEOPOITICAL</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDEOLOGICAL</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RELATIVE PRIORITY DISPLAY

REGION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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WORLD:

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NOTE:

'->' Indicates the country values for this analysis.
STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

FACTORS LIST FOR: SOVIET UNION

INTEREST LEVEL SCALE:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
![---PERIPHERAL---]![------MAJOR--------]![--CRITICAL--]

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<td>Regional Conventional Power Projection</td>
<td>7.58%</td>
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<td>Global Conventional Power Projection</td>
<td>9.09%</td>
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<td>Military Coalitions</td>
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<td>LOC Power Projection Capability</td>
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<td>US Basing/Intelligence Rights Privileges</td>
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<td>Religious Ties with the US</td>
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<td>Trade Union Ties with the US</td>
<td>13.33%</td>
<td>1.82%</td>
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STATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USED.

HISTOGRAM FOR: SOVIET UNION

SYMBOL KEY:

M - Military Factors
E - Economic Factors
G - Geopolitical Factors
I - Ideological Factors
* - Fractional Value Factor
+ - Histogram Center of Gravity (CG)

AREA WEIGHTS:

Military.... 30.0%
Economic.... 35.0%
Geopolitical. 21.4%
Ideological.. 13.6%

SOVIET UNION CG DATA

CG interest level = 9.71
CG frequency level = 4.13

INTEREST LEVEL SUMMARY:

Expected Value....... 9.71
Standard Deviation... 4.65
Maximum Value....... 20
NOTES

Chapter I


6. Ibid., p. 10.

7. Ibid., p. 7.


15. Haag, pp. 113-114.


18. Ibid., p. 114.


20. Ibid.


25. Keohane and Nye, pp. 119-120.


27. Rosenau, p. 36.

28. Ibid., p. 34.

29. Ibid., p. 39.


Chapter II


36. Packard et al., p. 10.


38. Ibid., p. II-5.

39. Packard et al., p. 11.

Chapter III

40. Tonelson, p. 50.

41. Ibid. pp. 63-64.

42. Ibid. p. 67.


44. Ibid., p. 99.

45. Keohane and Nye, p. 122.

46. Rosenau, p. 36.
47. Keohane and Nye, pp. 129-130.


50. Ikle, et al., p. 2.

Chapter IV


52. Rosenau, p. 38.

Chapter V


55. Brzezinski, p. 85.

56. Kristol, p. 10.

Chapter VI


59. Tonelson, p. 49.

60. Packard et al., p. xviii.
Appendix A


Appendix B

62. Tonelson, p. 58.

Appendix C


Appendix D

64. Rosenau, p. 34.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Letter from Donald E. Nuechterlein to Richard L. Engel, Colonel, USAF, 23 May 1988


Telephone conversation with Colonel Don Schneider (USA), Director Defense Policy, National Security Council Staff, The White House, Washington, DC. 15 March 88.


