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FOREWORD

This is an index of all publicly available papers by staff members of the Center for Naval Analyses, either issued as CNA publications or published outside in the professional literature. Our purpose in issuing this index is to increase the usefulness of these contributions to the scientific and scholarly community.

This index, eighth in the series of Selected Publications Indexes, is brought up to date periodically. Recipients are on a permanent distribution list and will be sent new editions as they are issued.



THOMAS D. BELL, Jr.
Chairman, Board of Overseers

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

This publication updates and supersedes the issue dated March 1982. It has been prepared to make readily available the titles and abstracts of unrestricted publications by the Center for Naval Analyses. It includes formal publications issued by the Center, books authored or co-authored by CNA employees, and presentations and articles published in the open literature.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES

CNA is a private, non-profit, research organization operated on behalf of the Navy Department by the Hudson Institute. The type of research conducted for the Navy falls into two broad categories:

(1) The operations research activities cover a broad range of naval activities, including antisubmarine warfare, submarine warfare, fleet air defense, naval communications, and tactical development and evaluation. Emphasis is placed on exercise design, reconstruction, and analyses, and in helping fleet commanders by developing new tactics and providing reliable data for planning operations.

(2) Technical and support studies deal with the relationship between technology and system performance, as well as problems of choice concerning the use of scarce resources--weapons, equipment, people, budgets, and the like. These studies are undertaken to provide decision-makers with meaningful analytical information that is relevant to particular sets of issues and alternatives.

The Center was formed in July 1962 to bring together under single management several research groups that were conducting operations research and systems analysis studies for the Navy. Consolidation of research activities under a single management provides a degree of flexibility and comprehensiveness that could not otherwise be easily achieved.

CNA is the direct descendant of the Antisubmarine Warfare Operations Research Group (ASWORG), organized in 1942 as the first formal operations research organization in this country. ASWORG's first problem was to help defeat the U-boat, and its solutions have become classic examples of O.R. techniques applied to a naval problem. At the close of the war, Fleet Admiral King and Secretary Forrestal concluded that much of the unique value of the organization was in its independent, unbiased, scientific viewpoint. The wartime arrangement was continued by means of a contract with M.I.T. The value of placing scientific analysts at sea and at command headquarters to develop immediate and practical

answers to tactical and planning questions was proved during the war, and has been continued through a continuing field program.

CNA's research is carried out by four divisions that are organized and staffed to bring inter-disciplinary expertise to bear on specific problem areas. With the exception of the Field Operations Division, through which analysts are assigned to Navy and Marine Corps commands worldwide, the defense-research divisions are organized into programs, according to the types of issues addressed by CNA.

Naval Warfare Operations

Analysts in Warfare Systems Testing and Introduction assist in the operational testing, evaluation, and introduction of weapon systems, sensors, ships, and aircraft into the fleet. *Combat Capability Assessment* analyzes fleet exercises and operations to assess the capabilities and estimate the future performance of battle forces and weapon systems. *Fleet Employment Concepts* develops and helps to test concepts of operation for integrated operations by forces in various naval missions and operating areas. A related activity is to give analytical support to the CNA field representatives who work in the Navy's Tactical Development and Evaluation Program.

Naval Planning and Management

Analysts in Systems Design and Technology help to shape and evaluate new concepts for ships and aircraft, weapon systems, sensors, and communication-information systems. They also help to structure more effective research, development, and evaluation programs. *Manpower, Logistics, and Management* develops and assesses ways to enhance the personnel and material readiness of the fleet. The program's studies help the Navy to improve its readiness within resource constraints. Major developments in international politics, economics, and military affairs are analyzed in *Political-Military Affairs*. Areas of emphasis in *Program Analysis* include resource analysis and program planning issues that cut across the responsibilities of many Navy officials. The program also conducts analyses to improve the methods and processes used in Navy resource planning and management. *Special Programs* comprises efforts to help senior Navy officials design, manage, and conduct large-scale studies that involve not only CNA but other analytical organizations and Navy offices, as well. Typically, such studies address major issues raised by the Secretary of the Navy or Chief of Naval Operations.

Marine Corps Programs

Plans and Operations conducts planning studies that deal mainly with the costs and effectiveness of alternative future systems for ground combat, tactical aviation, antiair warfare, logistic support, intelligence, and command, control, and communications. Analysts in *Manpower and Training* address all aspects of personnel policy: accession

criteria, recruiting, testing, training standards and methods, personnel assignment, performance evaluation, compensation, and retention. *Special Programs* conducts studies analogous to those in the Special Programs area of the Naval Planning and Management Division.

Field Operations

The analysts in this division are assigned to the 40 Navy and Marine Corps commands. CNA's field program is unique in the defense-analysis community. It not only comprises a large part of the organization, but it is integral to the Center's other research activities. The work of CNA's field representatives supports and complements that of the Naval Warfare Operations Division and the Marine Corps Plans and Operations Program; it falls into three categories: evaluation of system performance, tactical development and evaluation, and assessment of fleet effectiveness.

In addition to these four divisions, CNA has a *Public Research Institute*, which conducts studies for government agencies concerned with non-defense problems.

TYPE OF PUBLICATIONS

This index includes formal publications sent to the National Technical Information Service for dissemination and material published in the open literature. The publications, with parenthetical letter codes used in this index, are described below:

Report (OER)

This type of publication is no longer issued by CNA. They were reports on a large analytical effort requiring many man-weeks and normally received a wide distribution; they are now issued as studies.

Study (CNS, INS, NEW, OES, SES, PRI)

This type of publication is normally used to report the results of research projects requiring more than a few man-weeks of analytical effort. Studies are usually complete, self-substantiating analyses that provide a basis for executive decision or for recommendation to higher authority.

Report (CNR)

A CNA Report is a complete, self-sustaining analysis that is narrower in scope and generally requires fewer resources than does a study. A report may contain recommendations to support a scheduled decision by the sponsoring agency, or it may be an analysis of current fleet operational performance of wide interest to the Navy.

Summary Report (SR)

This is a summary of research results on a subject of wide interest to the Navy. It may report research published earlier in other forms. It does not normally include substantiating methodology, and is designed mainly for readers with a professional interest in the subject but do not have a primary responsibility in that area.

Conference Proceedings (CP)

This type of publication contains papers presented and records discussions at conferences coordinated by CNA.

Interim Research Memorandum (NIRM, OIRM)

This type of publication is now known as a Research Contribution.

Research Contribution (CRC, IRC, MRC, NRC, ORC, SRC)

A Research Contribution is a cohesive presentation of analysis performed or data collected by a member of the staff in connection with a larger CNA effort. In some cases, a part of a study may be issued as a Research Contribution, to reach an audience different from that addressed by the study.

Professional Paper (PP)

Scientific and technical reports, articles for professional journals, lectures, speeches, and similar material not appropriate for publication as CNA Studies or Research Contributions.

Article in a Professional Journal (A)

This category includes any articles written by an individual while employed at the Center for Naval Analyses, that was published in a professional journal but not issued as a Professional Paper.

Presentation (P)

Included here are unrestricted presentations given by employees of CNA. Many are published in the proceedings of the meeting where presented, but not issued as Professional Papers.

Book (B)

This section includes books authored or co-authored by individuals while employed by CNA.

Other CNA Publication (M)

These are publications that do not fall into any of the categories above.

Public Research Institute Publication (PRI)

This type of publication is included in Section III-K. The Public Research Institute's most recent publications have been issued as Research Contributions and are to be found in Section III-A.

PUBLICATION REQUESTS

Wherever a publication has been sent to the NTIS, the AD number appears after the entry. Requests for these publications should include the AD number and be directed to:

National Technical Information Service
Operations Division
Springfield, Virginia 22151

All formal publications issued by CNA are listed in the *Index of CNA Publications*. It is available to persons with established need-to-know through channels for classified material.

Requests for additional copies of this index should be directed to:

Management Information Office
Center for Naval Analyses
2000 North Beauregard Street
P. O. Box 11280
Alexandria, Virginia 22311

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SECTION III

A. CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES

Studies

CMS 1023

Devine, Eugene J. and Forst, Brian E., *Navy Physician Staffing Levels*, 102 pp., Nov 1973, AD 921 453

For the past 30 years the Navy has been able to procure physicians at greatly depressed salaries because of conscription, and this has been reflected in staffing levels. Efficient adjustment to the new all-volunteer environment will entail the provision of medical care with fewer physicians (and more of various other inputs). However, there exists no widely accepted method of determining physician staffing in either the military or civilian sectors. The method we have chosen is to compare Navy physician staffing with that of the Kaiser Plan. One important difference between the two systems which makes the comparison especially relevant is that the Kaiser Plan has had to pay market prices for all its resources, as will the Navy in the future, and staffing patterns reflect this. There are also other important differences. Our analysis consists of making adjustments for these differences.

CMS 1025

Harrington, James R.; LaVallee, William F. (Cdr., USN); Lloyd, Richmond M., Jr.; and Spruill, Nancy L., *Aircraft Periodic Depot Level Maintenance Study*, 105 pp., Nov 1974, AD 8002 570

This study examines the Navy periodic depot maintenance program for aircraft. It includes evidence that Navy aircraft are inducted for periodic depot level maintenance (PDLM) too often and that too many maintenance man-hours are expended when they are given PDLM. The rework man-hours being expended at depot are not directly related to operational factors but rather to the fact that maintenance managers have strong incentives to err on the side of safety by doing more maintenance and doing it more often than is needed. An alternative PDLM program based on decision logic and reliability is offered which corrects this situation and allows a continuous appraisal.

CMS 1030

Devine, Eugene J.; Wojdylak, Marcella; and Matheson, Eleanor S. (Lt., USN), *Procurement and Retention of Navy Physicians*, 157 pp., Nov 1973, AD 921 267

How can the Navy best attain authorized physician staffing levels now that conscription has ended? To answer this question, medical scholarship pay, proposed variable incentive pay, and present continuation pay are evaluated

from the standpoint of financial attractiveness to the physician and the rate of return on the Navy's investment. Lifetime earnings under the current and proposed compensation plans are compared with those of civilian physicians. Conclusions are drawn about both the short and the long range aspects for an adequately staffed all-volunteer Medical Corps.

CMS 1039

Carroll, Hugh E., II (LCdr., USN); Hunter, Dwight L. (PN2, USN); Lockman, Robert F.; May, Robert E. (Capt., USN); McKinley, Harold H., Jr. (LCdr., USN); Stoloff, Peter H.; and Wojdylak, Marcella, *Enlisted Selection Strategies*, 119 pp., Sep 1974, AD A014 576

The efficiency and fairness of procedures used to select enlisted men for the Navy and for schools, jobs, and advancement are examined. The literature on selection-testing, training, and performance evaluation is reviewed. Ways of increasing personal performance and opportunity are suggested.

CMS 1048

Bender, Susan E.; Hale, Robert F.; Jondrow, Anne S.; Koehr, James E. (LCdr., USN); and Kuzmack, Richard A., *The Capital Structure for Ocean Science: Final Report of the Ocean Science and Technology Resources Study (ORS)*, 81 pp., Mar 1975, AD A021 217

The Ocean Science and Technology Resources Study (ORS) determines whether there is underinvestment in the capital assets needed for future United States efforts in ocean science and estimates costs to meet any underinvestment. ORS also determines whether existing capital assets are underutilized. Assets considered in ORS include ships, aircraft, subsurface/habitats, and major computers; ORS concentrates on ships since they are by far the most numerous type of assets.

CMS 1050

Carroll, Hugh E., II (LCdr., USN); Forst, Brian E.; Jehn, Christopher; Kleinman, Samuel D.; Rudwick, Nancy; Shughart, William F., II (PN3, USN); Wojdylak, Marcella; and May, Robert E. (Cdr., USN), *The Use of Reenlistment Bonuses*, 72 pp., 9 May 1975, AD 8008 573

Reenlistment bonuses are a powerful tool for affecting the retention behavior of enlisted personnel. The proper allocation of these bonuses across ratings was found to require information the Navy does not currently possess. A technique was developed for assisting in this allocation process when the ideal information is not available. Recommendations are made for

altering or improving the criteria on which bonus allocations are based. The Navy's personnel data system and future research needs are also evaluated.

CNS 1052

Bender, Susan E.; Hale, Robert F.; Jondrow, Anne S.; Koehr, James E. (LCdr., USN); and Kusmack, Richard A., *The Capital Structure Supporting Atmospheric Research*, 57 pp., Jan 1975, AD A022 965

This report describes a study of the capital structure supporting Federal atmospheric research. A base of inventory and utilization data for computers, aircraft, and radars was developed through a survey and the future availability of the capital services from these assets was projected. In addition to the services from Federally-operated assets, the projections include those from other sources such as universities and contractor-operated laboratories. The utilization data include both actual and potential full use of each asset, and these data are used to address the extent of possible underutilization of the assets. The projected services are compared with the reported requirements of Agency-approved atmospheric research programs, to provide an initial estimate of the adequacy of the planned capital inventory.

CNS 1060

Capra, James R.; Clemmensen, Barbara C.; LaVallee, William F. (Cdr., USN); and Schiffer, John R. (LCdr., USN), *Aircraft Engine Maintenance Study*, 77 pp., Sep 1975, AD A029 485

This study reviews three problem areas of aircraft engine maintenance in the Navy: the setting of maximum operating times, the performance of overhauls for cause instead of repairs, and the site of engine repair. All of the problem areas affect in some way the number of engine overhauls performed annually. The study assesses the effectiveness of engine overhaul from a safety and reliability standpoint by analyzing Navy data on engine-related aircraft mishaps and engine removals. The analysis revealed that within the current range of operations, engines wear in but under current policies of continued repair/replacement and relatively short times between overhauls, engines as a system do not wear out. Consequently, policies which would decrease the number of overhauls performed annually and increase the time between overhauls appear to be reasonable from a reliability and safety standpoint. Using a model of the engine repair and overhaul pipeline, the study finds that three new policies, two of which would increase the time between overhauls, result in lower annual maintenance costs and improved spare engine availability.

CNS 1061

Cohan, Lawrence S.; Heider, Charles H.; Jehn, Christopher; Mitchell, Thaddeus R.; and Quick, Beverly J., *Hydrofoils for the Fisheries Law Enforcement Mission of the U.S. Coast Guard*, 3 Vols., 283 pp., Jul 1975, AD A020 366; 020 624; 020 517

This study compares the effectiveness and costs of hydrofoil craft with those of conventional Coast Guard platforms, including cutter/helicopter teams, in the performance of the fisheries law enforcement mission. The comparisons are made for various fisheries law enforcement tasks considered independently of one another and of geographic considerations, and also in two specific geographic scenarios, in waters off New England and Alaska, where each platform is required to perform a specific set of tasks. The study also investigates the degree to which hydrofoils, engaged in a primary fisheries law enforcement role, could contribute to the search and rescue (SAR) mission without undue detracton from their primary role.

CNS 1068

Lockman, Robert F. and Ripma, Mark G., *Chances of Surviving the First Year of Service: A New Technique for Use in Making Recruiting Policy and Screening Applicants for the Navy*, 31 pp., Nov 1975, AD 035 257

Recruits who joined the Navy during the first year of the all volunteer force were tracked through their first year of service. Background and selection test data were related to premature discharges from this cohort, and a table showing estimated chances of surviving the first year of service was produced. The table can be used for planning recruiting policy and screening applicants for enlistment.

CNS 1073

Jehn, Christopher and Shughart, William F., II (PN3, USN), *Recruiters, Quotas, and the Number of Enlistments*, 41 pp., Dec 1976, AD A047 180

The effects on the number of Navy enlistments of recruiters, their distribution, and their quotas are investigated. Published census data on the population and on the demographic and economic characteristics of Navy Recruiting Districts, and regression analysis, are used to control for differences in enlistment potential across districts. Results for CY 1973 and FY 1975 are compared. Improvements to the quota-setting process are considered.

CNS 1077 - Vol. I

Nunn, Walter R. and Oberle, Richard A., *Evaluating Air Combat Maneuvering Engagements Vol. I - Methodology*, 46 pp., Sep 1976, AD A050 493

This study describes two stochastic models useful in evaluating air-to-air engagements between high-performance fighter aircraft. The Maneuver Conversion Model is applicable to engagements where a successful outcome is

determined primarily by maneuvering effectiveness of the combatants. The Firing Sequence Model is intended for analysis of engagements where a successful outcome depends primarily on aircrew ability to capitalize on weapon performance. Common measures of effectiveness such as the probability of achieving first weapon firing and the exchange ratio, may be estimated by these models. The methodology for both models is based on the theory of semi-Markov processes. Volume I presents the analytic methodologies for the models and provides illustrations with simulated data. Volume II contains an analysis of data gathered under CNO Project P/V2 (Battle Cry), and illustrates the Maneuver Conversion Model methodology.

CNS 1080

Levine, Daniel B.; Hibbs, Norma J.; Roane, Peter; and Stoloff, Peter H., *Factors Underlying Recent Trends in the Operational Availability of Shipboard Equipment (Material Support Study)*, 93 pp., Aug 1977, AD B025 922

This is a study of trends in the operational availability of shipboard equipment and factors underlying these trends. Using 3-M data, the study found decreasing operational availability for all three kinds of equipment analyzed. The main components of operational availability, reliability and mean downtime, were examined to determine which was responsible for the decrease. The finding that mean downtime was the main reason, for electronic and HMER (hull, mechanical, and electrical) equipment, led to an investigation of the trends in deferred maintenance actions, supply times and administrative delay times.

CNS 1086

Lockman, Robert F. and Gordon, Patrice, *Success Chances of Recruits Entering the Navy (SCREEN)*, 34 pp., Feb 1977, AD A050 405

Success Chances of Recruits Entering the Navy (SCREEN) are validated and extended from the first through the second year of service. Selection rates and predicted one- and two-year loss rates at different SCREEN cutting scores are calculated for recruitment planning. Inconsistencies in AFQT mental group measurement and irregularities in AFQT scores derived from the current Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) to the mental groups used in SCREEN are provided, along with revised SCREEN chances for ASVAB mental group.

CNS 1090

Horowitz, Stanley A.; Sherman, Allan (LCdr., USN); Harris, Nancy; Messell, Barbara; Naron, Steven; Ripma, Mark; Roane, Peter; and Ross, Sue G., *Crew Characteristics and Ship Condition (Maintenance Personnel Effectiveness Study (NPES))*, 68 pp., Mar 1977, AD A050 404

The productivity of enlisted personnel aboard ships is estimated as a function of their

personal characteristics. Ship readiness is measured by the material condition of shipboard equipment. Up to now, little has been known about the relative value of different kinds of personnel. The goal of this study is to improve on the assumptions underlying Navy personnel policies. Casualty reports from 91 cruisers, frigates, and destroyers are used to study how the productivity of enlisted personnel varies systematically with high school graduation, entry test scores, paygrade, experience, Navy training, race and marital status. Six occupations and three subsystems are examined separately. Equipment complexity, ship age, and overhaul frequency are accounted for. Implications are drawn for Navy policies regarding recruitment, retention, manning, rotation, and pay.

CNS 1096

Kleinman, Samuel D.; Goudreau, Karen W.; Barrow, Edward M. (Cdr., USN); Felix, Wendi; Fletcher, Jean; Maloney, Peter M. (Capt., USN); and Osborn, Harold W. (Capt., USN), *An Evaluation of the Navy's URL Officer Accession Programs (The Officer Procurement, Retention, and Achievement Study)*, 139 pp., Sep 1977, AD A057 213

The Navy currently procures unrestricted line officers through nine sources which differ widely in their costs and returns. In this paper, we construct a linear programming model that solves for the optimal number of accessions from each source. Life-cycle costs are minimized subject to the constraint that, for each URL designation, the required number of officers at each rank is met. The inputs to the model include the present value of costs, the initial distribution of officers across designations, retention, promotion success, and requirements. The study finds that six of the nine officer accession programs consistently enter the optimal accession program mix. The need for individual programs is linked with certain Navy requirements.

CNS 1100

Matthews, Warren T., *Quality of Marines: Pre-Enlistment Screening Based on Predicted Performance*, 47 pp., Jun 1977, AD A083 446

This analysis examines the mathematical relations between the performance of first-term Marines and their test scores and selected personal characteristics. The objective is to predict performance when only certain test scores and personal characteristics are known (i.e., at time of application for enlistment). A step-wise linear multiple regression process is used to identify the variables which best predict performance. Measures of performance include early attrition, desertion, early promotion, and rank achieved. A procedure for expressing the results in terms of the (new) ASVAB pre-enlistment test is provided, and a

method for application of these results to Marine Corps enlistment screening is presented.

CMS 1152

Sims, William H. and Truss, Ann R., *A Reexamination of the Normalization of the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) Forms 6, 7, 6E, and 7E*, 193 pp., Apr 1980, AD A094 684

This study checks the normalization of the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) forms 6 and 7 and normalized the ASVAB forms 6E and 7E. The ASVAB measures the mental aptitude of prospective recruits. Since ASVAB 6 and 7 were first used (January 1976) questions about the correctness of the normalization have been raised. We checked the normalization of ASVAB 6 and 7 and developed the normalization of 6E and 7E using a reference test--AFQT 7. In this effort we used a large sample of Marine Corps recruits. We found that the current normalization of ASVAB 6 and 7 is too easy; it overstates the mental ability of low aptitude recruits by 15 to 17 percentiles.

CMS 1156

Levine, Daniel B.; Jondrow, James M.; Hasson, Deborah L.; Garvey, Kevin B.; and Burke, Robert M., *The Determinants of Base Operating Support Costs*, 59 pp., May 1981, AD A103 823

The study analyzes spending on base operating support (BOS) activities at 144 domestic naval installations. Statistical regression techniques are used to derive a cost-estimating relationship (CER) that relates BOS spending to such base characteristics as the number of military personnel and the total building area. The CER is then applied to several issues concerning the management of the naval shore establishment: whether there are economies of scale in BOS spending that could be captured through base consolidation; how a given total BOS budget should be allocated across bases that differ in characteristics; and whether statistically-derived cost estimating relationships are better tools for analysis of BOS spending than simple ratios, such as BOS cost per mission person, that are favored by OSD.

CMS 1157

Berning, John A., Jr.; MacGovern, Robert N. (Lt., USN); and Goodwyn, S. Craig, *Ship Overhaul Effectiveness*, 132 pp., Jun 1981 AD A109 654

Effectiveness of naval shipyard overhauls is examined by relating the amount of repair and alteration work done in overhaul to ship material condition during the full period after overhaul. The relationships are determined statistically through a model which also includes the effects of other influences on material condition, particularly personnel and operating tempo. The study focuses primarily on repair work. It considers overhauls from FY 72 through FY 78, and for each of the FF-1052, DDG-2, and SSN-637 classes separately.

CMS 1160

Sims, William H. and Hiatt, Catherine, M., *Validation of the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) Forms 6 and 7 with Applications to ASVAB Forms 8, 9 and 10*, 156 pp., Feb 1981 AD A110 025

This report examines the validity of the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) forms 6 and 7. Validity in this analysis is the correlation between ASVAB test scores and subsequent performance in military training courses. Recruits are assigned to specific military training based, in part, on their scores on subgroups of tests (aptitude composites) contained in the ASVAB. We determined the most appropriate aptitude composite, and minimum acceptable score on that composite, for assignment to each training course. ASVAB forms 6 and 7 are compared with the recently introduced ASVAB forms 8, 9, and 10. Based on this comparison we consider the results of our validity analyses of ASVAB forms 6 and 7 to be applicable for recruit assignment using ASVAB forms 8, 9, and 10.

CMS 1168

Goldberg, Lawrence, *Enlisted Supply: Past, Present, and Future*

Vol. I: Executive Summary and Main Text, 71 pp., Sep 1982

Vol. II: Appendixes A-F, 83 pp., Sep 1982

There is concern about the ability of the armed forces to meet their accession requirements as youth population declines over the next 10-15 years. This study addresses this concern by developing a way to predict the supply of high quality accessions to all four services. Accessions are then projected for the rest of the decade under various assumptions.

Data organized by Navy Recruiting District for the period 1976-1981 are examined to relate the number of high quality accession contracts to economic and policy factors, as well as to the size of the youth population. The pay of civilian youth, military pay, recruiters, advertising, and economic conditions were key determinants of recruit supply. GI Bill benefits induced many accessions. Population was important, but not as important as many expected.

Projections indicate that (with minor exceptions) recruiting goals can be met through the 80s if current plans are executed. Over the longer run, goals can be met if military pay keeps up with civilian youth pay and if recruiting resources are made available quickly when the economy strengthens.

CMS 1176

Clay-Mendez, Deborah G.; Balis, Ellen J.; Driscoll, Kurt A. (Cdr., USN); Angier, Bruce N.; and Lockman, Robert F., *Balancing Accession and Retention (Final Report of Navy Comprehensive Compensation Study)*, 87 pp., Sep 1982, AD A130 812

Recruiting, training, and reenlistment bonus costs are calculated for recruits with 4-year enlistments in 28 rating groups. A computer simulation model is developed to minimize the sum of these costs while meeting manpower requirements at career-entry point LOS-5. Significant net savings in recruiting and training costs are demonstrated from a policy of targeting higher reenlistment bonuses to ratings with high training costs.

Summary Reports

CHSR 6

Evanco, William M., *Developing Strategies For Class A and C School Training*, 11 pp., Aug 1979, AD A080 605

The effects on first-term survival and reenlistment of delayed and normal entry into Class A schools for initial specialized training are analyzed. Ways of timing delayed school entry to improve retention are suggested. A model for developing training plans to meet requirements for men with advanced specialized training in Class C schools is summarized.

CHSR 7

Maurer, Donald E.; Waterman, R. John (LCdr., USN); and Huntzinger, R. LaVar, *Sea/Shore Rotation*, 11 pp., Jun 1979, AD A081 299

The Sea/Shore Rotation Study developed two models of the relationships among sea/shore rotation, billet structure, continuation, and personnel inventory. The aggregate model determines the necessary relationships between rotation and continuation for a stable first-term and career force and is useful for policy analysis. The expanded model dynamically simulates personnel flows and is useful in managing rating and detailing communities.

CHSR 8

Lockman, Robert F.; Lurie, Philip M.; Thomason, James S.; Warner, John T.; Zuhoski, Charles P. (Cdr., USN); Rutledge, Kathya D.; and Simon, Bruce D., *Final Report of the Personnel Management in the All-Volunteer Force Study*, 19 pp., Apr 1980, AD A092 108

The Personnel Management in the All-Volunteer Force Study assesses the use of applicant screening, recruit assignment, and reenlistment bonuses to improve the retention of enlisted personnel.

CHSR 9

Lockman, Robert F.; Fletcher, Jean W.; Lurie, Philip M.; Marcus, Alan J.; Thomason, James S.; Giesler, Kurt L.; and Rutledge, Kathya P., *Final Report of the Manpower Availability Study*, 27 pp., Sep 1981, AD A109 699

Ways to expand the Navy manpower pool by qualifying more applicants for enlistment and retaining them longer were explored. They include (1) alternative enlistment standards, (2)

separate recruit screening procedures for Class A school and apprenticeship trainees, and (3) rating assignments to increase retention. Attitudes toward Navy jobs and military life that affect first-term and career enlistment decisions differently also were identified.

Reports

CHSR 1

Horowitz, Stanley, A.; Hibbs, Norma J.; Bagby, James L. (Cdr., USN); Sherman, Allan (Cdr., USN); Klobuchar, Richard; and Roane, Peter, *Relating Resources to Readiness*, 39 pp., Sep 1979, AD A113 041

This study examines the feasibility of developing a quantitative resource to readiness model. A hierarchy for potential definitions of readiness is presented and the conceptual flow of resources into this hierarchy is illustrated. Existing data systems and models are surveyed, and their constraint on a comprehensive model's development is discussed. Recommendations are made for funding and managing future resource to readiness research.

CHSR 12

Bagby, James L. (Cdr., USN); Horowitz, Stanley A.; Kleinman, Samuel D.; Simmons, Robert H.; and Anger, Thomas E., *Shipboard Parts Allowance Policy*, 65 pp., Jul 1981, AD B061 973

This paper deals with the stocking on board ship of the parts needed to repair ships' equipment--especially on cruisers, frigates, and attack submarines. It discusses the purpose and cost of the Coordinated Shipboard Allowance List (COSAL). It describes and evaluates the procedure being used to construct COSALs--the Fleet Logistics Support Improvement Program (FLSIP). It briefly assesses other procedures--particularly the Maintenance Criticality Oriented (MCO) COSAL. Lastly, the report recommends two changes in FLSIP and discusses their effects on readiness and on investment cost.

CHSR 34

Palomba, Catherine A., *U.S. Marine Corps Enlistment Bonus Program*, 172 pp., Jan 1983, AD A130 596

This study is an analysis of the United States Marine Corps Enlistment Bonus Program (EBP). The study's main objectives were to determine the effect of the EBP on enlistment supply and report measures of cost effectiveness, and determine the effect of the EBP on recruit quality, affirmative action, and early separation from the Marine Corps. Based on our analyses we believe the EBP should be continued. Also, we believe numerical quotas for the bonus program should be set high enough so that all funds allocated for bonuses are used.

CHSR 53

Stoloff, Peter, *Officer Selection Study*, 129 pp., Jan 1983

The Marine Corps uses several paper and pencil tests of mental ability as primary selection screens for officers. This study validated two of these tests, the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) and the Electrical (EL) Composite of the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB), against Officer Candidate School (OCS) and The Basic School (TBS) performance measures. The results showed both tests to be valid predictors of performance in TBS. Scores on the operational selection tests were equated with each other. The current SAT and ASVAB minimum qualifying scores were found to be about the same.

CNR 58

Horowitz, Stanley A., Coordinator, Conference Proceedings: Naval Manpower Research in the 1980s, 79 pp., 30 Jun - 1 Jul 1982

This is the report of a two-day conference at the Center for Naval Analyses, designed to suggest promising lines of research to help the Navy cope with the manpower problems of the mid-to-late 1980s. The conference took place on 30 June and 1 July 1982. Conference participants included representatives of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Navy and other armed services, other departments and agencies of the Executive Branch, the Legislative Branch, research organizations, universities, and industry. The report consists of invited papers and workshop reports.

Conference Proceedings

CP 2

Rostker, Bernard D. and Cabe, Lewis R., Conference on the Defense Planning, Programming, and Budgeting Systems (PPBS): Past, Present, and Future, 198 pp., 4-6 Nov 1982

On 4-6 November 1982, the Center for Naval Analyses hosted a Defense-wide conference on the Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System (PPBS). This was part of CNA's continuing research designed to help the Navy, the other services, and DoD improve their procedures for allocation of resources. This publication consists of formal papers, transcripts of presentations, and transcripts or summaries of the discussions that followed.

Research Contributions

CRC 1

Isaacs, Rufus, *Differential Games, A Mathematical Theory with Applications to Warfare and Other Topics*, 560 pp., 3 Dec 1963 (Also published as book, see B 4) AD 600 022

CRC 1

Linnell, Richard D., *A Subsonic Analog of the F-111A Airplane*, 13 pp., Aug 1964, AD 761 188

An engineering examination is made of subsonic analog of the F-111A to determine what

savings can be made in terms of weight and cost. It is concluded that so long as both planes have the same mission, both planes will have nearly the same gross takeoff weight. However, savings in cost appear to be substantial.

CRC 2

Bram, Joseph, *The Directional Derivative of $\phi(x) = \min F(x,y)$* , 8 pp., 12 Feb 1964, AD 439 025

Necessary conditions for x_0 to yield the maximum of $\phi(x) = \min F(x,y)$ with respect to y , subject to constraints, are presented. If $\phi(x)$ is concave, the conditions are also sufficient. The function $\phi(x)$ has been treated in detail by Danskin. The results given here generalized previous results of Kuhn and Tucker, and Danskin.

CRC 3

Bram, Joseph and Weingarten, Harry, *Estimation of Binomial Parameters from Search Data*, 7 pp., 5 May 1964, AD 703 924

The parameters of the binomial distributions are the constant probability from trial to trial, and the number of trials. In sampling from a binomial population, the number of trials is usually known. Estimates are provided from observed data of the constant probability and of the number of trials.

CRC 6

Westlund, George A., *Weapon Pattern Effectiveness II; CNA Computer Program 32-64P*, 67 pp., 3 Feb 1965, AD 473 721

An IBM 7090 computer program is described that uses a Simpson's Rule integration technique to compute the probability of destroying a rectangular or line target with at least one weapon of a salvo, stick, or pattern of weapons. Flow charts, a listing of the FORTRAN program, and a sample problem are included.

CRC 8

Bram, Joseph, *A Nonlinear Optimal Allocation Problem*, 10 pp. Apr 1965, AD 758 415

An efficient computing procedure is provided for a problem arising in the optimal allocation of weapons of different types to targets of different classes. The limited numbers of weapons available are assumed to be known.

CRC 11

Smith, Robert L., *EVENT, CNA Computer Subroutine 14-65S*, 13 pp., 3 May 1965, AD 469 691

The Monte Carlo simulation programs used at CNA require a routine that maintains an ordered list of future events, that is, a list that is used by the program to determine the subroutine execution sequence. The EVENT subroutine is written in FORTRAN and both stores and retrieves events from the ordered list.

CRC 12

Mason, Thomas W., *RKUTTA, CNA Computer Program 21-65S*, 14 pp., 6 Jun 1966, AD 485 146

A computer program written in FORTRAN is described which allows the solution of n simultaneous, first order, ordinary differential equations by a variation of the Runge-Kutta method due to Gill. A sample problem is solved, and flow charts and a listing of the program are included.

CRC 13

Mason, Thomas W., *SIMPSON, CNA Computer Program 22-65S*, 15 pp., 6 Jun 1966, AD 488 390

A FORTRAN computer program is described that performs single or multiple integration by Simpson's Rule. A development of the quadrature formula is given and sample problems are shown. Flow charts and a listing of the program are included.

CRC 14

Mason, Thomas W., *DATA Subroutine: CNA Computer Program 13-65S*, 17 pp., 26 Aug 1965, AD 758 416

A computer program written in FORTRAN is described which allows the facility of free-format data input. Flow charts and a listing of the program are included.

CRC 15

Broussalian, Vartkes L., *The Evaluation of Non-Marketable Investments*, 32 pp., 30 Jun 1965 (Superseded by SRC 9) AD 622 269

CRC 16

Kitchens, Jacqueline, *A Computer Method of Analysis of Amphibious Ship-to-Shore Movements: CNA Computer Program 15-65P*, 46 pp., 6 Dec 1965, AD 758 417

This paper describes a computer method of preparing certain build-up curves associated with the analysis of the operations of amphibious ship-to-shore movements.

CRC 17

Liguori, Robert R., *Monte Carlo Convoy Attack Probability Model: CNA Computer Program 22-64R*, 43 pp., 10 Dec 1965, AD 831 160

An IBM 7090 computer program is described that uses a Monte Carlo simulation technique for determining torpedo hit probabilities. The problem of n hits on n ships with a delivery of a salvo of torpedoes by a submarine is found, where the ships are arranged in a rectangular array. Flow charts, a listing of the FORTRAN program, and a sample problem are included.

CRC 20

Densenberg, Stewart A., *Computer Subroutines: 4-66S(C3 CNA ERRF); 5-66S(G5 CNA RANUMB); 6-66S(G5 GRNUMB)*, 14 pp., 7 Apr 1966, AD 482 437

Three statistical subroutines are described which are presently available as CDC 3400 COMPASS subroutines. The first, 4-66S(C3 CNA

ERRF), calculates the error function. The second and third, 5-66S(G5 CNA RANUMB) and 6-66S(G5 CNA GRNUMB), are used to generate uniformly distributed and Gaussian distributed pseudorandom number sequences, respectively.

CRC 21

Breckner, Norman V. and Noah, Joseph W., *Costing for System Analysis*, 19 pp., 30 Mar 1966 (Revised version published in "Defense Management," edited by Stephen Enke, see B 11), AD 636 273

Two principal dimensions of system cost analysis are addressed. First, the comparative analysis of alternative systems requires a method of structuring and synthesizing cost estimates in order to reveal both the total costs of achieving effectiveness and the significant differences to be found among various force mixtures. Second, the methods of estimating particular costs are evolving from a history of inappropriate or inaccessible data and great uncertainty concerning the time and cost of ultimately achieving demonstrated capability. Several important avenues for further work are discussed.

CRC 22

Danskin, John M., *On Suboptimization: An Example*, 5 pp., 17 Jun 1966, AD 669 291

In certain allocation problems concerning groups of systems, it is possible to allocate by allocating within each system and then combining the results. This paper shows that while this method is correct for pure maximum problems and for cases in which the overall problem is a game, it is not true for Max-Min problems.

CRC 23

Danskin, John M., *Solution of a Nonlinear Allocation Game by Perturbation of the Side Conditions*, 24 pp., 9 Jun 1966, AD 637 550

A nonlinear military allocation game is reduced by a device to a series of linear games, thus permitting easy solution and easy examination of the effect of perturbation of side conditions. An application to a practical problem of allocation in antisubmarine warfare is given.

CRC 24

Danskin, John M., *A Helicopter versus Submarine Search Game*, 16 pp., 9 Jun 1966 (Published in *ORSA Journal*, Vol. 16, No. 3, May-Jun 1968), AD 636 169

How should helicopters use their dipping sonar so as to search for a submarine, now submerged and attempting to escape, which had been sighted a short time before? The problem is brought to a simple 2-person zero-sum game in which one side juggles areas and the other probability distributions. The solutions are exhibited and proved to be solutions by direct application of the definition of optimal strategies for a game. The solution may be understood with very little mathematical knowledge.

CRC 25

Smith, Robert L., *The Determination of a Scheduling Rule for a Computing Center*, 107 pp., Nov 1967 (Published as Master's Thesis, School of Engineering and Applied Science, George Washington University, Washington, D.C., Feb 1968), AD 665 687

The scheduling of computer time is a critical element in providing efficient service to computer center users. The search for a scheduling rule for the CNA Computer Center is described. A queuing model is developed to describe the work flow. An event-store Monte Carlo simulation program was written and is used to evaluate scheduling rules.

CRC 29

Liguori, Robert R., *Exterior Ballistics; CNA Computer Program 56-66S*, 132 pp., Jul 1967, AD 831 158

A method for solving the differential equations of motion of the trajectory of a projectile in air is given along with a description of the computer program of the method. Tables of ballistic drag coefficients for various bombs currently in use are included. The results of polynomial regression analyses of the drag coefficient data are also given.

CRC 30

Dibona, Charles J., *Where is Systems Analysis?* 8 pp., 3 Apr 1968 (Presented at 20th Symposium, Military Operations Research Society, 12 Dec 1967), AD 686 702

A brief discussion of the present state of system analysis.

CRC 104

Schaeffer, George J., *Description of the CNA Scope Operating System*, 5 pp., Oct 1968, AD 682 550

The characteristics and operational capabilities of the CNA Scope Operating System are described. Emphasis is placed on output backrounding and the use of random-access equipment.

CRC 105

Cook, Allen F., Jr. (Capt., USN); Homan, Clifford C. (Lt., USN); Mickley, Robert E. (LCdr., USN); Pullin, Millard E. (Maj., USMC); and Young, Leonard R. (LCdr., USN), *Command and Control Roles and Staff Functions of Major Amphibious Force/Group Commanders*, 95 pp., Mar 1969, AD 859 507

A general concept of large scale amphibious assault operations is described. The command and control roles of major amphibious commanders and the operational task common to all amphibious operations are identified. The functions of the major staffs are determined and grouped operationally into a set of vital functions which are described in detail.

CRC 106

Heslton, Leslie R., Jr., *The Continental Shelf*, 44 pp., Dec 1968, AD 686 703

The characteristics and extent of the world continental margin are described. The geological differences between the continental platforms and the ocean basins are described and portrayed. The size and location of shallow water areas of less than 1,000 fathoms are described in detail. A bathymetric figure is shown for each area with a significant amount of shallow water. References for more detailed investigation are appended.

CRC 108

Stotland, Victor G., *Fisher Exact Probability Test*, 15 pp., Jan 1969, AD 849 853

The Fisher Exact Probability Test is defined and cases where it may be used are shown. A FORTRAN program for calculating the required values is explained.

CRC 109

Kingsley, R.A., *Amphibious Staff Functional Relationships and Activity Patterns*, 59 pp., Aug 1969, AD 859 007

Tasks and staff functions of the Commander Amphibious Task Force (CATF) and Commander Landing Force (CLF) are described. Staff functional relationships are described in terms of sets and subsets of activities. A method is presented for determining the most typical activity pattern of a staff in response to external events. The method is applied to a sample of 52 hypothetical events to suggest optimal ways of staff partitioning.

CRC 110

Bram, Joseph, *Some Simple Proofs in Semi-Markov Process*, 10 pp., Feb 1969, AD 849 854

By invoking the ergodic theorem, most of the important averages of probabilistic systems that can be represented as semi-Markov systems can be obtained as limits of ratios, precisely as in the cases where the law of large numbers is applicable. The procedure is illustrated with several examples.

CRC 113

Bart, Robert and Cohan, Lawrence S., *Model of Anti-Convoy Effectiveness (NACE): A Computer Model for Anti-Shipping Wars*, 31 pp., Apr 1969, AD 854 153

A computer model has been developed to aid in studying naval war scenarios in which anti-shipment operations are the main consideration. Performance of the forces involved is specified by probabilities of carrying out assigned missions, such as penetrating escort screens and attacking convoyed shipping. The model calculates expected values of the losses suffered by these forces. The model is designed to cover a wide range of problems.

CRC 114

Achay, Robert E., *An Economic Appraisal of Soviet Merchant Shipping Policy*, 152 pp., Apr 1969, AD 687 464

This analysis, which assesses the economic efficiency of the heavy commitment of resources to the Soviet Merchant Fleet in recent years, involves a comparison of the real costs incurred with the real benefits obtained. Soviet cost accounting practices and prices do not necessarily correlate with supply and demand. Therefore, the money costs of ocean shipping as reported by the Soviets are poor indicators of real costs. Since Soviet prices are even less meaningful in reflecting utility than in indicating costs, cash flows arising from merchant shipping operations could not be used as the primary measure of real benefits. The hard-currency earnings of the merchant fleet have been of particular importance, since they have been sufficient to offset a significant fraction of the deficits arising from Soviet commodity trade with the West.

CRC 118

Culbertson, Denny D., *An Application of Semi-Markov Chains to ASW Tactical Systems*, 8 pp., 26 Sep 1969, AD 698 000

An application of semi-Markov chains to anti-submarine warfare (ASW) tactical systems is illustrated with a hypothetical example. The example involves estimating the probabilities of prosecuting false contacts for varying lengths of time. The use of Markov chains in the analysis of ASW systems, using Fleet ASW Data Analysis Program (FADAP) data, is discussed briefly.

CRC 119

Lando, Mordechai E., *Linking A Variable Weight Series*, 11 pp., May 1969, AD 695 386

The problems caused by using any particular month to link a series which has variable weights are discussed. It suggests that a series of this type requires a separate linking constant for each set of weights.

CRC 120

Hall, John V. (Cdr., USN), *Distribution of Losses in an Idealized Anti-Shipping Campaign*, 25 pp., 9 Jul 1969, AD 857 966

An idealized, steady-state and anti-shipping campaign carried out by submarines whose operations are mutually independent is described. The probability distribution of the number of successful patrols per submarine is derived and the probability distribution of the total shipping losses (total number of ships hit) is approximated.

CRC 129

Ozols, Juris L., *CNA Computer Program 19-69; Weapon Pattern Effectiveness III*, 34 pp., Oct 1969, AD 704 107

A Monte Carlo simulation program has been written in FORTRAN to compute hit probabilities of a pattern of weapons against a maneuvering target. The aimpoint is specified, and a bivariate-normal aiming error is assumed for the weapon pattern; individual weapons in the pattern are assumed to have bivariate-normal (ballistic) dispersion errors. Target initial velocity, time spent in a straight leg, turning radius, and time spent in the turn are specified, and a normal distribution of errors is assumed for these parameters. Effects of target acceleration are included. Flow charts, program listing, and sample inputs and outputs are provided.

CRC 130

Hinich, Melvin J., *Introduction to Fourier Analysis of Data*, 37 pp., Nov 1969, AD 703 670

This is an introduction to the basic elements of Fourier analysis of a time series that is a sum of deterministic components and a stationary random process. The concepts are presented in a basically intuitive manner, intended primarily for economists and data processors.

CRC 131

Lando, Mordechai E., *Measuring Productivity in the U.S. Shipbuilding Industry*, 31 pp., Sep 1969, AD 712 462

This paper measures changes in productivity and real labor costs in the shipbuilding industry. Several alternate measures are presented, all of which indicate that productivity rose during 1958-1966. It is argued that the increase in productivity was due to increased demand for ships and not due to the introduction of new technology. An appendix discusses the available price indexes for the shipbuilding industry.

CRC 133

Hillerman, Neal H.; and Paul, Margaret K., *The Calculation Procedure of the CNA Version of the Code 50 Nuclear Exchange Model*, 408 pp., Feb 1970, AD 870 017

The CNA 50 Nuclear Exchange Model permits a 3-strike exchange between 2 opponents. The first 2 strikes may each be either counterforce, countervalue, or a combination of both, as desired. The third strike is always a countervalue strike. The assignment of weapons to targets in each strike is made in an inner calculation, using a Lagrange multiplier method. Flow charts and a listing of the associated computer program are included.

CRC 134

Augusta, Joseph H.; Jenner, Richard A.; and Ryhanych, George W. (Maj., USMC), *Interim Input-Output Resource Allocation Model*, 24 pp., 2 Mar 1970, AD 866 655

This model is an "input-output" model, which accounts for and allocates indirect operating costs created by the many interactions between

Marine Corps units. The cost model provides 3 types of information. First, it provides direct operating cost for all Marine Corps organizations on the east coast, both Fleet Marine Forces (FMF) and non-FMF. Second, it allocates the operating costs of the support establishment (normally called indirect support costs) to the FMF units receiving the support. Third, it provides estimates of the effect of any specified change in the FMF upon the support establishments' operating costs, and estimates the needed additional resources, including manpower.

CRC 137

Hall, John V. (Cdr., USN); Tyson, James K.; and Finucane, James S., *A Model of Carrier-Submarine Interactions*, 33 pp., Feb 1970, AD 867 847

This paper develops analytic expressions for the probability that a single aircraft carrier, opposed by submarines, can remain on station for a specified length of time. The threat from both torpedo and cruise-missile submarines is considered. A wide variety of ASW force compositions and tactics can be represented in the parameters of the model. Appendix C presents an alternative way to formulate the problem and derive the quantities mentioned above. The two methods produce results that are in excellent agreement. The intention of the authors is to provide a tool that can be used to improve carrier effectiveness through the study of tactics and force interactions.

CRC 142

Overholt, John L., *Sensitivity Tests on SLAT Computer Simulations Using Experimental Design*, 49 pp., Jun 1970, AD 716 719

This paper demonstrates that the statistical experimental design technique aids the analysis of complex simulation by efficient selection of the computer runs to be made and thereby saves computer time. Further the analysis is more complete, showing that the variables act jointly and measures the goodness of fit of predicted values. As an example, the sensitivity tests on changes in air sortie effectiveness on a land campaign are discussed. The techniques, terminology and calculation methods with a bibliography are discussed in an appendix.

CRC 144

Richardson, Robert P.; Waldron, Stephen; Berndtson, Charles R.; Brumbach, Lawrence E. (Cdr., USN); Hertweck, G.; Hosmer, L.R.; Mode, P.J.; Perle, R.N.; Tegger, J.A.; and Whitten R.P., *An Analysis of Recent Conflicts*, 305 pp., Jan 1970 (also published as INS Study 14, Annex B), AD 704 878

Three hundred eighty conflicts initiated during the years 1946-1964 are analyzed. The analysis of recent conflicts has 3 major objectives: (1) To confirm or counter assumptions about limited warfare situations in the period 1946-1964 in order to provide greater validity

in predicting such situations in the future; (2) To identify the major variables involved in the various kinds of recent conflicts so that these variables will be used appropriately in the analysis of future conflicts of a similar type; and (3) To provide a data base from which important implications about the nature of recent conflicts may be derived so that effective processes of deterrence and control may be perceived for future application.

CRC 147

Palmer, Wilfred W., *A Model of Fleet Defense by Interceptor Aircraft*, 25 pp., Apr 1970, AD 711 349

An iterative Monte Carlo computer simulation of fleet defense by carrier-based aircraft is described. The model is completely general in regard to the size of the committed forces and the capabilities of their weapons, and it allows some diversity in the composition of the defending interceptor force. It also permits consideration of a variety of tactical options.

CRC 149

Behrns, Vernon N., *Least Squares Fitting of Exponential Functions*, 31 pp., Mar 1970, AD 706 096

In attempting to fit an exponential function to a set of data points by the method of least squares, the general situation is that the equations resulting from partial differentiation are transcendental in one or more of the parameters and cannot be solved by the usual algebraic methods. This paper develops two methods for dealing with the above difficulty.

CRC 154

Schmid, Stuart G., *General Aviation, Naval Aviation and Congestion, With an Example from Southern California*, 27 pp., Jan 1971, AD 719 906

Federal Aviation Authority projections of general aviation activity for 1980 show a 75 percent increase over 1969 levels. This paper describes a simple computational model used to translate projected general aviation growth into implied densities and aircraft interaction frequencies. The model is applied to Southern California and a case study is made of NAS Miramar at San Diego.

CRC 155

O'Neill, David M., *Meeting the Navy's Needs for Technically-Trained Personnel; Alternative Procurement Strategies*, 38 pp., Aug 1970, AD 715 142

This paper demonstrates two factors regarding the problem of choosing optimum procurement strategies for obtaining technically-trained personnel. It shows that the magnitude of the resources potentially amenable to different procurement strategies is not trivial, and that switching to some form of contracting-out system to procure some or all of its general training would have a high probability of resulting in significant reductions in costs per graduate. The product of these two factors are the savings

in total Navy training costs that would be achieved from changing procurement strategies.

CRC 158

Bingham, Origen K., *Air-to-Ground Gunnery Simulation: CNA Computer Program 6-70 (Program AIRTOGR)*, 49 pp., 30 Nov 1970, AD 718 353

This research contribution presents a computer program that employs a Monte Carlo simulation to determine the probability of destroying a rectangular target with air-to-ground gunnery. The effect of correlation of successive aim points is considered, and bivariate-normal aiming error and ballistic dispersion are assumed. A flow chart, a listing of the FORTRAN program, and a sample program are included.

CRC 160

Brumbach, Lawrence E., *A Survey of Navy and Marine Corps Flight Activity*, 129 pp., Feb 1971, AD 722 698

A comprehensive data base is presented with detailed information on the manner in which airspace is used by Navy and Marine Corps operational squadrons. It is based on a nationwide survey conducted in February and March, 1970. The conduct of the survey is described, and examples of the application of selected data are given. With emphasis on the interaction between operational flight training and the National Airspace System, statistical data is assembled on the use of airways, the Positive Control Area, Warning Areas, Restricted Areas, and related aspects of Naval flight activity.

CRC 162

DeVany, Arthur S., *The Value of Time in Air Travel: Theory and Evidence*, 44 pp., Apr 1971, AD 725 480

The problem of this paper is to analyze the role of time and money cost in the demand for air travel. The first step in the analysis is to construct the theory of consumer demand under a time constraint and to deduce its theorems. Then these theorems are applied to air travel through the use of a total price demand function. This analysis considers the effects of fare, trip time, airport delay, schedule frequency, trip distance, traveler's wage rates, and non-wage income on the demand for air travel.

CRC 163

DeVany, Arthur S. and Garges, Eleanor, *A Forecast of Air Travel Demand and Airport and Airway Use in 1980*, 56 pp., Jan 1971, AD 720 732

The demand for air travel between 581 pairs of domestic cities, which comprise 60 percent of total U.S. domestic air travel, is analyzed and forecast to the year 1980. An assessment of operating economies of new wide-body aircraft and alternative trip times likely to be experienced by future air travelers is made to generate assumptions regarding the structure of future fares and trip times by distance. These

assumptions are combined with income and population projections for each city and an estimated demand function to forecast levels of passenger travel between each pair of cities. Airline flights between these pairs of cities are projected under 2 patterns of service that may evolve with the further introduction of wide-body jets into commercial service.

CRC 164

Bram, Joseph, *A Computer Program for Unbalanced Analyses of Variance*, 17 pp., Oct 1970, AD 718 354

A computer subroutine which performs an analysis of variance on any set of x_{ijk} with three indexes or less, i.e., where the measurements x_{ijk} , assumed normal, may depend on up to three different factors is described. The number of samples for each (i,j,k) may vary with (i,j,k) . In cases where there are more than three factors, the subroutine can still be useful; the user can choose three factors from the class of relevant factors in various ways (essentially aggregating the others). A duplicate of the program deck can be obtained from the author.

CRC 167

Stoloff, Peter H., *Computer Programs for Analyzing Manpower Data*, 62 pp., Jan 1971, AD 8041 699

The MANPOWER program file consists of computer programs developed to facilitate machine extraction and processing of Five-Year Defense Program and other manpower data. The file includes routines for data file building, manipulation, and data transformation and analysis.

A set of utility routines is described which allows the user to extract and execute any program on the MANPOWER file without having to handle any of the source program carddecks. Using these routines, the MANPOWER program file, and a data file, the entire process of building and analyzing a data bank could be accomplished as a single job. This system has been developed for use on Control Data 3400, 3600, and 3800 machines. Modifications to some of the programs might be necessary if other equipment were used.

CRC 169

Katz, Leon M., *A Simulation and Queuing Model for the Study of En Route Air Traffic Systems*, 45 pp., 22 Feb 1971, AD 721 726

Air traffic congestion at airports and along major jet routes are the primary sources of concern with the airspace system. This paper describes 2 related mathematical models to study these problems. The first model is a simulation of en route traffic. It defines a quantity called the congestion index and relates this to the level of air traffic and the level of investment in the air-space system. The second model is a queuing model used to study congestion and average flight delays at points of jet route intersections. The models consider only high altitude IFR flights but allow for

parameterization of plane speeds, separation criteria, available jet routes, and airport operations capacity.

CRC 170

Forst, Brian E. and O'Neill, David M., *The Determinants of Personnel Turnover Costs and Accession Requirements: A Steady-State Model*, 16 pp., Jan 1971 (Published in *Studies Prepared for the President's Commission on an All-Volunteer Force*, Nov 1970; See also B 13), AD 719 422

This research contribution develops a model which can be used to estimate changes in labor turnover costs that will result from changes in a host of behavioral and other parameters: any voluntary re-enlistment rate; any involuntary loss rate; lengths of boot camp and "A" school training; pupil-teacher ratios in boot camp and "A" school; duration of on-the-job training, etc. Once the various parameter values have been specified, calculations can be carried out in a matter of minutes on a hand calculator.

CRC 172

Jepson, Joy N., *Financial Obligations by DoD for Military Research and Development*, 26 pp., Dec 1970, AD 725 857

The amounts of money obligated by DoD during 1958-1969 for military research and development are briefly summarized. General trends are shown for the total amounts obligated; the amounts obligated for the new area of DoD interest (astronautics) and the 7 traditional areas of DoD interest (missiles, aircraft, ordnance and combat vehicles, ships and small craft, other equipment, programwide management and support, and military sciences) and the amounts obligated by each department (USAF, Navy, Army, and Defense Agencies). The data summarized was compiled from information submitted to Congress over the past 12 years.

CRC 173

Hillerman, Neal H., *The Theoretical Basis of the Code 50 Nuclear Exchange Model*, 101 pp., Sep 1971, AD A043 377

The Code 50 Nuclear Exchange Model is a war game model produced by the LAMBDA Corporation. This Research Contribution derives and explains the basic mathematical models used in the computer programs of that model, including models of missile and bomber penetration as well as damage calculation, weapon allocation, and kill probability models. Model implementation and integration into the Code 50 program are also demonstrated.

CRC 177

Stoloff, Peter H., *An Exploratory Study of Job Satisfaction, Retention, and Performance of Navy Enlisted Men*, 30 pp., Feb 1971, AD 723 559

This paper examines the relationship of 2 aspects of job satisfaction: satisfaction with the work itself (job content) and satisfaction

of the job environment (job context) to retention behavior and measures of on-the-job performance of first-term Naval enlisted men.

CRC 180

Augusta, Joseph H. and Hibbs, Norma J., *Estimating U.S. Navy Support Costs*, 36 pp., Oct 1971, AD 734 691

In an environment characterized by austere budgets and changing force levels, the need to provide estimates of support requirements corresponding to force alternatives has become acute. The procedure described here meets this challenge by incorporating Leontief's input-output analysis into a force cost model. One advantage to this technique is that it allocates support resources to the forces, thus giving insight into the utilization of support by forces. However, its real power is in capturing the existing implicit support relationships and using them to project support resources consistent with specified forces. This approach does not attempt to find optimal support policies; it does predict the marginal impact of force changes based on a given set of support policies. It can also, if desired, estimate the resource impact if support policies are varied. input-output model described here was developed the U.S. Navy but the method has applicability to any large interrelated system.

CRC 183

Bram, Joseph, *Estimating Accuracy Parameters of Rapid Fire Guns*, 22 pp., May 1971, AD 724 771

To model an engagement involving rapid-fire guns implies the capability of supplying good estimates for the input parameters. Recent CNA simulation studies have exhibited enormous variability in the estimates calculated from samples of impact data. In this paper, the fundamental reasons for these large variances are brought out; new estimates (formulas) with moderate variances are derived; lower limits for the variances are established; and the important parameters, aiming error variance and the round-to-round correlation of the aiming error are shown to be impossible to estimate.

CRC 185

Corn, Robert J., *An Analysis of Closed-Loop Control of Gun Systems*, 33 pp., Nov 1971, AD 735 496

Gun system operation is represented as a first-order Markov process, and an optimum linear filter is derived for closed-loop control of mean square error. Potential improvement is then estimated by contrasting the variance in performance and the auto-correlation for the open-loop system with that for the optimum linearly corrected process.

CRC 186

Brown, George F., Jr. and Perlman, Bernard L. (AQF3, USN), *Optimal Inventory Management for Naval Aviation Support*, 38 pp., May 1971 (Presented at the 41st National Meeting of the Operations Research Society of America, Apr 1972), AD 731 066

This paper describes the application of a theoretical inventory model to the problems of management of aviation spare parts. The results of this analysis suggest that the use of such models can be of significant benefit to the Navy, and are relatively simple to implement. Recommended stockage and ordering policies for ten parts currently being provisioned for the F-14 are discussed. Sensitivity analyses suggest several areas in which future studies should be undertaken.

CRC 194

Stephan, Robert A. (Cdr., USN), *The Effects of Shipboard Living Conditions on First-Term Retention Rates, and a Model for the Allocation of Funds Among Habitability Improvements*, 37 pp., Sep 1971, AD 732 020

Data from a 1969 study based on a questionnaire is subjected to regression analysis to determine whether shipboard habitability and time in homeport effect retention. Tentative results suggest that they do. A methodology that makes use of the questionnaire responses is proposed to determine the optimal allocation of funds among habitability improvements. Further study is recommended, including a new questionnaire and survey.

CRC 197

Butterly, Peter J., *Position Finding with Empirical Prior Knowledge*, 20 pp., Nov 1971 (Published in transactions of the IEEE on Aerospace and Electronic Systems, Vol. AES 8, No. 2, Mar 1972), AD 735 112

Information on the position of a source of radiation is often obtained from bearing observations made from two or more known locations. In this communication some criticisms of existing procedures are enumerated and a new approach proposed. This approach allows for the incorporation of knowledge existing before the observations are made and provides simple computational procedures for estimating the source position and for ascertaining the new state of knowledge from the data furnished by the observations.

CRC 201

Allbritton, A. Slagle (TR2, USN); Lockman, Robert F.; and Stoloff, Peter H., *Motivational Factors in Accession and Retention Behavior*, 96 pp., Jan 1972, AD 738 485

Motivational factors in accession and retention behavior of Navy men were identified in a reanalysis of 3 past surveys. Economics, psychological, and personal history variables were

found to be of joint importance in predicting enlistment and reenlistment behavior. Better measurement of these kinds of variables should result in improved predictions and policy control mechanisms.

CRC 202

Bram, Joseph, *Estimation of Aim-Error Correlation, Aiming Dispersion, and Ballistic Dispersion*, 26 pp., Dec 1971, AD 738 486

This study is based on the attempt to estimate efficiently the statistical parameters describing a rapid-fire gun system. It shows how the likelihood function of the unknown statistical parameters can be quickly and simply calculated. The likelihood function is used here as the basis for estimating the parameters, and the results of the estimates, applied to a large number of computer simulations are summarized.

CRC 203

Forst, Brian E., *An Analysis of Alternative Periodic Health Examination Strategies*, 16 pp., Oct 1972 (Published as a chapter in *Benefit-Cost and Policy Analysis*, edited by William A. Niskanen et al., Aldine Publishing Co., Chicago, 1972), AD 735 494

Data from the Armed Forces were investigated to enable inferences as to the benefits and costs of alternative periodic health examination strategies. The period health screening program is treated on two levels: first, it is viewed as a production process whose output is the ability of the program to detect illness and whose inputs are the frequency of the examinations and the scope of an examination. Then, at a second level, the respective effects of variations in age and variations in the ability of the periodic health screening program to detect illness, upon the rate of serious morbidity in the population, are examined. Implications of this and related studies for policy regarding periodic health examination programs are discussed.

CRC 206

Lewis, Chantee (Capt., USN), *The Use of Simultaneous Equation Models for Decisions Pertaining to the 'Best' Mix Between Aircraft, Spare Parts, Support Equipment and Support Personnel*, 126 pp., May 1972, AD 747 972

This is the study of the application of production functions to sea-based tactical air resources; aircraft, spare parts, support equipment, and support personnel. The goal is to develop objective criteria for allocating money among these competing demands using sorties or aircraft ready hours as the output.

CRC 207

Wilmer, John W., Jr. (SN, USN), *Analysis of the Influence of Federal Air, Water, and Noise Legislation Upon Naval Operations*, 70 pp., Jun 1972, AD A081 191

Recent actions taken against the Navy arising from environmental concerns are cited. These actions are based upon the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Clean Air Act of 1970, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1970. The influence upon naval operations of environmental legislation is analyzed.

CRC 212

Birch, Jeffery B. (DPl, USN) and Spruill, Nancy L., *User's Guide to the NARF Workload Planning and Budgeting Model*, 146 pp., Jan 1973, AD 763 476

The Navy's Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Program, at an annual cost of over \$600 million, includes the rework of aircraft, engines, and components performed at seven Naval Aircraft Rework Facilities, commercial sources, and the rework facilities of the other services. The User's Guide presents a complete description of the Workload Planning and Budgeting Model. This model produces detailed production plans and budgets for the entire Depot Maintenance Program. Using the method of linear programming, the model determines minimum cost workload assignments which satisfy all depot maintenance requirements.

CRC 213

Birch, Jeffery B. (DPl, USN); Halford, Ralph D.; Lloyd, Richmond, M., Jr.; Spruill, Nancy L.; and Vanni, Ralph, J. (Cdr., USN), *Programmer's Guide to the NARF Workload Planning and Budgeting Model*, 137 pp., Aug 1973, AD A081 062

This guide presents a detailed description of the computer programs constituting the Naval Aircraft Rework Facility (NARF) Workload Planning and Budgeting Model. As the guide is intended for use by programmers in making detailed changes to program coding, coding receives especial attention in the form of lines-by-lines description of main program listings. A general description of each program, the program listings, and flow charts are included. The description of the model is contained in the Center for Naval Analyses' INS Study 38, *Naval Aircraft Rework Facility Study*. A discussion of the model's uses is contained in CNA Research Contribution 212, the *User's Guide to the NARF Workload Planning and Budgeting Model*.

CRC 214

Brown, George F., Jr. and Rogers, Warren F. (Cdr., USN), *A Bayesian Approach to Demand Estimation and Inventory Provisioning*, 23 pp., Jul 1972, AD 748 608

This research contribution addresses the problem of explicitly taking into account uncertainty about the demand for spare parts in making inventory procurement and stockage decisions. The model described provides for a unified treatment of the closely related problems of statistical estimation of demand and resource allocation within the inventory system, and leads to an easily implemented, efficient

method of determining requirements for spare parts both in the early provisioning phase and in later periods of operations when demand data has accumulated.

CRC 216

Behrns, Vernon N.; Love, J. Duncan; Mendum, Joseph H.; and Buckon, W.E. (LCol., USMC), *A Procedure for the Evaluation of Proposals*, 137 pp., Feb 1973, AD 763 754

This research contribution provides an impartial and objective method for selection of the best among several research and development proposals. It provides for a statistically designed evaluation of the proposals by a review board followed by analysis of the evaluation scores by an analysis group. Included are guidance for selection of points for evaluation, a check list of tasks to be accomplished, and full instructions for mathematical analysis of the evaluation scores.

CRC 218

Brown, Nicholas (Cdr., USN); Carroll, Hugh E., II (LCdr., USN); and Stephan, Robert A. (Cdr., USN), *Comparison of Navy and Air Force Administrative and Disciplinary Discharges*, 37 pp., Jul 1972, AD 752 500

Navy administrative and disciplinary loss rates are examined to determine the effect of mental group and education mix. Navy and Air Force disciplinary and administrative discharge rates are compared. Costs associated with the administration of the Navy's disciplinary system are developed. A methodology is presented for determining the cost of Navy first termers discharged prior to the expiration of active obligated service.

CRC 222

Perlman, Bernard L. (AQF3, USN) and Schwartz, Arnold N., *A Phased-Procurement Model for Application to F-14 Spare Parts Provisioning*, 20 pp., Nov 1972, AD 758 354

When a new aircraft, such as the F-14, is being bought, decisions on the quantities of spare parts to be bought are made even though information on expected demands, operating programs, and the configuration of the aircraft is limited. For high-value, low-usage parts, which are those considered, the minimum-cost strategy might be to defer procurement until demands occur. During the period of deferral, the Navy would buy the needed spare parts from a stock carried by the manufacturer or from the production line if no stock is held. This paper describes an algorithm for determining in what cases this would be the best policy.

CRC 223

Allbritton, A. Slagle (CTR2, USN); Lockman, Robert F.; McKinley, Harold H., Jr. (LCdr., USN); and Stoloff, Peter H., *Development of the Navy Human Relations Questionnaire*, 70 pp., Oct 1972, AD 757 760

A questionnaire devised by the American Institutes for Research (AIR) for evaluating a Marine Corps race relations program was adapted for Navy use. This technique was developed for measuring the racial attitudes of Navy personnel. The questionnaire is useful in assessing attitudes of recruits and officer candidates preparatory to conducting human relations briefings. It is useful to sea and shore commanders for better understanding the racial attitudes of their personnel. Finally, it can be used before and after human relations training to evaluate the effects of training.

CRC 224

Wilmer, John W., Jr. (SN, USN), *Handbook of Judicial Decisions (through 20 October 1972) Involving Environmental Impact Statements*, 121 pp., Nov 1972, AD 757 060

Reference to recent judicial decisions affords a useful means by which Federal agencies can arrive at or confirm their decisions on environmental impact statements. This handbook presents the reasons of reviewing courts for their decisions, arranged into a logic of outcomes, summarized in headings, and excerpted from the opinions. Indexes to the cases, the reviewing courts, and key topics are provided.

CRC 225

Klein, Steven W. and Thourneen, Thomas H. (Cdr., USN), *Aircraft Force Projection Model, User's Guide to AFPN, Vol. I*, 289 pp., Mar 1973, AD 767 946

The Aircraft Force Projection Model (AFPN) is designed to project the Navy's aircraft inventory over a ten-year period and attempts to satisfy the operating requirements of a given set of forces with the projected operating inventory. In addition the AFPN generates useful characteristics of the aircraft inventory such as projections of the age distributions, attrition quantities, pipeline requirements, and rework requirements. This volume describes the input data file, file maintenance procedures, and how to run the model.

CRC 225

McCandless, Leslie A. and Thourneen, Thomas H. (Cdr., USN), *Aircraft Force Projection Model, Programmers Guide, Vol. II*, 210 pp., Feb 1973, AD 913 905

The Aircraft Force Projection Model (AFPN) is documented in two volumes. Volume I, The Users Guide, describes the input data file, file maintenance procedures, and how to run the model. Volume II, The Programmers Guide, contains a

detailed explanation of the AFPN computer programs and program listings.

CRC 226

Sasser, John M., *User's Guide to Program UPDATE for the Navy Resource Model*, 17 pp., May 1973 (Also see M 1013), AD 764 553

The Navy Resource Model (NARM) is a system of computer programs which provides the capability to cost a total Department of the Navy program. Attached to the basic cost model are many peripheral programs that serve important functions. This paper focuses on the use of one such program, UPDATE. UPDATE's function is to provide the NARM user with a flexible method of changing the data base. It is intended to be a guide for the new or casual user as well as a reference for the experienced user.

CRC 229

Butterly, Peter J., *Position Finding in the Presence of Parametric Uncertainty*, 19 pp., Jan 1973, AD 756 251

The first part of this paper is a review of previously established results in a general treatment of position finding, the object of which is to establish comprehensive procedures applicable to all of the Navy's position finding problems. This review illustrates how such problems are influenced by quantities that appear as parameters in the formulation of the problem. The second part extends the treatment to the case where knowledge of these quantities is uncertain.

CRC 232

Allbritton, A. Slagle (CTR2, USN); Lockman, Robert F.; McKinley, Harold H., Jr. (LCdr., USN); and Stoloff, Peter H., *An Analysis of First-Term Reenlistment Intentions*, 77 pp., Nov 1972, AD 784 971

Response to a survey questionnaire that included measures of psychological, economic, and demographic variables were related to the reenlistment intentions of over 3,000 first-term Navy enlisted men on sea duty. The major correlates of reenlistment intentions were related to satisfactions with various aspects of Navy life, motivations underlying enlistment decision, and desires for greater compensation.

CRC 235

Carroll, Hugh E., II (LCdr., USN) and Jehn, Christopher, *Navy Recruiting in an All-Volunteer Environment*, 32 pp., Jul 1973, AD 779 059

In FY 1972, non-prior service accessions to USN fell below stated requirements. The causes of the FY 1972 Navy recruiting shortfalls are analyzed. Productivity of recruiting resources and alternative recruiting strategies are discussed. Data on the draft lottery from January 1970 to August 1972 is used. Recommendations for policy changes and future research are made.

CRC 242

Sinal, Fred R. (RD3, USN), *On Fuzing Geometry*, 25 pp., Apr 1973, AD 763 993

The general problem of hitting a moving target with fragments ejected from a gun projectile is solved, and algebraic relationships of the solution are presented. The problem is posed and solved in the context of a proximity fuzed gun-launched projectile intercepting an airborne target. Solutions are presented for both the case in which the ejected fragments do not suffer velocity decay and for the case in which decay occurs. Sample problems are solved and graphical representations of the solutions are given.

CRC 244

Bram, Joseph, *The Discrete Evasion Game*, 31 pp., Sep 1973, AD 769 228

Theoretical and computational aspects of the three-move discrete evasion game are presented. An evader strategy is given that yields an upper bound of .2890 for the game-value, and a Marksman strategy is given that yields a lower bound .2842. A particular form for the Marksman strategy is presented which depends on r bits of information, and it is proved that this type of strategy is near-optimal. The results are also applied to the two-move game, which was solved earlier by other workers.

CRC 245

Holcombe, Randall G., *The Economic Impact of an Interruption in United States Petroleum Imports: 1975-2000*, 110 pp., Nov 1974, AD A010 914

This paper estimates U.S. dependence on foreign oil for the period 1975 through 2000 and examines the economic effect on the U.S. of an interruption of this oil.

CRC 247

Jehn, Christopher and Carroll, Hugh E., II (LCdr., USN), *Methodology for Using Draft Lottery Data to Estimate True Volunteers*, 13 pp., May 1973, AD 767 325

Methodologies for estimating true volunteers were evaluated using draft lottery data. An appropriate method was identified for predicting the supply of first-term enlistees in a draft-free environment.

CRC 249

Arcuni, Albert A. (LCdr., USN); Kuzmack, Richard A.; and Stephan, Robert A. (Cdr., USN), *The CNA Officer Projection Model, Guide for Users, Vol. I*, 55 pp., Feb 1974, AD 777 479

The Officer Projection Model (OPM) projects the flow of officers through the ranks of the U.S. Navy. It projects an initial officer inventory (characterized by length of service, grade, and promotion status) in yearly increments, accounting for attrition, promotion, legal constraints (Title 10 of the U.S. Code), and such management policies as minimum

accession requirements and end strength targets. It is devoted especially to simulating the Navy's officer promotion system, and provides several options which consider the interactions of flow point, promotion rate, zone size, grade structure and end strength, and early and late selection. The OPM will also compute annual compensation, separation pay, retirement pay for the remaining life expectancy of projected retirees. The model provides management with a tool for evaluating alternative promotion policies and retirement proposals, and for studying the interactions of officer end strengths, promotions, and accessions, and the cost of changes in longevity and grade structure. The Guide for Users, Volume I, describes the Navy's officer system and the model and discusses the data and policy variables to be specified by the user. The Guide for Programmers, Volume II, provides a detailed explanation of the computer coding as an aid to changing, and making special adaptations of the model.

CRC 255

Breckner, Norman V. and Newlon, Daniel H., *The Oil Security System--An Oil Import Policy for the United States*, 66 pp., Jan 1974 (see also B20), AD 779 283

What should the United States do if some oil imports are cheaper but less secure than domestic energy production? In answer to this recurring question, the Oil Security System provides for more oil security and more imports too. It permits imports from insecure sources, either upon payment of a fee or if backed by commitments of emergency oil supplies issued by suppliers of secure oil. Such commitments, called guarantees, are obligations to sell on the market oil in an emergency from such sources as inventories, existing wells operated below capacity, capped wells, new wells drilled during the emergency, and diversions of U.S. exports of crude oil and refined products. In turn, possession of a guarantee is the qualification for receiving a fee-exempt import allowance. Both guarantees and fee-exempt import allowances would be bought and sold. Importers of oil would choose the cheaper way of importing between paying the fee and acquiring a fee-exempt import allowance. Under the Oil Security System the information on guarantees would at all times permit the government to maintain a detailed plan specifying where oil would come from and when it would be supplied in an emergency. In most situations, substituting an Oil Security System for an alternative import policy would both reduce the cost of importing oil and increase oil security in the form of emergency oil supplies.

CRC 256

Kinkade, Joseph D.; Simmons, Robert H.; Davis, Peter J., Jr.; and Merritt, Frederick D. (Cdr., USN), *User's Guide to the Report Generator for the Navy Resource Model*, 32 pp., Aug 1974, AD A004 191

The Report Generator is a highly generalized information-extracting and report-formatting computer routine. Through a sophisticated command language and system of dictionaries, it can report out information in countless formats and degrees of detail. The description of the Report Generator in this users' guide is for the dictionaries and data files used in the Navy Resource Model (NARM), at CNA. However, it is possible for the reader to apply the Report Generator to his own management information system by creating his own dictionaries for his own data tapes. How to create dictionaries is described in this guide.

CRC 257

McCwire, Michael K.;* McConnell, James M.; and Weinland, Robert G., *Admiral Gorshkov on "Navies in War and Peace"*, 122 pp., Sep 1974, AD A003 071

The series of articles entitled *Navies in War and Peace* by Soviet Navy Commander-in-Chief, Admiral of the Fleet Sergey Gorshkov, are summarized and analyzed by three analysts of the Soviet navy. Their analyses cover several aspects of the Gorshkov articles: the possibility that they reveal an internal debate over Soviet naval missions and budgets, their implications for the future course of Soviet naval construction, and their meaning for the use of Soviet naval forces in wartime and peacetime.

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CRC 266

Linton, Lewis W., *The GLOBALL Computer Program and GLOBEMAP--A Special Purpose Three-Dimensional Plotter Subroutine*, 44 pp., Jul 1974, AD A075 895

GLOBALL manipulates several smaller computer programs to calculate global ranges and surface areas. GLOBEMAP provides a three-dimensional map background upon which the ranges and areas may be presented. This paper is not intended to be a user's manual but to describe characteristics of these models and possible applications of them.

CRC 269

Kleinman, Samuel D. and Shughart, William F., II (PN3, USN), *The Effects of Reenlistment Bonuses*, 62 pp., Sep 74, AD A009 794

During the period FY 1966-74, the variable reenlistment bonus (VRB) was the primary policy tool used by the Navy to increase retention in enlisted occupations (ratings). Placing the reenlistment decision in an occupational choice framework, this paper employs regression techniques to analyze the effect of reenlistment bonuses on first-term reenlistments, and more-over on lengths of recommitment and second-term reenlistments, two areas that had not been investigated previously. With ratings as the units

of observation, data is analyzed for selected intervals up to FY 1973. The results contained in this paper are applied in the Manpower Compensation Study in determining the cost-effectiveness of using Reenlistment bonuses to obtain additional careerists relative to first-termers. The techniques of analysis developed in this paper, as well as the general findings, are equally applicable to the selective reenlistment bonus (SRB).

CRC 271

Aucella, John P. (LCdr., USN); Stoloff, Peter; McKinley, Harold H. (LCdr., USN); and Kuzmack, Richard A., *Estimating the Marginal Balance of Payments Cost of Overseas Homeporting*, 19 pp., Dec 1974, AD A006 783

A procedure for estimating the balance of payments cost of overseas homeporting experience is provided in tabular form. By specifying certain characteristics of the overseas homeporting program, such as the ships to be homeported, the area, and the availability of base support, Navy planners can choose the appropriate planning factors to use in the estimation procedure. An application of the procedure using planning factors is shown.

CRC 274

Oberle, Richard A., *An Air Combat Maneuver Conversion Model*, 25 pp., Nov 1974, AD A010 539

A model that characterizes an air-to-air engagement as a semi-Markov process is described. Included is a discussion of the model's assumptions and effectiveness measures with instructions for applying the model to experiments characterizing offensive and defensive maneuvering capability in air combat.

CRC 275

Haas, Christopher B., *A Stochastic Model for the CLAMP Resupply System*, 16 pp., Nov 1974, AD A009 398

A method for modeling elements of the Navy's Closed Loop Aeronautical Management Program (CLAMP) resupply system is described and examples presented.

CRC 278

Sanders, David B., *Correlation of DNC-14 Frequency Predictions with Operational Experience*, 39 pp., Feb 1975, AD A010 142

Data on frequencies actually used by Navy ships and communications stations is used to compare indicators of quality for those frequencies predicted by DNC-14 to propagate more poorly. The results indicate the extent to which attention paid to DNC-14 predictions can be expected to pay off in reduction of effort required to maintain circuit continuity.

CRC 279

Oberlin, Thomas L., *Message Coding*, 89 pp., Apr 1975, AD A014 581

Shortcomings of the Standard Subject Identification Code (SSIC) are identified, and its performance is compared with that of an alternate subject code. Potential uses of the extra information that a good subject code provides are developed, as is methodology for evaluating message codes.

CRC 281

Wilmer, John W., Jr. (USN), *Handbook of Federal Appellate Decisions (Through May 9, 1975) Involving Environmental Impact Statements*, 182 pp., Dec 1975, AD A023 920

Reference to recent judicial decisions affords a useful means by which Federal agencies can arrive at or confirm their decisions on environmental impact statements. This handbook presents the reasons of reviewing courts for their decisions, arranged into a logic of outcomes, summarized in headings, and excerpted from the opinions. To serve the purpose further, indexes to the cases and the reviewing courts are provided.

CRC 283

Phillips, Heidi S., *Host Press Coverage of Soviet Naval Visits to Islamic Countries, 1968-73*, 27 pp., Jun 1976, AD A035 255

The press of Algeria, Morocco, Iraq, and Somalia is examined, to ascertain the country's reaction to the visits of Soviet warships to its ports. Newspapers of Tunisia and Syria were also examined, though these countries could not be included as cases. A comparison of client and non-client treatment of visits is also made.

CRC 284

Daniels, Victory J. and Erdheim, Judith C., *Game Warden*, 107 pp., Jan 1976, AD A034 269

Game Warden, the U.S. Navy/Vietnamese Navy river patrol operation conducted in South Vietnam's Delta Region, is described. Enemy resupply and logistic routes and infiltration options are examined. Game Warden's response to the threat and limitations of that response are discussed.

CRC 285

Butterly, Peter J., *Target Tracking: Uniformly Directed Motion from a Normally Distributed Position*, 15 pp., Sep 1975, AD A019 070

Following observations of a target position, a set of probabilities, or a position density function, is obtained. If no further information is available, the corresponding probabilities, or density function, after a time interval of arbitrary duration, are obtained from the initial probabilities and an assumed distribution of target course and speed. Point by point computation of the final position probabilities is always possible, but such a procedure is inefficient where all of the distributions may be specified by means of a few parameters. In this case, a preferred approach is to derive the form

of the final position density and compute the values of the parameters necessary for a complete specification from the values of the parameters of the initial position density and the assumed distribution of course and speed. In this research contribution, the initial position density is bivariate normal. It is assumed that the distribution of target speed may be approximated by a discrete distribution and that the distribution of target course is independent of speed and uniform on the interval 0 to 2. It is shown that the final position density is expressible as an infinite series of Modified Bessel Functions and that a formal similarity with a well-documented density could be utilized in the computation of its values.

CRC 286

Rudwick, Bernard R.; Melich, Michael E.; Kofman, Janice L.; Anderson, Catherine E.; and Nunn, Laura H., *Manpower Planning Handbook*

Vol. I: *NavCommSta Transmitter Site*, 220 pp., Aug 1975, AD B007 053

Vol. II: *NavCommSta Electronics Maintenance Division*, 89 pp., Aug 1975, AD B007 419

Vol. III: *NavCommSta Receiver Site*, 138 pp., Jan 1976, AD B009 345

Vol. IV: *NavCommSta Fleet Center Division*, 244 pp., Aug 1976, AD B014 560

Results of the transmitter site manpower planning analysis are presented. The work systematically relates manpower requirements at each Naval communications station to the communications services it provides.

CRC 287

Butterly, Peter J., *Random Walk Models for Target Tracking*, 24 pp., Sep 1975, AD A019 102

Knowledge of the position of a mobile target has often to be ascertained from knowledge of the position at an earlier time and a model of the target motion. The models considered in this research contribution are based on random walk theory and are applicable where the motion is of a complex, time-varying character. Differences in the initial conditions assumed and minor variations in the model account for the different sections. In each case, density and distribution functions are derived for the coordinates of the target.

CRC 289

Poore, Rodger E., *NATCHAR--A Computer Program for Estimating Character Error Rate*, 46 pp., Dec 1975, AD A022 966

A computer program for estimating character error rate by comparing send and receive character streams is described and evaluated.

CRC 290

Goudreau, Karen W., *Forecasting Outcomes of Multilateral Negotiations: Computer Programs*, Vol I, 129 pp., Jan 1977, AD A056 126 and Vol. II, 112 pp., Oct 1976, AD A132 589

The present Research Contribution is a companion publication to CNA Research Contribution 291, which describes the methodology developed and used by the Law of the Sea Study to forecast the outcomes of multilateral negotiations on issues in law of the sea. All of the mathematical models and most of the techniques were programmed for the computer, and it is this system of computer programs that is treated in this Research Contribution. Volume I directs the prospective user in their execution. Volume II describes their logic and dimensioned variables for the programmer and specifies the changes that must be made throughout the system when any program is changed.

CRC 292

Kaufman, Alfred I., *An Analysis of the Search and Detection Problem*, 34 pp., Jan 1976, AD A022 574

A modification of the Koopman framework for search and detection problems is proposed to account for nonuniform probabilities of target arrival. It essentially consists in determining various physical quantities relevant to the search and detection game for any of a family of simple target paths, each one of which is assigned a given probability of having been chosen from the family. The actual value of the physical quantity of interest is then obtained by averaging over the family parameters. We develop this idea to provide probability densities of target arrival and detection environment. The mathematical structure of the problem is shown to reduce a system of iterative equations that are easily amenable to numerical as well as analytical handling. The most appealing quality of our formal structure is the capability it has to account for such realistic features of the search and detection game as partial knowledge of target track and correlations along the path of the searcher.

CRC 293

Kaufman, Alfred I., *Modeling the Ocean--Introduction to Wave Propagation in a Turbulent Medium*, 55 pp., Jan 1976, AD A023 041

The observation fundamental to this work is that the ocean is usually in a state of turbulent motion. Correspondingly, the value of the temperature at every point in the ocean undergoes irregular fluctuations. In particular, since the index of refraction of the ocean is a function of temperature, we shall take the viewpoint that the refractive index is random and assume that the Kolmogorov theory of locally homogeneous and isotropic turbulence provides a sufficiently good description of the refractive index microstructure. To extract information concerning the randomness of an acoustic wave propagating through this turbulent and unbounded ocean, we make use of the wave equation to connect the statistical properties of the random medium to the implied statistical properties of the wave parameters within the framework of a

correlation theory. We accomplish this only to first order in perturbation theory, thus restricting the realm of validity of our results to high frequencies and small refractive index fluctuations. The structure function of the logarithmic amplitude we find, generalizes similar results of Tatarski and Chernov away from the transversal, correspondingly longitudinal restrictions inherent in their work.

CRC 295

Warner, John T., *The Feasibility of a Geographic Pay Supplement for CONUS Military Personnel*, 73 pp., Sep 1976, AD A032 797

This report considers the feasibility and desirability of making adjustments to military pay to correct for regional variation in the cost of living in the Continental United States (CONUS). First the adequacy of existing data bases for implementing a pay adjustment is assessed. Next the feasibility of using cost-of-living indexes for specific items to correct for regional differences in overall living costs is explored. Then, 1975 housing expenditure data provided by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command is used to construct housing cost indexes for 118 CONUS military installations. Various ways of grouping CONUS installations for the purpose of implementing a variable housing allowance (VHA) are suggested and the costs of several alternative VHA plans are estimated. Finally, an evaluation of the arguments for and against a geographic pay adjustment is provided.

CRC 297

Jehn, Christopher, *Setting Military Pay by Civilian Wage and Job Comparisons*, 90 pp., Jul 1976, AD A032 411

The current comparability process for setting Federal civilian and military pay is described and evaluated. Special emphasis is given to shortcomings of this process with respect to setting military pay. The possibility of directly linking military pay to private enterprise pay is considered. Existing wage surveys are evaluated for this purpose, and a new survey of private sector pay is outlined. The appropriate techniques for using currently collected data, or data drawn from new surveys, are also discussed.

CRC 306

Ross, Sue Goetz and Warner, John T., *Comparisons of Military and Veteran Compensation*, 92 pp., Dec 1976, AD A036 779

This paper provides an empirical comparison of veteran earnings and military compensation. The 1969-1974 Regular Military Compensation (RMC) received by a cohort of enlisted men who entered service between 1963 and 1967 was estimated. These RMC figures were compared to the 1969-1974 covered Social Security earnings of a cohort of veterans who left service in FY 1967; nearly all of these veterans has also entered

service between 1963 and 1967. Estimates of military-civilian pay ratios were made for various sub-groups categorized by education, mental ability, race, service, and military occupation. A separate but complementary analysis of the civilian sector payoff of military occupational training was also performed. The likelihood of veterans using that training in the civilian sector was examined along with the earnings effect due to use of such training.

CRC 307

Behrns, Vernon N., *A Methodology for Selecting Small-Arms Rounds to Meet Military Requirements*, 149 pp., Sep 1976, AD A055 521

This paper develops a methodology for determining the characteristics of candidate small-arms rounds that satisfy a given set of military requirements. Ballistics-related information required for the methodology (and of general interest to the small-arms field) is also presented. The intended user of the methodology is the military project officer or analyst rather than the munitions developer; consequently, the approach taken is primarily operational rather than technical.

CRC 308

Chase, David E. and Jondrow, James M., *An Evaluation of the GNP Deflator as a Basis for Adjusting the Allowable Price of Crude Oil*, 67 pp., Feb 1977, AD A036 146

This paper evaluates the use of the GNP deflator to index the allowable price as an inflation adjustment. To do this, an index of the cost of inputs into exploration and production was constructed and compared to the GNP deflator. The cost index was estimated in several forms using varying assumptions and data sets. Each form of the cost index was calculated from 1965 to the most recent period available in the data.

CRC 311

Jondrow, James M.; Chase, David E.; and Gamble, Christopher L., *The Price Differential Between Domestic and Imported Steel*, 40 pp., Oct 1977, AD A075 960

It is often claimed that U.S. industry cannot compete with imports; that lower-priced imports will capture the whole market. This paper is about a counter-example. Imported steel has, for the last 15 years, often been priced well below domestic steel. Yet the majority of purchasers continue to choose domestic steel. We seek to explain why two prices can continue to exist for what is often considered a standard commodity; why the low-priced product does not drive the expensive one from the market.

CRC 313

Nolen, Arlene S., *Losses to Workers Displaced by Plant Closure or Lay-off: A Survey of the Literature*, 45 pp., Nov 1976, AD A096 137

Seventeen studies of the economic effects of permanent layoff on the displaced workers are reviewed, and a summary of each is provided. Findings on earnings loss and unemployment are summarized and compared. The effects of employment trends, labor market conditions, and personal characteristics on losses are also summarized and (for personal differences) compared. Experience with ways to reduce the compensate losses is reviewed. Suggestions are made for improving future research into earnings losses from employee displacement.

CRC 315

Jacobson, Louis S., *Shipyard Worker Employment and Turnover*, Nov 1976

Vol. I: *Description of Data File and Tabulations*, 50 pp., Nov 1976, PB 286 649

Vol. II: *Tabulations*, 144 pp., Nov 1976, AD A033 850

Workers employed in shipbuilding often leave the industry for work in other industries or in other places. Shipyards that provide training for leavers may thus simply be bearing the training costs for other industries. At the same time, replacing the workers lost to other industries may be very expensive. This report presents tabulations of data about labor turnover in shipbuilding. They measure the number of workers who leave the industry, by age and tenure; the industries and metropolitan areas to which they go from specific shipbuilding centers; and labor turnover by year from 1957 to 1971. Volume I describes the tabulations and explains how to read them. Volume II contains the actual tabulations.

CRC 316

Ross, Sue Goetz, *Comparisons of Military Compensation*, 48 pp., Dec 1976, AD A037 189

This paper points out the differences in enlisted compensation between the four Services and within each. For this analysis, the Regular Military Compensation received in 1969-74 by enlisted men who entered service in 1963-67 was estimated. The details of the differences are set forth in cross-tabulations by race, education, mental ability, experience, and military occupation, as well as Service.

CRC 317

Parent, Elias A. and Tyson, James K., *The Exact Distribution of a Smirnov Statistic*, 12 pp., Feb 1977, AD A037 841

The exact distribution is given for the number of times the vertical steps of an empirical distribution cross the underlying theoretical distribution. This statistic was used for Smirnov (1) to derive limiting distributions of statistics used in Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests, and (2) may be used as a goodness-of-fit test in its own right.

CRC 318

Millard, Charles A. (Capt., USMC), *A Methodology for Comparison of Attrition Forecasting Models*, 38 pp., Jul 1977, AD A048 004

This analysis develops a methodology for comparing forecasting models and examines in detail the ability of available attrition/success models to adequately predict the service performance of nongraduate Marines. Available models will almost always select graduates over nongraduates; therefore, it is possible that these models cannot optimally select from among the remaining nongraduates—some of whom the Marine Corps will be forced to accept. The data was disaggregated and the attrition of graduates and nongraduates was examined separately. The results of this analysis indicate that using a separate attrition/success model developed especially for nongraduates will not significantly improve the accuracy and reliability of prediction. The conclusion, therefore, is that existing models, which deal with an aggregated population, are both appropriate and sufficient.

CRC 321

Kirk, Kerry E. (LCdr., USN), *A Radar Detection Model*, 64 pp., Mar 1977, AD A049 261

This paper presents a FORTRAN language radar detection model that determines the signal-to-noise (S/N) ratio as a function of target range. The model determines S/N ratios in a clear or noise jamming environment. The jamming may be created by a self-screening or standoff jammer operating against the radar in the mainlobe and/or side-lobe. The threats may have an ascending, level, or descending flight profile. The effects of atmospheric attenuation, weather clutter, sea state, surface clutter, and multipath may also be considered.

CRC 322

Mahoney, Robert B., Jr.; Hill, Jill M.; and Erdheim, Judith C., *U.S. Navy Responses to International Incidents and Crises, 1955-1975 Survey of Navy Crisis Operations*, Vol. I, 45 pp., Jul 1977, AD A057 798

Over the period 1955-1975, the Navy and Marine Corps played an active role in U.S. Crisis management diplomacy, responding to 99 international incidents and crises, exclusive of the Vietnam War. This paper provides a summary history of these operations, focusing upon major trends in the Navy's operation over the 21-year period. Particular emphasis is given to the employment of major projection forces (aircraft carriers and amphibious units) in these responses. Brief descriptions of the 99 incidents and responses are also presented.

CRC 324

Falmour, Vernon E. and Bellasani, Marcia C., *To Satisfy Demand: A Study Plan for Public Library Service in Baltimore County*, 247 pp., Jun 1977, AD A042 952

This study conducted for BCPL, was viewed as the first step in a planning process that would allow assessment of goals, priorities, and policies on a continuous basis. The output of the study was not to be a static five-year plan, but the first cycle in a process that would become an integral part of the management of BCPL.

Primary objectives of the study were:

1. To examine the community and its projected development for the purpose of establishing the environment and anticipated information service needs of its citizens.
2. To determine citizens' needs for information services.
3. To review and evaluate current library programs and capabilities in relation to needs, determined and projected.
4. To review cooperation of the library system with other types of libraries or information resources within the County, with other counties, and with regional and state resource facilities.
5. To work with the library administration and staff in developing goals, objectives and priorities for the library system for the next five years.

CRC 332

Wilson, Peter L.; Covey, Robert W. (LCdr., USN); and Donnelly, Thomas F. (Cdr., USN), *Alternative CV Flight Deck Arrangements*, 11 pp., May 1977, AD A081 963

This report proposes flight and hangar deck layouts for carriers that would take advantage of the design opportunities offered by nuclear power. The arrangement proposes, among other things, a recovery area located amidship, an island located on the stern, and a bilevel hangar bay. Benefits of the new arrangement include improved operational efficiency, safety, and cost. The conceptual CV (CVV) would provide a more efficient airfield than exists on present carriers. Several factors contribute to this expected increased operational efficiency: improving the flow pattern of aircraft on the flight deck; increasing the rate of aircraft landings; enhancing administration of the flight deck; and permitting air operations in higher sea states. Because the proposed flight deck permits redesigning the hangar bay, the ships' aircraft capacity can be increased.

CRC 333

Olson, Stephen R. (LCdr., USN), *A Methodology for Quantifying the Operational Effects of Ship Seakeeping Characteristics*, 90 pp., Feb 1977, AD A045 443

This paper presents a methodology for quantifying the operational effects of the seakeeping characteristics of ships and documents the computer program developed for this purpose. Potential modifications that can be applied to the program are also discussed.

CRC 335

Nunn, Walter R. and Desiderio, Anthony M., *Semi-Markov Processes: An Introduction*, 25 pp., Jul 1977, AD A046 158

This Research Contribution describes the basic methodology for analyzing semi-Markov processes and demonstrates how to solve the necessary equation numerically. Two "mechanisms" for producing semi-Markov processes are described and examples presented. Algorithms needed to analyze semi-Markov (continuous- and discrete-time) processes are derived.

CRC 336

Mifflin, Thomas L. and Verna, Stephen M., *A Method to Correct Correlation Coefficients for the Effects of Multiple Curtailment*, 32 pp., Aug 1977, AD A046 773

This report examines a general method to estimate the correlation of variables in a large, diverse population from a smaller, selected population in which the ranges of the variables have been restricted. All correlation coefficients are corrected simultaneously, so that an entire correlation matrix can be corrected. Alternate methods are compared. The effectiveness of the method is tested, and an example is given.

CRC 338

Lockman, Robert F. and Gordon, Patrice L., *A Revised SCREEN Model for Recruit Selection and Recruitment Planning*, 27 pp., Aug 1977, AD A048 005

A table of Success Changes of Recruits Entering the Navy (SCREEN) relates a recruit's background characteristics and Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT) score to his chance of completing the first year of service. Operational experience with SCREEN and further work on statistical models suggested possible ways to improve it. The revised SCREEN for recruit selection is described. Recruit input data and projections useful for recruitment planning are provided.

CRC 339

Jondrow, James M.; Chase, David E.; Gamble, Christopher L.; Jacobson, Louis S.; Levy, Robert A.; and Vavrichek, Bruce, *The Economic Effects of Environmental Expenditures on the Construction Industry*, 129 pp., Sep 1979

Between 1978 and 1985, municipal governments and private industry will spend about \$11 billion dollars on construction of new facilities to reduce air and water pollution as mandated by the EPA. This report presents estimates of how these projected expenditures will affect the total level of construction and how employment, wages, interest rates, and other variables will respond to the change in construction output. Effects on employment in selected subclasses of the construction industry were also estimated.

CRC 341

Matthews, Warren T., *Marine Corps Enlisted Attrition*, 44 pp., Jan 1977, AD A048 006

This analysis provides insight into some differences in the attrition rates at two recruit training depots and in the recruits assigned to each one. In addition, a method of early identification of men unlikely to perform well in Marine Corps Units is presented.

CRC 342

Palmour, Vernon E.; Wiederkehr, Robert R.V.; and Bellasai, Marcia C., *Costs of Owning, Borrowing, and Disposing of Periodical Publications*, 65 pp., Oct 1977, AD PB274 821

A library or information center satisfies user needs for a periodical by either maintaining the publication in its own collection or borrowing it from other libraries. At low levels of use, borrowing is the less costly alternative, while at high levels of use owning is the less costly alternative. At an intermediate level of use, called the crossover point, owning and borrowing are equally costly. Crossover points have been estimated as a function of subscription and borrowing costs using cost data from three research libraries and usage characteristics representing collections in either science and technology or humanities and social sciences. These results were estimated by means of a cost model written in APL which can be made available upon request.

CRC 343

Matthews, Warren T., *Career Planning: Lessons Learned from Marines with a Break in Service*, 47 pp., Oct 1977, AD A048 007

This analysis is based on questionnaire responses of young Marines who served one enlistment, left the Marine Corps, and then reenlisted. These Marines who experienced a break in service offer a timely and objective view of civilian life which can be useful in counseling Marines eligible for reenlistment for the first time. This report allows the career planner to present his client experience-based data from junior Marines to complement other factual reenlistment information on benefits, options, and Marine Corps policy. The young Marine not inclined to accept reenlistment advice from a career Marine (career planner or commander) may accept the reported experience of his peer who recently tried civilian life and found the Marine Corps more desirable.

CRC 344

Holen, Arlene S., *The Economics of Dental Licensing*, 64 pp., Nov 1978, AD A075 961

With few exceptions, occupational licensing has been viewed by economists as a conspiracy of suppliers; they have focused attention almost exclusively on its costs, such as higher prices

and restricted opportunities to practice. In this study, an attempt is made to define and test for benefits that might flow from dental licensing. In addition, hypotheses about the determinants of licensing stringency are examined and effects of licensing on the distribution of dentists are investigated.

CRC 345

Warner, John T., *The Prediction of Attrition From Military Service*, 23 pp., Sep 1978, AD A063 762

This paper provides a comparison of four statistical models for predicting first-year attrition from the Navy. The models compared are the individual linear probability model, the grouped linear probability model, the individual logit probability model and the grouped logit probability model. For different qualifying scores, the models are compared in terms of their ability to discriminate between attriters and non-attriters. Their ability to predict the actual attrition rates within future entry cohorts is also compared.

CRC 349

Brechling, Frank P. and Jehn, Christopher, *The Unemployment Insurance Tax and Labor Turnover: An Empirical Analysis*, 26 pp., Apr 1978, PB 283340/AS

In the United States unemployment insurance benefits are financed predominantly by a payroll tax on employers. The tax system has several features which give employers incentives to change their labor turnover patterns, especially their layoff patterns. In this paper, some theoretical relationships between the parameters of the tax structure and labor turnover are examined empirically. The results are quite encouraging. The evidence suggests that most parameters of the tax structure have the theoretically predicted impact on labor turnover.

CRC 351

Jacobson, Louis S. and Classen, Kathleen P., *Arizona Employment and Unemployment Data Code Book*, 65 pp., Feb 1978, AD A076 134

This report documents the Public Use Version of the Continuous Wage and Benefit History (CWBH) tapes for Arizona. (See also CRC 354)

CRC 352

Goldberg, Lawrence and Hughes, Claire, *The Effects of Steaming On Ship Downtime and Fuel Consumption*, 62 pp., Jul 1969, AD A081 301

Regression analysis is used to estimate the effects of steaming on a ship's condition and fuel consumption. Equipment condition of destroyers, cruisers and frigates is measured with data from Casualty Reports (CASREPTs) that were made between January 1970 and July 1975. A separate analysis is undertaken of steaming's effects on each of three components of CASREPT downtime--CASREPT rate, supply time, and maintenance time. The effects of various factors besides steaming are also measured, including

ship's fleet (Atlantic or Pacific), ship's class, and time since overhaul. Steaming's effects on diesel, JP5, and other fuel are estimated for each of 13 ship classes and also for the typical destroyer.

CRC 353

Brechling, Frank P., *The Tax Base of the U.S. Unemployment Insurance Tax: An Empirical Analysis*, 20 pp., Apr 1978, PB 283339/AS

In the United States, unemployment insurance benefit payments are financed predominantly by taxes on employers' payrolls. The base of this tax is, however, not the actual payroll but the taxable payroll. Because of the legal provisions according to which the taxable payroll is computed, precise analytical formulae for the taxable payroll can be derived only for certain postulated employment patterns. In a previous theoretical paper the determination of the taxable payroll for various types of employment patterns was examined. Further, on the basis of some simplifying assumptions about the employment patterns and some approximations, a fairly general but approximate formula for the taxable payroll was derived. It incorporates all the essential features of the specific formulae. In subsequent research the validity and adequacy of this general formula were examined empirically. This paper contains some theoretical extensions of the previous work as well as the results of the empirical research.

CRC 354

Jacobson, Louis S. and Classen, Kathleen P., *Pennsylvania Continuous Wage and Benefit History Codebook*, 23 pp., Mar 1978, AD A061 813

The Pennsylvania Continuous Wage and Benefit History (PA-CWBH) Code Book describes a public use data set developed by PRI from Pennsylvania Unemployment Insurance (UI) administration records. These data cover 4,000 claimants (0.6% of the covered population). Information about claims activity, such as the number and amount of UI payments, in 1966, 1967, and 1968 and information about employment, such as annual earnings and principal industry in 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970, are included in the data. (See also CRC 351)

CRC 357

Pierce, John G., *A New Look at the Relation Between Information Theory and Search Theory*, 62 pp., Jun 1978, AD A063 845

Some apparent contradictions in the operations research literature of search theory and information theory are reviewed, and the source of the conflict is isolated. The information processes connected with a search operation are examined by studying the geometric properties of information surfaces in search-allocation space. Some new theorems are developed which show that the connection between search and information theory is much stronger than previously

believed. It is demonstrated that the amount of search effort, C, is a critical parameter in the relation between search and information gain. For very small values of C, there is no unique relation between detection probability and information gain; for very large values of C, the optimal whereabouts search policy produces the greatest information gain; for a broad intermediate range of C (including many cases of practical interest) the optimal detection search policy produces the greatest information gain.

CRC 358

Schulte, Diane W., *The Enlisted Requirements Planner (ENREP)*, 219 pp., Oct 1978, AD A079 473

ENREP projects enlisted manpower requirements by rating and paygrade for any given set of ship and aircraft force levels for the 15 years covered by the POM and EPA. It adds the dimension of quality of personnel to projections of requirements and can be used to assess the effects of alternative force mixes and manning policies on requirements. ENREP draws figures for ship and aircraft forces and their corresponding manning factors from the Navy Resource Model (NARM), and a normalized distribution of ratings and paygrades from the Enlisted Billet File. The user can override these inputs and moreover change the assumptions of the projection.

CRC 365

Butterly, Peter J., *The Computation of Time Difference Error Probabilities*, 20 pp., Jan 1979, AD A068 667

In many naval systems position is estimated from multiple time differences. System accuracy is thus dependent on the errors in these quantities. Time differences, however, are not quantities for which adequate error information is generally available or readily ascertained experimentally. Instead, it is derived from a knowledge of the errors in the component times from which the differences are formed. In this research contribution, a formal treatment of the time difference transformation is developed for the case where differences are formed with respect to a single time. The effect of changing this reference is investigated and expressions for computing error probabilities for multiple time differences are derived under conditions related to current applications.

CRC 367

Brechling, Frank P. and Jacobson, Louis S., *The Quit Rate As A Measure of Job and Pay Comparability*, 17 pp., Aug 1979, AD A074 506

At present, wages and salaries of federal government employees are determined according to the simple principle that federal workers and similar workers in private sector jobs should be paid the same hourly wage, and that, as a result, total compensation of federal workers is considerably above that in the private sector.

The main problem is that many factors affecting the relative attractiveness of jobs are left entirely out of the wage setting system. In brief, the present system of wage setting for federal employees is flawed because it equalizes only one item in the total compensation package without reference to many other relevant pecuniary and non-pecuniary factors.

CRC 374

Cook, John M. (Cdr., SC, USN) and Winant, Thomas C. (LCdr., USN), *A Model for Analyzing a Straight-Running Torpedo Attack on a Non-Evading Surface Ship*, 23 pp., Mar 1979, AD A072 981

This Research Contribution presents a methodology and a set of computer programs for analyzing an attack on a nonevading surface ship by submarine(s) firing straight-running torpedoes. The model is compatible with ship vulnerability curves and may be used to compute the probability that the target sustains a particular level of damage.

CRC 376

Warner, John T., *Alternative Military Retirement Systems: Their Effects on Enlisted Retention*, 63 pp., Sep 1979 AD A084 805

The virtues and criticisms of the current military retirement system are described. Then an economic model is developed for analyzing the effects of different retirement systems on retention. The model also can be used to analyze other kinds of changes to the military compensation system. Here it is used to estimate the effects of three retirement plans on enlisted retention and force structure: (1) a two-tier plan that reduces annuities after 20 years of service, (2) a trust fund plan recommended by the President's Commission on Military Compensation that provides some benefits after 10 years but fewer after 20 years, and (3) a two-tier plan recommended by the Secretary of Defense that allows early withdrawal of prospective 20-year benefits after 10 years of service.

CRC 377

Bagby, James L. (Cdr., USN), *The Wandering Search*, 27 pp., Jul 1979, AD A075 492

The aggressive search for a target believed to be remaining within a specified region is analytically modeled. The probability of detection is expressed, both for the random search path and for any deliberate, non-overlapping path. The results are valid for any distribution of target positions in the region, for any lateral range detection curve, and for any target presence probability, provided that the target is not actively observing and dodging the searcher's path. Both the mobile and the stationary targets are considered, and targets having stochastic region-departure times are also considered. All detection expressions are closed-form and readily calculable.

CRC 379

Grike, Leo J., *Calculating Sample Size Requirements For Military Unit Inspections*, 48 pp., Mar 1979, AD A071 108

Computer programs for calculating sample size requirements are presented and illustrated. Given the desired significance level and the desired probability that the sample will achieve that level, sample size requirements are calculated for determining that a unit rating: (1) exceeds a criterion on level (with replacement); (2) is less than a criterion level (with replacement); (3) is between two criterion levels (with replacement); or (4) exceeds a criterion level (without replacement). The last calculation is done exactly (with the hypergeometric distribution) and also with a normal approximation. In all cases, the required sample size is calculated as a function of the true unit rating.

CRC 380

Waterman, Ralph J. (LCdr., USN); Maurer, Donald E.; and Huntsinger, Ralph LaVar, *Aggregate Sea/Shore Rotation Model (MOSES)*, 103 pp., Mar 1979, AD A072 976

This guide describes a model of the relations between lengths of sea and shore tours continuation behavior of personnel, and the numbers of first-term and career personnel at sea and ashore. Equations are developed to represent sea/shore rotation systems in which the number of persons in each of these four groups remains the same. This mathematical representation (developed further in CNA Professional Paper 256) was programmed for the computer, and the use and operations of the computer routine, MOSES, are treated here. Listings and flowcharts of the main routine, and subroutines are included.

CRC 381

Maurer, Donald E., *The Expanded Sea/Shore Rotation Model*, 135 pp., May 1979, AD A075 894

This guide describes a dynamic model which simulates personnel flows in a Navy detailing community. Using historical accessions, continuation rates and promotion probabilities, the model projects an initial inventory to future periods. In each projection period the historical data can be updated to reflect possible changes. Sea/shore rotation patterns can be altered to produce a desired personnel distribution between sea, shore and neutral duty. All computer programs are listed, and some flow charts are provided. A steady-state rotation model is described in CRC 380.

CRC 382

Thomason, James S. and Rutledge, Kathye D., *First-Term Survival and Reenlistment Chances for Navy Ratings and A Strategy For Their Use*, 84 pp., May 1979, AD A072 127

First-term retention rates of CY 1973 regular Navy recruits are estimated by rating. The effects of given pre-service and early in-service factors on retention often differs substantially across the ratings. Very little unavoidable conflict exists between the characteristics most favorable to first-term survival and those most favorable to reenlistment. Consequently, the results can be exploited in a rating assignment procedure to improve enlisted retention.

CRC 385

Jacobson, Louis S. and Thomason, Janet, *Earnings Loss Due To Displacement*, 37 pp., Aug 1979, AD A073 658

The purpose of this paper is to present the best available information about earnings losses that result from displacement (job loss) and to predict earnings losses that might result from future changes in government policies. Although workers who lose their jobs are not the only individuals who can be adversely affected, they are likely to have the largest per capita losses, and the connection between their losses and a policy change is likely to be reasonably clear.

CRC 386

Graham, David R. and Boves, Marianne, *Do Finances Influence Airline Safety, Maintenance, and Services?* 18 pp., Apr 1979, AD A096 135

This study addresses the question of whether financially stressed airlines are likely to cut back activities contributing to airline safety, to reduce maintenance expenditures, or degrade service levels. Theoretical analysis shows that financially unsuccessful airlines have some incentives to cut back in these areas. The forces influencing such decisions are so numerous and complex, however, that we cannot predict whether such cutbacks would or would not occur in any particular case. We do show, however, that variations in the profitability, liquidity, and debt-equity leverage of the eleven trunk airlines over the period 1965 to 1977 did not affect their accidents, maintenance expenditures, and passenger complaints. A summary of this study and our findings are presented in this report.

CRC 388

Goldberg, Lawrence, *The Influence of Federal R and D Funding On The Demand For and Returns To Industrial R and D*, 54 pp., Oct 1979

This paper presents estimates of how changes in the price of inputs to R&D, and changes in federal funding of R&D, affect private demand for R&D. Estimates of the return to privately funded and federally funded R&D are also presented. Estimates are obtained using regression analysis. Data used in the analysis were for fourteen manufacturing industries covering the period 1958 to 1975.

CRC 390

Evanco, William M. and Simon, Bruce D., *An Analysis of Delayed Entry Into Class A Schools*, 59 pp., May 1979, AD A073 980

This report evaluates delayed Class A technical school entry versus immediate entry after recruit training. The effects of recruit background and service characteristics on first-term loss and reenlistment probabilities are measured. Conclusions are drawn about the selection of enlistees for A school attendance either immediately after recruit training or after general duty in the fleet on the basis of their characteristics.

CRC 402

Lurie, Philip M., *Nonparametric Methods For Estimating Recruit Survival With Cross-Sectional Data*, 47 pp., Sep 1979, AD A079 418

A survey of nonparametric methods for survival curve estimation is presented. This is provided as background to the discussion of the Cox regression model, which can be applied to cross-sectional data. The Cox model is then compared to probit analysis on the 1973 recruit cohort of four-year obligors. Evidence is presented to show that the Cox model can be useful for estimating recruit survival from cross-sectional data.

CRC 403

Millard, Charles A. (Maj., USMC), *Factors That Affect The Career Decision of Marine Corps Pilots and Flight Officers*, Sep 1979

Vol. I: *Main Text and Appendixes A and B*, 104 pp., AD A079 419

Vol. II: *Appendixes C and D*, 200 pp., AD A079 420

Over the past several years, the Marine Corps has experienced an increasingly high rate of attrition among its pilots and flight officers. Based on a survey of all active duty and some recently separated pilots and flight officers, this study identifies the issues and attitudes that motivate the career decision.

CRC 404

Millard, Charles A. (Maj., USMC) and Buckley, Patricia M., *The Effectiveness of Information Processing in JUMPS/MMS*, 367 pp., Oct 1979

Vol. I -- *Main Text and Appendixes A-C*, AD A088 348

Vol. II -- *Appendices D-E*, AD A088 349

This research contribution is an analysis of current Joint Uniform Military Pay System/Manpower Management System (JUMPS/MMS) performance. Reporting efficiency is examined at the base, station, group, and regimental levels and these results are compared with the past performance of JUMPS/MMS.

CRC 405

Holen, Arlene S.; Feldman, E. Paul; and Jondrow, James M., *Does Licensing Improve The Quality of Service: The Case of Dentists*, 20 pp., Nov 1979

This paper presents results of a study of how the licensing of dentists affects the quality of services and the dental health of the public. Using state cross-section data, indicators of the stringency of licensing were related to two measures of the quality of service (malpractice premiums and the fraction of dentists who continued their education after having been licensed) and to an index of dental health (constructed from data derived from dental examinations administered to Navy recruits drawn from 41 states). The results show that greater stringency of licensing does have some benefits: it is associated with higher quality of service and with a better state of dental health in the recruit population.

CRC 407

Brechling, Frank P., *The Unemployment Insurance Tax and Labor Turnover: Further Empirical Results*, 32 pp., Nov 1979

The research reported here is an extension of a previous inquiry by Brechling and Jehn into the relationships between labor turnover and the unemployment insurance tax. First, the data base was extended through 1977, and the original models were re-estimated. The original and enlarged data sets yielded similar conclusions. Second, the influence of the taxable wage base of the social security tax upon labor turnover was examined. This taxable wage base seems to have a different impact from that of the taxable wage base of the unemployment insurance tax. Third, the relationships between the seasonal pattern of labor turnover and the unemployment insurance tax were examined. The results tended to be weak. Viewed as a whole, the results of the new investigation are not as strong as the original ones, but they do support the conclusion that there are significant relationships between labor turnover and the parameters of the unemployment insurance tax.

CRC 409

Goldberg, Lawrence, *Recruiters, Advertising and Navy Enlistments*, 37 pp., Oct 1979, AD A086 201

The relation between Navy enlistments by high school graduates in 1971-1977 and the number of recruiters and level of advertising expenditures is analyzed. Allowance is made for changes in economic and demographic factors and Navy goals and policies. A prediction test is made with data from 1978. Both recruiters and advertising are shown to increase enlistments, but there are important differences in their effects.

CRC 414

Bowes, Marianne; Brechling, Frank P.; Utgoff, Kathleen C.; and Vavricheck, Bruce, *Taxes on Factors of Production: Their Effects on Factor Proportions and Inflation*, 68 pp., Dec 1979

In the last 25 to 30 years, payroll taxes and subsidies for investment have substantially altered relative factor prices facing firms. This paper presents theoretical and empirical findings on how these taxes and subsidies have affected long-run factor substitution in U.S. manufacturing industries and the short-run effects of payroll taxes on inflation in the economy as a whole.

CRC 418

Angier, Bruce N.; White, Thomas B.; and Horowitz, Stanley A., *An Analysis of Commercial Commodity Acquisition*, 102 pp., Dec 1979, AD A086 036

The purpose of this study is to determine whether there are potential cost savings available to the military through increased purchase of commercial, as opposed to designed-to-specification, equipment and material. This study differs from previous work in that it tries to develop low-cost, survey information on potential savings, and it is designed to be preliminary to a field test of candidate equipment.

CRC 419

Levy, Robert A. and Jondrow, James M., *Labor Adjustment to Imports Under Rational Expectations*, 90 pp., Sep 1980, AD A095 984

The effects of imports on industry employment are often determined through the use of input-output studies. Input-output assumes that imports cause proportional and immediate effects on industry employment. Increases in imports will therefore be expected to cause large, sudden decreases in employment. The problem arises, however, that actual events are often poorly predicted by the input-output model. To better predict the effects of imports on employment, a model of the demand for labor was developed that allowed for gradual adjustment in employment to perceived changes in output, where these changes arise either from cyclical factors or an increase in competing imports. What is expected to be produced in the future was felt to be an important determinant of current employment needs and therefore was explicitly included in the labor demand model. According to our findings, expectations of future output are important determinants of industry employment demand in the majority of industries studied. Perhaps, more surprisingly, imports induce a slower adjustment in employment than does an equivalent change in GNP, the measure used to represent cyclical factors. Our results suggest input-output studies overestimate the effects of competing imports on employment in the industry.

CRC 423

Holen, Arlene S.; Jehn, Christopher; and Trost, Robert P., *Earnings Losses of Workers Displaced by Plant Closings*, 75 pp., Dec 1981, AD A110 211

This study estimates the earnings losses of workers who lose their jobs in a plant closing. A unique data set was used: Social Security earnings records of over 9,000 workers employed in plants that actually closed. Separate estimates are made for workers by age and sex and the effects on losses of economic and demographic variables are also estimated. Alternative methodologies are discussed and used to estimate losses of workers who never work after the plant closing.

CRC 425

Lockman, Robert F.; Lurie, Philip M.; and Rutledge, Kathye D., *A New Look at Success Chances of Recruits Entering the Navy (SCREEN)*, 31 pp., Feb 1980, AD A085 396

SCREEN is a table of chances of completing the first year of service used in qualifying applicants for enlistment. The chances are a function of educational level, mental group, age, and dependency status. Because SCREEN was based on regular Navy recruits in 1973, it was updated on recruits and extended to reservists and women who enlisted in 1977. The 1977 regular and reservist SCREENs are compared with one another and with the 1973 version. A woman's SCREEN is evaluated in light of current recruiting policy. A streamlined version of the 1973 SCREEN is presented, along with a cost-benefit analysis of the qualifying score.

CRC 426

Thomason, James S., *Rating Assignments to Enhance Retention*, 20 pp., Feb 1980, AD A087 081

The first-term retention gain from exploiting rating-specified survival probabilities when assigning recruits to ratings is assessed. The reassignment of 28,000 recruits to 37 ratings under the same conditions faced in the original assignment is simulated. A sizable gain in first-term retention rate is demonstrated.

CRC 431

Bowes, Marianne; Brechling, Frank, P.; and Utgoff, Kathleen P., *Evaluating Tax Systems for Financing the Unemployment Insurance Program*, 183 pp., Jun 1980 (see also PP 311), AD A095 987

Unemployment insurance (UI) benefits are financed by state taxes on employers. The wide diversity of tax systems among states has received a great deal of attention recently because many state UI funds have run out of money. When such a fund does run out, the state borrows from a Federal Trust Fund that is financed by a tax on employers in all states. There is a great deal of disagreement over how and when debts to the Federal Trust Fund should be repaid. No one wants to add to the tax burden on firms, especially during a recession, but

there is growing concern that the tax systems of some states can not support their benefit schedules. These states are being subsidized by states that have higher taxes and never need to borrow from the Federal Trust Fund. PRI conducted a study for the National Commission on Unemployment Compensation to help UI administrators evaluate tax systems and predict how changes in tax systems would change fund balances. Several models of UI tax systems were developed, and their predictive power was tested. The best models were used to predict fund balances under a variety of hypothetical tax systems.

CRC 432

Wald, Abraham, *A Reprint of 'A Method of Estimating Plane Vulnerability Based on Damage of Survivors'* by Abraham Wald, 91 pp., Jul 1980, AD 091 073

This research contribution consists of a series of eight memoranda originally published by the Statistical Research Group at Columbia University for the National Defense Research Committee in 1943 on methods of estimating the vulnerability of various parts of an aircraft based on damage to surviving planes. The methodology presented continues to be valuable in defense analysis and, therefore, has been reprinted by the Center for Naval Analyses in order to achieve wider dissemination.

CRC 436

Warner, John T., *Military Compensation and Retention: An Analysis of Alternative Models and a Simulation of a New Retention Model*, 47 pp., Aug 1981, AD A105 468

Four major models for predicting the effects of changes in military pay on retention are described and compared. The most sophisticated model called the Stochastic Cost of Leaving or SCOL model, is simulated to demonstrate the effects of several changes in military compensation on retention.

CRC 438

Sims, William H. and Truss, Ann R., *Normalization of the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) Forms 8, 9, and 10 Using a Sample of Service Recruits*, 85 pp., Dec 1980, AD A104 020

All branches of the Armed Services use the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) to measure the mental aptitudes of prospective recruits. New forms of ASVAB are introduced periodically. Before new forms are introduced they must be normalized (i.e., the proper relationship must be established between the number of questions answered correctly and a standard score scale). This process ensures that a certain score on the new forms represents the same ability level as that same score on previous forms of the test. This report documents our analysis of the normalization of ASVAB forms 8, 9, and 10.

CRC 440

Utgoff, Kathleen P., *Using Quit Rates to Set Compensation Levels in the Public Sector*, 43 pp., Jan 1981, AD A100 450

The government can not base the amount it pays its employees on the market value of the services it provides. Instead, it tries to set pay for each job at a level equal to pay for comparable work in private employment. Although a survey of pay for private sector workers is taken each year, there are indications that the survey is faulty and that government pay levels are too high. One indication is that quit rates are considerably lower in the government than in the private sector. Quit rates are a function of pay levels. Other things equal, comparable quit rates indicate comparable pay.

CRC 441

Trost, Robert P., *The Value of Stable Employment as Inferred from Market Wages*, 12 pp., Feb 1980, AD A102 926

This paper estimates the value employees place on stable employment. Here the term stable employment means a relatively low probability of temporary and/or permanent layoffs. This value is estimated by regressing individual wage rates on exogenous variables and proxy variables for unstable employment. The sign and size of the coefficients on these proxy variables in the wage equation measures the value of stable employment in terms of the hourly wage rate. The wage equation is estimated using the Michigan and Parnes survey data. The results indicate that the wage elasticity with respect to instability is .3. This means that if one industry is 50 percent more stable than another, then other things equal, the more stable industry would have a 15 percent lower wage rate.

CRC 442

Bowes, Marianne, *Overhaul Costs in Public and Private Shipyards: A Case Study*, 38 pp., Oct 1981, AD A108 574

This study investigated whether overhaul costs differ in public and private shipyards, using data on overhauls of the Sturgeon class of nuclear attack submarines between 1971 and 1979. We began by estimating a cost function and using the regression coefficients to estimate the production cost of a hypothetical overhaul for each shipyard in each year. For the most part, it was found that estimated naval shipyard costs did not differ significantly from estimated private yard costs. There were, however, several instances in which naval yard costs were significantly higher than private yard costs.

CRC 447

Berning, John A., Jr., *A Comparison of CASREPs and Engineering Logs in Measuring Ship Material Condition*, 48 pp., Apr 1981

Measurement of ship material condition may be based on equipment downtime, using either

Casualty Reports (CASREPs) or ship engineering logs. Measurements based on these sources are compared, and the correlation between them is studied. Data for this statistical analysis represents 13 hull, mechanical, or electrical ship systems from FF-1052 class ships.

CRC 448

Lockman, Robert F. and Marcus, Alan J., *Alternate Enlistment Standards*, 40 pp., Apr 1981, AD A101 376

This paper examines alternative enlistment standards to increase the supply of recruits while maintaining current retention standards. The use of additional ASVAB tests, changes in waiver policy, equivalency diploma quality measures, and separate SCREENS for A school and apprenticeship trainees are studied as possible policies to increase recruit supply.

CRC 450

Lurie, Philip M., *Continuous Estimates of Survival Through Eight Years of Service Using FY 1979 Cross-Sectional Data*, 56 pp., Jul 1981, AD A103 781

Survival curves for NPS male recruits were estimated through eight years of service using the FY 1979 cross-sectional data base. Separate analyses were performed for Class A school attendees and non-A school attendees, holding constant the effects of age, educational level, and mental group. Mean survival times (the areas under the survival curves) were calculated for each recruit profile. A cost-benefit analysis was then performed on the mean survival times calculated over four years of service to determine optimal qualifying scores for enlistment.

CRC 451

Jacobson, Louis S. and Schwarz-Miller, Ann, *The Effect of UI Administrative Screening on Job Search*, 34 pp., Jun 1981, AD A114 088

Unemployment insurance (UI) is intended to help people who are temporarily unemployed and seeking suitable employment. It is not intended for individuals who are unable or unwilling to work. Although there are rules stating who is eligible to receive benefits they are not always easy to apply. To distinguish applicants who meet the criteria from those who don't, claimants are screened in UI offices to determine whether they are truly eligible for benefits. This paper examines the degree to which screening reduces unemployment and whether the screening procedures used are appropriately targeted on individuals who have little interest in returning to work. The primary focus is on the "work test" which is a form of screening designed to determine if an otherwise qualified individual is actively seeking suitable work.

CRC 452

Thomason, Janet and Jacobson, Louis S., *The Availability of Administrative Data to Analyze Trade Adjustment Assistance and Displacement*, 51 pp., Sep 1981, PB82 169954

This report presents information about the availability of state unemployment insurance (UI) administrative data. In particular, the project is aimed at assessing the feasibility of using such data to monitor the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program of the U.S. Department of Labor. The report discusses the TAA program and the types of data sets necessary for an evaluation of the effects of TAA. An overview of the kinds of data routinely maintained by state UI offices is presented followed by a closer examination of data collected by 12 states that have the most potentially useful data. In a number of these states, sufficient data already exist to undertake an examination of the TAA program.

CRC 453

Thomason, James S. and Rutledge, Kathye D., *A Rating Assignment Procedure to Increase First-Term Retention*, 64 pp., Aug 1981, AD A108 699

Recruits who are 17 years old, or have fewer than 12 years of education, or did not participate in the Delayed Entry Program, and show no preference among A-school assignments can be assigned to A-schools in 60 ratings in a way that will increase their chances of completing the first term of service. The stability of these assignment guides is demonstrated across three recruit cohorts. The procedure can be incorporated easily and inexpensively into the Navy's rating assignment procedure.

CRC 454

Fletcher, Jean W. and Giesler, Kurt L., *Relating Attitudes Toward Navy Life to Reenlistment Decisions*, 52 pp., Sep 1981, AD A111 760

Attitudes toward both compensation and non-monetary attributes of military life were used to predict reenlistment decision for a variety of Navy ratings. Both quantifiable job characteristics (such as medical and recreation services, liberty time, and housing availability) and intangible characteristics (such as job challenge, guidance, and autonomy) were included in the analyses. The identification of sources of discontent that adversely affect reenlistment probability provides potential alternatives to compensation for personnel management.

CRC 457

Maier, Milton H. and Truss, Ann R., *Original Scaling of ASVAB Forms 5/6/7: What Went Wrong*, 153 pp., Mar 1981, AD A129 499

By April 1976, 4 months after it was introduced, the traditional meaning of scores on the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery, forms 5, 6, and 7 (ASVAB 5/6/7), was being questioned. Scores were found to be too high

compared with the traditional reference of the ASVAB score scale in the above-average range. By 1980, scores were also verified to be too high in the below-average range. Our analysis to find the errors in the score scale suggested three reasons:

- Incorrect scoring of the reference test used with the sample of Navy and Air Force recruits
- Coaching in the reference test used for Army examinees
- Using operational test scores as the reference variable for Army examinees and excluding those who did not qualify for enlistment from the calibration sample.

CRC 458

Jacobson, Louis S., *The Effect of Declining Employment in Buffalo and Providence on Workers' Earnings and Mobility*, 30 pp., Jan 1982

Most studies of worker dislocation focus on manufacturing workers who lost their jobs due to permanent layoffs and plant closings. Employment reduction and loss of payroll in one industry, however, may affect other workers in the same labor market. This paper describes the community-wide effects on employment, earnings, and labor mobility of severe employment declines in major industrial sectors in the Providence, R.I. and Buffalo, N.Y. SMSAs in the period 1960-1970. The analysis is based on examination of work histories for a sample of over 35,000 workers in the two areas.

CRC 460

Lurie, Philip M., *Two-Term Survival of Female Personnel*, 53 pp., Feb 1982, AD A113 681

Survival curves for NPS female recruits were estimated through eight years of service using the FY 1979 cross-sectional data base. Separate analyses were performed for Class A school attendees and non-A school attendees, holding constant the effects of age, educational level, and mental group. Mean survival times (the areas under the survival curves) were then calculated for each recruit profile. We found that no further screening based on expected months of service is feasible. This is largely due to the fact that the NPS female population is already highly screened. As expected, educational level has the greatest impact on survival. Women with a high school diploma survive an average of 3-4 months longer than those with a GED certificate. The effect of mental group on survival is quite different for A school and non-A school attendees. Survival across mental groups is essentially constant for A school attendees but displays a downward trend as mental group declines for non-A school attendees. For A school attendees, there appears to be a generally increasing trend in survival as age increases. Purely from the standpoint of survival, ages 22 and older are the optimal recruiting ages for these recruits. On the other hand, non-A school

attendees exhibit the opposite pattern of survival with respect to age, but to a lesser degree. These recruits have an optimal recruiting age of 17-22.

CRC 461

Feldman, E. Paul, *Availability of Matchable Employment and Health Data*, 38 pp., Mar 1982, AD A115 684

It is difficult to find reliable industrial and occupational histories of individuals who have been identified as suffering from particular diseases, such as cancer. State Employment Security Agencies (SESA) maintain records of employment of all workers covered by Unemployment Insurance. To determine the availability of useful data maintained by these agencies, SESA in twelve states were visited and the characteristics and availability of archived data were verified. A telephone survey was also conducted to determine the characteristics and availability of death certificates and other health data in those states.

CRC 463

Misrahi, Maurice M., *TRAIL: A Ship-Trailing Model*, 42 pp., May 1982, AD A119 387

This Research Contribution describes a methodology for assessing enemy ability to trail friendly ships at sea. It consists of four parts. The first part treats the search for a lost quarry by shipborne helicopter or long-range reconnaissance aircraft. The second describes a Markov model yielding the fraction of time the ship is free of trail. The third part estimates enemy aircraft requirements to achieve specific search results. The last part presents and documents an APL program, TRAIL, that performs all required calculations.

CRC 464

Grike, Leo J., *A User's Manual For Retention Goal Calculations*, 61 pp., Jul 1982, AD A118 387

This report is a user's manual for a set of programs used to calculate Marine Corps retention goals for individual commands, given overall Marine Corps retention goals. The programs allow adjustments to differentiate between usual and early reenlistments and to account for differences in the situations of individual commands. Current goals consider commands' occupational field compositions; programs are also provided for the case in which occupational fields are not considered.

CRC 466

Marcus, Alan J.; Quester, Aline O.; Fletcher, Jean W.; Nakada, Michael S.; Evanco, William M.; and Lockman, Robert F., *Advances in the Measurement of Personnel Productivity*, 24 pp., Jun 1982, AD A120 409

Determination of trade-offs between personnel with different characteristics is vital to attaining a high ratio of personnel productivity

to costs. Personnel trade-offs are evaluated using unit performance, individual performance, and survey data as measures of productivity. For each approach, previous work is briefly reviewed, then models for improving productivity measurement are presented. Broad-based proposals are made for advancing personnel productivity measurement in the Navy.

CRC 472

Goldberg, Matthew S. and Warner, John T., *Earnings of Military Veterans*, 37 pp., Jan 1983, AD 128 570

This research contribution analyzes the civilian earnings of a group of approximately 24,000 individuals who separated from all four branches of military service in FY 71. We find that potential civilian earnings grow while an individual remains in the military. However, they grow less rapidly than they will once the individual separates from the military. Therefore, the growth in potential civilian earnings is retarded as long as the individual remains in the military.

CRC 476

Goldberg, Matthew S. and Warner, John T., *Determinants of Navy Reenlistment and Extension Rates*, 46 pp., Dec 1983, AD A132 718

This paper analyzes the effects of regular military compensation and reenlistment bonuses on the probabilities of reenlistment and extension among first-term and second-term Navy enlisted personnel. We find that the pay elasticities vary substantially across occupational categories. For example, the elasticity of the total probability of staying with respect to regular military compensation ranges between 1.12 and 2.72 for first-term personnel and between 0.94 and 3.78 for second-term personnel. We recommend adopting occupation-specific pay elasticities in forecasting since the all-Navy pay elasticity will yield misleading results.

CRC 482

Lurie, Philip M., *Analysis of Unauthorized Absences and Desertions*, 68 pp., Mar 1983, AD A132 818

An analysis was performed on patterns of unauthorized absences and desertions in the Navy during the period FY 1979-FY 1981. Separate analyses were done for absences in Class "A" school and during permanent duty. The effects of rating and apprenticeship group, as well as personnel and unit characteristics, on absence patterns over time were also examined.

CRC 486

Levy, Robert A. and Jondrow, James M., *U.S. Price Controls on Energy and the International Petrochemical Market*, 73 pp., May 1983

During the last decade, most energy products—crude oil, natural gas, gasoline, and other refined products—have been subject to price controls. Though some of these controls

have been lifted, the Common Market Countries have complained that the price controls subsidized U.S. exports of energy products, particularly petrochemicals. In this study, we have analyzed the effects of the price control programs to determine if they, in fact, subsidized U.S. petrochemical exports, and if so, what were the effects on world petrochemical prices and U.S. and foreign production levels? We found that the controls on domestic crude oil prices did have some important effects: they reduced the marginal price paid by U.S. refiners; they reduced the domestic supply of crude oil; and they increased the demand for imports. It was not the price controls themselves that reduced the price of U.S. supplied crude oil, but the entitlements program, which equalized the cost of crude oil across refiners. Despite the subsidies, the effects on world petrochemical prices and U.S. and foreign production levels appear to have been relatively small. Our results indicate that the effects of the entitlements program were to increase U.S. production of petrochemicals by between 2 and 6.25 percent and to decrease foreign production by between 1 and 4.5 percent, depending upon the products studied and assumptions made. Controls on natural gas were changed in 1978. Until then, however, by controlling prices in one large segment of the market, they gave U.S. producers access to cheaper energy feedstocks than were available to foreign competitors. The effects on trade in petrochemicals made from natural gas (e.g., urea) were small. U.S. production rose less than 4 percent due to the controls program in place for the pre-1978 period. Even this small effect was reduced, if not reversed, after the controls were changed in 1978.

CRC 490

McConnell, James M., *The Soviet Shift in Emphasis From Nuclear to Conventional*, Jun 1983 (Abbreviated version published in *World Politics*, Oct 1984)

Vol. I: *The Long-Term Perspective*, 53 pp., Jun 1983

Vol. II: *The Mid-Term Perspective*, 91 pp., Jun 1983

These volumes detail the shift over time in the Soviet selection of military options. Volume I deals with changes in their long-term perspective on military development. Having achieved a nuclear counter to the U.S. strategy of massive retaliation in the early sixties, Moscow at first favored a long-term conventional emphasis as a follow-on, but abandoned this in 1965 in favor of nuclear options. However, in 1976-77, the Kremlin returned to a primary conventional orientation, rounded out recently with a declared policy of no first use of nuclear weapons. All these shifts seem to have been reflected in changes in Soviet deterrence criteria and, considering their character and

timing, may perhaps be best explained as asymmetrical reactions to concurrent U.S. plans.

Volume II deals with the implementation of the long-term perspective in mid-term doctrinal increments that coincide with the five-year plans. In each of the doctrinal periods since 1960, the Soviets have managed to introduce a new independent option: all-out nuclear war (1960-65), a conventional local war in the Third World (1966-70), limited intercontinental nuclear warfare (1971-75), theater nuclear war (1976-80), and protracted conventional war between the two coalitions (1981-85).

CRC 497

Quester, Aline O., *Enlisted Accessions of Navy Veterans to the Selected Reserve*, 57 pp., Aug 1983

Enlisted accessions of Navy veterans in 51 ratings to the Navy's Selected Reserve are modeled over a 5-year period. Nonlinear probit estimates of the probability of enlistment are obtained for 23 rating groups. The probabilities of enlistment are found to be positively related to reserve pay, the unemployment rate, and the Navy rating.

CRC 505

Thomason, James S., *Would a Draft Save the Navy Money? A New Look*, 27 pp., Jul 1983

This report assesses the Navy's potential budgetary savings from a return to peacetime conscription. Previous estimates are summarized first. Then the report explores the sensitivity of results to assumptions about key factors, including the numbers of draft-induced accessions, first-term pay, and recruiting costs as well as reenlistment probabilities of draft-induced accessions. Implications for the future of the All-Volunteer Force are addressed.

CRC 511

Quester, Aline O. and Thomason, James S., *Projecting the Retention of Navy Careerists*, 36 pp., Dec 1983

This report quantifies the link between civilian job growth and military retention for Navy enlisted personnel. The magnitude of this effect is identified--at both the first and second reenlistment decision points--for highly technical ratings and for ratings which are not highly technical. The effect that future civilian job growth will have on the chances that Navy personnel will reenlist or leave is then projected, using occupational forecasts for the next decade provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Professional Papers

FP 1

Brown, George F., Jr. and Lloyd, Richmond M., Jr., *Static Models of Bank Credit Expansion*, 27 pp., 23 Sep 1969 (Published in the Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis, Vol. VI, No. 3, Jun 1971), AD 703 925

The effects of uncertainty on optimal expansion are investigated, particularly in determining whether a bank would ever expand more than if it were faced with a certain world. The effects of a fixed penalty charge assessed whenever the reserve requirement is not met is examined, in addition to a proportional charge on the deficiency. It is shown that the structure of the model does not in general guarantee a finite optimum solution, and further that the stated Federal Reserve penalty structure could easily suggest an infinite expansion to an optimally behaving bank, if it were not for a finite demand for loans at the going interest rate. Finally, the effect of the change in Federal Reserve policy concerning reserve requirements is examined in a static framework.

FP 2

Lando, Mordechai E., *The Sex-Differential in Canadian Unemployment Data*, 5 pp., 9 Jan 1970, AD 699 512

This paper attempts to show that the Canadian Labour Force Survey underestimates the number of married women who are in the labor force, but are unemployed. Two estimates are made of the number of unemployed married women. Others have noted that Canada is the only industrial country where females have lower unemployment rates than males. This paper suggests that the anomaly is due to the undercount in the Labour Force Survey. One of the corrected estimates leads to a reversal of the sex-differential and a higher unemployment rate for females than for males.

FP 3

Brown, George F., Jr.; Corcoran, Timothy M.; and Lloyd, Richmond M., Jr., *A Dynamic Inventory Model with Delivery Lag and Repair*, 16 pp., 1 Aug 1969, AD 699 513

An inventory is to be operated over a horizon of T periods during which demands for spare parts arise due to part failure. Successive demands are assumed to be independent and identically distributed random variables. The model considers the periodic review of a single part with backlogging of demand. The decision variables are the amount of initial inventory to stock before departure and the amount of new parts to be ordered during the cruise. New parts are received 1 periods after an order is placed. Failed parts are repaired with a given probability and are returned to the inventory 2 periods after failure. It is assumed that the order lead time is not less than the lead-time repair. Ordering costs include fixed plus unit

charges, and linear holding and penalty charges are assessed on end-of-period inventory. The model is put into a dynamic programming framework. Optimal ordering policies are shown to be of the (s,s) form, and the existence of an optimal initial inventory level is shown.

FP 4

Kadane, Joseph B., *A Moment Problem for Order Statistics*, 14 pp., 13 Jan 1970 (Published in *Annals of Mathematical Statistics*, Apr 1971) AD 699 514

Necessary and sufficient conditions are given for a triangular array of numbers to be expectations of order statistics of some non-negative random variable. Using well-known recurrence relations, the expectations of all order statistics of the largest sample size, n , in the triangular array, or the expectations of the smallest of every sample size up to and including n are sufficient to determine the whole array. The former are reduced to a Stieltjes moment problem, the latter to a Hausdorff moment problem. These results are applied to show that for every sample size, there is a positive random variable with geometrically increasing expectations of order statistics with arbitrary ratio and expectation of smallest order statistic. However, only the degenerate distributions have geometrically increasing expectations of order statistics for more than one sample size, even when the ratio and mean of the smallest order statistic can depend on the sample size. These results were required for a study of participation in discussion groups.

FP 5

Kadane, Joseph B., *Optimal Whereabouts Search*, 28 pp., 13 Jan 1970 (Published in *Operations Research*, Vol. XIX, 1971), AD 699 515

An optimal whereabouts search maximizes the probability of correctly stating, at the end of a search, which box contains the object. This can be accomplished either by finding the object in the search or by guessing correctly, at the end of an unsuccessful search, which box contains the object. Generalizing work of Tognetti, this paper shows that an optimal whereabouts search never searches the box to be guessed. An algorithm is given for finding an optimal whereabouts search strategy.

FP 7

Friedheim, Robert L., *The Continental Shelf Issue at the United Nations: A Quantitative Content Analysis*, 25 pp., 7 Jan 1970 (Published in *Pacew in Maribus*, Vol. 3, edited by Elaine H. Burnell and Piers von Simson, Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, California, The Royal University of Malta Press, 1971) (See also FP 28), AD 699 516

It is important to know what states have said in the debate about the problems of the continental shelf. Knowledge of such patterns of

opinion on continental shelf problems becomes especially important in the light of the passage of a resolution which calls for the convening of a new international conference to deal with law of the sea problems. Such patterns are discoverable, and, in fact, have already emerged. The tool for explicating these patterns is a quantified thematic content analysis of the seabed debates in the General Assembly and its organs during the 22nd and 23rd Assemblies.

FP 8

Rose, Marshall and White, Alex., *A Comparison of the Importance of Economic versus Non-Economic Factors Affecting the Residential Housing Market During the Two Decades Subsequent to World War II*, 122 pp., 15 Jan 1970, AD 699 517

This paper analyzes the various factors which, a priori, appear to have had a substantial influence on the postwar residential housing market. These variables include the age distribution of the population, migration trends, income levels and changes, and the availability of mortgage credit.

FP 9

Rose, Marshall, *A Thesis Concerning the Existence of Excess Capacity at Naval Shipyards Prior to the Escalation of Hostilities in Southeast Asia in 1964*, 67 pp., 9 Jan 1970, AD 699 518

Simple and multivariate statistical techniques have been employed to quantify ship overhaul policies to determine if excess capacity existed in Navy shipyards prior to the escalation of hostilities in Southeast Asia in 1964.

FP 11

O'Neill, David M., *The Effect of Discrimination on Earnings: Evidence From Military Test Score Results*, 19 pp., 3 Feb 1970 (Published in the *Journal of Human Resources*, Summer 1970), AD 703 926

The purpose of this paper is to utilize data on the test scores of young men on the Armed Forces Qualification Test in order to make estimates of what the relative importance of current and past discrimination were in explaining 1960 racial differentials in earnings. A quantitative method is devised that, although crude, leads to results that are interesting.

FP 12

Brown, George F., Jr. and Lloyd, Richmond M., Jr., *Dynamic Models of Bank Credit Expansion Under Certainty*, 29 pp., 3 Feb 1970, AD 703 931

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the effect of the Federal Reserve policy change of September, 1968, on credit expansion by a single bank in response to a change to its reserve level. Prior to that date, the reserves and deposits which fulfillment of the legal reserve requirement was computed were measured over the same time period. Since that date, required reserves for any period are based upon

deposit levels two periods prior, creating a different environment under which banks must operate. A dynamic programming model, treating all parameters as if they were known with certainty, is used to investigate the nature of optimal credit behavior under these two environments.

FP 13

Overholt, John L., *Analysis Data Inputs and Sensitivity Tests in War Games*, 29 pp., Mar 1971 (Presented as a seminar lecture on war gaming at the Navy Postgraduate School, 19 Oct 1970), AD 722 858

Discusses war gaming as an analytical tool for examining the effectiveness of various alternate courses of action or of military equipment and the role analysis has in the game. The role of historical data and statistical experimental designs for testing the sensitivity of outcomes to changes in the input variables in war gaming are presented.

FP 14

Rose, Marshall, D *Optimal Investment in End Products and Repair Resources*, 38 pp., 18 Feb 1970 (Published in the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Cost Engineers Proceedings, Jun 1971, Montreal, Canada), AD 702 450

This paper demonstrates how to determine the minimal cost combination of end products and investment in repair service capability in order to maintain a given level of operating end products. The model is then applied to the problem of determining the optimal size of the Navy's F-4 aircraft pipeline.

FP 15

Rose, Marshall, *Computing the Expected End Product Service Time Using Extreme Value Properties of Sampling Distributions*, 29 pp., 18 Feb 1970 (Published in Operations Research, Vol. XIX, 1971), AD 702 451

In this paper an expression is derived for the expected completion time of a repair project, such as the servicing of end products, when the servicing is composed of a sequence of repair activities on parts of the end product. Each part of the end product is subject to repair with a specified probability and, at first, it is assumed that the completion time of each activity is constant. Subsequently, this assumption is relaxed so that an arbitrary probability distribution can be specified for the repair time of each activity. The concluding parts of the paper show how to compute the expected service time for a particular class of repair activity-time probability distributions.

FP 16

Rose, Marshall, *Study of Repairable Item Resupply Activities*, 35 pp., 18 Feb 1970, AD 702 452

This paper is concerned with calculating the significant measures of supply effectiveness for activities which involve the resupply of repairable items (spares). The approach that is taken is to derive an expression for the number of unsatisfied demands existing for the items at a point in time. This expression can then be employed to calculate the desired measures of supply effectiveness which describe the behavior of the model. Several numerical examples illustrating the model's use are also presented.

FP 17

Brown, Lee (LCdr., USN) and Rose, Marshall, *An Incremental Production for the End-Item Repair Process*, 17 pp., 3 Mar 1970 (Published in Annual Conference of the American Institute of Industrial Engineers Transactions, May 1970, Cleveland, Ohio), AD 702 453

This article discusses the case of a firm that owns a fleet of end-items and a repair facility for conducting periodic scheduled maintenance of the end-items. If the number of units of operational end-items is less than required, the firm can correct the deficiency by taking several courses of action. The optimal set of actions to be taken by the firm under various assumptions is determined. A numerical example is solved using both mathematical and graphical methods.

FP 18

Rose, Marshall, *Inventory and the Theory of the Firm*, 14 pp., 18 Feb 1970, AD 702 454

A serious criticism of the inventory models presented in the literature is that they often seek to minimize inventory costs rather than to minimize total costs for a specified production level. This neglect is caused, in large measure, by a failure to consider inventories as factors of production, with substitution possibilities between other types of inputs. This paper incorporates these substitution possibilities into the analysis, and formulates an inventory model within the theory of the firm.

FP 19

Rose, Marshall, *A Decomposed Network Computation for End Product Repair Cost Curves*, 24 pp., 18 Feb 1970, AD 702 455

This paper is concerned first with determining the relationship between the repair times of recoverable items and the service time of end products. Afterwards, an algorithm is developed for generating the end product service-time cost curve.

FP 20

Brown, George F., Jr.; Corcoran, Timothy M.; and Lloyd, Richmond M., Jr., *Inventory Models with a Type of Dependent Demand and Forecasting, with an Application to Repair*, 4 pp., 10 Feb 1970 (Published in Management Science: Theory Section, Vol. 17, No. 7, Mar 1971), AD 702 456

In general, the single-product inventory model in which demands in successive periods are not independent is difficult to treat. This paper defines a large class of such problems, when there is a positive lead time for delivery, which can be treated by the classical formulation with a single state variable. All results which hold for inventory models with a constant delivery lag can be shown to hold also for this model. An application is made to a system in which demands are generated by part failure and in which a portion of these failures are repaired after a given (constant or probabilistic) time.

FP 21

Silverman, Lester P., *Resource Allocation in a Sequential Flow Process*, 21 pp., 5 Mar 1970, AD 702 457

A stochastic flow process consisting of several independent sub-process stages is considered. At each stage, a probability density function of time to successful completion of the stage by any of the (assumed homogeneous) process items is a function of parameters which are in turn functions of the budget at which each sub-process is supported (decision variables). The process is generalized to allow for the possibility of the auxiliary processing at each stage. The problem is to determine the minimum total budget which will yield a desired confidence in the total process being completed by some deadline. The problem is solved under different assumptions about the functional relationship between expenditures and the resulting improvement in process parameters. The fundamental purpose of this paper is to introduce the concept that, in complex systems, the implications of expenditures often are not known with certainty but can be viewed as altering the nature of the underlying stochastic process.

FP 22

Gorlin, Jacques J., *Israeli Reprisal Policy and the Limits of U.S. Influence*, 27 pp., 23 Mar 1970, AD 703 534

This paper is useful as a remedy for the intoxicating effect of the Arab and Israeli presses. Readers of those presses and generally interested persons will find this paper helpful in striking a balance between what the two presses state or imply about the extent of formal U.S. influence over Israel. It argues that U.S. influence is indeed quite limited, as the Israelis claim.

FP 23

Rose, Marshall, *An Aircraft Rework Cost-Benefit Model*, 13 pp., 12 Mar 1970 (Published in the 5th Annual DoD Cost Research Symposium Proceedings, Mar 1970; Available from Xerox-Systems Analysis Section, Webster, New York), AD 702 514

This paper concentrates on one part of a study made at the Center for Naval Analyses from

the beginning of 1967 through the end of 1969. The project was called the Aircraft Pipeline Study. This paper describes the theoretical and empirical findings of Phase II of the study.

FP 24

Lloyd, Richmond M., Jr. and Sutton, S. Scott, *An Application of Network Analysis to the Determination of Minimum Cost Aircraft Pipeline Factors*, 51 pp., May 1970 (Presented at NATO Conference on Problems in the Organization and Introduction of Large Logistic Support Systems, May 1970, Luxembourg), AD 703 536

An important budgeting problem in the U.S. Naval aviation program is to determine the number of aircraft to procure so that a desired level of operating inventory of aircraft is maintained, given that some aircraft will not be operational as a result of certain maintenance procedures. This problem became especially important during the Southeast Asia build-up when Navy procurement managers were urged to scrutinize more closely the trade-offs between buying new aircraft and reducing the number of aircraft tied up in maintenance.

FP 25

Saperstone, Stephen H., *An Approach to Semi-Markov Processes*, 38 pp., 23 Mar 1970, AD 703 537

This paper reports on some of the mathematical results obtained while seeking to refine Markov chain models used in air-ASW tactical analyses. In an effort to take into account the waiting time in each, a non-Markov process was postulated. Subsequent investigation showed the process to be a reformulation of a semi-Markov process. In the present case, the equations for the flow resemble a multi-dimensional renewal process. The behavior of the system is described by a probability density which characterizes the process at the time $t > 0$, given that the states of the process were defined at time $t = 0$. It is shown in the special steady state case that the probability distribution yields results which are equivalent to those previously given.

FP 26

Brown, George F., Jr. and Corcoran, Timothy M., *The Reliability of a Complex System with Spares, Repair, and Cannibalization*, 45 pp., 23 Mar 1970, AD 703 538

The reliability of a complex system is investigated. Special cases of the system include the spare parts or standby redundancy problem and the repair problem, both of which have received wide attention in the literature. Also included in the system is the opportunity for cannibalization. A theorem is given indicating the proper use of this activity. The spare parts problem and the repair problem are analyzed separately. Methods of combining the two analyses are then given in order to obtain bounds and approximations to total system reliability.

FP 27

Fain, Janice B.; Fain, William W.; Feldman, Leon; and Simon, Susan, *Validation of Combat Models Against Historical Data*, 18 pp., 14 Apr 1970 (Published in 9th Symposium of the National Gaming Council Proceedings, Apr 1970), AD 704 744

This topic is divided into two parts. First, model validation in general. In this part some of the difficulties in dealing with historical data is covered and some of the previous validation efforts are discussed. In the second part some of the authors' recent work at the Center for Naval Analyses on an attempt at the validation of our Tactical Warfare Simulation Program using data from the 1950-53 Korean War is described.

FP 28

Friedheim, Robert L.; Kadane, Joseph B.; and Gamble, John, *Quantitative Content Analysis of the United Nations Seabed Debates: Methodology and a Continental Shelf Case Study*, 32 pp., 24 Mar 1970 (Published in International Organization, Summer 1970), AD 703 539

Patterns of state preference have emerged and are discoverable through the analysis of the sea-bed debates. Further, a method of analysis of the data is developed which is appropriate to the problem. The technique is a particular application of quantitative thematic content analysis. How and why this technique can be applied to U.S. debate material, the nature and problems of the method, a case study demonstrating some of the substantive results that were reached, and a statement of our future research priorities are discussed.

FP 29

Saperstone, Stephen H., *Controllability of Linear Oscillatory Systems Using Positive Controls*, 27 pp., Apr 1970, AD 704 745

A linear autonomous control process is considered where the null control is an extreme point of the restraint set Ω . In the event that $\Omega = [0,1]$ (hence, scalar control) necessary and sufficient conditions are given so that the reachable set from the origin (in phase space) contains the origin as an interior point. For vector valued controls with each component in $[0,1]$, sufficient conditions are given so that the reachable set from the origin of a non-linear autonomous control process contains the origin as an interior point.

FP 30

DeVany, Arthur S., *The Effect of Social Policy on the Social and Private Value of a Child*, 20 pp., 27 Apr 1970, AD 704 746

This paper outlines a hypothesis that relates family size to parental income, potential wage earnings of children, life expectancy of children and certain legal and social institutions that affect the value of a child to the family. It is the concern with these

institutions that separates the present analysis from other research on the economic determinants of family size. The effect of such institutions as private property, welfare programs, educational programs, the "perfection" of the market for human capital, and the legal rights of women, can be analyzed within the framework provided by the model developed here. A heuristic development of the implications of some possible forms of these institutions is offered. Of central importance in the analysis is the effect of some given institution on the private value of an additional child to the family relative to the social value.

FP 31

DeVany, Arthur S., *Time in the Budget of the Consumer*, 51 pp., 27 Apr 1970, AD 704 747

The addition of time in the consumer's budget yields new theorems from demand theory while preserving the logical validity of the old ones. These new theorems concern additional Slutsky-type equations relating quantities of goods demanded, hours worked, and total income to the wage rate, non-wage or time-independent income, and the relative time or price intensity of goods; the Slutsky equations with respect to price are preserved. These new equations place additional behavioral restrictions upon the standard consumer demand functions and permit the consumer's labor supply to be derived from his demand for goods. Since all the theory's variables are observable, it can be tested by estimating these functions.

FP 32

Overholt, John L., *Fitting Korean War Data by Statistical Methods*, 11 pp., 5 May 1970 (Presented at the 9th Symposium of the National Gaming Council, Apr 1970, Washington, D.C.), AD 705 349

Korean war data obtained from the records of all services is related to U.N. divisions engaged with North Korean and Chinese Communist troops in central Korea in May 1951. The daily record for each division was considered: the strengths and casualties of opposing forces, the amount of ground gained or lost, and fire support as measured in artillery rounds and air sorties. Various graphs display changes in individual variables and in combinations of variables, from day-to-day and with undulations in the battle line as forces concentrated to attack or withdraw. These plots suggested more sophisticated treatment with the use of multiple regression to fit various proposed relationships. These were relationships between ordnance fired, the intensity of the battle, and the exposure of the troops as indicated by ground gained or lost. Lanchester equations of various types were examined by the incorporation of firepower into the strength and casualty relationships. Some empirical equations were also prepared.

PP 33

DeVany, Arthur S., *A Theory of Household Demand and Labor Supply*, 23 pp., 5 May 1970, AD 705 350

This is a model of household consumer unit with two working members. Working time of the wife is allocated to household work or market work according to her market wage rate, and her productivity in household work depends upon the goods consumed by the household, the husband's wage rate, and the family's non-wage income. Theorems derived concern the effect of changes in these income parameters and the prices of goods on the labor force participation of the wife, hours worked by the husband and the goods bundle consumed by the household. One theorem, for example, states that an income compensated increase in the wife's market wage will increase her labor force participation and shorten the husband's work week.

PP 34

Kadane, Joseph B. and Fisher, Franklin M.,* *The Covariance Matrix of the Limited Information Estimator and the Identification Test: Comment*, 6 pp., 14 May 1970, AD 706 310

In a recent article, Liu and Breen made 2 major points: (1) they attacked the estimator of Chernoff and Divinsky for the asymptotic covariance matrix of the Limited Information Estimator, because it is not the same as a new estimator they proposed, and (2) they questioned the traditional interpretation of the test of overidentification as set forth by Koopmans and Hood. This paper shows that there is no reason to suppose that the Chernoff-Divinsky and Liu-Breen estimators should be the same. A choice between them should be made on their statistical properties. Also the test of overidentification is examined, and found to do what it is advertised to do.

* Department of Economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

PP 35

Lando, Mordechai E., *Full Employment and the New Economics--A Comment*, 4 pp., 14 May 1970 (Published in the Scottish Journal of Political Economy, Vol XVII, Feb 1969), AD 706 420

Professor Killingsworth's paper *Full Employment and the New Economics* which appeared in the February 1969 issue of the Scottish Journal of Political Economy, contains many controversial hypotheses. This paper avoids the pitfalls of the aggregate demand versus structural change controversy, and comments on some of the strained interpretations Killingsworth places on the data.

PP 36

DeVany, Arthur S., *Time in the Budget of the Consumer: The Theory of Consumer Demand and Labor Supply Under a Time Constraint*, 151 pp., 15 Jun 1970 (A dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Economics), AD 708 348

The purpose of this study is to develop and test a modification of the standard theory of consumer demand that yields implications concerning the consumer's allocation of time to consumption and income producing activities. Unlike the demand for leisure model, the theory presented here does not treat leisure as a good or work as a bad. The consumer's time does not enter his utility function, only the quantities of goods consumed do. The consumer's time enters his budget constraint only. At a sufficiently high level of income, time may also become an additional constraint independent of the budget constraint.

PP 37

Kadane, Joseph B., *Testing a Subset of the Over-identifying Restrictions*, 7 pp., 19 Jun 1970 (Published in *Econometrica*), AD 708 349

Anderson and Rubin derived the likelihood ratio statistic for testing a particular over-identified model against the alternative that the model is just or underidentified. One problem with this test is that consequences of rejecting the null hypothesis are not clear: what restrictions were wrong? Additionally, possibly some of the restrictions are suspect but others, enough to overidentify the model, are not. How the suspect overidentifying restrictions can be tested is the subject of this paper. The likelihood ratio statistic for testing a particular overidentified model against an alternative overidentified model, where all the restrictions on the alternative are restrictions on the null hypotheses are studied.

PP 38

Saperstone, Stephen H., *The Eigenvectors of a Real Symmetric Matrix are Asymptotically Stable for Some Differential Equation*, 19 pp., Jul 1970, AD 708 502

Let A be a real symmetric $n \times n$ matrix. For each real unit vector x we compute numbers $\mu = \mu(x)$ and $\sigma = \sigma(x)$, which have the property that $[\mu + \sigma, \mu - \sigma]$, contains an eigenvalue of A . We establish an autonomous differential equation, dependent on A , which admits asymptotically stable solutions of the form, $x =$ eigenvector of A . This is achieved by noting $\sigma^2(x)$ is a Liapunov function, and tends monotonically to zero along solutions of the differential equation. The set of critical points of $\sigma^2(x)$ are shown to comprise a finite union of products of spheres.

FF 39

Hardy, William C. and Blyth, T.S.,* *QUASI--Residuated Mappings and Baer Assemblies*, 21 pp., 14 Jul 1970 (Published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Vol. LXIX, Part II (No. 12), 1971), AD A071 317

This paper considers, for a given ordered set E with minimum element 0 , the semi-group Q of 0 -preserving isotone mappings on E and examines necessary and sufficient conditions under which an element $F \in Q$ is such that the left (resp. right) ideal of Q is a principal left (resp. right) ideal of Q generated by a particular type of idempotent. The results obtained lead the authors to introduce the concept of a Baer assembly which is used to extend to the case of simillattice the Baer semigroup coordinatization of particular types of semilattice.

* Mathematical Institute, University of St. Andrew.

FF 40

Forst, Brian E. and Silverman, Lester P., *Evaluating Changes in the Health Care Delivery System: An Application to Intensive Care Monitoring*, 19 pp., 1970, AD 710 631

This paper proposes a tool for evaluation of potential changes in the system for the delivery of health care. Starting with a definition of a community health production function, the paper introduces the concept of nested production functions in health care. The production function approach is seen as providing a mechanism for explicit consideration of the substitution and optimal input combination questions which are the basis of all evaluations of changes in the health care delivery system. The discussion of this technique is followed by an application to intensive care monitoring. While actual data has not been gathered, we formulate a model for evaluating the effect of computerization of certain intensive care monitoring procedures.

FF 41

Piersall, Charles H., Jr. (LCDR, USN), *An Analysis of Crisis Decision-Making*, 55 pp., Sep 1970 (Published in the American Political Science Review), AD 719 705

This paper analyzes two real crisis situations for the United States; the Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962, and the Gulf of Tonkin Incident, 1964. A crisis decision model is presented to explain the sequential behavior in the referenced cases.

FF 42

Sullivan, John A., *Measured Mental Ability, Service School Achievement and Job Performance*, 22 pp., 31 Jul 1970, AD 720 359

Since World War II the Services have used the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT) to screen draftees and enlistment applicants. This procedure assumes that higher scores on the AFQT indicate a higher productivity of individuals to

the Armed Forces. This paper examines some of the evidence for this assumption.

FF 43

Forst, Brian E., *Estimating Utility Functions Using Preferences Revealed Under Uncertainty*, 11 pp., Jun 1971 (Presented at the 39th National Meeting, Operations Research Society of America, May 1971), AD 726 472

Those who take the normative point of view of decision making under uncertainty typically suggest, sometimes explicitly, that it is sufficient to estimate utility functions on the sole basis of responses to hypothetical questions. This paper, which also takes the normative viewpoint, criticizes that approach on several grounds and proposes the alternative of combining that technique with observations of choices made under uncertainty in real life. The thesis is demonstrated using a fairly common problem in the clinical setting, the case of severe abdominal pain in a young woman. Central to the argument is the distinction between internal inconsistency among a set of responses to abstract questions on the one hand, and disagreement between the choice deemed optimal by the theory and the choice actually revealed as most preferred by the decision maker, on the other. While the former type of inconsistency is the kind most widely treated in the literature, it is reflection upon the latter which will resolve whether the decision maker should rely, ex post facto, upon decision analysis for a particular problem under uncertainty.

FF 44

Schick, Jack M., *Conflict and Integration in the Near East: Regionalism and the Study of Crisis*, 43 pp., Oct 1970 (Presented at the 66th Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Sep 1970)

The research reported here attempts to supplement regional studies about the Near East in two ways. First, it is a study of the regional effects of four Near East crises as well as of actors' decision-making which is a frequent focus of crisis studies. The effects of external actors upon other external actors in a Near East crisis, of external powers upon local actors, and of local powers upon each other are considered. Secondly, as a comparative study of four crises over a period of ten years, it identifies changes in the crisis roles of actors in the Near East.

FF 45

Brown, George F., Jr. and Lloyd, Richmond M., Jr., *Fixed Shortage Costs and the Classical Inventory Model*, 13 pp., Jul 1970, AD 713 057

Many recent economic and inventory studies have included various types of fixed or lumpsum costs as important determinants of optimal behavior. In this paper, the classical inventory model is augmented to include fixed shortage

costs. In general, the presence of fixed shortage costs can lead to complex optimal solutions. The purpose of this paper is to establish a set of sufficient conditions which guarantee the existence of an optimal ordering policy which is unique. The resulting optimal policy is described by a unique set of critical numbers which are bounded and decrease monotonically over the horizon for which the inventory system is to be operated.

FP 46

Hardy, William C. and Blyth, T.S.,* *A Coordination of Lattices by One-Sided Baer Assemblies*, 21 pp., Jul 1970 (Published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, (A) Vol. 69, 4, 1971/72), AD A930 180

The notion of Baer assembly was introduced in an earlier publication (FP 39), and applied to obtain a coordinatization theory for semi-lattices. This was achieved by considering the semigroup of quasi-residuated (i.e., 0-preserving and isotone) mappings on a bounded semi-lattice. In the present paper we consider the semigroup of quasi-residuated α -homomorphisms (or hemimorphisms) on a bounded lattice and thus shows how a particular type of one-sided Baer assembly can be used to provide a coordinatization theory for lattices and in particular for complemented, modular distributed lattices.

* Mathematical Institute, University of St. Andrew.

FP 47

Silverman, Lester P., *Resource Allocation in a Sequential Flow Process with an Application to the Naval Resupply System*, 18 pp., Oct 1970 (Presented at the 11th American Meeting of the Institute of Management Sciences, Oct 1970; Presented at the 26th Meeting of the Military Operations Research Society, Nov 1970), AD 713 028

This paper considers the problem of optimizing the benefits to be realized from allocating resources in a stochastic flow process. The Naval resupply system is viewed as consisting of several processes, from the requisitioning, to processing, to transportation of spare parts. The time necessary for completion of any of the processes by any of the assumed homogeneous items is a random variable described by a distribution function whose parameters are functions of the budget at which each process is supported. Having delineated alternative budget levels and associated parameter improvements at each stage, the problem is to allocate a fixed budget so that the probability of completion for any item over the whole flow system before a given deadline is maximized.

FP 48

Gray, Burton C., *Writeup for B34TCNA - A Step-Wise Multiple Regression Program*, 15 pp., Oct 1970, AD 713 029

The B34T program calculates multiple linear regression in a stepwise manner, inserting at each step that variable which is eligible and has the highest partial correlation with the dependent variable, given that the previously selected variables are in the equation. This paper is intended as a day-to-day guide to the use of B34TCNA. It tells how to punch control cards and implement the options available in the program.

FP 49

Friedheim, Robert L., *International Organizations and the Uses of the Ocean*, 88 pp. Oct 1970 (Published in *Multinational Cooperation: Economic, Social, and Scientific Development*, edited by R. Jordan, Oxford University Press, 1972), AD 714 387

The purpose of this paper is to examine and evaluate a select number of international organizations that have important oceanic responsibilities. Their structure and present functioning are examined and questions about how well they do their job are raised. In addition it must be asked how well do these organizations relate to each other and whether the overall organization of international ocean affairs is satisfactory. Also briefly discussed is the present state of the debate on seabed minerals in the General Assembly.

FP 50

Friedheim, Robert L. and Kadane, Joseph B., *Ocean Science in the United Nations Political Arena*, 45 pp., Jun 1971 (Published in the *Journal of Maritime Law and Commerce*, Vol. 3, No. 3, Apr 1972), AD 731 865

The study of the seabed debates can illuminate attitudes on the use and abuse of science. In this paper the view of states on two broad questions, freedom of scientific research and the future of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, are measured. In order to place the political problems of ocean science in their proper context, those issues in the larger debate on the future of the oceans which are most closely related to these two questions of ocean science are found. Finally, how science might fare in a future international attempt at legal regulation is estimated.

FP 51

Saperstone, Stephen H., *Global Controllability of Linear Systems with Positive Controls*, 29 pp., Nov 1970, AD 714 650

In a previous paper by the author and J. Yorks, necessary and sufficient conditions were given for local controllability of linear autonomous systems using only bounded positive controls. The present paper extends those results to obtain conditions for global controllability with both bounded and unbounded positive controls.

FP 52

Forst, Brian E., *A Decision-Theoretic Approach to Medical Diagnosis and Treatment*, 14 pp., Nov 1970 (Presented at the Fall 1970, 11th American Meeting of the Institute of Management Science, 21 Oct 1970), AD 714 651

This paper sets out to replace good medical practice with something better by proposing a structure to the clinical decision problem which is, in a particular sense, optimal. The intended contribution of this paper is the proposal to estimate multidimensional utility functions primarily on the basis of observed behavior rather than on the sole basis of response to hypothetical lotteries, as is usually done.

FP 53

Kadane, Joseph B., *On Division of the Question*, 12 pp., Nov 1970 (Published in *Public Choice*, Fall 1971), AD 714 652

Suppose a committee is to write a platform taking positions on many issues. Suppose also that the alternatives for each issue can be ordered so that each member's preferences are single-peaked, and that the issues are separable in the sense that the outcome on one issue does not affect preferences on the others. The committee may consider the issues one-by-one, leading to a platform P^* of the majority view of each issue. Alternatively, the committee may consider the entire platform as a single motion. If so, there may be a cycle of platforms each of which defeats all platforms not in the cycle. P^* is in the above cycle if there is a cycle; if not, P^* defeats all other platforms. If division of the questions on amendments is automatically imposed, P^* defeats all amendments and from any other platform a sequence of successful amendments leads to P^* . This theory is applied to explain why state constitutional amendments tend to fail when submitted as a package, and pass when submitted separately.

FP 54

Kadane, Joseph B., *How to Burglar if You Must: A Decision Problem*, 10 pp., May 1971, AD 723 850

A burglar with an initial fortune is contemplating some possible burglaries. This paper considers the maximization of the probability of successfully stealing a target amount and the maximization of expected fortune for the burglar. The burglar model can be extended to include possible policing strategies, as suggested in Anscombe's paper on disarmament and arms control inspection.

FP 55

Brown, George F., Jr., *Optimal Management of Bank Reserves*, 35 pp., Aug 1970 (Published in *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis*, Dec 1972), AD 715 569

In this paper, the effects of various forces on the optimal expansion of credit and holding of reserves are investigated using the

techniques of dynamic programming. Discussed in the paper are the effects of uncertainty about reserve losses, various types of penalty costs, costs of adjustment, uncertain future interest rates, and of various institutional structures under which the bank must operate.

FP 56

Horowitz, Stanley A., *Economic Principles of Liability and Financial Responsibility for Oil Pollution*, 23 pp., Mar 1971 (Prepared as part of a study by the Program of Policy Studies in Science and Technology of the George Washington University, under U.S. Coast Guard Contract DOT-CG-10-235A), AD 722 376

This paper examines the economic issues involved in the imposition of liability for the damages caused by disasters in general and major oil spills in particular.

FP 57

Lando, Mordechai E., *A Comparison of the Military and Civilian Health Systems*, 20 pp., Dec 1970, AD 716 897

This paper compares the civilian health system in the United States to the military's prepaid (at zero price) hospital based group practice system. The military system is found to have higher per capital costs and to use a higher ratio of health personnel to the population. Morbidity data indicates that male civilians are in poorer health than armed forces personnel. Despite lower morbidity rates, hospital utilization is much higher in the military sector.

FP 58

Kadane, Joseph B., *Chronological Ordering of Archeological Deposits by the Minimum Path Length Method*, 12 pp., Jun 1971, AD 726 475

A new method of ordering archeological deposits, called the minimum path length method, is introduced and discussed in relation to previous work on the problem. Among its advantages are easy computability, independence of input order, and minimization of a reasonably intuitive function of the similarity matrix. Also when the similarity matrix is a Robinson matrix, (which is perfect data for this problem) the minimum path length permutation yields the Robinson order (which is the correct order for a Robinson matrix).

FP 59

Dyckman, Zachary Y., *An Analysis of Negro Employment in the Building Trades*, 309 pp., Jan 1971

This study determines the existence and degree of racial discrimination by construction unions and contractors, and examines changes in them that have occurred during the middle and late 1960's. It examines employment patterns of Negroes in the building trades and compares their earnings and employment stability with those of whites. A theoretical framework is

developed to assist in understanding some of the economic incentives to discriminate or not to discriminate against Negroes and some of the ramifications of racial discrimination in employment. It empirically tests hypotheses concerning Negro employment and racial discrimination in the building trades and examines current efforts and programs to improve employment opportunities for Negroes in construction and to prognosticate future developments in the area.

PP 60

Lando, Mordechai E., *Health Services in the All-Volunteer Armed Force*, 33 pp., Jan 1971 (Published in *Studies Prepared for the President's Commission on an All-Volunteer Force*, Nov 1970; See B 13), AD 716 899

This study was undertaken in the hope of finding methods to keep down the cost increase for doctors and medical services in the Armed Forces in the absence of the draft. It is assumed that the services now provided will continue in the volunteer context. Given this assumption the analysis attempts to find methods by which these services can be provided more efficiently.

PP 61

Robinson, Jack A., *Classification Management Training and Operations*, 13 pp., Jul 1971 (Presented at the 7th Annual Seminar, National Classification Management Society, Washington, D.C., Jul 1971), AD 727 719

This paper presents an approach to classification management training and operations.

PP 62

Brown, George F., Jr. and Schwartz, Arnold M., *The Cost of Squadron Operation: A Theoretical and Empirical Investigation*, 10 pp., Jan 1971 (Published in *Transactions of the 1971 American Association of Cost Engineers International Meeting*, Jun 1971), AD 722 377

The purpose of this analysis is to determine the relationship between the cost of the resource inputs employed by Naval aviation squadrons and the level of output produced by them. Such squadrons employ a mixture of aircraft, maintenance labor, and spare parts in the production of tactically available aircraft. Since these inputs are both substitutes for and complements to one another, the minimum cost combination of inputs capable of producing the desired level of output is sought.

PP 63

Lockman, Robert F., *Analysis of Selection and Performance Measures for CNA Support Personnel*, 41 pp., Feb 1971, AD 720 360

The main purpose of the report is to study the validity of the Short Employment Tests scores in relation to the performance ratings of Center for Naval Analyses support personnel. A

sufficiently large sample of data has been collected to justify statistical analyses of these measures along with other background and employment characteristics of applicants and hires.

PP 64

Utgoff, Victor A. and Kashyap, R. L.,* *On Behavior Strategy Solutions in Two-Person Zero-Sum Finite Extended Games with Imperfect Information, Part I: A Method for Determination of Minimally Complex Behavior Strategy Solutions*, 35 pp., Feb 1971 (Published in the *SIAM Journal on Applied Mathematics*, Vol. 22, No. 4, Jun 1972. This work was partially supported by NASA under Grant NGR 15-005-021, NSF under Grant GK-1970, AFOSR under Grant 69-1776; See also PP 73), AD 720 361

In any two-person zero-sum finite extended game with imperfect information, an upper bound on the quality of each player's strategies is established by his choice of a scheme for gathering and retaining the information that becomes available to him as the game progresses. Further, for a given game, strategies of the maximum possible quality may exist for each player on a number of information schemes of widely differing complexities. By analyzing the relationship between any given two-person zero-sum finite extended game with given information schemes for its players, and an associated N-person non-cooperative game, a heuristic scheme is uncovered for searching for minimally complex information schemes which support behavior strategies having within of the maximum possible quality, for any given . In the course of this analysis, a minimax theorem in behavior strategies is obtained, which is similar to Von Neumann's minimax theorem in mixed strategies.

* School of Electrical Engineering, Purdue University

PP 65

Gray, Burton C.; Horowitz, Stanley A.; and O'Neill, David M., *Educational Equality and Expenditure Equalization Orders: The Case of Hobson V. Nansen*, 43 pp., Feb 1971 (Published in *Journal of Human Resources*, Vol. 7, No. 3, Summer 1972), AD 720 362

In May, 1970, Julius W. Hobson brought suit in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to seek an order requiring the Washington, D.C. School Board to equalize expenditures per pupil, within a five percent range, among all elementary schools in the system. The major issue in this case is whether ordering equalization of teacher expenditures per pupil will in fact lead to, or even help move in the direction of the attainment of the objective.

FP 66

Schwartz, Arnold N.; Shaler, James A. (LCdr., USN); and Cooper, Carl R. (Cdr., USN), Mar 1971, *Dynamic Programming Approach to the Optimization of Naval Aircraft Rework and Replacement Policies*, (Published in the Naval Research Logistics Quarterly 18, 395/1971) AD 720 363

There is a strong effort within the Navy today to improve the aircraft maintenance program. This interest results from the rapid rise in the number of Naval aircraft unavailable for squadron use during the current Vietnam conflict for reasons of maintenance.

FP 67

Kusmack, Richard A., *Measures of the Potential Economic Loss from Oil Pollution*, 12 pp., Mar 1971 (Prepared as part of a study by the Program of Policy Studies in Science and Technology of the George Washington University, entitled, Legal, Economic and Technical Aspects of Liability and Financial Responsibility as Related to Oil Pollution under U.S. Coast Guard Contract DOT-CG-10253-A), AD 722 378

The specific problem addressed is that of empirically estimating the potential impact of a large scale oil spill into the public waters on the economy of a nearby coastal community. Taking two areas as case studies, the sensitivity of their economies to exogenous changes in income is estimated using an economic base model. The potential loss is then calculated from the amount of income directly susceptible to oil pollution damages.

FP 68

Blechman, Barry M. and Holt, James T., *Cost/Effectiveness Analysis of Foreign Policy Alternatives: Need, Approach, and Prospects*, 36 pp., Mar 1971 (Presented at the Western Regional Meeting of the International Studies Association; 26-27 March 1971; San Francisco, California Panel C-I: *The Relationship of Quantitative Research to Policy-Making*), AD 722 379

Three existing macro-approaches to the evaluation of foreign policy alternatives are identified. It is suggested that a variant of one such approach, cost/effectiveness analysis, is the most promising candidate to effect a rigorous, systematic, comprehensive, and fundamental evaluation of U.S. foreign policy. The paper outlines eight steps comprising a cost/effectiveness analysis, describes the sub-analyses and other processes contained in each, discusses relevant data sources, and identifies major problems that would be confronted by anyone undertaking such an analysis. The paper also explores the prospects for adoption of the proposed methodology in various sectors of the analysis community and concludes that such prospects are not favorable.

FP 69

Rogers, Warren F. (Cdr., USN), *Exact Null Distributions for Rank Test Statistics*, 45 pp., Mar 1971, AD 722 380

Efficient algorithms are developed for inverting the probability generating functions of the distributions of rank test statistics. A method is given for deriving probability generating functions in a form suitable for inversion. Cases treated include one and two sample linear rank statistics, the general scores test for regression, and the Kolmogorov-Sirnov test statistics.

FP 70

Rogers, Warren F. (Cdr., USN), *On A Theorem of Weyl*, 13 pp., Mar 1971, AD 722 381

If A is a Lebesgue measurable subset of the interval $[0,1]$ and t is any irrational number in that interval, then by a well-known theorem of Weyl, the frequency with which the integer products of T modulo one fall in A converges to the measure of A . This result may be used to evaluate asymptotic error in certain approximations. For a special case, Weyl's theorem is shown to extend to rational numbers t and a lower bound on frequency is derived.

FP 71

Lloyd, Richmond M., Jr., *Dynamic Programming Models of Short Term Bank Reserve Management*, 219 pp., Jun 1971 (Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree Doctor of Philosophy, University of Rochester), AD 727 724

A member bank of the Federal Reserve System is required by law to hold a certain percentage of its deposits in the form of reserves. The reserve requirement must be satisfied on average over a reserve period. Several dynamic programming models of this short term reserve management problem are developed. The objective is to minimize the discounted expected cost of operation over the reserve period. The bank is restricted to one reserve adjustment mechanism, buying or selling funds on the federal funds market. One decision is made for each day within the five day reserve period. The optimal policy for each model is shown to be of a simple form.

FP 72

Kadane, Joseph B. and Iversen, Gudmund R.,* *Estimation of Multinomial Process When Only the Sum and the Number Governed by Each Process is Observed*, 13 pp., Apr 1971, AD 722 382

This paper considers the estimation of multinomial probability vectors when only the sum of several multinomial processes is observed, and when the number of individuals governed by each process is known. The relationship of this problem to the previous literature is discussed, the likelihood function is given, the identification problem is also considered, and an algorithm is

proposed for finding maximum likelihood estimators.
* University of Michigan.

PP 73

Utgoff, Victor A. and Kashyap, R.L.,* *On Behavior Strategy Solutions in Two-Person Zero-Sum Finite Extended Games with Imperfect Information, Part II: Determination of a Minimally Complex Behavior Strategy Solution in a Medical Decision Process*, 20 pp., May 1971 (Published in the SIAM Journal on Applied Mathematics, Vol. 22, No. 4, Jun 1972. This work was partially supported by NASA under Grant NGR 15-005-021, by NSF under Grant GK-1970, by the AFOSR under Grant 69-1776; See also PP 64), AD 723 851

A medical decision process is considered in which a doctor must make a sequence of treatment and operate-don't operate decisions for a patient on the basis of treatment and diagnosis information which the doctor gathers as he proceeds. By examining a set of N-person non-cooperative games which can be associated with the given medical decision process, a search is carried out for a behavior strategy for the doctor which: (1) comes acceptably close to maximizing the minimum expected lifetime extension of the patient for all possible unknown statistics which may describe the patient's response to inappropriate treatment, and (2) requires the doctor to gather and retain the minimum amount of information. The search yields a behavior strategy with more than 90 percent of the effectiveness yet less than 10 percent of the complexity of the most effective behavior strategy.

* School of Engineering, Purdue University.

PP 74

Brown, George F., Jr.; Silverman, Lester P.; and Perlman, Bernard L. (AQF3, USN), *Optimal Positioning of Inventory Stock in a Multi-Echelon System*, 33 pp., May 1971 (Presented at the 39th Annual Meeting, Operations Research Society of America, May 1971), AD 723 852

This paper considers optimal stockage and resupply policies for an inventory system in which the cost and time for resupply can be altered by various logistical expenditures, including the prepositioning of parts at intermediate echelons of the system. At stations on the lowest echelon, demands arise due to part failure. With some probability, the part can be repaired at this echelon. Spare parts may be obtained from inventory, through repair, or by ordering after a delivery lag. Minimum cost stockage and re-ordering rules are derived for each echelon, as a function of the delivery lag. This analysis is combined with a study of the effects of expenditures on the resupply system itself. An application of the procedure to the Naval aviation support system is described.

PP 75

Stoloff, Peter H., *The Navy Personal Response Program: Review, Evaluation, and Recommendation*, 21 pp., Jul 1971, AD 727 725

The Navy Personal Response Program is a cross-cultural training program aimed at developing the skills necessary for effective communication with our foreign hosts. The purpose of this paper is to review the Navy's Personal Response Program and to define the steps necessary to make it a workable program.

PP 76

Canes, Michael E., *Measurement and Selection of Defense*, 19 pp., Aug 1971, AD 731 868

This paper suggests a measure of the value of defense; namely, reduction in the cost of repairing or replacing capital items subjected to attack. Using this measure, a decision rule is advanced that allows calculation of how much resource to devote to defense. The suggested decision rule is argued to be superior to two alternatives: (1) a budget rule that maximizes defense subject to a budget constraint, and (2) a requirements rule that minimizes cost subject to a required level of defense. The practical use of the suggested decision rule is discussed and some possible applications given.

PP 77

McCConnell, James M., *The Soviet Navy in the Indian Ocean*, 15 pp., Aug 1971, AD 731 869

Though Soviet warships have been in the Indian Ocean since 1968 Western analysts are still wrestling with the problem of motivation. The reasons for the Soviet presence is the subject of this paper. Soviet naval missions are discussed, illustrated with examples of Soviet actions, and Soviet requirements and activities in the Indian Ocean itself are examined. Observations on Brezhnev's recent proposals for naval limitations in both the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean are also included.

PP 78

Blechman, Barry M., *A Quantitative Description of Arab-Israeli Interactions, 1949-1969: Data Sets and Processor*, 40 pp., Sep 1971, AD 731 870

This paper documents two sets of data compiled by the author which describe some aspects of Arab-Israeli relations between 1 Jul 1949 and 30 Jun 1969. The data sources, coding procedures and possible biases incorporated in each set are discussed. In addition a computer program, *Mid-East*, is documented, which can be used to process one of the data sets.

PP 79

Brown, Nicholas (Cdr., USN) and Wilson, Desmond P., Jr., *Warfare at Sea: Threat of the Seventies*, 14 pp., 4 Nov 1971, AD 734 856

This article contends that a new strategic environment is emerging. It is an environment in which the rivalry between the Great Powers will

have an increased potential for developing into direct armed conflict in the maritime areas. In this environment where both U.S. and Soviet capability for massive retaliation against a thermo-nuclear attack is unquestioned, the novel element is the Soviet Navy. It has attained a size and operating proficiency that transforms the USSR into a maritime power fully capable of threatening the security interests of the economically-advanced nations of the Free World. As a consequence U.S. military planners, who have been accustomed to thinking in terms of direct conflict in Europe, must now also think in terms of the growing potential for direct conflict at sea. Indeed, it is the authors' view that of these two areas for opening conflict, the sea is the more likely, with the limited involvement chiefly of naval forces. This is a possibility that has significant implications not only for our allies, but also for our total force planning.

FP 80

Weinland, Robert G., *The Changing Mission Structure of the Soviet Navy*, 14 pp., Nov 1971 (Presented at a meeting of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, Oct 1971; Published in *Survival*, XIV, No. 3, May-Jun 1972; Reprinted in *Congressional Record*, 31 Jan 1972), AD 734 077

This paper discusses significant changes in the character of Soviet naval operations and how these changes reflect a modification of the Navy's mission structure. It points out that the West should be more aware of the changes and their implications.

FP 81

Forst, Brian E., *The Grisly Analytics of Death, Disability, and Disbursements*, 18 pp., Nov 1971 (Presented at the 40th National Meeting, Operations Research Society of America, Oct 1971), AD 732 555

In a large class of decision problems under uncertainty, death, disability, and reductions in wealth enter the analysis as crucial arguments in the utility function. Much of the literature in public health and safety programs, insurance programs, and clinical decision making concerns itself with optimal behavior in the presence of risk in these variables. This paper sets out, primarily, to describe the assumptions which typically underlie these analyses and demonstrate why they may be too restrictive for models which deal with the death, disability, and disbursement variables. An alternative scheme is proposed.

FP 82

Forst, Brian E., *A Doctor's Introduction to Decision Analysis*, 17 pp., Nov 1971 (Presented at the Engineering Foundation Conference on Quantitative Decision Making for the Delivery of Ambulatory Care, Jul 1971), AD 732 556

Decision analysis provides a framework which is well-suited for the doctor who, when presented with a complicated patient management problem, would like to augment his judgment by breaking down the problem into components that he can more readily think about. The doctor's diagnosis and treatment strategy options are evaluated by calculating the expected disutility of each. The axioms upon which this criterion is grounded are presented in this paper in non-formalistic language, and the analysis is demonstrated using a problem quite common in the clinical setting.

FP 83

Horowitz, Stanley A. and Weiher, Rodney F., *The Relative Costs of Formal and On-the-Job Training for Navy Enlisted Occupations*, 44 pp., Nov 1971, AD 734 857

The purpose of this study is to determine in as many ratings as possible:

1. which major skills can be learned on the job;
2. the time paths of skill acquisition--the learning curves--for non-A-school grads and for A-school grads. This goes one step further than merely determining if a skill can be learned on the job;
3. the relative costs of training third-class petty officers via formal training and OJT. This makes it possible to examine whether skills should be taught on the job, once it is known that they can be taught on the job.

FP 84

Horowitz, Stanley A. and Weiher, Rodney F., *A Production Function for Trained Recruits*, 27 pp., Nov 1971, AD 734 858

The purpose of this study is to determine the output capability, or capacity, of the Navy's initial entry training bases under current and alternative operating policies, as well as under various output requirements associated with alternative force levels. This paper also examines the question of whether the Navy should have more or less than three training bases, and how output should be divided among these bases in the short-run. The basic framework of the study is an econometric estimation of a production function for trained recruits. A discussion of production function is included.

FP 85

Brown, George F., Jr., *Comparison of Forecast Accuracy When the Disturbances Are Small: Directly Estimated Reduced Forms vs. K-Class Induced Reduced Forms*, 17 pp., Dec 1971 (To be published in the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*), AD 736 355

In this paper, we consider forecasts based upon (1) reduced forms estimated directly and (2) reduced forms derived from structural equations estimated by K-class methods. Using the

method of small-asymptotics, the asymptotic expected mean squared error of any linear combination of forecasts is derived in both cases. Except in special cases, we show that neither of the two methods of estimation dominated in the sense of having a lower expected mean squared error, regardless of which k-class method is used. This result confirms earlier findings of the same nature based upon a large sample asymptotic efficiency criterion.

FF 86

Harrison, Robert A., *Multivariate Regression Analysis and Slaughter Livestock*, 33 pp., Dec 1971, AD 736 356

Throughout its history, the econometric analysis of slaughter livestock has been characterized by diversity of opinion on numerous fundamental issues. The issues include the relationships between slaughter weight and prices, changes in consumer preferences for meat, the interdependence of slaughter livestock prices (such as hog, fed cattle, and nonfed cattle prices), the interdependence of prices and storage stocks, and seasonality. The resolution of these issues is discussed in this paper. New techniques are proposed, and regression models based on these techniques are given. The regression equations were used to make monthly predictions for a two-year period beyond the period of the data base for the equations.

FF 87

Harkins, James A., *Computer Software: A Major Weapon System Component*, 8 pp., Jan 1972 (Presented at the ACM 10th Annual Symposium, Washington Chapter, Jun 1971), AD 736 357

It is not computer hardware that determines the success of an application but rather it is computer software. The development of new military systems or new uses for old systems may or may not involve new computer hardware but, invariably they involve new software. Thus, in fact, it is computer software that has become an integral component of contemporary military systems, and must be explicitly considered when either evaluating or developing such systems.

FF 88

Lockman, Robert F., *An Evaluation of the Applicant Interview Form for CNA Support Jobs*, 17 pp., Mar 1972, AD 740 995

A detailed study of the reliability and validity of the CNA applicant interview for support staff positions is carefully evaluated in terms of standardization and future performance of applicants.

FF 89

Barney, Gerald O., *System Dynamics and the Analysis of Social Policy*, 26 pp., Apr 1972 (Presented at the XIX International Meeting of the Institute of Management Sciences, Houston, Texas, 4-8 Apr 1972), AD 744 191

A social policy is always imbedded in a feedback structure and associated with the management of one or more social conditions. The policy controls at least some of the actions influencing the condition. Information about the condition (usually incomplete, late and inaccurate information) is the input to the policy. Policy, therefore, operates in a feedback structure in which actions change the condition, and the changed condition, acting through the policy effects future actions. Because feedback loops from the basic element of structure in system dynamics models this methodology is well suited to dynamic analysis of social policy. System dynamics provides the descriptive power of coupled non-linear differential equations. But the methodology also permits the analysis to be easily communicated to people who have never studied calculus. System dynamics also provide a useful approach to the validation of policy simulations.

FF 90

Haider, Charles H., *An N-Step 2-Variable Search Algorithm for the Component Placement Problem*, 58 pp., Oct 1972 (Presented at the 41st National Meeting, Operations Research Society of America, New Orleans, Louisiana, 27 Apr 1972; Published in *Naval Research Logistics Quarterly*, Vol. 20, No. 4, Dec 1973), AD 740 996

The component placement problem is a special case of the quadratic assignment problem in which the imbedded linear assignment problem is absurd. An important application of the component placement problem is in the design automation of electronic systems development where a satisfactory placement of component modules contributes greatly to the successful completion of the more difficult task of interconnection routine. In this paper, an improved search algorithm is introduced which has the capability of producing near optimal solutions to the component placement problem which are completely reproducible at an acceptable expenditure of computational resources. A second objective is the assessment of the question of how close to optimal are the near optimal solutions.

FF 91

Piersall, Charles H., Jr. (LCdr., USN) and Borgstrom, Robert E. (DP2, USN), *Cost Analysis of Optional Methods of Shipboard Domestic Waste Disposal*, 23 pp., Jan 1972 (Presented at the Annual Northeast Regional Anti-Pollution Conference at the University of Rhode Island, Jul 1972), AD 744 192

The problem of sewage and waste disposal from U.S. Naval ships is recognized by the highest authorities in the Navy. This paper discusses four optional methods for the disposal of shipboard domestic wastes. The annualized investment and operating cost associated with the implementation of each of the options are presented. The model considers non-nuclear, seagoing

surface ships with a manning level greater than 50 men. Estimates were developed on a per ship per class basis and aggregated for the total surface fleet. This approach permits the investigation of different combinations of the options by merely specifying the number and type of ships to be considered in any option.

FP 92

Forst, Brian E., *Decision Analysis and Medical Malpractice*, 28 pp., May 1972 (Presented at the 41st National Meeting, Operations Research Society of America, New Orleans, Louisiana, 27 Apr 1972; Published in ORSA Journal, Vol. 22, No. 1, Jan-Feb 1974), AD 744 193

Normative decision theory has been applied to the problem of evaluating alternative diagnosis-treatment strategies. The courts rely upon a different set of doctrine in performing the same sort of evaluation. This paper investigates the differences. It is suggested that the alleged malpractice crisis results largely from the application of a set of ambiguous and mutually inconsistent medico-legal principals such as reasonable medical certainty, standards of good medical practice in the community, and proximate cause. The expected utility criterion of decision analysis is proposed as an alternative to this melange, both for the purposes of establishing the existence of negligence and for determining the proper amount of compensation.

FP 93

Zedlewski, Edwin W., *Estimation and Inference in Binary Response Regression*, 51 pp., May 1972, AD 744 194

The purpose of this paper is to expand the methodology available to binary response regression. Estimation procedures that do not require replicated experiments are derived for the multi-parameter logistic model, and inference procedures are developed for an analog to the analysis of variance. The investigations of the distributions of small-sample tests and of locally optimal experimental plans are cursory, but they suggest directions for further research.

FP 94

Weinland, Robert G., *Soviet Transits of the Turkish Straits: 1945-1970--An Historical Note on the Establishment and Dimensions of the Soviet Naval Presence in the Mediterranean*, 19 pp., Apr 1972, AD 745 042

This paper discusses Soviet naval activity in the Mediterranean based on data from 1945 to 1970. Although the Soviet naval presence has clearly played a most influential role in the Mediterranean, little empirical data on these operations has been readily accessible. This discussion attempts to specify a number of the dimensions of these operations, and to provide an empirical basis for making some rough approximations regarding Soviet naval activity in the

Mediterranean. These data have been drawn from entirely public sources, but heretofore they have not been readily accessible, nor have they been drawn together in this manner, and in this sense, they do represent something new and revealing.

FP 95

Robinson, Jack A., *The British Official Secrets Act: An Examination*, 23 pp., Jul 1972 (Presented at the 8th Annual Seminar, National Classification Management Society, Palo Alto, California, 18-20 Jul 1972), AD 745 043

It has been recommended that the British Official Secrets Act be adapted by the United States. The purpose of this paper is to present the available information on the British law, discuss some facts about its relationship to our own, and offer some observations about its effect on operations.

FP 96

Powers, Bruce F. and Goldberg, Martin,* *Simulation of Rapid Ship Unloading by Helicopter*, 11 pp., Jul 1972 (Presented at the 5th Conference on the Applications of Simulation (also known as the 1971 Winter Simulation Conference sponsored by ACM/AIIE/IEEE/SHARE/SCI/TIMS), New York, New York, Dec 1971), AD 748 791

This paper describes a simulation model of the rapid unloading of a ship by helicopter. The commander must decide at what distance to station the ship from the unloading point ashore, how many of his helicopters to use for the unloading, and the grouping of the participating helicopters. This paper describes a simulation model which can assist the commander with his decisions and enable him to unload his ship as rapidly and effectively as possible.

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FP 97

Friedheim, Robert L., *A Law of the Sea Conference--Who Needs It?* 30 pp., Aug 1972 (Presented at the Symposium on International Relations and the Future of Ocean Space, sponsored by the Institute on International Studies, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, Apr 12, 1972. Published in SAIS Review, Fall 1972; Reprinted in the Development Digest, Agency for International Development, Apr 1973; Published as a chapter in a book entitled, *International Relations and the Future of Ocean Space*, edited by Robert G. Wirsing, Columbia, South Carolina, University of South Carolina Press, 1974), AD 748 792

This paper assesses the state of the negotiations on the law of the sea. It explores the usefulness and productiveness of the discussions in the U.N. Seabed Committee--constituted as the preparatory committee of the Law of the Sea Conference. It raises not only the questions of whether there will be sufficient progress to hold a plenary Law of the Sea Conference in 1973

but also the question of what substantive direction the discussion seem to be taking. It brings out the fact that the world community is relying solely upon this single, indefinite, universal law-making conference to resolve the multiple problems of the increased uses of the sea.

FP 98
Brown, George F., Jr., *Structural Estimation by K-Class Methods and Reduced Form Forecasting*, 207 pp., Aug 1972, AD 748 793

In this study, small disturbance asymptotic approximation methods are employed to study the properties of forecasts based upon directly estimated reduced forms and upon K-class induced reduced forms. Theorems are presented giving the small-disturbance asymptotic bias and mean squared error of forecasts based upon reduced forms estimated directly or derived from the K-class estimates of structural parameters. It is shown that neither method of reduced form estimation dominates asymptotically in terms of having a smaller mean squared error for any linear combination of forecasts unless the covariance matrix of structural disturbances is diagonal; then K-class induced reduced forms dominate in the above sense. These results are useful for problems in which the properties of linear combinations of parameters in different equations of the system are of interest, as well as in the study of forecasting.

FP 99
Halpern, Abraham M., *Peking and the Problem of Japan, 1968-72*, 42 pp., Jul 1972, AD 749 576

This paper deals with a specific period of China's age-old preoccupation with her most powerful Asian neighbor, Japan. In analyzing the developments of the past four years, the tactics of the Chinese approach to Japan have been carefully observed and considered. Based on these observations, the study presents the possible objectives which have influenced Sino-Japanese relations, and points out similar actions which characterized China's approach to Japan over the years. It emphasizes the variations to past actions as well, and develops the idea of a newly emerging context of Chinese foreign policy where Japan is concerned.

FP 100
Heider, Charles H., *A Decomposition Procedure for the Quadratic Assignment Problem*, 21 pp., Nov 1972 (Presented at the 42nd National Meeting, Operations Research Society of America, Nov 1972), AD 751 215

The Quadratic Assignment Problem is one of many combinatorial optimization problems encountered in operations research where the relationship between the computational running time of the available algorithm and problem size is an increasing polynomial. This paper presents a decomposition procedure for reducing the running time of large QAPs. The procedure incorporates

the N-step, Z-variable search algorithm. Running time reductions as well as improved solution values are demonstrated for the Steinberg test problem.

FP 101
Heider, Charles H., *A Computationally Simplified Pair-Exchange Algorithm for the Quadratic Assignment Problem*, 28 pp., Nov 1972, AD 756 503

Recently, considerable interest has been generated in efficient assignment problem algorithms as a result of computer-aided design automation system projects. Currently available QAP algorithms can be characterized as being computationally complex and requiring medium to large scale computers for implementation. Computer-aided design applications, however, are frequently centered around small process control computers with limited available memory so that the more sophisticated QAP procedures cannot be utilized. This paper presents a computationally simplified pair-exchange algorithm which has proven to be comparable with the currently available QAP algorithm and which is implementable on a small computer.

FP 102
Schneiderman, S. Bernard, *Raid Recognition Probabilities for Sensor-Oriented Surveillance Systems*, 42 pp., Nov 1969 (Presented at the 36th Annual Operations Research Society of America Meeting, Nov 1969), AD 761 673

The problems of raid recognition, the ability to discern the occurrence of enemy movement in the midst of innocent background traffic, is studied in the context of sensor-oriented surveillance systems for anti-vehicular and anti-personnel surface operations.

FP 103
Friedheim, Robert L., *Political Aspects of Ocean Ecology*, 55 pp., Feb 1973 (To be published as a chapter of *Who Protects the Oceans?* Published by the Joint Working Group on Ocean Environment of the American Society of International Law), AD 757 936

It is the purpose of this paper to discuss some fundamental aspects of politics, outline the nature of the world political system and its relationship to ecological problems, and point up a number of politically derived problems on bargaining on ecological questions.

FP 104
Schick, Jack M., *A Review of James Cable's 'Gunboat Diplomacy: Political Applications of Limited Naval Force'*, 12 pp., Feb 1973 (Reviewed in the *American Political Science Review*, Vol. LXVI, Dec 1972)

FP 105
Corn, Robert J. and Phillips, Gary R., *Optimal Correction of Gunfire Errors*, 27 pp., Mar 1973, AD 761 674

Stochastic control of error in a discrete system is analyzed for an error model comprised of zero mean uncorrelated and Markovian processes plus a random bias of known functional form. It is shown that the optimal solution in the sense of minimum mean square error is realized with a Kalman filter, a linear predictor, and a storage-feedback device. The system used to illustrate this application is a gun system, and performance comparisons are given for it.

FP 106

Stoloff, Peter H., *User's Guide for Generalized Factor Analysis Program*, 42 pp., Feb 1973, AD 758 824, with addendum, 7 pp., Aug 1974, AD 786 311

Factor analysis is a statistical procedure useful in reducing a large set of variables to a smaller, more manageable set. The factor analytic model and its uses are discussed. A detailed description of program card preparation, computational procedures and a sample run are provided.

FP 107

Stoloff, Peter H., *Relating Factor Analytically Derived Measures to Exogenous Variables*, 20 pp., Mar 1973, AD 758 820

One of the primary uses of factor analysis is to provide a parsimonious description of the interrelations among a system of variables. This paper presents a method by which factors and exogenous variables can be correlated without the numerically cumbersome process of computing factor scores.

FP 108

McConnell, James M. and Kelly, Anne M., *Superpower Naval Diplomacy in the Indo-Pakistani Crisis*, 17 pp., Feb 1973 (Published, with revisions, in *Survival*, Nov/Dec 1973), AD 761 675

This paper discusses the deployment of U.S. and Soviet fleet units to the Indian Ocean following the outbreak of the Indo-Pakistani War on 3 December 1971. The time sequence of Soviet and U.S. ship deployments is traced with the attempt made to discern underlying policy objectives of such moves.

FP 109

Berghoefer, Fred, G., *Salaries--A Framework for the Study of Trends*, 15 pp., Dec 1972 (Published in *Review of Income and Wealth*, Series 18, No. 4, Dec 1972)

This paper proposed that salary structures and the development of salaries over time be considered within the framework of the distribution of income over time. In particular, it examines certain salary scales in the United States and the progressions of typical individuals' salaries during the period 1948-1969, in comparison with the percentile distributions of household income in the same period, as

reflected by the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census.

FP 110

Augusta, Joseph H., *A Critique of Cost Analysis*, 7 pp., Jul 1973, AD 766 376

This paper concentrates on two broad areas of concern to today's cost analysts; one is procurement costing, the other is force level costing. Both these types of cost analyses have been strengthened in recent years; the latter because of the change in the way OSD manages the planning system--the introduction of Fiscal Guidance--and the former because of the change in the procurement system--the DSARC and the independent review system. It discusses how the Fiscal Guidance System works in the Navy; and the use of the Navy Resource Model, or NARM, in estimating the resource implication of a force change.

FP 111

Herrick, Robert W., *The USSR's 'Blue Belt of Defense' Concept: A Unified Military Plan for Defense Against Seaborne Nuclear Attack by Strike Carriers and Polaris/Poseidon SSBNs*, 11 pp., May 1973, AD 766 375

In a speech made at the 23rd Communist Party Congress, April 1, 1966, Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Malinovsky made an unamplified reference to a new Soviet military concept which neither he nor any other Soviet leader or publicist has ever again referred to in the public media: *We stand tranquilly and confidentially in the defense of the peaceful work of our people, the more so now when the creation of the Blue Belt of Defense has been completed for our State.* This statement generated a wave of journalistic speculation as to the nature of the Blue Belt system and the Soviet forces involved. Examining various media statements, and other open source comments, the paper concludes that the Soviet system is not purely naval. Although the Blue Belt is solely concerned with the seaborne nuclear threat from the strike carriers and missile submarines of the United States and other NATO states, the defense against this threat is a mission shared jointly with other service branches.

FP 112

Ginsberg, Lawrence H., *ELF Atmosphere Noise Level Statistics for Project Sanguine*, 7 pp., Apr 1974 (Published in *IEEE Transactions on Communications*, Vol. COM-22, No. 4, Apr 1974), AD 786 969

Statistics of narrow-band extremely low frequency (ELF) noise for use in Sanguine systems analysis were obtained at locations in Malta and Guam. The results of four seasons of ELF atmospheric noise measurements are discussed. In particular the contributions of local thunderstorms to high noise levels, i.e., the 1 percent exceedance levels are shown. Spectra of the 1 percent and 50 percent exceedance levels of

the magnetic-field intensity component, obtained from the sensor aligned for maximum reception from northern Wisconsin are plotted.

FP 113

Ginsberg, Lawrence H., *Propagation Anomalies During Project Sanguine Experiments*, 6 pp., Apr 1974 (Published in IEEE Transactions on Communications, Vol. COM-22, No. 4, Apr 1974), AD 786 968

Extremely low frequency (ELF) electromagnetic wave propagation was investigated by measuring the amplitude of a CW signal transmitted from the Sanguine site in North Carolina to receiving sites located in New York State, Labrador, and Iceland.

FP 114

Maloney, Arthur P., *Job Satisfaction and Job Turnover*, 43 pp., Jul 1973, AD 768 410

Change models are considered in relation to studies of factors affecting job-change decisions. This background serves as a framework for critical reviews of recent research on job satisfaction and job turnover. The reviews are followed by an analysis of job turnover during a seven-year period at Alpha Corp., a medium-size operations research organization.

FP 115

Silverman, Lester P., *The Determinants of Emergency and Elective Admissions to Hospitals*, 136 pp., Jul 1973 (To be published in the Journal of the American Statistical Association (Chapter 1) and Health Services Research (Chapter 2)), AD 766 377

Studies of the demand for hospital services have generally ignored the determinants of arrivals of different types of patients at individual hospitals in a geographic area. To enable efficient resource allocation, the hospital should be able to forecast the demand for admissions of three categories of patients, emergency, urgent, and elective, in specific diagnosis/age classes. This paper examines properties of alternative models for predicting daily emergency admissions in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, structures a cross-section time-series model of emergency admissions to individual hospitals, and formalizes and tests a descriptive model of hospital admissions decisions on urgent and elective patients.

FP 116

Rehm, Allan S., *An Assessment of Military Operations Research in the USSR*, 19 pp., Sep 1973, AD 770 116

This paper has four sections followed by conclusions and an assessment. The first section concerns the historical development of operations research in the USSR and related areas along with some comments on the political background in which this occurred. The second section discusses open Soviet military literature in general and is intended to point out both its

abundance, and how it shows that they follow our open literature very closely. The third section looks briefly at each of the several Soviet books on military operations research with some comparisons with our own literature. The final section looks at what can be discerned from the literature taken as a whole with regard to personalities, organization, and trends.

FP 117

McWhite, Peter B. and Ratliff, H. Donald*, *Defending a Logistics System Under Mining Attack*, 24 pp., Aug 1976 (To be submitted for publication in the Naval Research Logistics Quarterly), AD A030 454

A fundamental problem in mine warfare defense is to deploy mine countermeasure resources and to route supplies so that shipping losses are minimized. The shipping losses at a port are a function of the mining attacks, the quantity and duration of countermeasure efforts, and the amount shipped from the port. Models and solution algorithms are developed in this paper to optimally apportion scarce countermeasure resources when the quantity of supplies shipped out of each port is not subject to control and for the case when one can control both flow routing and countermeasures deployment. When the shipping schedule is fixed, the models are special cases of minimum cost network flow problems. For the more general problem, an enumeration algorithm is developed and computational results presented.

* University of Florida

FP 118

Barfoot, C. Bernard, *Markov Duels*, 13 pp., Apr 1973 (Published in Operations Research, Vol. 22, No. 2, Mar-Apr 1974)

Markov duels are a general class of stochastic duels in which each weapon has Markov-dependent fire, that is, the outcomes of shots by each weapon form a Markov process. This paper develops duel models for the situation in which the outcomes form a finite stationary Markov chain and both weapons have an unlimited supply of ammunition, fire at constant intervals of time, and duel until one is killed.

FP 119

Lockman, Robert F. and Stoloff, Peter H., *Development of the Navy Human Relations Questionnaire*, 2 pp., May 1974 (Reprinted from the Proceedings, 81st Annual Convention, APA, 1973), AD 779 240

The purpose of the present study was to design a questionnaire to measure the racial attitudes of Naval personnel. Analysis of the responses to the questionnaire would identify the various attitudes it measures, their interrelationships, and differences in attitudes between groups.

FP 120

Schrimer, Ronald A.* and Smith, Michael W., *Economic Analysis of the Intracity Dispersion of Criminal Activity*, 29 pp., Jun 1974 (Presented at the Economic Society Meeting, 30 Dec 1973), AD 780 538 SGI

The particular objectives of this study are:

- (1) to develop a theoretical model of the crime flows between areas of a city or other urban region, identifying factors determining the flows;
- (2) to test hypotheses concerning the effects that casual factors, especially the economic variables, identified in the model have on the generation and occurrence of property crime.

* North Carolina State University

FP 121

Devins, Eugene J., *Procurement and Retention of Navy Physicians*, 21 pp., Jun 1974 (Paper presented at the 49th Annual Conference of the Western Economic Association, Las Vegas, Nevada, 10 Jun 1974), AD 780 539/3GI

This paper addresses the problem of Navy physician procurement and retention in the all-volunteer environment, and particularly to assess the scholarship program and the bonus legislation. This paper is based upon a major study which was essentially completed in the summer of 1973 (CMA 1030). It was not plausible to update the study, but we have had to take account of certain new developments, especially the bonus legislation just enacted.

FP 122

Kelly, Anne M., *The Soviet Naval Presence During the Iraq-Kuwaiti Border Dispute: March-April 1973*, 34 pp., Jun 1974 (To be published in *Soviet Naval Policy*, edited by Michael McCuire; New York: Praeger), AD 780 592

The subject of this paper is the visit of Admiral Gorshkov and a contingent of Soviet naval ships to Iraq in April 1973, at the time of the Iraq-Kuwaiti border dispute. First, the events which occurred prior to the arrival of the Soviets behavior are discussed, and a plausible explanation is suggested. The paper concludes with observations on the implications of this diplomacy.

FP 123

Petersen, Charles C., *The Soviet Port-Clearing Operation in Bangladesh, March 1972--December 1973*, 35 pp., Jun 1974, AD 780 540/1GI

This paper includes first, an account of the port-clearing operation in Bangladesh; second, an analysis of the political objectives sought by the Soviets in undertaking the operation; and finally, an assessment of the political impact and significance of the operation.

FP 124

Friedheim, Robert L. and Jehn, Mary E., *Anticipating Soviet Behavior at the Third UN Law of the Sea Conference: USSR Positions and Dilemmas*, 37 pp., Aug 1974 (To be published in *Soviet Naval Policy*, edited by Michael McCuire; New York: Praeger), AD 783 701/6GI

The purpose of this paper is to assess the known probable Soviet positions on a number of major substantive ocean law issues and examine some serious problems the Soviet Union will face in developing its bargaining strategy for the UN conference to be held in the summer of 1974 in Caracas, Venezuela.

FP 125

Weinland, Robert G., *Soviet Naval Operations--Ten Years of Change*, 16 pp., Aug 1974 (To be published in *Soviet Naval Policy*, edited by Michael McCuire; New York: Praeger), AD 783 962/4GI

The Soviet navy has now been operating continuously on the high seas for a decade. Although its first post-war cruise took place in 1953, and a contingent of Soviet submarines was based in Albania from 1958 to 1961, it was not until 1964 that the Soviet navy established a significant permanent presence outside its coastal waters. Since then, both the scope and intensity of this presence have increased markedly and the Soviets have begun to make active use of their deployed naval forces--not only in the forward defense of their homeland but in the protection and promotion of their overseas interests as well.

FP 127

Dragnich, George S., *The Soviet Union's Quest for Access to Naval Facilities in Egypt Prior to the June War of 1967*, 64 pp., Jul 1974, AD 786 318

This study seeks to identify and elucidate Soviet attempts to secure access to naval facilities in Egypt before the June War of 1967. As far as possible, it describes the methods which the Soviets employed towards that end. The study also seeks to explain why the USSR perceived a need for those facilities, and attempts to identify landmarks in the Soviet effort to obtain access to them. The study also examines the Suez crisis of 1956, the Syrian-Turkish crisis of 1957, and the Lebanon crisis of 1958 for the light which they shed on Egypt's subsequent response to Soviet persuasion and pressure for access to its naval facilities. Where relevant to this question, Egyptian views of the Sixth Fleet and other Western naval forces are examined.

FP 128

Lockman, Robert F. and Stoloff, Peter H., *Evaluation of Naval Officer Performance*, 10 pp., Aug 1974, AD 784 012/7GI

The Navy officer performance evaluation form was revised to provide more comprehensive and behaviorally-oriented measures of human

relations and task-oriented performance. Supervisors completed current and revised performance evaluation forms for a representative sample of 1,121 naval officers. A factor analysis of the revised form items produced three factors, representing human relations, and task-oriented performance and formal communications ability for officers of each rank sampled. Convergent and discriminant validity across forms was demonstrated by the multitrait-multimethod procedure.

FP 129

Holen, Arlene S. and Horowitz, Stanley A., *Partial Unemployment Insurance Benefits and the Extent of Partial Unemployment*, 3 pp., Aug 1974 (Published in *The Journal of Human Resources*, Vol. IX, No. 3, Summer 1974), AD 784 010/1GI

In a paper appearing in *The Journal of Human Resources*, Raymond Muntz examined the patterns and incentive effects of partial unemployment insurance benefit schedules. Using evidence on individual workers receiving partial benefits in Wisconsin, Muntz demonstrated that implicit marginal tax rates on earnings can have dramatic effects on work behavior. Workers tend to adjust their earnings to increase combined earnings and benefits. He did not present evidence on other sources of variation in partial unemployment benefits. This note reports on a study that investigated the work incentive effects of partial unemployment benefits across states, taking into account all sources of variation that may effect labor market activity.

FP 130

Dismukas, N. Bradford, *Roles and Missions of Soviet Naval General Purpose Forces in Maritime: Pro-SSBN Operations?* 19 pp., Aug 1974, AD 786 320

This paper deals with the relationship between GPF force levels and capabilities and the SSBN security issue from the Soviet naval policy to re-examine the body of available evidence by asking two questions which have thus far been given scant attention: what kind of threat to their own SSBN's do the Soviets perceive in Western ASW systems? What has been their reaction, if any, to this potential threat?

FP 131

Weinland, Robert G., *An Analysis of Admiral Gorshkov's 'Navies in War and Peace'*, 44 pp., Jul 1974 (To be published in *Soviet Naval Policy*, edited by Michael McGwire; New York: Praeger), AD 786 319

The first objective of this paper is to describe the publication of *Navies in War and Peace* and summarize the arguments advanced there by Admiral Gorshkov. The second objective is to examine potential links between the publication of his statement and the domestic and international contexts in which it appeared. The third objective is to present some summary

judgments on the meaning and importance of *Navies in War and Peace*.

FP 132

Kleinman, Samuel D., *Racial Differences in Hours Worked in the Market: A Preliminary Report*, 76 pp. Feb 1975 (Paper read on 26 Oct 1974 at the Eastern Economic Association Convention in Albany, New York), AD A005 517

Racial differences in the labor market have been the concern of numerous economic studies in recent years. Black-white differences in earnings, unemployment and labor market activity have been extensively explored for both males and females. Invariably, the studies show racial differences to persist even after standardization of the population. It is the intent of this paper to continue the investigation of labor supply difference. It will draw on a model with the multiple individual household as the center of analysis.

FP 133

Squires, Michael L., *A Stochastic Model of Regime Change in Latin America*, 41 pp., Feb 1975, AD A007 912

This paper presents a mathematical model of regime change in Latin America; the model is a finite Markov chain with stationary transition probabilities. A first-order Markov chain was found to fit the data satisfactorily, although there were indications that systematic biases existed. More sophisticated models which relax some of the assumptions of finite Markov chains may result in a better fit between model and data.

FP 134

Root, Richard M. and Cunniff, P.F.,* *A Study of the Shock Spectrum of a Two-Degree-of-Freedom Nonlinear Vibratory System*, 38 pp., Dec 1975 (Published in *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, Vol. 60, No. 6, Dec 1976)

The shock spectrum due to the motion of the foundation or isolator mass of a two-degree-of-freedom vibratory system was studied. The system had a cubic hardening elastic nonlinearity in the foundation or isolator restoring force. The system was impulsively shocked, and analytical, experimental, and numerical methods were used to determine the resulting shock spectrum. The system was studied theoretically in two different ways. An analytic solution was developed using perturbation expansion of the nonlinear equations of motion, combined with an analytic solution for the shock spectrum due to the motion. A numerical solution to the nonlinear equations of motion was developed as well and used to verify the range of validity of the solution developed from the perturbation expansion.

* Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Maryland.

FP 135

Goudreau, Kenneth A.; Kuzmack, Richard A.; and Wiedemann, Karen, *Analysis of Closure Alternatives for Naval Stations and Naval Air Stations*, 44 pp., Jun 1975 (Published in *Hearing before the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Armed Services, U.S. Senate, 93rd Congress, 1st Session, Part 2, 22 Jun 73*), AD A074 561

This paper compares the demand for support resources at Naval Stations and Naval Air Stations by ship and aircraft loadings planned for FY-74 with the support actually provided in FY-69. It is found that many stations have the capacity to support additional ships and aircraft at standards no worse than those that prevailed in FY-69.

FP 136

Stallings, William W., *Cybernetics and Behavior Therapy*, 12 pp., Mar 1976 (Published in *Journal of Cybernetics*, Vol. 4, No. 1, 1974)

This paper discusses the contribution that cybernetics can make to the practice of behavior therapy. It is proposed that the processes underlying behavioral disorders can best be understood using the concepts of cybernetics and that a cybernetic analysis of a given behavioral situation can be helpful in developing a therapeutic strategy. To make these ideas concrete, a specific example—the analysis and treatment of the fear of flying—is discussed. Following this example, conclusions are drawn concerning the implications of the cybernetic point of view for behavior therapy. Finally, what might be called a cybernetic theory of man is introduced, and its relevance to behavior therapy is discussed.

FP 137

Petersen, Charles C., *The Soviet Union and the Reopening of the Suez Canal: Mineclearing Operations in the Gulf of Suez*, 29 pp., Jun 1975, AD A015 376

The Soviet Union is a seapower which, like the United States, has sought to meet naval requirements through diplomatic effort. This publication will contribute to a fuller appreciation of the degree to which naval requirements condition Soviet policy in this area of the world.

FP 138

Stallings, William W., *BRIDGE: An Interactive Dialogue-Generation Facility*, 4 pp., Aug 1975 (Published in *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics*, May 1975)

An interactive programming system for the generation of man-computer dialogues is introduced. The system consists of an integrated set of tools that are used to define and generate the software for a variety of dialogues. The system is capable of generating dialogues for computer-assisted instruction (CAI), data

processing, and the programming of special-purpose applications.

FP 139

Morgan, William F. Jr., *Beyond Folklore and Fables in Forestry to Positive Economics*, 12 pp., Aug 1975 (Paper presented at the 1974 Annual Meeting of the Southern Economic Association, Atlanta, Georgia, Nov 1974), AD A015 293

To push economics beyond the stage of folklore requires that we adopt scientific methods in judging the validity of our hypotheses or theories. The process of sorting valid from invalid hypotheses by examining implications about the behavior of decision-makers is an exercise in positive economics. It relies on determining what is rather than what ought to be or what is thought to be. Positive economics in this sense is the bread-and-butter of applied economics, and yet forest economists have often failed to grasp its significance in some of their important analytic work. This failure has led to the wholesale acceptance of beliefs that are of questionable validity.

FP 140

Mahoney, Robert B. and Druckman, Daniel, *Simulation, Experimentation and Context*, 36 pp., Sep 1975 (Published in *Simulation & Games*, Vol. 6, No. 3, Sep 1975)

There is a noticeable trend among simulation designers toward the construction of models of the middle range that are designed in an attempt to resolve the tension between the contextual particularity of events and the apparent order and organization of events in the form of general laws and theory. This paper is presented as an attempt to underscore this preference both in comparison to more abstract experiments designed to uncover general laws and real world experiments designed to describe the uniqueness of particular even an exercise in positive economics. It relies on determining what is rather than what ought to be or what is thought to be. Positive economics in this sense is the bread-and-butter of applied economics, and yet forest economists have often failed to grasp its significance in some of their important analytic work. This failure has led to the wholesale acceptance of beliefs that are of questionable validity.

* Mathematica, Inc.

FP 141

Mizrahi, Maurice M., *Generalized Hermite Polynomials*, 5 pp., Feb 1976 (Published in *Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics*, Vol. 1, No. 4, 1975)

Hermite polynomials of several variables are defined by a generalization of the Rodrigues formula for ordinary Hermite polynomials. Several properties are derived, including the differential equation satisfied by the

polynomials and their explicit expression. An application is given.

FP 142

Jehn, Christopher; Lockman, Robert F.; and Shughart, William F., II (PN3, USN), *Models for Estimating Premature Losses and Recruiting District Performance*, 35 pp., Jan 1976 (Presented at the RAND Conference on Defense Manpower, Feb 1976), AD A020 443

Navy concern about early losses of first-term enlistees led to this study. Nearly 30 percent of enlistees in 1970 had prematurely discharged by the end of 1974, and projections for subsequent years were even higher (1,2). The Navy was concerned not only about the effects of the losses on training plans and fleet readiness, but also about the dollar costs. The average cost of getting one recruit to his first duty station following graduation from recruit training exceeded \$3,000 in FY 1975.

Consequently, the goals of this study were to:

1. Develop a model of losses during the first year of service that could be used to evaluate recruiting policy changes and improve the screening of applicants for enlistment; and
2. Develop a model for evaluating the productivity of Navy Recruiting Districts that could be used in setting quotas, allocating canvassers, and assessing recruiting performance.

FP 143

Horowitz, Stanley A. and Sherman, Allan (LCdr., USN), *Maintenance Personnel Effectiveness in the Navy*, 32 pp., Jan 1976 (Presented at the RAND Conference on Defense Manpower, Feb 1976 and published in the Conference Proceedings), AD A021 581

Very little is known about the relative performance of personnel who differ in education, experience, ability, training in the Navy, and race. Efficient allocation of Navy personnel requires that variations in productivity among individuals reflect variations in their cost. Thus, knowledge of how personnel differences are likely to contribute to effectiveness differences is necessary for rigorous analysis of Navy policies regarding the level of manning, recruitment, assignment, rotation, and pay. This paper focuses on maintenance as an activity contributing to effectiveness. Our feeling is that if we are successful in attributing variations among ships in the level of maintenance to differences in the make-up of the portion of the crew responsible for maintenance, we will have an important step toward more informed analysis of defense manpower issues.

FP 144

Durch, William J., *The Navy of the Republic of China--History, Problems and Prospects*, 40 pp., Aug 1976 (Published in *A Guide to Asiatic Fleets*, Naval Institute Press), AD A030 460

This paper includes the following topics: the RCN in 1975; historical development, contemporary role; contemporary political clout; and, present trends, future prospects.

FP 145

Kelly, Anne M., *Port Visits and the 'International Mission' of the Soviet Navy*, 36 pp., Apr 1976, AD A023 436

This paper begins with a brief summary of the level of the Soviet port visit effort through 1974. Then a composite of the typical Soviet port call by visit type is discussed. Inferences are then drawn about the larger objectives of this activity. It is concluded that Soviet naval strategy in the third world is driven not only by the need to counter imperialist fleets but by the requirement to secure access to hospitable ports in specific regions of the third world to support forward deployments. These deployments serve both wartime and peacetime objectives.

FP 146

Palmour, Vernon E., *Alternatives for Increasing Access to Scientific Journals*, 6 pp., Feb 1976 (Published in *IEEE Transactions on Professional Communication*, Vol. PC-18, No. 3, Sep 1975), AD A021 798

The nation's libraries are currently faced with severe budget problems. One of the more critical areas for the large academic research libraries is the acquisition of scientific journals. Faced with the requirement to reduce the number of journal titles to stay within budgets, many librarians are considering cooperative activities to share resources. At the same time the number of available current titles still appears to be increasing. The dilemma is basically how to spread reduced real dollars over an increasing number of titles competing for the funds. Based upon a recent study by the Association of Research Libraries, two alternative approaches for improving the access to periodical resources are examined. The two basic configurations are 1) a single new national facility with a comprehensive collection, and 2) a regional resource network based on designated existing library collections. After a brief description of the approaches, they are compared on the basis of estimated costs and satisfied demands. Additional noncost factors are included in the final decision for a single new national center.

FP 147

Kessler, J. Christian, *Legal Issues in Protecting Offshore Structures*, 31 pp., Jun 1976, AD A028 389

The purpose of this paper is to examine what legal authority exists under which the Federal

government could provide for the security and defense of structures built off the coast of the United States for economic purposes. The legal jurisdiction of the U.S. is examined in terms of regulation, criminal law enforcement, and defense. Potential changes in U.S. authority resulting from the UN Law of the Sea Conference are also briefly discussed.

FP 148

McConnell, James M., *Military-Political Tasks of the Soviet Navy in War and Peace*, 61 pp., Feb 1976 (Published in Soviet Oceans Development, Senate Commerce Committee, Oct 1976), AD A022 590

Over the course of 1972-73 the monthly journal of the Soviet navy, *The Naval Digest*, published a series of eleven articles by its Commander-in-Chief, Fleet Admiral of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov. For Gorshkov this was an unprecedented effort and it is understandable that the series should have aroused attention in the West. Unfortunately, Western analysts have not been able to come to a meeting of the minds either on the content of the articles or on the question of whether Gorshkov was lobbying or speaking authoritatively—and this too is understandable, since he does not make it easy for us to interpret him. The author takes the position that Gorshkov is probably speaking authoritatively, that his work represents, not a doctrinal statement as such, but what the Soviets refer to as a concrete expression of doctrine, i.e., a work rationalizing particular tenets of military doctrine that apply to the Navy.

FP 149

Squires, Michael L., *Counterforce Effectiveness: A Comparison of the Tsipis 'K' Measure and a Computer Simulation*, 24 pp., Mar 1976 (Presented at the International Study Association Meeting, 27 Feb 1976), AD A022 591

The data used by Robert Leggett in projecting U.S. and Soviet counterforce effectiveness through the 1980's is re-examined using AEM, a computer simulation of strategic war. The counterforce effectiveness of the U.S. and Soviet strategic forces, as measured by number of surviving ICBM, surviving warheads, or surviving megatonnage, does not confirm Leggett and Tsipis' findings.

FP 150

Kelly, Anna M. and Petersen, Charles C., *Recent Changes in Soviet Naval Policy: Prospects for Arms Limitations in the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean*, 27 pp., Apr 1976, AD A023 723

This paper discusses recent Soviet initiatives for agreement with the United States on naval arms control, and attempts to evaluate their significance in the context of the Soviet navy's increasingly active role in support of Soviet foreign policy. It considers: Brezhnev's 1971 proposal for naval deployment limitations

in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean; Brezhnev's 1974 proposal for the withdrawal of ships carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean; the political environment in which the proposals were made; the qualitative changes in Soviet naval diplomacy which became apparent beginning in 1973; and the current apparent absence of Soviet interest in the forward-based systems (FBS) issue, as reflected in the results of the November 1974 summit meeting at Vladivostok. It should be granted at the outset that there are a number of problems in assessing the intent and motivations of the Soviet public statements proposing naval arms limitations. First, there is the question of how serious the Soviets are in pursuing naval limitations. Secondly, assuming they are serious, there is the difficulty of understanding what kind of agreement is desired, and what specific weapons systems an agreement along Soviet lines might affect. Finally, there is the problem of discerning the minimum Soviet bargaining position: taken at face value, for example, Brezhnev's 1974 proposal offers no Soviet concession to match a withdrawal of U.S. strategic naval weapons platforms from the Mediterranean. Because of this vagueness and ambiguity, varying interpretations of these proposals are taken account of here.

FP 151

Horowitz, Stanley A., *The Economic Consequences of Political Philosophy*, 8 pp., Apr 1976 (Published in Economic Inquiry, Vol. XIV, No. 1, Mar 1976)

Worker's incentives to seek employment and remain employed are affected by a number of government policies. The policies themselves are in turn influenced by the political beliefs of the electorate about what working conditions and incomes should be. Using a simultaneous equations model of political climate and labor market conditions, this study shows that political liberalism may lead to decreased labor force participation and higher unemployment, particularly for women.

FP 152

Mizrahi, Maurice M., *On Path Integral Solutions of the Schrodinger Equation, Without Limiting Procedure*, 10 pp., Apr 1976 (Published in Journal of Mathematical Physics, Vol. 17, No. 4, Apr 1976)

Techniques for integration in function spaces which are not necessarily vector spaces are presented in the light of DeWitt-Morette's recent redefinition of path integrals, which does not involve the usual limiting process, and is therefore free from the ambiguities inherent in this approach. General translated Gaussian measures defined by their Fourier transforms are introduced on various path spaces and used to derive generalized moments formulas, and what is essentially the Feynman-Kac formula for the expression of solutions of the Schrodinger equation as functional integrals.

FP 153

Mizrahi, Maurice M., *WKB Expansions by Path Integrals, with Applications to the Anharmonic Oscillator*, 137 pp., May 1976 (Submitted for Publication in *Annals of Physics*), AD A025 440

We further investigate the new approach to path integrals in quantum mechanics recently introduced by C. DeWitt-Morette, which has the advantage of not resting on the usual limiting process. It defines the suitable measures on the infinite-dimensional function spaces by their Fourier transforms, which are simple, closed-form expressions. In this paper, we study linear mappings in path space of the type

$$q'(t) = q(t) + \int_T K(t,s)q(s)ds \text{ and use them to}$$

extend widely the class of functionals one can integrate. This enables us to define new Gaussian measures which, by absorbing more of the functional to be integrated, lead to such improved and more meaningful series expansion for transition amplitudes (e.g., Uhlenbeck-Ornstein or WKB expansions, where some or all of the terms in the expansion of the action functional up to and including the second variation are rolled into the measure). The relationship between the small disturbance operator and the path integral approach is then investigated. Finally, a detailed discussion of the classical and quantum-mechanical anharmonic oscillator (leading to a standard prototype field theory) is presented, as an application of the preceding material.

FP 154

Mizrahi, Maurice M., *On the Semi-Classical Expansion in Quantum Mechanics for Arbitrary Hamiltonians*, 19 pp., May 1976 (Published in the *Journal of Mathematical Physics*, Vol. 18, No. 4, Apr 1977), AD A025 441

It is shown that if the quantum-mechanical propagator, satisfying the n-dimensional Schrodinger equation

$$(H - i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t_b}) \langle q_b, t_b | q_a, t_a \rangle = 0,$$

with

$$(q_b, t_b | q_a, t_b) = \delta(q_b - q_a)$$

and arbitrary classical Hamiltonian H_c , admits a semi-classical (WKB) approximation, then the latter is of the form

$$K_{WKB} = \text{constant} \times \hbar^{-n.2} (\det M)^{1/2} \exp(iS_c/\hbar),$$

where S_c is the classical action,

$$M_{ij} = - \partial^2 S_c / \partial q_a^i \partial q_b^j, \text{ and}$$

$$K_{WKB}^{-1} (H - i\hbar \partial / \partial t_b) K_{WKB} = O(\hbar^2).$$

It does not matter what ordering rule is chosen to pass from H_c to the operator H , within certain restrictions. Differential equations for higher-order corrections can be generated at will. This generalizes the results of J.H. VanVleck, C. Morette, W. Pauli and B.S. DeWitt to arbitrary Hamiltonians.

FP 155

Squires, Michael L., *Soviet Foreign Policy and Third World Nations*, 26 pp., Jun 1976 (Presented at the Midwest Political Science Association Meetings, 30 Apr 1976), AD A028 388

Soviet aid contacts with 109 less developed nations are found to form a Guttman scale. Measures of Soviet presence or penetration are developed and compared to previous work for the 1954-62 period, which shows a remarkable stability in Soviet-LDC relations.

FP 156

Stallings, William W., *Approaches to Chinese Character Recognition*, 12 pp., Jun 1976 (Published in *Pattern Recognition* (Pergamon Press) 1976, Vol. 8), AD A028 692

Work on the recognition of Chinese characters is reviewed. All of this work has been reported in just the last nine years, and most of it since 1970. The topics covered are: printed Chinese Character Recognition—half a dozen groups have tackled this problem, using methods as varied as syntactic description, projection profiles, template matching, Fourier transforms, and hierarchical processing; handwritten Chinese Character Recognition—this is a somewhat more difficult problem. The approaches tried include a stroke generation technique and a statistical Markov chain analysis; on-line recognition—several investigators have reported on work in on-line Chinese Character Recognition. Input for on-line recognition is dynamic, using a suitable device such as a tablet. Because the strokes are isolated in time and their sequence known, this is a substantially easier recognition task; on-line Analysis—Less ambitious than on-line Recognition is the on-line Analysis of Chinese characters falling short of recognition. Several useful applications have been reported, including CAI and dictionary-lookup.

FP 157

Morgan, William F., Jr., *Unemployment and the Pentagon Budget: Is There Anything in the Empty Pork Barrel?* 22 pp., Aug 1976, AD A030 455

A recent paper, *The Empty Pork Barrel: Unemployment and the Pentagon Budget*, published by the Public Interest Research Group in Michigan (PIRGH) concludes that the level of unemployment

is directly related to the size of the defense budget. Before members of Congress and the press rush to tout the conclusion of *The Empty Pork Barrel*, as the truth, they would be well advised to scrutinize the analysis upon which it is based. If they do, they will discover the analysis is bad. It contains serious errors.

FP 158

Haskell, Richard D. (LCdr., USN), *Experimental Validation of Probability Predictions*, 25 pp., Aug 1976 (Presented at the Military Operations Research Society Meeting, Fall 1976), AD A030 458

A common type of simulation used in military operations research estimates the probability of a particular occurrence, such as detection of a submarine. Because of the constraints on operational exercises which examine these events, there is seldom sufficient replication for traditional validation. The purpose of this paper is to derive the methodology for using classical test statistics in the validation of these simulation models, using a small, varied data base. Two specific types of experiments are considered: Bernoulli trials and truncated Bernoulli trials. For each type of experiment, tests are suggested which examine overall bias of predicted probabilities, the variance of the experimental sequence, correlation of the predicted probabilities with observed success, and, where adequate data is available, agreement over the range of probability predictions.

FP 159

McConnell, James M., *The Gorshkov Articles, The New Gorshkov Book and Their Relation to Policy*, 93 pp., Jul 1976 (Published in *Soviet Naval Influence: Domestic and Foreign Dimension*, edited by McGwire and McConnell), AD A029 227

The Gorshkov referred to in the title is, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Sergey Gorshkov, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian navy. The debate among Western analysts, now over three years old, is about a series of articles which he published under the title of *Navies in War and Peace*, in his navy's monthly journal, *The Naval Digest*, over the course of 1972-73. This paper was originally intended to sum up the state of the debate dealing with the arguments of all the participants. This plan was changed by the publication, in February of this year, of a book by Gorshkov, entitled *The Sea Power of the State*, which has to be dealt with. The theme is the same as the series, and much of the data is only repetition, but here and there a point that is only adumbrated in the series (e.g., command of the sea) is expanded into an entire section, and even when the book only supplements the series, it often firms up what could previously only be inferred.

FP 160

Wilson, Desmond P., Jr., *The U.S. Sixth Fleet and the Conventional Defense of Europe*, 48 pp., Sep 1976, AD A030 457

This paper looks at the reasons the Sixth Fleet and its centerpiece weapon, the aircraft carrier, are in trouble. The issues addressed include the military and political problems the Fleet faces in a Mediterranean environment given Soviet military capabilities in both the land and sea areas of Europe; U.S. initiatives to retain the Fleet's viability; Fleet deployment alternatives; and some longer-term implications for NATO of a possible reduction in the carrier force in the Mediterranean. The paper focuses on the attack aircraft carrier in a conventional warfare environment. Along with embarked Marine forces, the aircraft carrier is the heart of the Fleet. Moreover, attention is given to the carrier as an aviation platform—the blue-water part of the problem. For reasons of time, space, and a subject of more than enough controversy, less attention is paid to the effectiveness of the carrier wing in a European environment—not that this is less important or free of problems. On the contrary, the effectiveness of tactical aviation, whether sea-based or land-based, is itself an issue of great importance and of controversy.

FP 161

Malich, Michael E. and Peet, Ray (VAdm., USN (Retired)), *Fleet Commanders: Afloat or Ashore?* 9 pp., Aug 1976 (Published in *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings*, Jun 1976), AD A030 456

A major fleet exercise in 1970—commanded by Admiral Peet and subsequently evaluated by Dr. Malich—left both men with a lot of questions. The principal one, still officially unresolved, is whether a fleet commander needs to be—or even can afford to be—on the bridge of a flagship in view of modern sensor and communications capabilities.

FP 162

Friedheim, Robert L., *Parliamentary Diplomacy*, 106 pp., Sep 1976, AD A033 306

Although UN politics has been under serious study since the founding of the organization, and the decision-making process, or "parliamentary diplomacy," has been given scholarly attention since the middle 1950s, there is no single adequate description available of parliamentary diplomacy. The purpose of this essay is to provide an overview of the present state of knowledge of parliamentary style multilateral negotiations, particularly as practiced in the UN General Assembly or General Assembly-sponsored conferences. Although parliamentary diplomacy is a term that can legitimately be used to describe decision-making within all parts of the United Nations and other multilateral organizations, it will be used here only to describe the decision-making processes of

those activities of the UN system that operate on the formal one-state/one-vote rule for purposes of representation and to a lesser extent for decision. Where the patterns diverge between Assembly and Conference, we will follow most closely the behavioral history of conference diplomacy since the purpose of this essay is to provide the descriptive framework necessary to model the decision process of future multi-lateral conferences and current conferences such as the UN Law of the Sea Conference.

FP 163

Lockman, Robert F., *Model for Predicting Recruit Losses*, 9 pp., Sep 1976 (Presented at the 84th Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association, Washington, D.C., Sep 1976) (Published in *Defense Manpower Policy*, The RAND Corporation, 1979), AD A030 459

Congress and the Defense Department have been concerned about the premature loss rates of recruits in the all-volunteer force. The Navy is concerned not only about the effects of premature losses on fleet readiness, but also about their dollar costs in the face of increased recruiting costs and military pay. Consequently, the objective of this paper was to develop a model of losses during the first year of service that could be used to evaluate recruiting policy and applicants for enlistment.

FP 164

Mahoney, Robert B., Jr., *An Assessment of Public and Elite Perceptions in France, the United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany*, 31 pp., Feb 1977 (Presented at a Conference on Soviet Perceptions, April 1976, Sponsored by Advanced Research Projects Agency), AD A036 599

This presentation examines elite and public perceptions in three allied nations: The United Kingdom, France, and West Germany. Its purpose is to trace out patterns in public and elite attitudes on security issues and to show what implications these patterns have for American defense policy. The presentation is based on work conducted independently at the Center for Naval Analyses and the Swedish Institute of International Affairs. It employs USIA poll data and a content analysis of elite perspectives on the state of East-West tension in Europe conducted by Dr. Kjell Goldmann of the Swedish Institute. The elite data covers the period 1946-1970; the USIA polls run from the late 1950's to the 1970's, with a gap in the mid-1960's.

FP 165

Jondrow, James M., *Effects of Trade Restrictions on Imports of Steel*, 67 pp., Nov 1976 (Presented at the ILAB, Labor Department Conference, Dec 1976) (Published in *The Impact of International Trade and Investment on Employment*, William G. Devald, ed., GPO, 1978), AD A094 798

In analyzing the relative merits of free and restricted trade, economists have tended to concentrate on the net long-run effects: whether the gains to one group exceed the losses to others. However, it is also important to look at the gains and losses of specific groups, to inquire whether gains to some come at the expense of heavy, suddenations: The United Kingdom, France, and West Germany. Its purpose is to trace out patterns in public and elite attitudes on security issues and to show what implications these patterns have for American defense policy. The presentation is based on work conducted independently at the Center for Naval Analyses and the Swedish Institute of International Affairs. It employs USIA poll data and a content analysis of elite perspectives on the state of East-West tension in Europe conducted by Dr. Kjell Goldmann of the Swedish Institute. The elite data covers the period 1946-1970; the USIA polls run from the late 1950's to the 1970's, with a gap in the mid-1960's.

FP 166 (Rev)

Feldman, E. Paul, *Why It's Difficult to Change Regulation*, 13 pp., Oct 1976, AD A037 682

Focuses on the factors that prevent desirable changes in regulations from being made. There are three--law, morality, and a desire for order--and the author touches on each of them.

FP 167

Kleinman, Samuel D. *ROTC Service Commitments: A Comment on Thomas and Bierman's Paper in Public Choice (Fall 1975)*, 4 pp., Nov 1976 (Published in *Public Choice*, Vol. XXIV, Fall 1976), AD A033 305

In a recent note published in *Public Choice*, Thomas and Bierman argue that the military should consider reducing the minimum service requirement for ROTC candidates. Although we agree that the services should consider the tradeoff between accessions and minimum obligated service, we find no theoretical basis for the authors' contention that supply will be increased and that there will be a higher quality of candidates in the program.

FP 168

Lockman, Robert F., *Revalidation of CNA Support Personnel Selection Measures*, 36 pp., Nov 1976

The relationship of selection tests and background characteristics to job performance of CNA support employees were studied several years ago. Periodic revalidation of any selection program is needed to insure that it is operating efficiently and fairly. In this case, not only the passage of time, but also the implementation of the CNA equal opportunity program since the last validation study, made a new evaluation of the selection program especially desirable. Further, in addition to the usual test, background, and employment data, the latest annual

salary data for each current and former employee was available.

FP 169

Jacobson, Louis S., *Earnings Losses of Workers Displaced from Manufacturing Industries*, 38 pp., Nov 1976 (Presented at ILAB, Labor Department Conference, Dec 1976), AD A039 809

This paper presents estimates of how job displacement would affect the long-term earnings of workers in 11 industries. The study described here was sponsored by the Bureau of International Labor Affairs of the U.S. Department of Labor as one of a series of studies examining how changing restrictions on imports would affect the U.S. economy. It was designed to assist in determining industries in which trade liberalization would impose large losses on workers, and to determine how much compensation would be adequate to offset losses due to job displacement.

FP 170

Brechling, Frank P., *A Time Series Analysis of Labor Turnover*, 73 pp., Nov 1976 (Presented at a ILAB, Labor Department Conference, Dec 1976), AD A096 630

There are several alternative data sources which can be and have been used for the estimation of attritions and dislocations. In the research underlying the present paper, the time series data on labor turnover which have been published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics since 1958 have been used. The nature and shortcomings of this data sample are discussed briefly in Part II of this paper. Hamermesh's model, which can be used without much alteration for the estimation of attritions and dislocations, is presented in Part III. Since Hamermesh's primary research aim was not the estimation of attritions and dislocations, his approach may not be the most suitable for present purposes. Hence, an alternative model has been developed and estimated. It is presented in Part IV. Since it is rather difficult to ascertain by analytical methods the full implications of a model which consists of six dynamically interdependent equations, it was decided to simulate the model for a few industries. In all cases, the model turned out to be dynamically stable in the sense that the turnover rates and the level of employment approach their steady state values and, in the absence of autonomous shocks, remain there. In order to obtain estimates of attritions and dislocations, the industry under consideration was assumed to be in a steady state initially and then it was subjected to an exogenous output reduction of 10 percent. The resulting movements in the turnover variables and the employment level were then traced and used to estimate attritions and dislocations. The simulation exercise is described in detail and its results for one industry group reported in Part V.

FP 171

Ralston, James M. and Jordan, A.S.* *A Diffusion Model for GaP Red LED Degradation*, 10 pp., Nov 1976 (Published in Journal of Applied Physics, Vol. 47, Oct 1976)

The long-term degradation of GaP Red LED's has been analyzed in terms of a diffusion model. In this paper, the reduction in electroluminescent efficiency (η_1) during aging time (t) at elevated junction temperatures (T_j) and under forward current stress (I_f) is attributed to the formation of nonradiative recombination centers near the junction.

* Bell Laboratories

FP 172

Classen, Kathleen P., *Unemployment Insurance and the Length of Unemployment*, 15 pp., Nov 1976 (Presented at the University of Rochester Labor Workshop, 16 Nov 1976)

This paper presents evidence that UI does prolong the duration of unemployment for covered workers. Although this is only one of several channels through which UI could affect the unemployment rate, this evidence lends considerable weight to the argument that the effects of UI should be considered when the unemployment rate is used to judge the health of the economy or as an input in determining the appropriate stance of fiscal and monetary policy.

FP 173

Kleinman, Samuel D., *A Note on Racial Differences in the Added-Worker/Discourage-Worker Controversy*, 2 pp., Dec 1976 (Published in the American Economist, Vol XX, No. 1, Spring 1976)

The debate over whether high unemployment expands or contracts the labor force has been with us for a number of years. Recent contributions to this literature have been made by Bowen and Finegan (1965), Cain (1966), Cain and Mincer (1969), and Mincer (1966). The issue raised concerns the relative impacts of two opposing forces. The reduced income of households resulting from high unemployment operates to reduce its members' nonmarket activity: bringing them into the labor market in search of jobs. On the other hand, the expectation of a longer search period has a discouraging effect on those presently searching the market or about to enter it.

FP 174

Mahoney, Robert B., Jr., *A Comparison of the Brookings and CNA International Incidents Projects*, 12 pp., Feb 1977, AD A037 206

This paper compares the preliminary findings of the Brookings Institution and CNA international incidents projects. Since both projects share the goal of identifying the crisis management responses of the Navy and Marine Corps (their employment by the National Command Authorities in response to international incidents and crises), their aggregate findings

can be validated against one another. This is an important comparison. It appears likely that the Brookings study (relying as it does upon open sources) will become the standard work on this subject in the academic community. The Navy has a vital interest in this research because it will greatly affect the informed public's consideration of the roles played by the Navy in support of national policy. Furthermore, the comparison is valuable from a methodological perspective. Confidence in the findings of both studies will increase to the extent that they present similar profiles for the response.

FP 175

Levine, Daniel B.; Spruill, Nancy L.; and Stoloff, Peter H., *Public Drug Treatment and Addict Crime*, 28 pp., Jun 1976 (Published in *The Journal of Legal Studies*, The University of Chicago Law School, Vol. V, 2 Jun 1976). (See also PRI 75-4)

This study, intended to help in the evaluation of treatment policy, shows that public drug treatment in the city of Detroit has led over a recent four year period to the desired reduction in property crime. In reaching this finding however, we have avoided the problems associated with self-reported crime and limited sampling, by relating the monthly enrollment in all Detroit treatment agencies to monthly changes in the total level of property crime reported to the Detroit police. This aggregate approach obviously cannot answer questions of the clinical level about the behavior of particular subclasses of drug addicts. Nor do we evaluate the benefits that treatment centers provide their clients through job training, psychological counseling and family services. It does provide a statistically reliable test of the major assumption underlying public policy on drug abuse, that drug treatment reduces property crime.

FP 176

Felix, Wendi, *Correlates of Retention and Promotion for USNA Graduates*, 38 pp., Mar 1977, AD A039 040

The Navy spends over \$70,000 to produce one officer from the Naval Academy. Later on, it spends additional money to provide these officers with graduate education. The question arises as to whether the Navy retains the top graduates and whether these graduates are more likely to be the most successful officers. Furthermore, does the Navy benefit from the graduate education it provides by retaining these officers and does this investment provide the Navy with more successful officers? To answer these questions data was collected for all graduating members of the classes of 1947 and 1950. Retention and promotion tables were constructed and regression equations estimated.

FP 177

Lockman, Robert F. and Warner, John T., *Predicting Attrition: A Test of Alternative Approaches*, 33 pp., Mar 1977 (Presented at the OSD/ONR Conference on Enlisted Attrition Xerox International Training Center, Leesburg, Virginia, 4-7 April 1977), AD A039 047

This paper describes (1) the background of predicting premature enlisted attrition in the military service, (2) four competing approaches to predicting this attrition, (3) a test of these approaches, and (4) the implications of the results for recruiting policy.

FP 178

Kleinman, Samuel D., *An Evaluation of Navy Unrestricted Line Officer Accessions Programs*, 23 pp., Apr 1977 (Presented at the NATO Conference on Manpower Planning and Organization Design, Stresa, Italy, 20 Jun 1977), AD A039 048

The Navy currently acquires unrestricted line officers through nine sources that differ widely in their costs and returns. In this paper, we construct a steady state linear programming model that solves for the optimal number of accessions for each source. Costs are minimized subject to the constraint that, for each Navy occupation, the required number of officers at each rank is met. The inputs to the model include the present value of costs, the initial distribution of officers across occupations, retention, and promotion success.

FP 179

Stoloff, Peter H. and Balut, Stephen J., *Vacate: A Model for Personnel Inventory Planning Under Changing Management Policy*, 14 pp., Apr 1977 (Presented at the NATO Conference on Manpower Planning and Organization Design, Stresa, Italy, 20 Jun 1977), AD A039 049

A model is described for projecting inventories of enlisted Naval personnel expected to result from management policy aimed at controlling the size and experience mix of the inventory. The effects of policy changes are modeled as changes in flow probabilities into and through an inventory partitioned along dimensions of experience level (length of service) and time until end of obligated service. An example is presented which illustrates several innovative features of the model which lead to an improved planning capability. Continuing efforts to improve the model are discussed.

FP 180

Horowitz, Stanley A. and Sherman, Allan (LCdr., USN), *The Characteristics of Naval Personnel and Personnel Performance*, 16 pp., Apr 1977 (Presented at the NATO Conference on Manpower Planning and Organization Design, Stresa, Italy, 20 Jun 1977), AD A039 050

The productivity of enlisted personnel aboard ships is measured as a function of their

personal characteristics. Ship readiness as measured by the material condition of shipboard equipment, depends on the size and composition of a ship's crew, the complexity of equipment, and other factors. The productivity of enlisted personnel varies systematically with high school graduation, entry test scores, paygrade, experience, Navy training, race, and marital status. The importance of particular factors varies by occupation. More complex equipment is in worse condition and requires higher quality personnel. Ship age and overhaul frequency also affect material condition.

FP 181

Balut, Stephen J. and Stoloff, Peter H., *An Inventory Planning Model for Navy Enlisted Personnel*, 35 pp., May 1977 (Prepared for presentation at the Joint National Meeting of the Operations Research Society of America and The Institute for Management Science, 9 May 1977, San Francisco, California), AD A042 221

The model specifies annual accessions plus minimum allocations to formal and on-the-job training needed to maintain future inventories within specified limits of manpower requirements. Plans are derived simultaneously for many skill categories over several years. Restrictions are imposed on the size of annual inventories, flows between skill categories and smoothness of flows into formal training. Experience levels within skill category are explicitly accounted for by allowing specification of up to three length-of-service groups. The methodology is linear programming, which can be extended to stochastic programming to account for uncertainty in projections of future requirements. Plans derived using actual Navy data are presented.

FP 182

Murray, Russell, II, *The Quest for the Perfect Study or My First 1,138 Days at CNA*, 57 pp., Apr 1977

Paper on the CNA review process--on what CNA expects from its analysts, and what it seems to be getting.

FP 183

Kassing, David B., *Changes in Soviet Naval Forces*, 33 pp., Nov 1976 (Published as a chapter in a book published by The National Strategic Information Center), AD A040 106

In a recent book, *Seapower of the State* Admiral Gorshkov suggests some of the ideas that underlie the transformation of the Soviet navy under his command. Though the book considers all aspects of seapower, it concentrates on the history and development of the Soviet navy and concludes with a lengthy discussion of problems in the art of naval warfare. We cannot determine the accuracy of what Gorshkov says about the missions and capabilities of the Soviet navy, but we can see whether what he says is

consistent with the development of Soviet forces and operations.

FP 184

Lockman, Robert F., *An Overview of the OSD/ONR Conference on First Term Enlisted Attrition*, 22 pp., Jun 1977 (Presented to the 39th MORS Working Group on Manpower and Personnel Planning, Annapolis, Maryland, 28-30 Jun 1977), AD A043 618

The OSD/ONR First Term Enlisted Attrition Conference was held in early April at the Xerox International Training Center in Leesburg, Virginia. The Conference presented the viewpoints on causes and solutions to premature attrition of (1) the research community in both the government and universities; (2) military service manpower managers; (3) OSD/ONR, represented by Col. Henry Taylor, and workshop chairmen; and (4) the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Planning and Requirements, Mr. Irv Greenberg. The purpose of the conference was to describe and stimulate research needed to help manpower managers solve attrition problems.

FP 185

Kassing, David B., *New Technology and Naval Forces in the South Atlantic*, 22 pp., Apr 1977 (This paper was the basis for a presentation made at the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 28 Apr 1977), AD A043 619

This paper examines the implications of the new technologies for the naval situation in the South Atlantic. It begins with an examination of maritime interests and the current state of the navies there. Next comes a discussion of new technologies for naval warfare, concentrating on weapon systems directed against surface ships and submarines. The paper ends with a discussion of the prospects for proliferation of new conventional technologies into the South Atlantic and the implications for naval warfare in that area. Because there are many naval missions, many new technologies, and many nations, what is offered here should be viewed as a sample of the important issues.

FP 186

Mizrahi, Maurice M., *Phase Space Path Integrals, Without Limiting Procedure*, 31 pp., May 1977 (Published in *Journal of Mathematical Physics*, Vol. 19, No. 1, Jan 1978), AD A040 107

This paper defines path integrals in phase space without using a time-division approach followed by a limiting process, thereby generalizing a similar procedure used in configuration space. This is useful since the path integral approach cannot always be formulated in configuration space (e.g., when the Hamiltonian is arbitrary) but can always be formulated in phase space. The most general Gaussian measure, absorbing the quadratic portion of the functional to be integrated, is constructed, and large classes of path integrals are evaluated with respect to it. Applications are given to

the perturbation expansion and the semiclassical (WKB) expansion for arbitrary Hamiltonians.

FF 187

Coile, Russell C., *Nomography for Operations Research*, 35 pp., Apr 1977 (Presented at the Joint National Meeting of the Operations Research Society of America and The Institute for Management Services, San Francisco, California, 9 May 1977), AD A043 620

Nomographs have been found to be useful in operations research. These charts for graphical computation have the advantages to the user of being non-electronic, quick, and easy to use. They can be designed to present complicated mathematical formulas in a simple format to non-mathematical people. Disadvantages are the slide-rule type accuracy and the possible lack of "feel" that families of curves might possibly give. Research on applications of nomographs in solving operations research problems has led to development of some procedures for simplified design of nomographs. Examples of nomographs for acoustical design, radar, and sonar illustrate these procedures.

FF 188

Durch, William J., *Information Processing and Outcome Forecasting for Multilateral Negotiations: Testing One Approach*, 55 pp., May 1977 (Presented to The 18th Annual Convention of the International Studies Association, Chase Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, 16-20 March 1977), AD A042 222

Multilateral negotiations generate enormous amounts of written materials, which resemble useful information in about the same way that iron ore resembles steel. The processing of those materials into useful information involves extraction of data, its storage and reduction to summary indicators of trends in bargaining, participants' positions on key issues, and so forth. The purpose of this paper is to evaluate a data base management system for multilateral negotiations developed at the Center for Naval Analyses. The paper will principally report the results of two tests, designed by the author, to determine the reliability of the project's thematic content analysis and policy-scaling techniques. The paper deals with methodological rather than substantive or policy issues.

FF 189

Coile, Russell C., *Error Detection In Computerized Information Retrieval Data Bases*, 13 pp., Jul 1977 (Presented at the Sixth Cranfield International Conference on Mechanized Information Storage and Retrieval Systems, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedford, England, 26-29 Jul 1977), AD A043 580

The introduction of on-line interactive literature searching systems in recent years has made it possible for information scientists to conduct bibliometric studies which might have been difficult or impractical to do by manual

methods. The unconventional uses of on-line information retrieval systems are becoming more common as we learn how to search using non-subject information fields. Author's name, organizational affiliation, journal's name, year of publication, etc., can now be searched for easily. However, sometimes there are problems. For example, if the name of the author in a data base such as MEDLINE is given with initials for first and middle names, Bloggs, J. B. may be confused with Bloggs, J. B. since Joseph Blackwell Bloggs may be a mathematician while James Blackwood Bloggs is a chemist. It would seem worthwhile for those responsible for management of these mechanized information storage and retrieval data bases to attempt to use all economically feasible error-detecting and correcting schemes to reduce the error rate as much as practicable.

FF 190

Mahoney, Robert B., Jr., *European Perceptions and East-West Competition*, 96 pp., Jul 1977 (Prepared for presentation at the annual meeting of the International Studies Association, St. Louis, Mo., Mar 1977), AD A043 661

This paper has been written for a panel dealing with the systematic assessment of Soviet-American competition. It focuses upon one psychological dimension of this competition, perceptions of Western European leaders concerning the state of East-West tension in Europe. Its goals are to show, in a systematic manner, the course taken by these perceptions in France, The United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany, and to relate these perceptions to other elements in the system of East-West competition that has existed since WW II.

FF 191

Sawyer, Ronald E., *The Independent Field Assignment: One Man's View*, 25 pp., Aug 1977

There is a discussion of commands at which there is a single independent analyst and how the influence can be either a positive or negative influence towards how our clients value CNA's support and analytic efforts.

FF 192

Holen, Arlene S., *Effects of Unemployment Insurance Entitlement on Duration and Job Search Outcome*, 6 pp., Aug 1977 (Reprinted from *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Vol. 30, No. 4, Jul 1977)

This study uses data drawn from UI systems in five different states to examine how variations in UI benefit levels, maximum weeks of eligibility, and work-test enforcement affect the duration of compensated unemployment and the outcome of job search.

FF 193

Horowitz, Stanley A., *A Model of Unemployment Insurance and the Work Test*, 7 pp., Aug 1977 (Reprinted from *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Vol. 30, No. 40, Jul 1977)

A growing body of literature seems to indicate that more generous unemployment insurance (UI) systems lead to higher rates of unemployment. Most of these studies have examined the effects of variations in weekly benefit amounts and in benefit durations. One recent study, however, estimated independent effects on the unemployment rate of disqualification policy toward UI applicants; it found that the higher the proportion of claimants in a state who were denied benefits because they either quit their last job or failed the work test (i.e., the requirement that UI beneficiaries look for new jobs), the lower the unemployment rate. This paper expands on that study and analyzes the basis for its results in more detail. It also incorporates the effect of UI on both unemployment and labor-force participation.

FF 194

Classen, Kathleen P., *The Effect of Unemployment Insurance on the Duration of Unemployment and Subsequent Earnings*, 7 pp., Aug 1977 (Reprinted from *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Vol. 30, No. 4, Jul 1977)

This paper presents empirical estimates of the effects of the level of weekly benefit payments on the duration of unemployment and on the monetary returns of the jobs accepted by UI recipients from Pennsylvania and Arizona in the late 1960s. The findings support the hypothesis that an increase in benefits leads to an increase in the duration of unemployment.

FF 195

Brechling, Frank P., *Unemployment Insurance Taxes and Labor Turnover: Summary of Theoretical Findings*, 12 pp., Aug 1977 (Reprinted from *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Vol. 30, No. 40, Jul 1977)

This paper summarizes the findings of an extensive theoretical study designed to discover the incentive effects on individual firms of the unemployment insurance (UI) tax as it is currently operated in most states. This research has yielded, first, some interesting and relevant insights that have important implications for economic policy and, second, a number of testable propositions that will be analyzed empirically in the near future.

FF 196

Ralston, James M. and Lorimer, Orval B.,* *Degradation of Bulk Electroluminescent Efficiency in Zn, O-Doped GaP LED's*, 3 pp., Jul 1977 (Reprinted from *IEEE Transactions on Electron Devices*, Vol. ED-24, No. 7, Jul 1977)

Experimental evidence is presented that the degradation of red-emitting GaP LED's is

dominated by degradation of bulk radiative efficiency on the P-side of the junction, a conclusion at variance with earlier studies. The damage is induced during degradation only in the presence of forward bias current and is localized at the p-n junction within a range of several microns. Bulk material damage is also observed on the n-side of the junction.

* Bell Laboratories

FF 197

Wells, Anthony R. (LCdr., Royal Navy), *The Centre for Naval Analyses*, 14 pp., Mar 1977, AD A049 107

This paper is a review of CNA by a LCdr of the Royal Navy.

FF 198

Classen, Kathleen P., *The Distributional Effects of Unemployment Insurance*, 25 pp., Sep 1977 (Presented at the Hoover Institution Conference on Income Distribution, 7-8 Oct 1977), AD A054 423

On the surface, Unemployment Insurance (UI) appears to have a significant impact on the distribution of income. In fiscal 1976, payments under all unemployment compensation programs totaled close to \$20 billion, more than the combined payments under Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and the Food Stamp program. Moreover, UI provides benefits to those who have lost their labor income, and labor income is the major determinant of the income distribution in the United States. The reality behind this appearance is the subject of this paper. Using several sources of data we find that although low income families get very little in the way of UI benefits, their share of UI benefits is greater than their share of income from other sources. Thus, based on the distribution of benefits, UI appears to equalize income. The distribution of UI benefits is, however, only part of the story. The net impact of the UI program on the distribution of income depends on not only who get UI but also who pays for it. We present evidence that wages adjust, at least to some extent, to levels of unemployment insurance. If wages do fall when UI is increased, this market adjustment mitigates the equalizing effect of UI receipts.

FF 199

Durch, William J., *Revolution From a F.A.R.--The Cuban Armed Forces in Africa and the Middle East*, 16 pp., Sep 1977, AD A046 268

In 1975, when Fidel Castro sent thousands of combat troops to support the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (the MPLA), many observers were taken aback at what they presumed to be a radical and dangerous departure in Cuban foreign policy. At best it seemed to signal renewed Cuban interest in the export of revolution, and at worst, a new round of superpower competition in the Third World, in the form of war by proxy. Two years later, as Cuban troops remain mired in Angola, the issue of Cuban

military missions overseas remains one of the stumbling blocks to further improvements in U.S.-Cuban relations. A close look at these missions, their origins, purposes, and likely future, is long overdue.

FF 200

Powers, Bruce F., *The United States Navy*, 38 pp., Dec 1977 (Published in *American Military Machine*, as a Chapter for the book), AD A049 108

The U.S. Navy—the ships and aircraft in it and how it is used—has been shaped by many forces. This chapter begins by identifying them. The composition of today's Navy is described, as well as changes in its composition that can be foreseen. Unanswered questions concerning the Navy's future are examined.

FF 201

Durch, William J., *The Cuban Military in Africa and the Middle East: From Algeria to Angola*, 67 pp., Sep 1977, AD A045 675

In 1975, when Cuba sent thousands of combat troops to support the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (the MPLA), many observers were taken aback at what they presumed to be a radical and dangerous departure in Cuban foreign policy; the more dangerous because it was assumed to have been in large part dictated to Cuba by the Kremlin, a calling-in of Cuban debts that led Cuban troops to fight as Moscow's all purpose mercenaries in a war by proxy. With other potential conflicts looming in Africa, it becomes important to know whether these assumptions are correct; whether the Soviet Union can indeed direct the dispatch of Cuban troops to Third World countries as it wishes.

FF 202

Feldman, E. Paul, *Why Regulation Doesn't Work*, 8 pp., Sep 1977 (Reprinted from *Technological Change and Welfare in the Regulated Industries and Review of Social Economy*, Vol. XXIX, No. 1 Mar 1971)

If regulation is intervention in the market, it is clear that it is not restricted to the activities of independent regulatory agencies. Import quotas, minimum wages, zoning regulations, etc., even down to the support of higher education, all would qualify as regulation. This paper discusses regulation of agriculture with particular reference to cotton production, and discusses some of the results of the regulation.

FF 203

Feldman, E. Paul, *Efficiency, Distribution, and the Role of Government in a Market Economy*, 19 pp., Sep 1977 (Reprinted from the *Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 79, No. 3, May/June 1971)

To evaluate government programs, it is necessary to say what individuals are entitled to in regard to wealth distribution. This paper explores the normative implications for government action of the presumption that factors are

entitled to their marginal product. The conclusions are that imperfections in knowledge, mobility, and competition should be removed by court action as a matter of distributive justice, and that collective goods, including income redistribution, should be paid for by those who demand the goods. Compensation is appropriate when government changes the rules it has itself imposed or when it recognizes new property rights where they did not formerly exist.

FF 204

Wells, Anthony R. (LCdr., Royal Navy), *The 1967 June War: Soviet Naval Diplomacy and The Sixth Fleet—A Reappraisal*, 36 pp., Oct 1977, AD A047 236

The June War marks a turning point in Soviet deployments to the Mediterranean. The USSR doubled its forces during the crisis period and force levels have continued to rise ever since. Furthermore as a direct result of the war the Russians were able to gain access to both Alexandria and Port Said, which had hitherto been denied them on the scale and for the periods which they had desired. Such was the rate of Soviet increase that by the October War in 1973 the United States Sixth Fleet was outnumbered by Soviet units. Unlike 1967 the Soviets were able to deploy amphibious ships in large numbers and also used anti-carrier tactics. Although Soviet activity was still marginal compared with its later efforts the 1967 war is important because the Soviets were observed attempting to use naval power in ways which would have been impossible a decade earlier.

FF 205

Coile, Russell C., *A Bibliometric Examination of the Square Root Theory of Scientific Publication Productivity*, 6 pp., Oct 1977 (Presented at the annual meeting of the American Society for Information Science, Chicago, Illinois, 29 Sep 1977), AD A047 237

A postulated model of scientific productivity asserts that half of all scientific papers in a field are contributed by a few highly productive authors numbering approximately the square root of the total of scientific authors. Available data has been examined to judge the validity of the theoretical model on the basis of empirical evidence.

FF 206

McConnell, James M., *Strategy and Missions of the Soviet Navy in the Year 2000*, 48 pp., Nov 1977 (Presented at a Conference on Problems of Sea Power as we Approach the 21st Century, sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 6 Oct 1977, and subsequently published in a collection of papers by the Institute), AD A047 244

This paper first deals briefly with some feature of Russian naval development that have persisted over time, as well as some that have shown changes and fluctuations, especially those revealing regularities even in the process of change. It then discusses at greater length trends in our own period, since the 1950's, drawing on evidence from allocations, capabilities, operations, and especially stated intentions. In the final section strategy and missions for the year 2000 are projected bearing in mind past and current trends, pointing out areas where history is a very uncertain guide, and paying attention to requirements and limitations imposed from the political side, as well as purely naval requirements and the state of the art and technological potential for satisfying these requirements.

FP 207

Goldberg, Lawrence, *Cost-Effectiveness of Potential Federal Policies Affecting Research & Development Expenditures in the Auto, Steel and Food Industries*, 36 pp., Oct 1977 (Presented at Southern Economic Association Meetings beginning 2 Nov 1977), AD A046 269

This paper contains our preliminary analysis of the demand for company financed research and development expenditures (CR&D) in three manufacturing industries: motor vehicles and other transportation equipment, ferrous metals and products, and food and kindred products. Based upon estimates of the demand for CR&D, we estimated the costs and effects of the following public policies that could be utilized to affect R&D expenditures: (1) changes in the level of federally financed R&D expenditures, and (2) changes in the cost of private R&D through tax credits. A capital theoretic framework is developed in which we assumed that CR&D generates knowledge or research capital that may increase output demand or reduce costs. Based upon our capital theoretic framework, the demand for the research capital stock is estimated using industry level time-series data for the period 1956-74. These time-series data enable us to obtain the first measures of changes in the price of knowledge upon the demand for CR&D, and also to measure the impact of changes in federal R&D expenditures upon CR&D.

FP 208

Roberts, Stephen S., *The Decline of the Overseas Station Fleets: The United States Asiatic Fleet and the Shanghai Crisis, 1932*, 18 pp., Nov 1977 (Reprinted from *The American Neptune*, Vol. XXXVII, No. 3, Jul 1977), AD A047 245

The Manchurian crisis is often cited as the main event that upset the previous balance in the Far East between Japan, China and the Western powers, leading ultimately to at least the Pacific phase of World War II. However, it is not so often realized that the crisis also had its naval side, centering around the

Shanghai incident of 1932, and that it marked the end of a form of naval activity that had predominated in the Far East since the arrival of the Europeans four centuries earlier.

FP 210

Kassing, David B., *Protecting the Fleet*, 40 pp., Dec 1977 (Prepared for the American Enterprise Institute Conference on Problems of Sea Power as We Approach the 21st Century, 6-7 Oct 1977), AD A049 109

This paper considers some of the problems involved in allocation resources to protection of the fleet. It concentrates on the contribution of surveillance, antisubmarine, anti-air, and antisurface ship systems to protection of the Navy's main fleets. The paper begins with a discussion of some of the concepts involved in thinking about protection of the fleet, and then examines some of the major changes in technology and forces that have made protection more difficult. The threats to the fleets are described briefly. The discussion then shifts to the problems of protecting the fleet in two kinds of conflict with the Soviet forces--tactical nuclear war and non-nuclear war. Finally, there is a brief assessment of the problems of protecting the fleet from attack by third-country forces.

FP 211

Misrahi, Maurice M., *On Approximating the Circular Coverage Function*, 14 pp., Feb 1978, AD A054 429

This paper presents tables and graphs assessing the accuracy of a formula (programmable on a desk calculator) for approximating the circular coverage function of a circular-normal probability distribution. Use of this formula together with the error curves presented here enables one to calculate the circular coverage function with a maximum error on the order of 0.0002 for offsets up to 50 and covering-circle radii up to 4.50.

FP 212

Mangel, Marc S., *On Singular Characteristic Initial Value Problems With Unique Solutions*, 20 pp., Jun 1978, AD A058 535

We consider a special class of characteristic first-order initial value problems $F(x^1, x^2, \psi, p_1, p_2) = 0$. The initial value problem arises in the asymptotic solution of parabolic and elliptic equations. The problem is characterized by a singular, characteristic initial manifold. Namely, initial data is given on a characteristic curve. The characteristic curve is also singular in that there is a point on the initial manifold where

$$F_{p_1}^2 + F_{p_2}^2 = 0$$

We prove that such problems have unique solutions. The theorem also has an interesting interpretation in terms of the calculus of variations.

FP 213

Mangel, Marc S., *Fluctuations in Systems with Multiple Steady States, Application to Lanchester Equations*, 14 pp., Feb 1978 (Presented at the First Annual Workshop on the Information Linkage Between Applied Mathematics and Industry Naval Postgraduate School, 23-25 Feb 1978), AD A071 472

We consider the effects of small random perturbations deterministic systems of differential equations. The system of interest has a steady state that is a saddle point. A first exit problem is formulated. The quantity of basic interest is the probability of exit from a band around the deterministic separatrix through a specified boundary, conditioned on initial position. A technique for the approximate calculation of this probability is given. As an example, we show how the theory applies to the calculation of the probability of victory in a combat that has a stochastic component.

FP 214

Weinland, Robert G., *A Somewhat Different View of the Optimal Naval Posture*, 37 pp., Jun 1978 (Presented at the 1976 Convention of the American Political Science Association (APSA/IUS Panel on Changing Strategic Requirements and Military Posture, Chicago, Illinois, 2 Sep 1976), AD A056 228

This is a deliberate attempt to survey a familiar problem from an unfamiliar perspective—not for the sake of novelty, but because this perspective shows that there is more than one set of steps that can be taken to improve the situation. The problem under consideration is the optimal U.S. Naval general purpose force posture. The paper has four immediate objectives. The first is to examine the costs of concentrating too closely on the capabilities of forces and not closely enough on their intended and actual uses. The second objective is to describe some of the more important aspects of current U.S. Naval operations. The third is to identify the changes taking place in the requirements for the Navy's employment. The fourth is to outline modifications in its operations that would put it in a better position to meet those requirements.

FP 215

Coile, Russell C., *Comments On: Principles of Information Retrieval*, 10 pp., Mar 1978 (Published as a Letter to the Editor, *Journal of Documentation*, Vol. 31, No. 4, Dec 1975), AD A054 426

Mathematical errors in Manfred Kochen's book, *Principles of Information Retrieval*, give the reader the erroneous impression that the log-normal distribution is a better fit than Yule's Beta-function distribution for predicting

frequency distributions of scientific productivity of econometricians and mathematicians. Correction of these errors suggests that the Beta function gives a better fit.

FP 216

Coile, Russell C., *Lotka's Frequency Distribution of Scientific Productivity*, 20 pp., Feb 1978 (Published in the *Journal of the American Society for Information Science*, Vol. 28, No. 6, Nov 1977), AD A054 425

In 1926, Alfred Lotka examined the frequency distribution of scientific productivity of chemists and physicists. After analyzing the number of publications of chemists listed in *Chemical Abstracts* 1907-1916 and the contributions of physicists listed in Auerbach's *Geschichtstafeln der Physik*, he observed that the number of persons making n contributions is about $1/n^2$ of those making one and the proportion of all contributors that make a single contribution is about 60 percent. Recently, investigators studying the applicability of Lotka's Law to the humanities and to map librarianship may have misinterpreted Lotka's law and have concluded erroneously that the law applies to these fields. Corrected calculations indicate that Lotka's Law does not apply.

FP 217

Coile, Russell C., *Bibliometric Studies of Scientific Productivity*, 17 pp., Mar 1978 (Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society for Information Science held in San Francisco, California, Oct 1976), AD A054 442

In 1926, Alfred J. Lotka examined the scientific publishing productivity of chemists. His bibliometric study of the number of chemists listed in *Chemical Abstracts* who had published one, two, three, etc. papers in a ten-year period was the first of many such studies. Lotka proposed an inverse square law of scientific productivity in which the frequency of authors publishing x papers varied inversely as the square of x . Bibliometric research is underway to explore the applicability of other frequency distributions including Fisher's logarithmic series, Yule's Beta function and the Weibull distribution.

FP 219

Huntzinger, R. LaVar, *Market Analysis with Rational Expectations: Theory and Estimation*, 60 pp., Apr 1978, AD A054 422

This paper presents an approach for analysis and estimation of dynamic market structures with rational expectations. Certainty equivalence is maintained and aggregate behavior represented by linear equations with some expected prices as arguments. Conditions imposed by the market structure are solved for an equilibrium, fixed point, price sequence. In this framework prices, current and expected, are linear functions of exogenous values and elements of a state vector.

The structure poses an interesting estimation problem and suggests effective estimation procedures. Results for an application to the broiler chicken market using three years of weekly data are discussed.

FP 220

Maurer, Donald E., *Diagonalization by Group Matrices*, 26 pp., Apr 1978, AD A054 443

In a 1955 paper, O. Tausky studied rational integral matrices of the form $A^t A$ (A^t denotes the transpose of A) where A is an integral unimodular circulant. Subsequently this work was extended to arbitrary integral circulants of prime dimension. More generally, let R be a commutative ring with an identity and let G be a finite group. A G -group matrix A (over R) is a matrix of the form $A = \sum_{g \in G} a_g P(g)$ where $a_g \in R$ and P is the left regular representation. Recently Thompson and Garbanati studied the problem of deciding when two non-singular group matrices S and T are G -congruent; i.e., when is there an invertible group matrix A such that $S = A^t T A$ over R . Garbanati obtained computable criteria when G is abelian and R is a field. The purpose of this paper is to study the related problem: given a group G ; when is a matrix G -congruent to a diagonal matrix.

FP 221

Weinland, Robert G., *Superpower Naval Diplomacy in the October 1973 Arab-Israeli War*, 76 pp., Jun 1978 (Edited version published in *Sea Power in the Mediterranean: Political Utility and Military Constraints*, The Washington Papers No. 61, Beverly Hills and London: Sage Publications 1979), AD A055 564

Examination of U.S. and Soviet military involvement in the October 1973 Arab-Israeli War can serve several useful purposes. It can provide insights into superpower policies and practices with regard to local conflicts in the Middle East--the conditions under which they have elected to become involved, their objectives and some specifics of their *modus operandi* in such involvement, and the limits beyond which they appear to be unwilling (or unable) to take their involvement. These insights can serve as a guide to what might occur should the same situation arise in the future. Integrated with other information, these insights can also help to explain superpower policies and practices in other areas and situations. Such an examination also serves a more narrow purpose. It provides insights into the influence each superpower's actions can have on the behavior of the other.

FP 222

Mizrahi, Maurice M., *Correspondence Rules and Path Integrals*, 30 pp., Jun 1978 (Published in Springer Verlag Lecture Notes in Physics 106 (1979) (Invited paper presented at the CNRS meeting on *Mathematical Problems in Feynman's Path Integrals*, Marseille, France, 22-26 May 1978), AD A055 563

A path-integral representation is constructed for propagators corresponding to quantum Hamiltonian operators obtained from classical Hamiltonians by an arbitrary rule of correspondence. Each rule yields a unique way of defining the path integral in the context of a formalism which does not require a limiting process. This formalism is more reliable than the usual lattice definition in that all the expressions it entails are well-defined for computational purposes and it allows the explicit evaluation of large classes of path integrals. Direct substitution in the Schrodinger equation shows that there are no restrictions on the Hamiltonian operator. Examples are given.

FP 223

Mangel, Marc S., *Stochastic Mechanics of Molecule-Ion Molecule Reactions*, 21 pp., Jun 1978, AD A056 227

We give a treatment of molecule-ion molecule reactions based on stochastic mechanics. Stochastic mechanics is a semi-classical theory in which one assumes that particles move as a stochastic diffusion process. It is shown that the reaction probability and reaction rate can be determined from the solution of certain partial differential equations (pde). Asymptotic solutions (for $\hbar \rightarrow 0$) of these pde are constructed in terms of incomplete special functions. The results derived using stochastic mechanics are compared with results derived using other semi-classical approximations.

FP 224

Mangel, Marc S., *Aggregation Bifurcation, and Extinction in Exploited Animal Population*, 48 pp., Mar 1978 (Portions of this work were completed at the Institute of Applied Mathematics and Statistics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada), AD A058 536

In this paper, we consider the following type of harvesting problem. An animal population is divided into two stocks: an underlying population and a surface population. We assume that there is a natural exchange between the two population levels. The predator or harvester affects only the surface population and does not influence the underlying population directly. Such a situation occurs, for example, in the off-shore Eastern Tropical Tuna Fishery (e.g., IATTC, 1975). In this case, tuna associate with porpoise schools. The fishery harvests only those tuna associated with porpoise. Consequently, the underlying population of tuna is not sampled by the fishery. One may wonder what information measurements on the surface, harvested population provides about the unobservable underlying population. Furthermore, it is interesting and important to know if the standard, linear relationship between harvest and effort is valid in an aggregating population. Clark and Mangel (1977) study some of these questions, as they relate to the tuna fishery.

They constructed a number of models of the fishery and analyzed the steady state behavior.

FP 225

Mangel, Marc S., *Oscillations, Fluctuations and the Hopf Bifurcation*, 43 pp., Jun 1978 (Portions of this work were completed at the Institute of Applied Mathematics and Statistics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada), AD A058 537

We consider the effects of small random perturbations on deterministic systems of differential equations. The deterministic systems of interest have oscillatory dynamics and may undergo a bifurcation (the Hopf bifurcation). We formulate a first exit problem for experiments beginning near stable and unstable limit cycles. The unstable limit cycle is surrounded by an annulus. Of interest is the probability of first exit from the annulus through a specified boundary, conditioned on initial position. The diffusion approximation is used, so that the conditional probability satisfies a backward diffusion equation. Appropriate solutions on the backward equation are constructed by an asymptotic method. The behavior of the stochastic system in the vicinity of stable and unstable limit cycles is compared. When the deterministic system exhibits the Hopf bifurcation, the above analysis must be modified. Uniform solutions of the backward equation are constructed. The solutions are analogous to Hadamard's solution of the point source problem for the wave equation. Numerical examples are used to compare the theory with Monte Carlo experiments.

FP 226

Ralston, James M. and Mann, J.W.,* *Temperature and Current Dependence of Degradation in Red-Emitting GaP LEDs*, 34 pp., Jun 1978 (Published in *Journal of Applied Physics*, Vol. 50, May 1979), AD A058 538

Experimental studies have been performed on several aspects of the degradation of electroluminescent quantum efficiency in Zn, O-Doped GaP light emitting diodes. The dependence of degradation on stress temperature, stress current (experienced during accelerated aging) and measurement current (at which quantum efficiency is evaluated) has been empirically determined from experiments on several lots of devices. It is shown that degradation is dominated by a decrease in bulk p-side radiative recombination efficiency. The degradation of other factors (such as injection efficiency and injection ratio) contributing to the overall electroluminescent efficiency has only a secondary effect. Moreover, it is shown empirically that the dependences of degradation on temperature and stress current are separable.

* Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.

FP 227

Mangel, Marc S., *Uniform Treatment of Fluctuations at Critical Points*, 50 pp., May 1978, AD A058 539

A generalized critical point is characterized by the vanishing of certain linear relationships. In particular, the dynamics near such a point are completely nonlinear. In this paper, we analyze fluctuations at such points of spatially homogeneous systems. We discuss thermodynamic critical points as a special case; but the main emphasis is on stochastic kinetic equations. We show that fluctuations at a critical point cannot be characterized by a Gaussian density, but more sophisticated densities yield reasonable results. Our theory is applied to the critical harmonic oscillator.

FP 228

Mangel, Marc S., *Relaxation at Critical Points: Deterministic and Stochastic Theory*, 50 pp., Jun 1978, AD A058 540

A generalized critical point is characterized by totally non-linear dynamics. We formulate the deterministic and stochastic theory of relaxation at such a point. Canonical problems are used to motivate the general solutions. In the deterministic theory, we show that at the critical point certain modes have polynomial (rather than exponential) growth or decay. The stochastic relaxation rates can be calculated in terms of various incomplete special functions. Three examples are considered. First, a substrate inhibited reaction (marginal type dynamical system). Second, the relaxation of a mean field ferromagnet. We obtain a result that generalizes the work of Griffiths et al. Third, we consider the relaxation of a critical harmonic oscillator.

FP 229

Mangel, Marc S., *Diffusion Theory of Reaction Rates, I: Formulation and Einstein - Smoluchowski Approximation*, 50 pp., Jan 1978, AD A058 541

The diffusion model of reaction rates, originally due to H. Kramers, is rederived and extended. The derivation follows the work of Il'in and Khasminskii and is based on a clear physical picture of the molecular events. The origin of the stochastic forces is also clearly treated. Classical mechanics is used throughout. In this paper, we use the Einstein-Smoluchowski approximation and, thus, consider a diffusion model in position space only. We non-dimensionalize the diffusion equations and obtain a number of singular perturbation problems. By using the diffusion model, one can treat number of problems involving reaction rate theory. We derive a new form of transition state theory. We calculate reaction rate constants, transmission coefficients and the lifetime of the activated complex. Kramers' result is the leading term in the asymptotic expansion of the rate constant that we calculate. We show how absorption

spectra can also be derived by use of the diffusion model.

FP 230

Mangel, Marc S., *Diffusion Theory of Reaction Rates, II: Ornstein - Uhlenbeck Approximation*, 33 pp., Feb 1978, AD A058 542

The diffusion theory of reaction rates is considered in the Ornstein-Uhlenbeck approximation. The rate constant is calculated by using a modified Kramers (eigen-value) method and by using the expected time formulation. The transmission coefficient is calculated. It is shown how correlation functions can be calculated. In the last section, a model problem is considered.

FP 231

Wilson, Desmond P., Jr., *Naval Projection Forces: The Case for a Responsive MAF*, 10 pp., Aug 1978, AD A058 543

The contingency of a short-warning, conventional attack by the Warsaw Pact against Central Europe poses one of the most severe defense problems facing the United States and its allies. While the United States has taken initiatives to improve its forces already in Europe, little progress has been made in improving the rate at which U.S.-based reinforcements can be employed. Because reinforcement by sea is thought to take so long, defense planners continue to look to additional airlift, rather than to sealift, to help offset NATO's early deficit in forces. However, it is possible to improve the responsiveness of forces coming by sea. One such possibility is to employ the amphibious force earlier, rather than later, in a NATO contingency.

FP 232

Jacobson, Louis S., *Can Policy Changes Be Made Acceptable to Labor?* 18 pp., Aug 1978 (Submitted for publication in *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*), AD A061 528

This paper focuses on some of the practical problems of compensation: (1) who should receive it; (2) how much should be paid; and, (3) how should it be paid.

FP 233

Jacobson, Louis S., *An Alternative Explanation of the Cyclical Pattern of Quits*, 20 pp., Nov 1978

This paper presents evidence that, at least for the steel industry, a change in the probability that individuals will quit is not the major reason why aggregate quit rates are cyclically sensitive. The alternative explanation that is tested here is that changing quit rates is an aggregation phenomenon traceable to changes in the tenure distribution of the employed work force.

FP 234 — Revised

Jondrow, James M. and Levy, Robert A., *Does Federal Expenditure Displace State and Local Expenditure: The Case of Construction Grants*, 25 pp., Oct 1979 (Published in *American Economic Review: Papers and Proceedings*, forthcoming, May 1984), AD A061 529

In this paper we examine the Construction Grants Program administered by the Environmental Protection Agency. This program supports the construction of sewer lines and sewage treatment plants. The stated purpose is to eliminate the pollution generated by municipal wastewaters, a task the municipalities themselves are considered unwilling or unable to accomplish.

FP 235

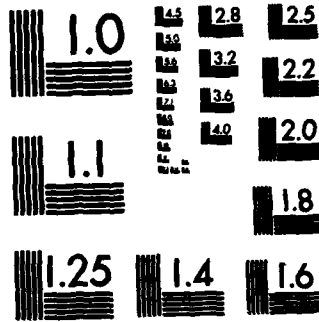
Mizrahi, Maurice M., *The Semiclassical Expansion of the Anharmonic-Oscillator Propagator*, 41 pp., Oct 1978 (Published in the *Journal of Mathematical Physics*, Vol. 20, (1979)), AD A061 538

This paper shows how to calculate the terms of a semiclassical (WKB) expansion of the quantum-mechanical propagator corresponding to the quartic anharmonic-oscillator potential, $V = m\omega^2 q^2/2 + \lambda q^4/4$. This nonperturbative treatment expresses each term in the series as a path integral, which is then evaluated in the framework of a formalism, introduced by C. DeWitt-Morette, which does not entail the usual time-slicing operation followed by a limiting procedure. The Gaussian measure used absorbs all the quadratic terms in the expansion of the action functional about a classical path. The covariance of this Gaussian measure is Feynman's Green function for the small-disturbance operator of the system. This function can be obtained by varying the constants of integration in the classical solution, and therefore the coefficients of the expansion depend only on this classical solution. If the latter is chosen to be the one which tends to its harmonic counterpart when $\lambda \rightarrow 0$, then it is seen that the propagator also tends to its harmonic counterpart when $\lambda \rightarrow 0$.

FP 237

Maurer, Donald E., *A Matrix Criterion for Normal Integral Bases*, 9 pp., Jan 1979 (Published in the *Illinois Journal of Mathematics*, Vol. 22, No. 4, Dec 1978)

Let $K|F$ be a finite Galois extension of an algebraic number field F . In certain circumstances it is known that the ring of integers O_K has a normal integral basis. The uniqueness of such a basis has been studied in [2] and [3]. In this paper we give a characterization of the structure constants of an order, over an integral domain, having a normal integral basis.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
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FP 238

Utgoff, Kathleen P., *Unemployment Insurance and the Unemployment Rate*, 18 pp., Oct 1978 (Presented at the Conference on Economic Indicators and Performance: The Current Dilemma Facing Government and Business Leaders, presented by Indiana University Graduate School of Business), AD A061 527

This paper is a discussion of three ways that UI is believed to effect the unemployment rate: through its effect on employers and through its power as a counter-cyclical program.

FP 239

Trost, Robert P. and Warner, John T., *The Effects of Military Occupational Training on Civilian Earnings: An Income Selectivity Approach*, 38 pp., Nov 1979, AD A077 831

There have been several studies on the returns to military occupational training. For examples of these studies see Cutright (1973), Jurkowitz (1969), Massell and Nelson (1974), Giesecke (1975), and Norrblom (1976). In these studies, the returns to military training are measured by the earnings differences between veterans who take civilian-related jobs (i.e., civilian jobs which are related to their military jobs) and similar veterans who take unrelated jobs. The usual procedure in these studies is to estimate dummy variable regression equations where earnings are regressed on several explanatory variables and a dummy variable which takes a value of 1 for veterans in related jobs and 0 for others.

FP 240

Powers, Bruce F., *Goals of the Center for Naval Analyses*, 12 pp., Dec 1978, AD A063 759

The Navy Department spends about \$40 billion each year. There are many competing views on how that money should be spent. Each viewpoint has its advocates, and debate is vigorous. CNA's role is to conduct independent research that will help the Navy and Marine Corps decide what forces to buy and how to use them. CNA's special contribution stems from its systematic measurement of the capabilities of existing forces, its growing understanding of what those capabilities imply for forces of the future, its freedom to pursue questions that CNA considers important, and its commitment to no particular viewpoint in the debate.

FP 241

Mangel, Marc S., *Fluctuations at Chemical Instabilities*, 12 pp., Dec 1978 (Published in *Journal of Chemical Physics*) Vol. 69, No. 8, 15 Oct 1978), AD A063 787

We consider the effects of fluctuations on chemical systems that have multiple steady states. The systems of interest have two stable steady states and one unstable steady state (a kinetic saddle point). As parameters vary, two or three of the steady states coalesce. We

consider experiments beginning near the deterministic separatrix and formulate a stochastic first exit problem. The deterministic separatrix is surrounded by a band. We calculate the first exit probability $u(x)$ and mean exit time $T(x)$ from this band, conditioned on initial position. Fluctuation formalisms connecting the Langevin equation and deterministic kinetic equations are discussed. We use the diffusion approximation so that $u(x)$ and $T(x)$ satisfy (backward) diffusion equations. Approximate solutions of the diffusion equations are constructed by an asymptotic method that involves various incomplete special functions. Two applications are discussed: (1) the spontaneous asymmetric synthesis model of F.C. Frank; (2) fluctuation effects on substrate inhibited reactions in open vessels.

FP 242

Simpson, William R., *The Analysis of Dynamically Interactive Systems (Air Combat by the Numbers)*, 160 pp., Dec 1978, AD A063 760

Dynamically interactive systems are characterized by a mutual interaction in which each of the systems responds to each of the other systems according to its perception of the problem and its perceived methods of achieving a goal or objective. Examples of the problem class are: (1) Aircraft collision avoidance; (2) Destroyer/Submarine Encounter; (3) Air Combat; and (4) The Child's Game of Tag. The analysis of dynamically interactive systems is approached from a non-deterministic viewpoint. This relaxes the more traditional assumptions of perfect information and perfect response and allows for adaptation responses not normally included in such analyses. The analysis is applied directly to experimental data.

FP 243

Simpson, William R., *A Probabilistic Formulation of Murphy Dynamics As Applied to the Analysis of Operational Research Problems*, 18 pp., Dec 1978, AD A063 761

The author contends that the formulation of Murphy's Law as presently accepted in the open literature is useful only as a general statement of life patterns, but meaningless to the application of operational research problems. In fact, the direct application may be dangerously wrong. A more satisfactory statement is that if anything can go wrong, it might. This formulation not only better fits the facts of life, but can lend itself to a mathematical formulation that can be used in the analysis of operational research problems. Such a formulation is presented based on a probabilistic model of operational realizations. Numerous examples of direct application are cited.

FF 244

Sherman, Allan (LCdr., USN) and Horowitz, Stanley A., *Maintenance Costs of Complex Equipm*, 20 pp., Dec 1978 (Published by the American Society of Naval Engineers, Naval Engineers Journal, Vol. 91, No. 6, Dec 1979), AD A071 473

The increasing complexity of shipboard equipment is often cited as a cause of maintenance problems and poor material readiness. This paper focuses on the extent to which alternative personnel assignment policies might alleviate these difficulties. Regression analysis is applied to 91 Cruiser/Destroyer type ships. Their material condition, as measured by Mission Degrading (CASREP) Downtime, is examined as a function of the type of equipment on-board and the characteristics of maintenance personnel responsible for the equipment. The analysis is performed for men in each of six ratings. It is found that more complex equipment suffers far more downtime than less complex equipment. It is also found that higher quality personnel are often better at keeping complex equipment in good material condition.

FF 245

Simpson, William R., *The Accelerometer Methods of Obtaining Aircraft Performance From Flight Test Data (Dynamic Performance Testing)*, 369 pp., Jun 1979, AD A075 226

This document is compiled as a guide for the Accelerometer Method of Obtaining Aircraft Performance from Flight Test Data.

FF 246

Brechling, Frank P., *Layoffs and Unemployment Insurance*, 35 pp., Feb 1979 (Presented at the NBER Conference on Low Income Labor Markets, Chicago, Jun 1978) AD A096 629

In recent years researchers have paid increasing attention to the impact of the unemployment insurance system on various labor market phenomena. Two strands of research in this area can be distinguished. In the first, researchers have been concerned with the influence of unemployment benefits on labor supply and unemployment. In this work, the decision to participate in the labor force or to end a spell of unemployment rests with the individual person. Unemployment benefits are viewed as a subsidy to participation, leisure or search and, hence, both labor force participation and unemployment duration should increase with unemployment benefits.

FF 248

Thomas, James A., Jr., *The Transport Properties of Dilute Gases in Applied Fields*, 183 pp., Mar 1979, AD A096 464

The shear viscosity of an atom-diatom mixture in an applied magnetic field is treated in detail. The basis set is truncated and the diatomic species is restricted to low concentrations. The expressions obtained for the shear

viscosity tensor are in qualitative agreement with experimental observations. Steps leading to calculation of the shear viscosity tensor in this particular case are discussed.

FF 249

Glasser, Kenneth S., *A Secretary Problem with a Random Number of Choices*, 23 pp., Mar 1979

In this paper, the best-choice Secretary Problem is modified to allow the player to make more than one choice. The probability of selecting the best object is computed. The optimal starting time is characterized, and expressions are derived for the expected number of objects chosen and the expected number of objects sampled by this procedure. Asymptotic results are also derived.

FF 250

Mangel, Marc S., *Modeling Fluctuations in Macroscopic Systems*, 22 pp., Jun 1979

Macroscopic systems are often modeled by deterministic differential equations (DDE), such as $x = f(x,t)$. Here, $x(t)$ is a macrovariable and represents an average over some set of ensembles. A possible extension of such a model to include fluctuations is to assume that a random variable $X(t)$ satisfies a stochastic differential equation (SDE), $X = f(X,t) + a(X,t)E(t)$. In some sense, $x(t)$ should be the average of $X(t)$. If f is linear and $a(X,t)$ is a constant then $E\{X(t)\} = x(t)$. If $f(X,t)$ is nonlinear, then $E\{f(X,t)\} \neq f(E\{X\},t)$ generally and some authors feel that the SDE is not a correct extension of the DDE. A procedure will be introduced here so that an appropriate conditional average of $X(t)$ is $x(t)$. Thus, there is an underlying consistency between the deterministic and stochastic formulations. The procedure also provides a prescription for the calculations of $a(X,t)$, which is usually not constant if $f(x,t)$ is nonlinear. Two examples are studied to illustrate the application of the procedure. First, the logistic equation of population dynamics is studied in deterministic and stochastic versions. Second, stochastic effects on a chemical oscillator are analyzed.

FF 251

Trost, Robert P., *The Estimation and Interpretation of Several Selectivity Models*, 37 pp., Jun 1979, AD A075 941

In recent years there have been a large number of studies that deal with the problem of selectivity bias in the data. Here the term *selectivity bias* refers to non-randomly distributed observed data. This non-randomness can occur whenever the data we have are generated by the choices that individuals make. A review of selectivity problems in econometric models can be found in two papers by Maddala (1977). The purpose of the present paper is to review several models not discussed in Maddala's (1977) papers, and to give a further interpretation of

the covariance terms that are particular to selectivity models.

FF 252

Nunn, Walter R., *Position Finding with Prior Knowledge of Covariance Parameters*, 5 pp., Jun 1979 (Published in IEEE Transactions on Aerospace & Electronic Systems, Vol. AES-15, No. 3, Mar 1979)

Butterly presents a Bayesian approach as an alternative to the classical methods for solving the position-finding problem. Butterly assumes that bearing errors are independent and normally distributed with known variances. In the paper, the assumption of known variances is relaxed and it is shown that uncertainty about these variances can be incorporated into the model while also retaining the computational advantages of the Butterly formulation. It is also shown that the Bayes estimate and the classical maximum likelihood estimate will agree in certain cases.

FF 253

Glasser, Kenneth S., *The d-Choice Secretary Problem*, 32 pp., Jun 1979, AD A075 225

In the classical Secretary Problem, the player tries to choose the best object of a sequentially ordered set of size N . The value of each object is given by its rank only. At any stage, the player knows the rank of the current object relative to those already seen. Once rejected, an object cannot be chosen later. In this paper, a generalized Secretary Problem is discussed. The player is given d -choices to choose all of the best objects. The optimal procedure is found by converting the d -Choice Secretary Problem into a walk in a two-dimensional grid. A simple approximation to the optimal strategy rule is also presented.

FF 254

Mangel, Marc S. and Quanbeck, David B., *Integration of a Bivariate Normal Over an Offset Circle*, 14 pp., Jun 1979, AD A096 471

In this paper, a formula is derived for the calculation of the coverage integral in the most general case. A sample problem is presented and in the appendix A Fortran code is listed for implementing the formula on a computer.

FF 256

Maurer, Donald E., *Using Personnel Distribution Models*, 28 pp., Feb 1980 (Submitted for publication in Management Science), AD A082 218

The objective of the Navy's rotation policy is to provide sufficient opportunity for enlisted personnel to serve ashore, but at the same time have enough personnel rotating to sea to maintain established sea manning levels. Rotation which promotes morale and retention, however, may not produce acceptable sea/shore distributions. Consequently, rotation policies must be determined which provide a compromise between these conflicting considerations. The

purpose of this paper is to describe models to assist personnel managers in making these policy decisions.

FF 257

Thaler, Richard H., *Discounting and Fiscal Constraints: Why Discounting is Always Right*, 10 pp., Aug 1979, AD A075 224

In a recent article Rolf Clark says, *Instead of wondering whether defense managers should discount future costs, one should ask, Are defense managers fiscally constrained?* He concludes that under the existing institutional arrangements defense managers should not discount. In this paper I will argue that, even under the existing institutional arrangements, they most certainly *should* discount.

FF 258

Mangel, Marc S. and Thomas, James A., Jr., *Analytical Methods in Search Theory*, 86 pp., Nov 1979, AD A077 832

This work is an expanded version of a set of lecture notes corresponding to a course given by the author during the period November 1978 to January 1979. Analytical methods for the solution of moving object search problems are developed from *first principles*. The approach taken is tutorial, in that the solutions of harder problems are motivated by the solutions of simpler problems. There are exercises interspersed throughout the work; the solutions of harder problems are motivated by the solutions of simpler problems. There are exercises interspersed throughout the work; the solutions of some of these are given in the appendix. This work is concerned with mathematical analysis and not with modeling target motion or detection functions and not with the development of computer codes.

FF 259

Glass, David V.; Hsu, Ih-Ching; Nunn, Walter R.; and Perin, David A., *Analysis of a Layered Defense Model*, 15 pp., Mar 1980 (Submitted for publication in Operations Research), AD A077 833

We examine a class of Markov matrices which arise in a simple model of a defense system. The model illustrates a Markov chain which is not time-homogeneous but is still amenable to analytic treatment. The matrices are shown to be commutative and the class is shown to be closed under matrix multiplication. The matrices are also shown to be diagonalizable and the eigenvectors have a simple form, namely composed of elements of Pascal's triangle. A description of the defense system model is given and the implications of the mathematical results for this model are discussed.

FF 260

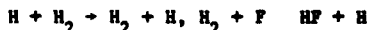
Mangel, Marc S. and Cope, Davis K., *D Rate and Sweep Width in Visual Search*, 14 pp., Nov 1979, AD A077 834

The relationship between sweep width and detection rates is re-evaluated. The result derived in OEG Report 56, $W \approx 2(2KH/V_p)^{1/2}$, is the leading term in the asymptotic expansion of the exact solution. This result is valid when a nondimensional parameter, $q = KH/V_p$, is large. When q is small, $W \approx 2H$.

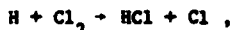
FP 261

Vila, Carlos L.; Zvijac, David J.; and Ross, John, *Franck-Condon Theory of Chemical Dynamics*, VI. *Angular Distributions of Reaction Products*, 14 pp., Nov 1979 (Reprinted from *Journal Chemical Physics* 70(12), 15 Jun 1979), AD A076 287

We calculate planar and three-dimensional angular distributions for the products of atom-diatom chemical reactions by means of the Franck-Condon (FC) model. The wave functions on the reactant and product quasiadiabatic surfaces are expanded in partial wave series. A local uncoupling of the different degrees of freedom, as justified earlier, is assumed and consequently the individual members of the partial wave series can be separated into products of angular factors and rovibration-translation factors. To evaluate these factors, we consider the limit of weak and strong potential, and weak and strong kinematic couplings. The center of mass differential cross section is obtained by means of the T matrix formalism, where the T matrix is approximated by a generalized Franck-Condon overlap of the matrix formalism, where the T matrix is approximated by a generalized Franck-Condon overlap of the reactant and product-like wave functions. We use several further satisfactory approximations, e.g., linearization of the potential in the region of maximum overlap, and semiclassical approximation to the oscillator wave functions, beyond those of the FC model to obtain an analytic expression for the T matrix. For assumed LEPS surface of the systems



and



we calculate angular distributions of reaction products in the various coupling limits for ranges final states. The angular distributions in the strong potential coupling limits have a Gaussian shape peaked about the backscattering angle (θ) (the hard sphere deflection angle for the chosen critical configuration) for each of the three reactions studied. In all three cases the 3D angular distribution is narrower than the planar (2D) angular distribution. Our calculations show no difference between the angular distributions of the weak and strong kinematic coupling limits. The angular distribution of the 2D weak potential coupling case are broader than those of the strong potential coupling. For $H +$

H_2 we find our results in the strong potential limit to be in qualitative agreement with exact quantum mechanical calculations. The angular distribution for a given product state broadens as the initial relative kinetic energy is increased, in agreement with classical trajectory calculation ($F + H_2$). The angular distribution is also predicted to broaden as the final relative velocity increases, in agreement with experiment ($H + Cl_2, F + H_2$). Finally we introduce several simplifying approximations to our analytical model and find that, for exothermic reactions like $F + H_2$, the radial contribution to the T matrix is dominated by certain features of the potential: the barrier width, the slope of the potential on the reactant side, and force constants in the region of maximum overlap. Our analysis provides a basis for the formulation of reduced variables which may be of use in comparing reactions. Finally we discuss some sufficient conditions for the separability of product velocity and angular distributions.

FP 262

Petersen, Charles C., *Third World Military Elites in Soviet Perspective*, 50 pp., Nov 1979, AD A077 835

The importance that military aid has assumed in Soviet dealings with Third World governments has long been recognized by Western students of Soviet arms transfers, and a large number of monographs on the subject have been published in the last decade. Even so, available treatments have been largely confined to statistical analyses of aggregate data on Soviet outlays for military assistance, tabulations of hardware deliveries, or case studies of bilateral aid relationships. But a systematic effort to uncover the system of political-military views that informs Soviet policy toward and dealings with the armed forces of the Third World has yet to be undertaken. For all the tactical opportunities of their behavior, the Soviets do possess such a system of views--views which have changed significantly over the years, and without an awareness of which no understanding of the Soviet military aid program would be complete. These views are not, to be sure, set forth in Soviet writings that treat the subject directly--it is much too sensitive for that. But the Soviets do write about their clients, the military establishments of the Third World, and in particular about the role of these establishments in the societies of which they are members. And an understanding of Soviet perceptions of this role is the key, to an understanding of the outlook that conditions Soviet military aid policy in the developing nations.

FP 263

Robinson, Kathy I., *Using Commercial Tankers and Containerships for Navy Underway Replenishment*, 25 pp., Nov 1979, AD A077 836

With increasing shipbuilding costs, the Navy has been considering the use of commercial ships in its support missions. The approach used in the analysis is to look at the missions that these tankers and containerhips could perform. These ships can be compared to existing Navy designs to see what additional equipment could enhance the commercial ship capabilities. The costs of these modifications, and the ship's resulting capabilities can then be compared to Navy needs.

FP 264

Weinland, Robert G., *The U.S. Navy in the Pacific: Past, Present, and Glimpses of the Future*, 31 pp., Nov 1979 (Delivered at the International Symposium on the Sea, sponsored by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, The Brookings Institution and the Yomiuri Shimbun, Tokyo, 16-20 Oct 1978), AD A077 837

Three factors play a major role in determining the strength and composition of the U.S. Pacific Fleet and the character of its deployments in Asian waters. The first factor is the complex of threats perceived to be posed to the U.S., its allies and its interests in the region. The second factor is the estimated requirement for U.S. forces in the region. The third factor is the actual availability of U.S. forces for use in the region. This discussion concentrates on two of those factors: requirements for and availability of forces.

FP 265

Weinland, Robert G., *War and Peace in the North: Some Political Implications of the Changing Military Situation in Northern Europe*, 18 pp., Nov 1979 (Prepared for presentation to the Conference of the Nordic Balance in Perspective: the Changing Military and Political Situation, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University, 15-16 Jun 1978), AD A077 838

This discussion is focused on four points: (1) how a war in Europe might start; (2) one of the two principal ways in which what happens at sea in the North could have a decisive impact on the outcome of a European war; (3) what has been referred to rather widely as the military buildup on the Kola Peninsula—this will be an attempt to provide both a military assessment and a political assessment of the changing Soviet force structure in the North; and (4) a menu of actions (or, more accurately, reactions) for the West—explicitly designed to raise questions rather than provide answers.

FP 266

Utgoff, Kathleen P. and Brechling, Frank P., *Taxes and Inflation*, 24 pp., Sep 1979, AD A081 194

This paper contains the results of a preliminary investigation into the role that taxes may have played in the inflationary process of the past two decades. Such an analysis seems timely, because the proportion of GNP devoted to taxes

has been rising fairly steadily since 1950. Moreover, not much attention has been paid in the literature to taxes in the possible role as causes of inflationary pressures.

FP 267

Vogel, Robert C. and Trost, Robert P., *The Response of State Government Receipts to Economic Fluctuations and the Allocation of Counter-Cyclical Revenue Sharing Grants*, 11 pp., Dec 1979 (Reprinted from *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, published for Harvard University, Copyright, 1979, by North-Holland Publishing Company, Vol. LXI, No. 3, Aug 1979)

The main purpose of this paper is to estimate the responsiveness of receipts of 49 state governments to fluctuations in economic activity and to use these estimates to evaluate the allocation of counter-cyclical revenue sharing funds among state governments.

FP 268

Thomason, James S., *Seaport Dependence and Inter-State Cooperation: The Case of Sub-Saharan Africa*, 139 pp., Jan 1980, AD A081 193

This is a study of cooperation among 18 sub-Saharan African states during their first post-colonial decade (1962-1968). Five major hypotheses about cooperation are tested. The states were selected from each part of independent sub-Saharan Africa. The unit of analysis is the dyad; a pair of social actors considered together as a relational unit.

FP 269

Weiss, Kenneth G., *The Soviet Involvement in the Ogaden War*, 42 pp., Feb 1980 (Presented at the Southern Conference on Slavic Studies, Oct 1979), AD A082 219

Moscow's involvement in the Somali-Ethiopian conflict in 1977 and 1978 culminated in the most impressive exercise of Soviet politico-military diplomacy since Angola. An analysis of that involvement then can help us approach those questions that have been asked regarding Soviet policy formulation in Third World crises. In regard to motivation in Soviet policy, these questions include: To what extent is Soviet crisis behavior purposive? To what degree is Soviet policy reactive? Concerning the modality of Soviet policy: Is Soviet crisis policy activist or cautious? In regard to Soviet performance in these crises: How well have the Soviets done during crises in light of their policy objectives? Before evaluating Soviet foreign policy in the Ogaden War in terms of these questions, it is first useful to summarize the salient events in the Horn in 1977 and 1978. After doing so, we will discuss Soviet involvement in terms of the questions raised above.

FP 270

Remnek, Richard B., *Soviet Policy in the Horn of Africa: The Decision to Intervene*, 52 pp., Jan 1980, (Published in *The Soviet Union in the Third World: Success or Failure*, Westview Press, Boulder, Co., Summer, 1980), AD A081 195

This paper attempts to evaluate recent Soviet policy on the Horn of Africa. Its temporal focus is the period immediately preceding and during the Somali-Ethiopian conflict in the Ogaden, roughly from 1976 to late 1977. It was then that the Soviet Union made critical commitments to support the Dergue, Ethiopia's radical military government. These decisions ultimately brought about a major diplomatic realignment in the Horn. This period can therefore be considered a major turning point in Soviet policy on the Horn.

FP 271

McConnell, James M., *Soviet and American Strategic Doctrines: One More Time*, 43 pp., Jan 1980, AD A081 192

In recent years, in connection with the SALT debate and concern over the implications of emerging Soviet capabilities, there has been a revival of interest in comparing Soviet and American doctrines. In spite of the sharpness of these Western discussions, there is a certain consensus among the participants, as to both doctrinal similarities and doctrinal differences. All seem to agree that war is not regarded as an expedient policy by either Moscow or Washington, and that the common objective is the peacetime political manipulation of force (deterrence, bargaining from a position of strength, etc.).

FP 272

Weiss, Kenneth G., *The Azores in Diplomacy and Strategy, 1940-1945*, 43 pp., Mar 1980, AD A085 094

This paper will examine the small but important part the Azores played in the conduct of World War II. In doing so, it will study the diplomacy surrounding the Anglo-American acquisition of military bases in the islands, their importance in the allied anti-submarine campaign and in the air ferry and transport service between the United States and the various theaters of the war.

FP 273

Nakada, Michael K., *Labor Supply of Wives with Husbands Employed Either Full Time or Part Time*, 39 pp., Feb 1980, AD A082 220

In conventional studies of demand, the utility function has as its arguments market goods and, as is the case here, leisure time of the husband and wife. Total time available to either husband or wife is divided into market and nonmarket, or leisure, time. Thus, maximizing the utility function subject to the household's budget constraint will yield the demand functions for the husband's and wife's

nonmarket time, or their corresponding supply functions of labor.

FP 274

Nunn, Walter R., *A Result in the Theory of Spiral Search*, 9 pp., Mar 1980, AD A112 481

This note presents a result in the theory of spiral search which does not seem to be available in the literature in spite of its straightforward derivation and obvious applicability in certain types of real life search problems. The result gives the probability of detection as a function of time for a class of prior distributions of search-object, i.e. target, position centered at the origin of the x,y plane. We restrict attention to a spiral-type search in which the searcher covers the AOU (area of uncertainty) in concentric rings, moving out from the center. In the common case that the prior density is circular normal, the time to detection is seen to be approximately exponentially distributed. This is a somewhat counter-intuitive result in that the detection rate is constant, since it would appear that detection rate must decrease with time as the searcher moves from high probability areas to low probability areas.

FP 275

Goldberg, Lawrence, *Recruiters, Advertising, and Navy Enlistments*, 34 pp., Mar 1980, AD A082 221

This study analyzes the effects on Navy high school graduate enlistments of various factors, including recruiters, advertising, unemployment rates, and others. Effects are measured using regression analysis with quarterly data from 1971 to 1977. The study should be of interest to those concerned with the problem of military manpower procurement, and to those interested in measuring the effects of advertising.

FP 276

Goldberg, Lawrence, *Delaying an Overhaul & Ship's Equipment*, 40 pp., May 1980, AD A085 095

This study analyzes the effects of delaying a ship's overhaul on the condition of its equipment. Data on 14,000 CASREPTs for destroyer-type ships in 1970-75 are used to measure equipment condition; and regression analysis is used to measure the effects of delaying a ship's overhaul, holding constant the effects of other factors such as its steaming history, class, and fleet. The frequency of CASREPTs as well as their maintenance and parts' supply times are separately analyzed. The results are used to estimate the effects on equipment conditions of delaying a ship's overhaul for one year.

FP 277

Mangel, Marc S., *Small Fluctuations in Systems with Multiple Limit Cycles*, 18 pp., Mar 1979, (Published in *SIAM Journal Appl. Math.*, Vol. 38, No. 2, Feb 1980), AD A086 229

The effects of small random perturbations on deterministic systems of differential equations are considered. The deterministic systems of interest have multiple limit cycles and may undergo a bifurcation (the Hopf bifurcation). A first exit problem for experiments beginning near stable and unstable limit cycles. The unstable limit cycle, surrounded by an annulus, are formulated. Of interest is the probability of first exit from the annulus through a specified boundary, conditioned on initial position. The diffusion approximation is used, so that the conditional probability satisfies a backward diffusion equation. Approximate solutions of the backward equation are constructed by an asymptotic method. The behavior of the stochastic system in the vicinity of stable and unstable limit cycles is compared. When the deterministic system exhibits the Hopf bifurcation, the above analysis must be modified. Uniform solutions of the backward equation are constructed. Numerical examples are used to compare the theory with Monte Carlo experiments.

FP 278

Misrahi, Maurice M., *A Targeting Problem: Exact vs. Expected-Value Approaches*, 23 pp., Apr 1980, (Submitted for publication in *Operations Research*), AD A085 096

This paper solves a targeting problem exactly and compares the exact solution with several reasonable expected-value approaches in order to gauge their accuracy. The scenario consists of air-to-surface missiles fired simultaneously at a ship formation defended with point defenses. The problem is to find the probability that a given ship will survive the raid. Each ship is present with a given probability and possesses a targeting weight determining the likelihood that it will be selected for targeting among the other ships present. The method can be extended to further layers of defense under certain conditions. Each solution is presented in 2 forms: a finite sum and a definite integral, each being easier to handle than the other under certain conditions. Examples are given. One important conclusion is the spectacular breakdown of reasonable expected-value approaches.

FP 279

Walt, Stephen M., *Causal Inferences and the Use of Force: A Critique of Force Without War*, 50 pp., May 1980, AD A085 097

A recent Brookings Institution study, *Force Without War*, illustrates both the difficulties involved in assessing the role of the armed forces in purely political situations, and the problems that result from inadequate attention to the methodological requirements one's substantive interest imposes. The study has attracted a great deal of favorable attention since its publication, despite the fact that it contains a number of major methodological flaws. The apparently widespread failure to recognize

these flaws suggests a basic misunderstanding of the requirements for sound analytical work in international relations. This essay attempts to alleviate this problem in two ways. First, by briefly outlining the basic requirements for evaluating the importance of the armed forces as a purely political instrument. Second, the methods used in *Force Without War* are discussed and an attempt to reveal the major shortcomings in both the methods used and the conclusions reached is made. (Appendices I and II published as CMA (80-0056).)

FP 280

Goldberg, Lawrence, *Estimation of the Effects of a Ship's Steaming on the Failure Rate of its Equipment: An Application of Econometric Analysis*, 25 pp., Apr 1980, AD A085 098

Regression analysis is used to estimate the effects of a ship's steaming on the failure rate of its equipment, holding constant the effects of other factors such as a ship's class, fleet, time since overhaul, and point in the deployment cycle. Equipment failures are measured with data on 14,000 CASREPTs for destroyer-type ships in 1970-75. It is widely thought that steaming would increase the number of equipment failures because of more wear-out. However, we find the failure rate of equipment seems to decrease with steaming in the long run.

FP 281

Misrahi, Maurice M., *Comment On 'Discretization Problems of Functional Integrals in Phase Space'*, 2 pp., May 1980, (Published in *Physical Review D*, Vol. 22, No. 8, 15 Oct 80), AD A094 994

It is shown that the definition of path integrals without limiting procedure does not give rise to unresolved factor-ordering ambiguities. Any inference from the recent work of Langouche et al. [*Phys. Rev D* 20, 419 (1979)] that one is forced to resort to discretization (time slicing) to resolve these so-called ambiguities is thereby shown to be incorrect.

FP 282

Levy, Robert A. and Jondrow, James M., *Labor Adjustment Under Rational Expectations*, 36 pp., Dec 1980, AD A094 796

This paper is an application of the theory of rational expectations to the demand for labor in 11 two-digit industries. There were several specific goals: (1) to test the hypothesis that firms, to some extent, look past cyclical changes in determining their demand for output; (2) to try to explain the estimated finding of increasing returns to scale implied by most labor demand models; (3) to illustrate how the assumption of rational expectations is useful in distinguishing speeds of adjustment to different sources of output change—in our case, between cyclical changes and imports; (4) to make an explicit comparison with a model which assumes

that expectations are static, i.e., the usual partial adjustment model.

FP 283

Dismukes, N. Bradford, *Expected Demand for the U.S. Navy to Serve as an Instrument of U.S. Foreign Policy: Thinking About Political and Military Environmental Factors*, 30 pp., Apr 1980, (Prepared for a Conference on Future Role of Naval and Marine Forces: Political and Environmental Factors Affecting the Future Projection of Force, Sponsored by the Georgetown Center for Strategic & International Studies, Apr 1980), AD A085 099

It is probably fair to say that there is wide agreement that since World War II the U.S. Navy has made valuable contributions to the nation's foreign policy in peacetime. Most analysts agree that in principle the power to threaten violence or act violently from the sea retains utility today. But one finds considerable disagreement about the range of practical contingencies in which U.S. seapower can be usefully employed at acceptable cost and risk. To help provide a common departure point for the conference, this paper will provide: (1) a brief review of a few necessary terms of reference; (2) a discussion of the specifics of how requirements to use the Navy in support of policy are likely to arise; (3) an assessment of the factors affecting the Navy's utility in a political role, particularly as compared to the other instruments available; and finally (4) a brief summary look into the future.

FP 284

Nunn, Walter R., Keilson, J.* and Sumita, U.,* *The Laguerre Transform*, 119 pp., May 1980, (Published in *Applied Mathematics and Computation Journal*, Vol 5, 1979 (Part I only), AD A085 100

A novel transform is presented which maps continuum functions (such as probability distributions) into discrete sequences and permits rapid numerical calculation of convolutions, multiple convolutions, and Neumann expansions for Volterra integral equations. The transform is based on the Laguerre polynomials, associated Laguerre functions, and their convolution properties. Part 1 of this paper deals with functions having support only on $(0, \infty)$. The resulting unilateral Laguerre transform finds applications in convolution of such functions, inversion of Laplace transform, and in solution to renewal and related Volterra integral equations. Part 2 of this paper deals with functions having support on $(-\infty, \infty)$ via a bilateral Laguerre transform which is an extension of the unilateral transform. Applications of this technique include convolution of such functions and analysis of the Lindley process.

* University of Rochester

FP 285

Remnek, Richard B., *Superpower Security Interests in the Indian Ocean Area*, 26 pp., Jun 1980, AD A087 113

From today's perspective, the Indian Ocean resembled a veritable zone of peace just a few years ago. In 1977, prospects for a U.S.-Soviet agreement to stabilize their respective naval presences in the area seemed reasonably good. The vacuum of military power left by the withdrawal of the British fleet from East of Suez a few years before appeared to have been replaced by a new equilibrium in which regional powers aspired to play a major role in keeping the peace. The Islamic revolution in Iran wholly upset the balance. Even before U.S. hostages were seized in Tehran and Soviet combat forces invaded Afghanistan, the volatile situation in Iran had impelled the United States towards adopting a stronger military posture in the area. The Soviet invasion has of course supercharged the political atmosphere, and raised the specter of war between the superpowers breaking out in Southwest Asia. This atmosphere of heightened international tensions has raised the crucial question, *Are the superpowers on a collision course in the Indian Ocean?* The crystal ball that could furnish a definite answer has yet to be invented. However, an assessment of how these events in Southwest Asia have jeopardized the major interests of the superpowers and how their policies appear to be changing in response to these threats may reduce some of the uncertainty and give us a better understanding of the issue.

FP 286

Mizrahi, Maurice M., *On the WKB Approximation to the Propagator for Arbitrary Hamiltonians*, 21 pp., Jun 1980, (Published in *Journal of Mathematics and Physics*, Vol. 22, Jan 1981), AD A091 307

This paper presents a general expression for the WKB approximation to the propagator corresponding to an arbitrary Hamiltonian operator \hat{H} . For example, if the correspondence rule used to pass from the classical Hamiltonian H_c to \hat{H} is such that it associates

$$a p_1^j q^j + (1-a) q^j p_1 \text{ to } p_1 q^j$$

then the formula gives

$$K_{WKB} = K_{VV} \exp \left\{ (1/2-a) \int_T (\partial^2 H_c / \partial q^i \partial p_i) (q_c(t), p_c(t), t) dt \right\},$$

where $K_{VV} = (2\pi i \hbar)^{-n/2} (\det M)^{1/2} \exp (iS_c / \hbar)$ is Van Vleck's well known formula, S being the action functional evaluated at the classical path (q_c, p_c) and $M_{ij} = -\partial^2 S_c / \partial q_a^i \partial q_b^j$. More

generally, the formula presented here applies to any system described by a function of $f(x,t)$ whose time evolution is given by $(\hbar(x, k^2/\partial x, t) + k^2/\partial t)f(x,t) = 0$, regardless of the form of \hbar . The Schrödinger equation of quantum mechanics and the Fokker-Planck equation of diffusion are obvious examples. Many examples are discussed.

FF 287

Cope, Davis K., *Limit Cycle Solutions of Reaction-Diffusion Equations*, 319 pp., Jun 1980, (Dissertation submitted to Vanderbilt University in partial fulfillment of requirement for degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Mathematics, Aug 1980), AD A087 114

This thesis studies certain problems connected with reaction-diffusion equations which are systems of partial differential equations of the form

$$u_t = F(u) + K \nabla^2 u,$$

where u is an N -dimensional vector, K is a non-negative-definite diffusion matrix, and $F(u)$ is a vector reaction function. It will usually be assumed that K is diagonal, which is usually the case in application (but not always, see the Keller and Segal work described later in this section). If K is positive-definite, of course, a linear transformation of u exists such that the diffusion matrix in the new variables is diagonal. The kinetic equations of (1.1) are the equations without the spatial terms:

$$u_t = F(u).$$

The kinetic system (1.2) will generally be assumed to possess a stable limit cycle solution $U(t)$ with period T , which is then a solution of (1.1) also. This thesis is basically a study of the limit cycle as a solution of (1.1) with related results arising in the course of the study.

FF 288

Golman, Walter, *Don't Let Your Slide Flip You: A Painless Guide to Visuals that Really Aid*, 17 pp., Oct 1980, AD A092 732

Discusses when slides should be used; purpose of slides; and, how slides should be prepared.

FF 289

Robinson, Jack A., *Adequate Classification Guidance -- A Solution and A Problem*, 7 pp., Aug 1980, AD A091 212

The advent of a continuing requirement to identify precisely the classification of each portion of a classified document is relatively new on a government-wide basis. So too is the requirement to issue classification guidance. The two requirements have not been assessed as

to their implications on training and capability of those who must make derivative classification decisions. Aspects of the problem and the implications are addressed along with some suggestions on what needs to be done.

FF 290

Watson, Gregory H., *Evaluation of Computer Software in an Operational Environment*, 17 pp., Aug 1980, AD A091 213

This paper examines general procedures for testing military real-time operational software from the user's perspective. A summary of industrial software testing is given with an evaluation of its applicability to the military's requirement for operational testing. The operational test environment is examined to determine the extent of verification, validation or certification of computer software that is possible given the constraints of this environment.

FF 291

Trost, Robert P. and Maddala, G.S.,* *Some Extensions of the Nerlove-Press Model*, 17 pp., Oct 1980, AD A091 946

In two interesting papers, Nerlov and Press (1973, 1976) discuss methods of analyzing qualitative data with multivariate log-linear models. The purpose of the present paper is to suggest an alternative method of analyzing the problems that Nerlov and Press considered in terms of unobserved variables and dummy indicator variables. Nerlov and Press (1976) give two examples: agricultural practices of Philippine farmers, and sexual attitudes of undergraduates of Northwestern University. In both these problems our main interest is not on which exogenous variables affect which main effects and interactions but on the determinants of an underlying unobservable variable (adoption of modern agricultural methods, sexual permissiveness etc.) for which we have dummy indicator variables.

* University of Florida.

FF 292

Thomas, James A., Jr. and Curtiss, C.F.,* *The Transport Properties of Binary Gas Mixtures in Applied Magnetic Fields*, 10 pp., Sep 1980, (Published in Journal of Chemical Physics 72(10), 15 May 1980)

Employing methods introduced by L.W. Hunter, scalar equations are obtained for the transport properties of binary gaseous mixtures in applied magnetic fields. The collision integrals occurring in these equations are generalizations of those discussed by L.W. Hunter and R.F. Snider. The shear viscosity of an atom-diatom mixture in an applied magnetic field is treated in detail. The basis set is truncated and the limit in which the concentration of the diatomic species is low is considered. The expressions obtained for the shear viscosity tensor are

shown to be of the same form as earlier theoretical expressions.

* Theoretical Chemistry Institute, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

FP 293

Thomas, James A., Jr. and Curtiss, C.F.,* *Evaluation of Kinetic Theory Collision Integrals Using the Generalized Phase Shift Approach*, 12 pp., Sep 1980, (Published in Journal of Chemical Physics 72(10), 15 May 1980)

The collision integrals arising in the treatment of binary gas mixtures in applied magnetic fields are shown to be straightforward generalizations of those partially evaluated by L.W. Hunter and R.F. Snider, and utilized by Hunter in his treatment of the effects of a magnetic field on the shear viscosity and thermal conductivity of single component diatomic gases. These collision integrals are further developed by use of the generalized phase shift formalism, which permits the evaluation of several summations and angle integrations and leads to considerable simplification of the expressions.

* Theoretical Chemistry Institute, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

FP 294

Roberts, Stephen S., *French Naval Policy Outside of Europe*, 29 pp., Aug 1978, (Prepared for presentation at the Conference of the Section on Military Studies, International Studies Association, Kiawah Island, S.C., 8 Nov 1978), AD A091 306

French naval policy, as outlined by senior naval officers and informed observers, is in many ways similar to French defense policy. In particular, the navy's views on strategic nuclear deterrence and the defense of metropolitan France are the logical maritime equivalent of those of the Army, Air Force, and Ministry of Defense. However, in the area of defense policy outside Europe, French naval writings go further than those of the other services or the ministry. The naval writers have defined an additional threat, *indirect strategy*, that they feel France faces overseas, and they have adapted French deterrence theory in an effort to respond to it.

FP 295

Roberts, Stephen S., *An Indicator of Informal Empire: Patterns of U.S. Navy Cruising on Overseas Stations, 1869-1897*, 40 pp., Sep 1980, (Presented at the 4th Naval History Symposium U.S. Naval Academy, 26 Oct 1979), AD A091 316

Several historians, notably Gallagher and Robinson in England and William Appleman Williams in the U.S., have expressed the theory that nineteenth century imperialism included not only the well-known formal empires but also what Gallagher and Robinson call *informal empire* over much of the rest of the world. They add that the latter was the preferred means of control, and

that formal empire was resorted to only if informal methods failed.

FP 296

Dismukes, N. Bradford and Petersen, Charles C., *Maritime Factors Affecting Iberian Security*, 14 pp., Oct 1980, AD A092 733

Enduring geopolitical realities have given special weight to maritime affairs in the history of security planning for the Iberian Peninsula. Maritime factors remain important today. This paper will review the threats to Iberian security that would arise directly or indirectly from maritime axes in the context of a major war between East and West today and in the near future.

FP 298

Mirrahi, Maurice M., *A Markov Approach to Large Missile Attacks*, 28 pp., Jan 1981, AD A096 159

An exact Markov approach is used to calculate the attrition suffered by a number of identical targets subjected to sequential missile attacks. Various missile-allocation situations are examined. An APL program is presented.

FP 299

Jondrow, James M. and Levy, Robert A., *Wage Leadership in Construction*, 19 pp., Jan 1981, AD A094 797

Wage leadership is the theory that wage increases in one sector lead to imitative increases elsewhere. In this paper we test this theory in a large industry where wage leadership is supposed to be dominant--construction. Alternative theories of wage determination (excess demand, real wage bargaining) are also tested, along with the efficacy of the 1971-73 wage controls.

FP 300

Jondrow, James M. and Schmidt, Peter,* *On the Estimation of Technical Inefficiency in the Stochastic Frontier Production Function Model*, 11 pp., Jan 1981 (Published in Journal of Economics, Vol. 19, No. 2/3, Aug 1982), AD A096 160

In this paper, we propose a method of separating the error term of the stochastic frontier model into its two components for each observation. This enables one to estimate the level of technical inefficiency for each observation in the sample, and largely removes what had been viewed as a considerable disadvantage of the stochastic frontier model relative to other models (so-called deterministic frontiers) for which technical inefficiency was readily measured for each observation.

* Michigan State University.

FP 301

Hughes, Claire; Jondrow, James M.; and Levy, Robert A., *Technical Change and Employment in Steel, Autos, Aluminum, and Iron Ore*, 17 pp., Mar 1981, AD A099 394

Technical change enhances the potential standard of living for society. Yet in the particular industries where technical change is occurring, there are conflicting effects: (1) the price of output will fall so that more is demanded and (2) the demand for some or all inputs for given output will be reduced. With respect to labor, the first effect increases demand, the second diminishes it. This paper presents estimates of the net effect of technical change on labor demand in four industries. Using an economic model of these industries, we estimate what would have been the effect on employment if no technical change occurred in each since 1959.

FP 302

Levy, Robert A. and Jondrow, James M., *The Effect of Imports on Employment Under Rational Expectations*, 19 pp., Apr 1981, AD A099 392

A number of studies have concluded that the demand for labor depends on both current and expected future output. Though many of these studies rely on the assumption of rational expectations, none has recognized and made us aware of a unique characteristic of the theory of rational expectations: that in the process of generating measures of expectations information is automatically created on the extent to which different variables affect expectations. Hence, the differing response to alternative causes of output change can be estimated. In this paper, we focus on imports as a distinct cause of output change. We test the hypothesis that employment reacts more rapidly to output changes when they are due to changes in imports than when they are due to the business cycle of other influences.

FP 303

Thomason, James S., *The Rarest Commodity in the Coming Resource Wars*, 3 pp., Aug 1981, (Published in the Washington Star, 13 April 1981), AD A104 221

When top government officials suggest that without various exotic minerals from remote developing countries the U.S. would suffer economic calamity and be nearly unable to produce vital defense goods, they foster exaggerated fears and divert attention from far more pressing national concerns.

FP 304

Duffy, Michael K.; Greenwood,* Michael J.; and McDowell,** John M., *A Cross-Sectional Model of Annual Interregional Migration and Employment Growth: Intertemporal Evidence of Structural Change, 1958-1975*, 31 pp., Apr 1981, AD A099 393

The empirical literature on interregional migration, particularly that concerned with migration within the United States, is almost exclusively focused on cross-sectional studies. The reason for this lack of attention to time-series analyses is that until recently appropriate time series data on migration within the U.S. were simply nonexistent. In the present study we used recently developed annual data on migration, employment, and earnings for 171 regions and for 18 years to examine changes in the structure of a model of annual interregional migration and employment change.

* University of Colorado

** Arizona State University

FP 305

Nunn, Laura H., *An Introduction to the Literature of Search Theory*, 32 pp., Jun 1981, AD A100 420

The purpose of this paper is to survey the one-sided search problem, starting with Koopman's work in 1946 and continuing to the present. The paper summarizes some basic results for both the optimal allocation of effort problem and the best track problem for stationary and moving targets; but, it is intended as an introduction to the literature of the field rather than an exposition of it.

FP 306

Anger, Thomas E., *What Good are Warfare Models? 6* pp., May 1981, AD A100 421

Aside from a natural urge for certainty, faith in quantitative models of warfare springs from the experience of World War II, when they seemed to lead to more effective tactics and equipment. But the foundation of this success was not the quantitative methods themselves. Rather, it was the fact that the methods were applied in wartime.

FP 307

Thomason, James S., *Dependence, Risk, and Vulnerability*, 41 pp., Jun 1981, AD A102 698

The purpose of this paper is to articulate a framework for interrelating the concepts of dependence, risk, and vulnerability. To do this we first distinguish dependence (susceptibility to utility losses) from risk (the probability such losses will be inflicted). Then we relate these two concepts through the idea that vulnerability is the expected value of such potential utility losses. Among other things, this approach enables us to highlight those strategies that attempt to reduce vulnerability by lessening dependence and those which aim to reduce vulnerability by lowering the probability that such utility losses will be imposed.

FP 308

Mirzahi, Maurice M., *Correspondence Rules and Path Integrals*, 17 pp., Jul 1981, (Published in *Il Nuovo Cimento*, Vol. 61 B, No. 1, 11 Gennaio 1981), AD A102 699

A path-integral representation is constructed for propagators corresponding to quantum Hamiltonian operators obtained from classical Hamiltonians by an arbitrary rule of correspondence. Each rule yields a unique way of defining the path integral in the context of a formalism which does not require a limiting process. This formalism is more reliable than the usual lattice definition in that all the expressions it entails are well defined for computational purposes and it allows the explicit evaluation of large classes of path integrals. Direct substitution in the Schrodinger equation shows that there are no restrictions on the Hamiltonian operator. Examples are given.

FP 309

Weinland, Robert G., *An (The?) Explanation of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan*, 44 pp., May 1981, (A summary of this paper was presented at the AAASS Conference, Nov 1980; A distillation was published in the Washington Star, 30 Jan 1981), AD A100 422

This paper begins with a brief description of the problems facing any analysis of Soviet intentions and the approach to their solution adopted here. Next, the context in which the actions under examination took place is sketched out. The discussion then turns to a review of the course of events in Afghanistan and the role apparently played by the Soviets there. Following this, the motivations judged most likely to have precipitated the invasion are outlined. The discussion concludes with a brief treatment of some of the implications of this conclusion. A listing and evaluation of other, less plausible explanations of the Soviet decision to invade are appended.

FP 310

Stanford, Janette M. and Wu, Tai Te,* *A Predictive Method for Determining Possible Three-Dimensional Foldings of Immunoglobulin Backbones Around Antibody Combining Sites*, 18 pp., Jun 1981, (Published in J.Theor.Biol. (1981)88, AD A100 423

A method has been developed to replace segments of a protein backbone by other segments with standard peptide units and given (ϕ , ψ) angles. Restrictions were imposed by fixed orientations of the N- and C-terminals and by the absence of steric hindrance between non-bonding atoms. This procedure was applied to the prediction of three dimensional backbone conformations of antibody combining sites based on the amino acid sequences of the six complementarity determining regions. In particular, the detailed backbone structure around the combining site of immunoglobulin MOPC-315 was predicted. Atomic co-ordinates of all non-hydrogen backbone atoms including C_{β} of the predicted structure were given so that future comparisons with experimental data and other predictions could be made.

* Northwestern University.

FP 311

Bowes, Marianne; Brechling, Frank P.; and Utgoff, Kathleen P., *An Evaluation of UI Funds*, 13 pp., May 1981, (Published in the National Commission on Unemployment Compensation, *Unemployment Compensation: Studies and Research*, Vol. 2, Jul 1980), AD A100 424

Unemployment insurance (UI) benefits are financed by state taxes on employers. The wide diversity of tax systems among states has received a great deal of attention recently because many state UI funds have run out of money. When such a fund does run out, the state borrows from a Federal Trust Fund that is financed by a tax on employers in all states. There is a great deal of disagreement over how and when debts to the Federal Trust Fund should be repaid. No one wants to add to the tax burden on firms, especially during a recession, but there is growing concern that the tax systems of some states can not support their benefit schedules. These states are being subsidized by states that have higher taxes and never need to borrow from the Federal Trust Fund. PRI conducted a study for the National Commission on Unemployment Compensation to help UI administrators evaluate tax systems and predict how changes in tax systems would change fund balances. Several models of UI tax systems were developed, and their predictive power was tested. The best models were used to predict fund balances under a variety of hypothetical tax systems.

FP 312 (Rev)

Jondrow, James M.; Bowes, Marianne; and Levy, Robert A., *The Optimum Speed Limit*, 21 pp., Jul 1983 (Published in Economic Inquiry, Vol. XXI, No. 3, Jul 1983), AD A100 425

In this paper, we describe an improved method of measuring the private and social benefits and costs associated with speed and give some simplified numerical examples. The examples illustrate that, without arbitrarily judging the value of human life, it is possible to: (1) estimate the optimum speed limit; (2) estimate the cost, per life saved, of a speed limit below the optimum, which can be compared with the cost of saving lives in other ways; and (3) specify the types of information needed to improve estimates of the optimum.

FP 313

Roberts, Stephen S., *The U.S. Navy in the 1980s*, 36 pp., Jul 1981, (Submitted for publication in the Review Maritime (France)), AD A102 696

The task of U.S. Navy planners today is to ensure that the Navy retains the impressive capabilities that it has today and that it is able to establish and maintain a substantial, if not absolute, margin of naval superiority over the Soviets in the future. It appears that current plans for the future of the U.S. Navy, notably the budget increases ordered by the Reagan Administration, can achieve this

objective. The purpose of this article is to examine these plans as they existed at the end of March 1981, particularly those that will determine the future of the Navy's ships and aircraft.

FP 314

Jehn, Christopher; Horowitz, Stanley A.; and Lockman, Robert F., *Examining the Draft Debate*, 19 pp., Jul 1981, AD A106 192

The draft debate has heated up recently. Prominent retired military men, like Maxwell Taylor and William Westmoreland, have written columns supporting a return to the draft. *Newsweek* has called the draft inevitable. The *Wall Street Journal* has come remarkably close to endorsing national service -- something we thought we'd never see. What is this all about? Why is the all-volunteer force (AVF) so often deemed a failure? Are these claims valid? Is there any reason to believe a draft would be better? Will we be able to make it through the 80's without a draft? We will address these questions.

FP 315

Buck, Ralph V. (Capt., USN), *Le Catastrophe By Any Other Name ...*, 4 pp., Jul 1981, AD A102 697

General discussion of the Catastrophe Theory and a combat example.

FP 316

Roberts, Stephen S., *Western European and NATO Navies, 1980*, 20 pp., Aug 1981, AD A104 223

The 14 navies of Western Europe and NATO (excluding the U.S. Navy) include some of the largest and best equipped fleets in the world, excluding those of the two superpowers. Most of them have significant ongoing procurement programs, some of them in the context of long-term naval program-laws. Their naval armaments industries are now equipping not only their own fleets but also those of most of the world's smaller navies. While none of them are large enough to rival the navy of either superpower, the non-U.S. NATO navies together constitute a major Western resource that could tip the balance in a naval conflict with the Warsaw Pact.

FP 317

Roberts, Stephen S., *Superpower Naval Crisis Management in the Mediterranean*, 35 pp., Aug 1981, (Presented at a Colloquium on Military Systems and Defense in the Mediterranean, France, Oct 1980), AD A104 222

This paper will first describe the postures adopted by the U.S. and USSR navies in non-crisis periods to enable them to respond to crises as well as carry out their other missions. It will then examine the ways in which naval crisis management is currently practiced in the Mediterranean by describing in some detail the specific actions taken by the two

navies in five of the most important recent Mediterranean crises, and by estimating how these actions were related to the political objectives of national policymakers. It will conclude with some speculations concerning the ability of the U.S. Navy to continue to support political objectives in future Mediterranean crises.

FP 318

Vego, Milan N., *Yugoslavia and the Soviet Policy of Force in the Mediterranean Since 1961*, 187 pp., Aug 1981

It is the intention here to describe and analyze how politico-military cooperation between Belgrade and Moscow began and developed after 1961, when the matter of granting access to Yugoslav ports and ground air facilities and overflight rights was first raised. Also, changes over time will be explained and an analysis attempted of the similarity or identity of ideological, political, economic and military interests that made cooperation between Belgrade and Moscow and other progressive Arab regimes. Some of the internal developments and crises in Yugoslavia that affected relations between Belgrade and Moscow will be described. Finally, the changing attitudes and policies of the Yugoslav leadership toward the Soviet and U.S./NATO military presence, respectively, will be discussed, because these implicitly justified Belgrade's support of Moscow's policy of force in the Mediterranean.

FP 319

Smith, Michael W., *Antiair Warfare Defense of Ships at Sea*, 45 pp., Sep 1981, (Presentation given at Naval Warfare Systems and Technology Conference, American Institute of Aeronautics, Washington, D.C., 12 Dec 1980) AD A106 191

Discusses AAW defenses in general, to give a broad perspective on the AAW problem. Includes briefing text and slides.

FP 320

Trost, Robert P.; Lurie, Philip M.; and Berger, Edward E., *A Note on Estimating Continuous Time Decision Models*, 15 pp., Sep 1981, AD A106 193

Several studies have chosen (or implied) as the dependent variable of interest some measure of continuous time, whether it be in percentage terms or actual years. In some of these papers (e.g., Mincer and Polachek [1974] and Hyman [1980]) this dependent variable is studied by looking at its mean value (actual or predicted) in various age and education subgroups. In other studies (e.g., Mincer and Ofek [1980] and Shapiro and Mott [1979]) the determinants of the dependent variable are estimated with regression analysis. While the estimation of continuous time models is a step in the right direction (away from discrete time choice models), the purpose of our note is to point out that the empirical results in these otherwise excellent

theoretical papers may be biased. The source of this bias lies in the way censored observations are handled in the empirical analysis. The rest of the paper is divided into the following sections. In Section Two we discuss a potential source of bias in previous studies. In Section Three we propose an alternative method for estimating time decision models and in Section Four, we consider two different applications of this method. Section Five contains the conclusion.

FP 321

Duffy, Michael K. and Ladman, Jerry R.*, *The Simultaneous Determination of Income and Employment in the United States-Mexico Border Region Economies*, 32 pp., Sep 1981, AD A106 540

This paper expands upon a model developed by Ladman to provide a vehicle to explain not only the historical development of the border area economy, but also to provide a useful instrument to predict the impact of changes in economic activity in the two-nation region. The nature of the model clearly demonstrates the interrelatedness of the two-nation border economies with specific reference to trade and commerce. It also specifies the role that tourism and other exogenously determined economic activity play. To this end the paper is organized as follows. First, a conceptual idea of the historical development of the border area is presented. Second, specific model of a border area is specified. Third, the policy applications of the model are described. Fourth, recommendations for future research are set forth.

* Arizona State University

FP 322

Warner, John T., *Issues in Navy Manpower Research and Policy: An Economist's Perspective*, 66 pp., Dec 1981, AD A110 221

The purpose of this paper is to summarize what is known about Navy manpower problems and what is not known, and to point out areas where future work would be most profitable. To do this, a framework for thinking about navy manpower problems is provided. The economist's approach to specifying such a framework is taken. The framework involves viewing the Navy manpower system as a market and discussing issues in terms of supply and demand. Compensation and personnel policies are treated as the mechanisms which equilibrate the supply and demand sides of the market. Finally, the policy issues, highlighting the one's thought to be most serious.

FP 323

Bosse, Frederick M., *Generation of Correlated Log-Normal Sequences for the Simulation of Clutter Echoes*, 29 pp., Dec 1981

The present investigation arose in connection with an attempt to simulate radar clutter echoes. Such echoes are random and usually correlated over several radar pulses. Among the detector envelope probability amplitude

distributions which have been used in radar clutter modeling and analysis are the log-normal and Weibull distributions. That clutter echoes can often be described by a log-normal distribution leads to a convenient way of simulating them. Because of the very simple transformation which relates a log-normally distributed random variable to one which is merely normally distributed, it is easy to construct log-normal sequences with specified autocorrelation functions. This problem has in fact been addressed in the literature. The method involved the direct generation of a normally distributed sequence with a specified covariance matrix followed by an appropriate transformation. This paper adopts a slightly different approach based on a Discrete Fourier Transform of the appropriate spectral density. Since this can be implemented by means of a standard FFT routine it may be faster than the direct method. The remainder of this paper will not deal in detail with properties of radar clutter per se, but rather with the techniques of generating correlated log-normal sequences by using correlated normal sequences. Further discussion with particular quantitative application to radar clutter modeling will be presented in a forthcoming paper.

FP 324

Borowitz, Stanley A., *Quantifying Seapower Readiness*, 5 pp., 1981, (Published in *Defense Management Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 2, Second Quarter 1981), AD A110 220

The Navy devotes a large share of its budget to maintaining ship readiness. While recent OSD guidance highlights the importance of readiness, decisions regarding resources needed to improve Navy readiness are made with imprecise knowledge. This article examines an integrated readiness-research approach to the resources-to-readiness questions for ships.

FP 326

Roberts, Stephen S., *Western European and NATO Navies, 1981*, 27 pp., Jul 1982, AD 118 703

Professional Paper 326 reports on a survey of the history of the navies of Western Europe and Canada since the creation of NATO, with emphasis on the evolution of their force structures. This paper examines the current force procurement plans of each navy, to the extent that they have been made public, and estimates their impact on future force structure.

FP 327

Hammou, Colin (Capt., USN) and Graham, David R., *Estimation and Analysis of Navy Shipbuilding Program Disruption Costs*, 12 pp., Mar 1980, (Presented at the Ninth Annual DoD/FAI Acquisition Research Symposium, 1980), AD A112 514

Changes in ship design or specifications disrupt work on a ship, and can disrupt work throughout an entire shipyard. This increases

costs. Additionally, government-directed changes may be the legal basis for claims when the contractor overruns cost and schedule for any reason. Outstanding claims for equitable adjustment based primarily on alleged delay and disruption due to Government changes reached the unprecedented level of \$2.5 billion in 1978. Many within the Navy would like to move the disruption issue out of the courts by paying the full cost of changes as they are implemented. This paper reports a test of the feasibility of a statistical method for fully pricing ship-building change manhours.

FF 328

Weinland, Robert G., *Northern Waters: Their Strategic Significance*, 27 pp., Dec 1980, AD A112 509

That the North Atlantic-Norwegian-Barents Sea area is of importance to those who use it is patently obvious. How each of them uses it--not to mention the degree of importance that each attaches to that use--is not so obvious. Some things, however, seem clear. One is the potential importance of control of the North Atlantic-Norwegian-Barents Sea area to the outcome of a major Continental conflict. A second, derivative of the first, is the virtual certainty that control of this area would be contested vigorously if such a conflict were to occur. A third, derivative of the second, is the equal certainty that this contest would affect every state in the region, regardless of the role it might elect to play in the larger conflict. Each of these points deserves amplification. Because of the variety of factors involved, this must begin in the abstract; the discussion nevertheless will move toward the concrete. For the reasons cited above, however, it cannot arrive there.

FF 329

Mangel, Marc S., *Applied Mathematicians and Naval Operators*, 24 pp., Sep 1981, AD A116 598

This is a personal view of applied mathematics in a truly nonacademic setting (an operational Navy Command), based on experiences as a field representative of the Operations Evaluation Group. The principles that can make analysis effective in such a setting are described and explained. The intermeshing of people and personality is as important as the fields themselves. The traits that a mathematician needs to affect change by his analysis are discussed. A number of specific examples are provided to illustrate the kinds of problems that can be encountered.

FF 330

Lockman, Robert F., *Alternative Approaches to Attrition Management*, 30 pp., Jan 1982 (To be published in Defense Management Research Focus), AD A112 510

Military personnel attrition can be divided into two categories, premature and unwanted. Premature attrition refers to losses before the expiration of the first-term of service due to performance and motivational problems. Unwanted attrition refers to losses of trained, qualified personnel who choose not to continue beyond their terms of service due to economic and attitudinal reasons. The alternative approaches described in this paper for controlling these types of attrition pertain to all of the military services. Specific attrition management programs and models that have proven successful are drawn from Navy experience, but many of these are relevant also to the other services. The paper concludes with a description of what is needed for total attrition management in economically achieving military manpower objectives.

FF 331

Roberts, Stephen S., *The Turkish Straits and the Soviet Navy in the Mediterranean*, 15 pp., Mar 1982, (Published in Navy International, Oct 81)

This paper examines how the Soviets have designed their patterns of operations in the Mediterranean in order to overcome the barriers of the Montreux Convention treaty and the Turkish and Balkan land masses, and to what extent limitations remain on the flexibility of Soviet Naval forces in the Mediterranean that can still be exploited by the West.

FF 332

Jehn, Christopher, *The RDF and Amphibious Warfare*, 36 pp., Mar 1982, AD A113 592

Paper presents the argument that amphibious forces almost surely ought to be the first to invade because they deliver forces with tactical integrity and forcible entry capability that is essential to creating the benign environment that the rest of the RDJTF requires. A rapid deployment force without amphibious forces is simply not credible. Also points out that the rapid deployment force of today has some serious deficiencies: excessive reliance on airlift, sustainability problems, and medical problems.

FF 333

Trost, Robert P. and Lee, Lung-Fei*, *Estimation of Some Limited Dependent Variable Models with Application to Housing Demand*, 25 pp., Jan 1982, (Published in Journal of Econometrics, Vol. 8, 1978), AD A112 536

A model which extends the switching regression models and combines several different limited dependent variable models into a general framework is introduced. Methods to get consistent estimates and asymptotic efficient estimates are derived. Our estimation procedures are then used to study a housing expenditure model which takes into account the simultaneous

determination of whether or not to own, and how much to spend.

* University of Minnesota.

FP 334

Trost, Robert P.; Kenny,* Lawrence W.; Lee,** Lung-Fei; and Maddala, G.S.,* *Returns to College Education: An Investigation of Self-Selection Bias Based on the Project Talent Data*, 14 pp., Jan 1982, (Published in *International Economic Review*, Vol. 20, No. 3, Oct 1979), AD A112 480

This paper will discuss some methods for analyzing the self-selection bias problem in estimating the returns to college education using the Project TALENT data. The paper takes into account both the self-selection problem and the simultaneity problem. Again, the self-selection problem is that some individuals choose to go to college and others do not. The simultaneity problem is the simultaneity between the equations: years of college education and earnings after college. As will be seen later, in the model we consider both these problems are interrelated and non-separable. Sections of the paper will first present a discussion of the data and the model and then given the results and the conclusions.

* University of Florida.

** University of Minnesota.

FP 335

Trost, Robert P.; Lee,* Lung-Fei; and Maddala,** G.S., *Asymptotic Covariance Matrices of Two-Stage Probit and Two-Stage Tobit Methods for Simultaneous Equations Models with Selectivity*, 12 pp., Jan 1982, (Published in *Econometrica*, Vol. 48, No. 2, Mar 1980), AD A112 483

The paper discusses the two-stage estimation method for switching simultaneous equations models where the criterion function determining the switching is of the probit type and the tobit type. It derives the asymptotic covariance matrices of these estimators and shows that when the criterion function is of the probit type the correct covariance matrix is underestimated when the heteroscedasticity introduced in the first step is ignored, whereas the same is not necessarily the case for one of the regimes when the criterion function is of the tobit type.

* University of Minnesota.

** University of Florida.

FP 336

O'Neill, Thomas, *MOBILITY Fuels for the Navy*, 13 pp., Jan 1982, (To be published in the *Naval Institute Proceedings*) AD A112 511

It is desirable to supplement dwindling petroleum reserves with other sources of energy. However, a number of problems would first have to be solved before alternative fuels could be employed on a large scale. This paper examines alternative mobility fuels, fuel quality, effects on engines, and fuel availability.

FP 337

Warner, John T. and Goldberg, Matthew S., *The Influence of Non-Pecuniary Factors on Labor Supply: The Case of Navy Enlisted Personnel*, 23 pp., Dec 1981 (Published in *Review of Economics and Statistics*, Feb 1984), AD A113 094

This paper develops and estimates a model of the first-term reenlistment decisions of Navy enlisted personnel. The results suggest that sea duty exerts a significant influence on the reenlistment supply functions of Navy enlisted personnel. Additional sea duty serves both to reduce the elasticity of the reenlistment supply function and to shift it leftward. The results have significant implications for the management of the Navy's reenlistment bonus program as well as for other compensation and personnel policies.

FP 338

Feldman, E. Paul and Jondrow, James M., *Congressional Elections and Local Federal Spending*, 24 pp., Dec 1981 (Published in *American Journal of Political Science*, Feb 1984, Vol. 28, No. 1)

It is often assumed that changes in federal spending in a congressional district affect the incumbent's prospect of reelection. This study tests that assumption, using cross-section data to analyze voting for candidates for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1976, 1978, and 1980. While variables reflecting party affiliation, the incumbent's vote in the last election, and scandal associated with incumbents are important determinants of the vote, changes in both local federal spending on construction and federal civilian employment since the last election are shown to have no effect on the share of the vote going to incumbents. They also have no effect on campaign expenditures by either challengers or incumbents.

FP 339

Wilson, Desmond F., Jr., *The Persian Gulf and the National Interest*, 11 pp., Jan 1982, AD A112 505

This paper evaluates the importance of Persian Gulf oil to the United States. It counters arguments made by several optimists on energy supplies that the current oil glut will lead to a reduction in the strategic importance of the Gulf producers. The paper emphasizes the criticality of conventional oil supplies through the end of the century, the shortage of new oil to replenish that which has been produced, the difficulties in developing liquid substitutes for petroleum, and the fact that two-thirds of the world's reserves are in the region of the Persian Gulf. These circumstances, along with the influence that large-volume producers have over market prices, are likely to increase, not reduce, the strategic importance of the Persian Gulf.

FP 340

Lurie, Philip M.; Trost, Robert P.; and Berger, Edward E., *A Method for Analyzing Multiple Spell Duration Data*, 34 pp., Feb 1982, AD A112 504

While the heterogeneity bias and duration dependence issues are certainly worthwhile pursuits, there is no documentation offering a simple methodology to summarize the information contained in multiple spell data. The purpose of this paper is to fill that gap in the literature. Although we do not focus our attention on the heterogeneity problem, we do present a method that easily summarizes multiple spell data, even when the number of spells is large (we demonstrate our method with two examples, one with eight spells and another with twelve). Since very little work in economics has been done with multiple spell data, we feel that our method provides a useful tool for researchers. For example, employers may want to know how unemployment and employment spells of highly educated married women differ from those of less educated married women. Similarly, the military may want to compare the promotion histories of enlistees with high and low mental test scores. In the latter example, a spell is defined as the duration of an individual in a particular pay-grade. As will be seen, our method offers a straightforward way of making the above comparisons.

FP 341

Trost, Robert P. and Vogel,* Robert C., *Prediction with Pooled Cross Section and Time Series Data: Two Case Studies*, 6 pp., Feb 1982, AD A112 503

When estimating models with pooled cross-section and time-series data (e.g., estimating demand equations for all 50 states) one has to decide whether or not to pool the data. The usual procedure is to first test for the overall homogeneity (equality) of the coefficients. If this hypothesis is not rejected, then a single equation is estimated with pooled data. If the hypothesis is rejected, further hypothesis testing may be necessary. For example, if the model contains more than one coefficient the equality constraint may be rejected for only a subset of the coefficients. In this case the data is pooled and dummy variables are used with the subset of coefficients for which the equality constraint does not hold. There are at least three problems with this procedure of pooling (or not pooling) after some preliminary tests of significance. First, as noted in Maddala (77; pp. 332-333) it raises problems about inference from the pooled model. Second, there is the related question of what significance level to use when deciding whether or not to pool. Third, the choice of estimates to select from is quite limited. That is, one must pick either the pooled or the non-pooled estimate, even if these two estimates are very different. These problems suggest that an alternative (or hybrid) method of handling pooled cross-section and time-series

data is needed. The purpose of this paper is to propose such a method. In Section I the hybrid procedure is presented. In Section II the predictive power of the hybrid estimates are compared with the predictive power of the pooled and non-pooled estimates. Section III contains the conclusions.

* Southern Illinois University.

FP 342

Trost, Robert P.; Maddala,* G.S.; and Lee,** Lung-Fei, *Testing for Structural Change By D-Methods in Switching Simultaneous Equations Models*, 6 pp., Feb 1982, AD A112 482

Goldfeld and Quandt (1972) considered a switching regression model with two regimes:

$$y_1 = a_1 + b_1 x_1 + u_{11} \quad (1)$$

$$y_1 = a_2 + b_2 x_1 + u_{21} \quad (2)$$

$$u_{11} \sim \text{IN}(0, \sigma_1^2) \text{ and } u_{21} \sim \text{IN}(0, \sigma_2^2)$$

They assume that there is an identifiable variable Z_1 such that if $Z_1 < Z_0$ then the observations are generated by (1) and if $Z_1 > Z_0$ then the observations are generated by (2). They then define the step function

$$D(Z_1) = 1 \text{ if } Z_1 < Z_0 \quad (3)$$

$$= 0 \text{ if } Z_1 \geq Z_0$$

Later, instead of considering the step function, they consider $D(Z_1)$ to be a cumulative normal given by

$$D(Z_1) = 1 \text{ if } Z_1 < Z_0 + \epsilon_1$$

$$= 0 \text{ if } Z_1 \geq Z_0 + \epsilon_1$$

where $\epsilon_1 \text{ IN}(0, 1)$. The model considered by Goldfeld and Quandt is an exogenous switching model because ϵ_1 is assumed to be independent of u_{11} and u_{21} . Goldfeld and Quandt (1973) give an extension of the switching regression model to simultaneous equations systems but the extension is still in the framework of exogenous switching. Maddala and Nelson (1975) discuss extensions of the Goldfeld-Quandt switch-regression model to the case of endogenous switching. Many of the practical problems one encounters-- disequilibrium models, selectivity models etc., are all switching regression models with

endogenous switching. The present paper extends the D-method suggested by Goldfeld and Quandt to switching simultaneous equations systems with endogenous switching.

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FP 343

Goldberg, Matthew S., *Projecting the Navy Enlisted Force Level*, 9 pp., Feb 1982, AD A112 484

Compensation managers must be able to project the effects of alternative compensation packages in order to compare the desirability of these packages. For this reason, several models have been developed to project the size and composition of the military enlisted force as a function of military compensation and other variables. The most widely used of the current generation of projection models is the Annualized Cost of Leaving (ACOL) model developed by John Warner at the Center for Naval Analyses. This paper assesses the accuracy of the ACOL model projections for the Navy over the period FY 78-FY 80. Although the model's projections are found to be quite accurate, several modifications are introduced which improve its accuracy still further.

FP 344

Fletcher, Jean W., *Navy Quality of Life and Reenlistment*, 13 pp., Nov 1981, AD A113 095

The military services have devoted much attention in recent years to improving the quality of military life. Quality of life (QOL) is a broad term used to describe the non-monetary aspects of military living and working conditions. Housing, recreation, counselling, and medical services are examples of QOL-related programs. The research reported here examines the extent to which the quality of life of Navy enlisted personnel affects their reenlistment decisions. Identification of areas of discontent that adversely affect reenlistments can provide guidelines for efficient allocation of QOL program funds, and point out alternatives to compensation for increasing reenlistment rates.

FP 345

Utgoff, Kathleen P. and Thaler,* Richard H. *The Economics of Multi-Year Contracting*, 47 pp., Mar 1982, (Paper presented at the 1982 Annual Meeting of the Public Choice Society, San Antonio, Texas, 5-7 March 1982), AD A114 732

The current plan for multi-year contracting is supposed to capture the benefits of multi-year procedures while avoiding the pitfalls of the past by carefully selecting programs that are to be multi-year funded. DoD has a list of criteria for the selection of programs for multi-year contracting. Five of the six criteria deal with the inherent predictability of the program, but the first one restricts multi-year to programs that yield substantial cost avoidance or other benefits when compared to

annual contracting methods. Because of the risks inherent in multi-year contracts, the government does not want to use multi-year procedures unless the expected benefits are very high. This paper analyzes the effects of legislative changes sought by DoD on the price of weapons systems. Budgeting and funding practices are also discussed because these practices play an important role in choosing the best type of contract. There are several important conclusions drawn in the paper. We show that the changes in contracting regulations sought and obtained by DoD to facilitate multi-year procurement will lower prices only under certain circumstances that may, in fact, not exist. If these conditions do not exist, multi-year contracts could easily raise defense prices.

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FP 346

Rostker, Bernard D., *Selective Service and the All-Volunteer Force*, 23 pp., Mar 1982, AD A113 096

The Selective Service System is caught squarely in the middle between those who support the AVF and those who desire a return to peacetime draft. In truth, Selective Service is both a complement to the AVF, as well as its substitute. As its complement, a strong and responsive Selective Service System adds to the viability of the AVF by insuring the ability of the Nation to mobilize during an emergency. As its substitute, it is an alternative means of procuring military manpower during both peace and war. In the next pages we will consider Selective Services in these roles and argue that a strong and viable Selective Service System has a genuine place in America's defense posture regardless of the military personnel procurement policy the Nation follows.

FP 347

McConnell, James M., *Possible Counterforce Role for the Typhoon*, 24 pp., Mar 1982 (Published in *Marine-Rundschau*, Jan 1983 (in German)), AD A116 601

A recent (August 1981) article by Vice-Admiral K. Stalbo, one of the most eminent Soviet naval spokesmen, merits interest for revealing what appears to be a new role for the Soviet Navy's ballistic-missile submarines (SSBNs). In our judgment this is a significant statement by Stalbo, all the more credible for being esoterically expressed. It strongly implies, given the modalities of Soviet discourse, that their SSBNs have a strategic counterforce role over and above that assigned them in the past. In this paper the 1960s and 1970s backgrounds necessary for a proper understanding of Stalbo's August 1981 statement are discussed. Finally, Stalbo's statement itself, together with its implications and the requirements for further research in other fields are analyzed.

FP 348

Jondrow, James M. and Trost, Robert P., *An Empirical Study of Production Inefficiency in the Presence of Errors-in-the-Variables*, 14 pp., Feb 1982, AD A113 591

The concept of a frontier production has been attacked on the grounds that mismeasurement of output makes it impossible to separate efficient from inefficient firms, i.e., what looks like inefficiency may actually be mismeasurement of output. In this paper, we illustrate one method for estimating a frontier production relation when output is poorly measured—leading to errors-in-the-variables. The technique, based on Goldberger's [1974] factor analysis model, is meant to avoid not only spurious findings of inefficiency but also an overestimate of scale economies. Our empirical example involves a military application: U.S. Naval Bases. In this example, our taking account of the errors-in-variable problem does not decrease the indicator of average inefficiency. It does, however, substantially reduce the measured economies of scale.

FP 349

Breckenridge,* W. H. and Malin, O. Kim, *Collisional Intramultiplet Relation of Cd($5s5p^3P_{0,1,2}$) by Alkane Hydrocarbons*, 7 pp., Jul 1981, (Published in *Journal of Chemical Physics*, Vol. 76(4), 15 Feb 82), AD A113 093

Very rapid collisional intramultiplet relaxation of the initial distribution of Cd($^3P_{0,1,2}$) quantum states produced in the process Cd(3P_1) + RH Cd($^3P_{0,1,2}$) + RH, where RH are the alkane hydrocarbons, has been observed. This relaxation has been characterized by pulsed laser excitation of Cd(1P_1) and determination of Cd($^3P_{2,1,0}$) relative populations at short time delays using laser-induced fluorescence. The population of the Cd(3P_1) state was also monitored by time-resolved fluorescence at 3261 Å. It was shown that not only are the cross sections for collisional conversion of Cd(3P_2) to Cd(3P_1) or Cd(3P_0) quite large, but that the Cd(3P_2) states are produced with substantial amounts of translation energy in the Cd(1P_1)-alkane deactivation process, thus increasing the effective Cd($^3P_{0,1,2}$) collision frequency at short times. Using kinetic simulation techniques, lower limits were estimated for the cross sections for intramultiplet relaxation of Cd(3P_2) by several alkane hydrocarbons. Analysis of Cd(3P_1) fluorescence data at longer delay times, where translational equilibrium had been established, allowed the determination of cross sections for intramultiplet relaxation of Cd(3P_1) to Cd(3P_0) by the alkanes studied. The magnitudes of the cross sections are discussed within the framework of the Baylis-Krause theory of electronic-to-rotational energy transfer originally developed to explain the intramultiplet relaxation of Cs($^2P_{3/2}$) by the isotopic methanes.

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FP 350

Levin, Marc R., *A Method for Increasing the Firepower of Virginia Class Cruisers*, 10 pp., Apr 1982 (To be published in U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings), AD A116 602

This article examines a possible way of getting additional cruise missile firepower to sea in the near term. Virginia class (CGN 38-41) cruisers were chosen because of their unique design—they are the first U.S. ships since World War II designed with a stern hangar. There is no place where additional missiles could be installed on the weather deck without structural changes or limiting the azimuth of the current guns and/or missiles. The hangar, though, provides the opportunity to add two additional quad launchers without modifying the ship's structure. Currently these ships are required to be able to launch, recover, and stow either an SH-2 or SH-3 helicopter. While they regularly recover and launch helos, they have never deployed with a helicopter. The hangars have been used for various other purposes such as a crew's recreation area or as additional storage room. A decision should be made to require these ships to stow a helicopter or alternatively to be able to launch additional cruise missiles.

FP 351

Coutre, S.E.*; Stanford, J.M.; Hovis, J.G.*; Stevens, O.W.*; and Wu, T.T.*, *Possible Three-Dimensional Backbone Folding Around Antibody Combining Site of Immunoglobulin MOPC 167*, 18 pp., Apr 1982 (Published in *Journal of Theoretical Biology*)

Using a recently developed method of predicting possible three dimensional foldings of immunoglobulin backbones around antibody combining sites, we have attempted to construct the structure of immunoglobulin MOPC167 which could bind phosphorylcholine. A small pocket was present in the middle of the predicted structure similar to that of another phosphorylcholine binding immunoglobulin, McPC603, the tertiary structure of which has been determined by X-ray diffraction studies. Although detailed atomic co-ordinates of McPC603 were not available, a rough comparison between these structures strongly suggested that the foldings of complementarity determining regions were alike only for those with identical lengths and similar amino acid sequences. The predicted structure of MOPC167 as compared with the previously predicted structure of MOPC315, a 2,4-dinitrophenol binding immunoglobulin, further suggested that the light chain of one immunoglobulin could indeed combine with the heavy chain of another immunoglobulin but might not result in a reasonable site for binding antigens.

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FP 352

Barfoot, C. Bernard, *Aggregation of Conditional Absorbing Markov Chains*, 7 pp., June 1982, [Published in *Cybernetics and Systems Research*, R. Trappl ed., North Holland Publishing Co., 1982 (Proceedings of Sixth European Meeting on Cybernetics and Systems Research, held at University of Vienna, Apr 1982)] AD A116 603

When modeling a process by means of a finite Markov chain, it is sometimes necessary or desirable to stratify the process into subprocesses and model each of these subprocesses. The resulting Markov chain for each subprocess becomes a conditional Markov chain in that its transition probabilities are relative to its associated subprocess. This paper derives the method for aggregating conditional absorbing Markov chains (each of which has the same state space) into a single (unconditional) chain that is representative of the total process and has the same state space as the conditional chains.

FP 353

Barfoot, C. Bernard, *Some Mathematical Methods for Modeling the Performance of a Distributed Data Base System*, 18 pp., Jun 1982 [Presented in *Adequate Modeling of Systems*, H. Wedde ed., Springer-Verlag, 1983 (Proceedings of the International Working Conference on Model Realism)], AD A116 604

This paper presents some mathematical methods for evaluating the performance of a distributed data base system (DDBS). Performance is measured by the speed and accuracy with which data are transmitted from one location to another. Five techniques are described: the Data Flow Model, a semi-Markov model for determining the spatial and temporal distribution of data that are to be transferred from one location to another; Optimal Sample Size Estimation, a method for determining the amount of data to be collected for input to the Data Flow Model; Confidence Interval Estimation, a method for estimating confidence intervals for the outputs of the Data Flow Model; Sensitivity Estimation, a method for estimating the sensitivity of DDBS performance to changes in the parameters of the Data Flow Model; and the Aggregation of Stratified Semi-Markov Processes, a method for combining semi-Markov Data Flow Models developed for subsystems (e.g., geographic regions) into a single model that is representative of the entire DDBS.

FP 354

Hall, John V. (Cdr., USN), *Why the Short-War Scenario is Wrong for Naval Planning*, 6 pp., Jul 1982, AD A118 702

Is it sensible to plan U.S. naval forces for a short war with the USSR? This paper argues that the answer is a firm, clear "no." The discussion focuses on conflict duration. Other important elements of planning, such as Soviet goals and strategy and the roles of nuclear weapons, are posited but not analyzed.

FP 356

Cylke, Steven; Goldberg, Matthew S.; Hogan, Paul; and Mairs, Lee, *Estimation of the Personal Discount Rate: Evidence from Military Reenlistment Decisions*, 19 pp., Apr 1982, AD A122 419

This paper presents some estimates of the personal discount rate of Navy enlisted personnel. Many of these individuals can receive a bonus payment of up to \$20,000 if they choose to reenlist after completing their initial term of service. Prior to April 1979, the reenlistment bonus was paid in annual installments at the beginning of each year of reenlistment. In fiscal year 1979 (FY79), the Department of Defense requested sufficient funds to begin making lump sum payments and, starting on 1 April 1979, the entire bonus has been paid as a lump-sum at the date of reenlistment. The rationale for this change is a familiar one. Because individuals discount deferred payments, lump-sum bonuses should induce more reenlistment than installment bonuses. By comparing the effects of bonuses before and after the policy change, we were able to estimate the differential impact of lump-sum and installment bonuses. We then use these estimates to compute the implied discount rate.

FP 357

Goldberg, Matthew S., *Discrimination, Nepotism, and Long-Run Wage Differentials*, 13 pp., Sep 1982, (Published in *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, May 1982)

The wage discrimination model developed by Becker has been criticized for predicting that competitive forces will lead to the disappearance of racial discrimination in the long run. We have reformulated the model in terms of nepotism toward white workers rather than discrimination against black workers. In this new framework, both nepotistic and taste-neutral firms are expected to survive the competitive struggle in the long run. Therefore, the new framework is consistent with long-run as well as short-run racial wage differentials.

FP 358

Askt, George, *Evaluating Tactical Command and Control Systems--A Three-Tiered Approach*, 12 pp., Sep 1982 (Published in *Proceedings of the 49th Military Operations Research Society*, Jun 1982), AD A122 478

The United States Marine Corps is developing a Command and Control system called the Tactical Combat Operations (TCO) system as part of a larger command and control architecture. This analysis was designed to assist the Marine Corps in deciding whether or not to continue development of TCO. We identified seven alternatives to TCO, which included variants of TCO, non-Marine systems and the current manual system. We first examined the costs of the alternatives. Next, we analyzed the effectiveness at three different levels. The first level looked at performance. The next level examined how improved performance

assists in forming perceptions, which in turn are used to allocate resources. The final level focused on overall battle outcome. In order to compare all alternatives fairly, we constructed equal-cost forces by augmenting the less expensive alternatives with additional tank battalions. These forces were then compared using a computerized model.

FP 359

Quester, Aline O.; Fletcher, Jean W.; and Marcus, Alan J., *Veteran Status as a Screening Device*: Comment, 26 pp., Aug 1982, AD A123 658

De Tray's test of the value of the veteran status signal is both conceptually and empirically flawed. In this note, we examine De Tray's tests. First, we discuss the logical inconsistency of De Tray's central hypothesis that the proportion of veterans in the civilian population should be positively related to the veteran premium. Second, empirical problems, including measurement error, incorrect specification, and test interpretation are discussed. We supplement De Tray's tests by considering the value of veteran status as a certification screen. Finally, we construct our own test of veteran status as a signal; our results lead us to reject De Tray's conclusion that veteran earning premiums are importantly due to the signalling value of veteran status.

FP 361

Quanbeck, David B., *Methods for Generating Aircraft Trajectories*, 51 pp., Sep 1982, AD A122 386

Methods for generating three dimensional aircraft trajectories necessary for quantitatively assessing aircraft tactics are documented in this report. Elements conventionally used in modeling aircraft motion are assembled to form a model governing aircraft translation, fuel use, and attitude. Assumptions on the functional dependence of the aircraft external forces and specific fuel consumption result in a system of seven equations and eleven variables governing aircraft trajectories. To provide flexibility in prescribing aircraft trajectories, the problem of solving the equations is formulated for five separate sets of known variables. These sets include variables defining aircraft controls, velocity attitude, and velocity magnitude. Extensions to the problem formulations allow flight path normal acceleration to be prescribed, also. A method to prescribe known variables is presented that ensures continuous aircraft acceleration and angular velocity. Numerical integration, finding roots of equations, and interpolation of function values are required to solve the trajectory generation problems. Application of selected algorithms for numerical solution of the equations is discussed.

FP 362

Horowitz, Stanley A., *Is the Military Budget Out of Balance?*, 10 pp., Sep 1982 (Published in Proceedings of the Naval Institute, Feb 1983), AD A122 368

The purpose of this paper is to show that support can be evaluated on the same yardstick as procurement. It appears to be very much in the interest of the logistics and manpower communities to insure that such comparisons are made. The task of logistics and manpower researchers is to develop the tools for making them on a routine basis. If they are successful we will spend a larger fraction of the defense budget on support and our defense posture will be improved.

FP 363

Marcus, Alan J., *Personnel Substitution and Navy Aviation Readiness*, 35 pp., Oct 1982, AD A122 420

The Navy's ability to carry out its peacetime and wartime missions depend heavily on the quality of its enlisted force. Thirty percent of the Navy's annual budget is spent on personnel compensation. Despite the large expenditure on personnel each year it is still an open question whether current personnel requirements provide an efficient allocation of manpower resources. The work reported here is one of a series of analyses underway to determine whether manpower requirements can be developed that will lead to increases in the Navy's level of readiness. The effects of experience, education, mental ability and skill level of enlisted personnel on the performance of aviation squadrons are estimated. The degree of substitutability among various categories of squadron maintenance personnel is analyzed as well. This information can be combined with cost data on different types of personnel to determine a cost-minimizing force mix.

FP 364

Quester, Aline O. and Nakada, Michael K., *The Military's Monopsony Power*, 29 pp., Oct 1982 (Published in Eastern Economic Journal, Vol. IX, No. 4, Oct-Dec 1983), AD A123 657

On efficiency grounds should the military, as a provider of a public good, ignore its potential monopsony power because of resulting inefficiencies? More basically, does the military currently profit maximize and exploit its monopsony power? In product markets one compares price and marginal cost. Here one should compare the enlistee's marginal revenue product with his wage. Unfortunately, data deficiencies preclude such comparisons. Thus, although we cannot prove that the military does exploit what power it has, we will assume, as most researchers appear to, that it does. Clearly, the military, and society in general, can be made better off by moving to the competitive equilibrium, the Pareto optimal solution. However, even if the competitive solution is not politically possible, the present

monopsony solution for the AVF is preferred to a draft. Cooper's 1975 analysis has shown that the draft is not the better alternative to the AVF. He demonstrates that the welfare loss associated with a draft will exceed the welfare loss associated with the All Volunteer Force.

FP 365

Greer, William L. and Bartholomew, James C. (Cdr., USN), *Psychological Aspects of Mine Warfare*, 15 pp., Oct 1982, AD A128 244

This paper examines historical and psychological data concerning mine warfare. It then goes beyond those observations to consider how the psychological warhead in minefields can be exploited.

FP 366

Spruill, Nancy L. and Gastwirth, Joseph L., *On the Estimation of the Correlation Coefficient From Grouped Data*, 9 pp., Oct 1982, (Published in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, Sep 1982, Vol. 77, No. 379, Theory and Methods Section), AD A122 382

This article proposes two estimators of the correlation coefficient, ρ , when statisticians will not construct a master file on individuals because of confidentiality issues. The approach depends on grouping the data according to the values of one of the variables. Group means and total variance for both variables are required to calculate the estimators. The complete bivariate sample need never be compiled. The estimators are shown to be asymptotically normal. Asymptotic and Monte Carlo results are examined. For 1,000 observations in 10 groups, these results indicate that the ratio of the mean squared error (MSE) for one of the proposed estimators relative to that for the usual estimator of ρ ranges from .82 to .95 as ρ ranges from .9 to .25. The proposed estimators are more efficient than previous estimators for grouped data.

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FP 367

Petersen, Charles C., *Soviet Tactics for Warfare at Sea*, 64 pp., Nov 1982

This paper focuses primarily on the development of Soviet views on anti-surface warfare (ASUW). The period with which this analysis deals begins in the early 1960s, when Soviet theorists first began to weigh the implications of their Navy's acquisition of nuclear-missile weapons on its tactics. Only a thorough understanding of the issues raised in this debate will enable us to assess the meaning and import of Soviet tactical writings today.

FP 368

Weinland, Robert G., *The Evolution of Soviet Requirements for Naval Forces--Solving the Problems of the Early 1960s*, 41 pp., Dec 1982 (Published in Survival, 26-1, Jan-Feb 1984), AD A123 655

Soviet intentions with regard to the objectives, conditions, and manner of use of their naval forces have undergone a number of significant changes over the last 20 years. So have those forces themselves. These changes are obviously related; but the character of that relationship is not as well understood as it should be, or might be. Clarifying the linkages between Soviet intentions and the capabilities they acquire to implement them is thus one of the two objectives of this discussion. Its second, and in some respects more important, objective is the identification of the role U.S. actions appear to have played in the evolution of Soviet intentions and capabilities during this period. Here not only the character of the relationship, but the question of its very existence (which has been challenged widely in the academic community) must be addressed.

FP 369

Quester, Aline O. and Lockman, Robert F., *The All-Volunteer Force: A Positive Perspective*, 29 pp., Jan 1983 (Abbreviated version entitled *Forewarned is Forearmed*, Published in Naval Institute Proceedings, Vol. 110, No. 2, Feb 1984), AD A128 279

While some continued concern about AVF manning is understandable, one might have thought that today's healthy recruiting environment would have alleviated concerns about manning the active force with volunteers. But such is not the case. Concerns continue to be expressed about the supply of young men, their quality and representativeness, and how much it will cost in the future to obtain them. We will address each of these concerns in turn.

FP 370

Rostker, Bernard D., *Human Resource Models: An Overview*, 17 pp., Nov 1982, AD A123 656

Highlights the different types of human resource models, and points out problems that model builders should consider when they develop new models of this type. Considers: (1) the basic nature of human resource models; (2) the various types of human resource models; and (3) the future of human resource modeling.

FP 372

Hurley, William J., *An Overview of Acoustic Detection Analysis*, 46 pp., Jan 1983, AD A128 316

Reviews the approach usually taken in analyzing the acoustic detection process, and some methods that are used to check whether our descriptions bear any resemblance to what actually happens. Discusses the nature of the detection process, how we typically approach the analysis of it, some computer tools that are

currently available and, finally, some aspects of how we compare our theoretical predictions with real-world data.

FP 373

Jacobson, Louis S., *Research to Quantify the Effect of Permanent Change of Station Moves on Wives' Wages and Labor Supply*, 35 pp., Jan 1983, AD A128 300

This paper presents a research design to measure the hidden costs imposed on the Navy by policies that require Navy families to relocate about every two years. Although the work is tailored to the evaluation of a specific Navy policy, the analysis itself addresses the broader question of how relocation affects the wages and labor supply of married women. The paper is divided into four sections. The first section describes the problem associated with relocation (permanent change of station) from the Navy's point of view, and sketches some of the ways the Navy is trying to deal with and/or evaluate the problem. The second section describes the relocation problem from the point of view of a family facing relocation. A model of time allocation is presented to describe how wives react to a relocation. The third section describes how the full costs of relocation to Navy families can be estimated and discusses problems stemming from self-selection bias. The final section describes a data set that can be used to carry out the empirical work and some tabulations of the data.

FP 374

Clay-Mendez, Deborah G. and Balis, Ellen J., *Balancing Accession and Retention: The Disaggregate Model*, 25 pp., Aug 1982, AD A131 569

This paper summarizes a model that balances the costs of accession and retention for non-prior service male recruits with four-year service obligations. We find that a policy of higher first-term reenlistment bonuses and smaller cohorts of recruits would enable the Navy to meet its career-force requirements at lower cost.

FP 375

Feldman, E. Paul, *Privatizing Airports in Washington, D.C.*, 17 pp., Feb 1983 (Published in Reason Magazine, Sep 1983), AD A128 236

The country as a whole, and the D.C. area in particular, would be better off if the federal government were to sell its airports and leave their operation to individual discretion, with no interference whatsoever. Supports that assertion in two ways: first, by reviewing the conditions under which it would be appropriate for the federal government to administer airports and show that those conditions do not exist in the District of Columbia. Then, by comparing the existing arrangement with what would happen if the airports were privately operated.

FP 376

Weiss, Kenneth G., *Power Grows Out of the Barrel of a Gunboat: The U.S. in Sino-Soviet Crises*, 136 pp., Dec 1982, AD A130 561

Since the U.S. has a declared interest in China's security, the question then becomes how can the U.S. influence Sino-Soviet crises? And closely related to that question is how can the U.S. orchestrate its politico-military instruments, especially naval ones, in such crises. To answer these questions, we will look at U.S., Soviet, and Chinese behavior in two serious crises in the past that involved all three powers: The Ussuri River Crisis (1969) and Sino-Vietnamese Border Crisis (1979). Once we have done so, we can project the key features of their future behavior and analyze the measures the U.S. can take to influence such crises.

FP 377

Anger, Thomas E., *The Outlook for Military Operations Research*, 14 pp., Apr 1983

Discusses the beginning of Military operations research with its genesis in WWII as operations analysis. Surveys subsequent developments in warfare and military operations research, to see what lessons they may hold for the future.

FP 379

Jondrow, James M.; Chase, David E.; and Gamble, Christopher L., *The Price Differential Between Domestic and Imported Steel*, 17 pp., May 1983 (Published in Journal of Business, Vol. 55, No. 3, July 1982)

In this paper two attempts to explain why domestic steel retains most of the market, even though imports usually cost less are considered. (See also CRC 311).

FP 380

Balis, Ellen J., *Balancing Accession and Retention: Cost and Productivity Tradeoffs*, 38 pp., March 1983, AD A130 560

In this paper, we use a rating-specific model that incorporates both cost and productivity data to find the most efficient balance of accession and retention. We find that increasing retention by raising Zone A bonus payments is cost-effective. Additional monies budgeted for bonus payments and second-term pay are more than offset by reductions in recruiting and training costs and first-term pay. Alternatively, holding costs at current levels, we find that increasing retention leads to a more productive force.

FP 381

Reeves, John M.L., *CNA's Conceptual Design and Cost Models for High-Speed Surface Craft*, 23 pp., Apr 1983, AD A128 245

This paper discusses the need for conceptual design and cost models at the Center for Naval Analyses (CNA) and where the models fit relative to the typical acquisition process. It describes

the models and how they are used to arrive at the designs and their costs. The models are evaluated in terms of three parameters--displacement/gross weight, speed, and endcost--against designs entering U.S. Naval service. It also examines how the models are managed and how such activities as staffing, protection of data, and documentation are related to model management. Finally, it looks ahead to how CNA plans to respond to the needs of the U.S. Navy in the future.

FP 382

Levy, Robert A. and Jondrow, James M., *The Adjustment of Employment to Technical Change in the Steel and Auto Industries*, 40 pp., May 1983, AD A130 531

In this paper, we present estimates of what effect technical change had on labor demand from 1958 to 1977 in two important U.S. industries--steel and auto. Both of these industries have, over the period studied, experienced technological innovation; new methods of production have been developed and introduced. At the same time, their employment experience has been mixed. Employment grew over the time period in the auto industry, but fell in the steel industry. This kind of mixed pattern makes it difficult to relate technical change and employment. Technical change might have decreased employment by displacing workers with new machines and equipment, or it might have increased employment by helping to keep these industries competitive in world markets.

FP 383 (Revised)

Thomas, James A., Jr. and Mangel, Marc S., *Properties of Quick Look Passive Localization*, 39 pp., Jul 1983, AD A130 559

This paper examines the problem of target localization based solely upon bearing information obtained by a single platform over short observation times. A number of Monte Carlo and analytical techniques for the construction of statistical distributions of target ranges are presented and compared.

FP 384

Goldberg, Matthew S. and Hager, Michael F., *A Comparison of the PROPHEET and ACOL Force Projection Models*, 28 pp., Jun 1981, AD A131 560

Compares the projections of the PROPHEET and ACOL models to historical experience over the period FY 78 - FY 80. The PROPHEET model tracks the distribution of the force by years of remaining obligated service, but does not allow reenlistment rates to vary in response to changes in compensation. Conversely, the ACOL model does allow reenlistment rates to vary in response to changes in compensation, but does not track the distribution of the force by years of remaining obligated service. We found that the ACOL projections are more accurate than the PROPHEET projections. Evidently, adjusting reenlistment rates in response to pay changes is

more important than tracking the force by years of remaining obligated service. Also ran projections of the two models sequentially, so that the PROPHEET model projections of expired obligations were used as an input to the ACOL model. The results of this procedure were superior to those obtained using either model separately. However, we still had a forecast error of 3 to 4 percentage points. To reduce this error, we made allowance for the effect of first-term reenlistment bonuses on subsequent second-term reenlistment rates. This enabled us to reduce the forecast error to about 2 percentage points.

FP 385

Angier, Bruce N.; Driscoll, Kurt A.; and Gregory, David, *Manpower Requirements Derivation for the Navy Comprehensive Compensation and Supply Study*, 19 pp., Sep 1982, AD A131 566

Rating-specific manpower requirements are included in the Navy Comprehensive Compensation and Supply (NACCS) Study (CNS 1176) optimization model as key constraints. It was necessary to decompose the objective force into various subsets of requirements. This professional paper describes the procedures followed to create the NACCS requirements. The objective force is a statement of Navy total active enlisted manpower requirements by rating, paygrade, and length of service (LOS). Since the current version of NACCS addresses only USN 4YO non-prior service (NPS) males, manpower requirements in all other categories must be deleted from the objective force. Also, in that NACCS treats general detail (GENDET) personnel as a separate group, GENDET requirements must be factored out to arrive at true rating requirements in the objective force. We will discuss the rating requirements methodology and 4YO requirements in order. The computer program used to determine NACCS requirements is included as appendix A. Appendix B is a sample of the program output.

FP 386

Angier, Bruce N.; Driscoll, Kurt A.; and Carpenter, Kathy A., *Construction of "Training Cost Per Graduate" for the Navy Comprehensive Compensation and Supply Study*, 63 pp., Nov 1982, AD A131 561

First, using a costing model developed by the Training Analysis and Evaluation Group (TAEG), costs per graduate were available for each course in every rating pipeline were obtained. Since these costs are not differentiated by quality type, they are further disaggregated by combining individualized Navy Integrated Training Resources Administration System (NITRAS) data with Navy Enlisted Master Records (EMRs). From this school attrition as a function of quality is computed and converted to cost per graduate for each quality type. The quality of students should also have other effects on training costs. For example, actual time spent under instruction and number of instructors

required are probably functions of student quality. However, because of data shortcomings, we do not attempt to quantify these effects. This discussion consists of two parts. It begins with a short description of the data sets, followed by an explanation of the calculations needed to construct cost per graduate.

FP 387

Balis, Ellen J. and Clay-Mendez, Deborah G., *Balancing Accession and Retention: The Aggregate Model*, 17 pp., Jul 1982, AD A131 593

Ratings of four-year obligors were aggregated into six groups plus a GENDET group. The simulation model developed in this study was then used to find optimal reenlistment bonus, accession, and assignment policies. Overall, results show that least-cost bonuses are above current levels.

FP 388

Clay-Mendez, Deborah G., *Models of Accession and Retention*, 8 pp., Oct 1982, AD A131 568

In this paper, we outline two simple models that integrate accession and first-term retention policies. The first model describes the relation between optimal accession and first-term reenlistment bonus policies when marginal recruiting costs are constant. It is appropriate for the analyst who is concerned with the bonus policy for a single, relatively small rating or for the analyst dealing with a group whose supply is demand determined. Using this model, we find that optimal reenlistment bonus levels will be the highest in ratings which have high first-term attrition, high training costs, and which would have low reenlistment rates in the absence of bonuses. We also find that optimal bonus levels rise as military wages fall relative to civilian wages. The second model is similar to the first, but takes account of the fact that marginal recruiting costs rise as more recruits are obtained. Because of this, we find that a larger Navy implies higher optimal reenlistment bonus levels even in the long run.

FP 389

Clay-Mendez, Deborah G., *A Minimum Recruiting Cost Function for Male High School Graduates*, 28 pp., Jan 1982, AD A131 580

In this paper we derive a cost function which specifies the minimum cost to the Navy of the recruiters and advertising necessary to attract different numbers of non-prior service male recruits who are high school graduates.

FP 390

Clay-Mendez, Deborah G., *Documentation for the Recruiting Cost Estimates Utilized in the Navy Comprehensive Compensation and Supply Study*, 19 pp., Sep 1982, AD A131 562

The cost function for Navy recruiting utilized in the Navy Comprehensive Compensation

and Supply Study (NACCS) is based on the recruiting cost function for high school graduates. Outlined in this paper are the modifications introduced into the cost function to apply it in the NACCS model.

FP 391

Goldberg, Lawrence, *Summary of Navy Enlisted Supply Study*, 7 pp., Jul 1981, AD A131 594

A summary of a study which analyzes the supply of nonprior service male High School Graduate (HSG) enlistments to the military services. While each service is considered, the primary focus is on Navy enlistment supply. The effects on supply of military pay, unemployment, federal youth programs, population, recruiters, and Navy advertising are estimated. The effects of reductions in GI Bill benefits in 1977 are also estimated.

FP 392

Warner, John T. and Simon, Bruce D., *An Empirical Analysis of Pay and Navy Enlisted Retention in the AVF: Preliminary Results*, 47 pp., Dec 1979, AD A131 563

The objectives of this effort are threefold. The first is to perform an empirical analysis of the relationship between pay and retention during the AVF era. In this analysis, we want to estimate the pay elasticities and bonus improvement factors at first-term and second-term reenlistment decision points. Pay elasticities and improvement factors have previously been estimated for the first-term reenlistment decision point, but not for the second-term point. To date, second-term bonus effects have only been inferred from the results of studies of first-term reenlistment bonuses. One question to be answered is whether the effects of pay changes vary by occupation and branch of service. Because of their cross-section nature, previous studies have been unable to determine whether pay effects vary by occupation. Using time series data during the AVF period, we will attempt to provide separate estimates by occupation as well as branch of service. The second objective is to derive estimates of the relationship between pay at one decision point and retention at future decision points. No estimates of this relationship currently exist. This professional paper presents the preliminary results of our analysis of Navy data during the FY 1974-78 period. It is organized as follows. A section provides a brief discussion of the empirical methodology. The last section then presents the major results to date.

FP 394

McGibney, Donald; Camerini, Ugo*; Roberts, Arthur; and Winston, Roland**, *Development of an Underwater High Sensitivity Cherenkov Detector: Sea Urchin*, 18 pp., Aug 1983

The need for a high gain, high sensitivity Cherenkov light sensor to be used in a deep

underwater muon and neutrino detector (DUMAND) array has led to the design of the Sea Urchin detector. In this design a spherical photocathode PMT is optically coupled through a glass hemisphere to a large number of glass spines, each of which is filled with a wavelength-shifting (WLS) solution of a high quantum efficiency phosphor. The Cherenkov radiation is absorbed in the spine, isotropically re-radiated at a longer wavelength, and a fraction of the fluorescent light is internally reflected in the spine, and guided to the photomultiplier concentrically located in the glass hemisphere. Experiments measuring the optical characteristics of the spines and computer programs simulating light transformation and detection cross sections are described. Overall optical gains in the range 5-10 are achieved. The WLS solution is inexpensive, and may have other applications.

*University of Hawaii

**University of Chicago

PP 395

Curran, Lawrence E. and Quester, Aline O., *Retention in the Navy's Selected Reserve: An Analysis Combining Survey and Personnel Data Records*, 17 pp., June 1983

In this paper, we relate stated intentions of enlisted Navy Selected Reservists to their future behavior. Using a set of questions from a national survey of Naval Reservists administered in the spring of 1980, we examine the relationship between their intentions to continue as drilling reservists and their subsequent behavior. In general, we find expectations are an important and significant determinant of continuation. However, the correlation with subsequent behavior is not sufficiently large to make intention data an appropriate tool for retention projections. Controlling for intentions, we find that dissatisfaction with training is related to reserve attrition. This finding suggests potential for policies to concurrently improve both the retention and readiness of the Naval Reserves.

PP 396

Jondrow, James M.; Brechling, Frank; and Marcus, Alan, *Older Workers in the Market for Part-Time Employment*, 35 pp., Aug 1983 AD 133 655 (See also PP 397)

This paper examines the sources and policy implications of the sparsity of part-time work among older workers. One starting point is the contradiction between expectation—that the transition out of the labor force will be gradual by means of part-time work—and what appears to be the reality—that retirement is sudden. Another starting point is the perception of older workers that part-time work at their current wage is scarce.

PP 397

Jondrow, James M.; Brechling, Frank; and Marcus, Alan, *Appendices to PP 396: Older Workers in the Market for Part-Time Employment*, 70 pp., Sep 1983 AD 134 330

PP 398

Levy, Robert A.; Boves, Marianne; and Jondrow, James M., *Technical Change and Employment in the Steel, Auto, Aluminum, Coal, and Iron Ore Industries*, 26 pp., Sep 1983

In this paper, we present estimates of how labor demand was affected by changing production technology in five U.S. industries: steel, autos, aluminum, coal, mining, and iron ore. All of these industries have, over the period studied (1958-1977), experienced technological innovations: changes in production methods such as adoption of the basic oxygen furnace and continuous casting in steel, pelletizing of iron ore, and "Detroit automation" and use of industrial robots in the auto industry. At the same time, their employment experience has been mixed. Employment grew in the auto and aluminum industries, but was stagnant or even declining in the other three industries. This mixed pattern makes it difficult to relate technical change and employment. Technical change might have decreased employment by displacing workers with new machines and equipment; or, it might have increased employment by helping to keep these industries competitive in world markets.

PP 399

Roberts, Stephen, *Western European and NATO Navies, 1982*, 23 pp., Nov 1982 (see also PP 316 and PP 326)

1982 was a year of conflicting pressures on Western European and NATO navies. Defense budgets were under severe strain due to the economic condition of most of the countries and due to anti-defense sentiment, sparked particularly by the nuclear issue. However the need for strong naval forces was clearer than ever, due to the increasing Soviet naval threat (dramatized in 1981-2 by a rash of submarine incursions into the territorial waters of European countries) and to an increasing awareness that navies still served national as well as NATO needs. The Falklands war provided the best evidence of this last point, but the vulnerability of lines of communication outside the NATO area and threats from non-Warsaw Pact countries were also major concerns during the year. Perhaps as a result of this need to respond to increased requirements with reduced resources, a number of Western European and NATO navies adopted new plans in 1981 and 1982 for the structure of their fleets and for future procurement of ships and aircraft. We will concentrate on these plans, as they are an excellent indicator of the intended functions of these navies and their likely configuration through the rest of the 1980s.

FF 400

Laird, Robbin F., *French Nuclear Forces in the 1980s and 1990s*, 41 pp., Aug 1983 (To be published in *Journal of Comparative Strategy*)

French nuclear forces are undergoing a significant transformation in the 1980s and 1990s. The current force is small and is capable of limited target coverage against Soviet territory and against Warsaw Pact forces invading western territory. By the mid-1990s, the new force structure will be theoretically capable of inflicting massive destruction against the Soviet Union as well as inflicting significant damage against Warsaw Pact military targets in eastern Europe.

FF 401

Maloney, Arthur P., *The Berlin-Baghdad Railway as a Cause of World War I*, 31 pp., Jan 1984

This paper traces the history of the Baghdad Railway from its conception in 1888 to the beginning of World War I. It shows how important the Railway was in the political, economic, and diplomatic events which led up to the First World War.

FF 405

Petersen, Charles C., *Aircraft Carriers in Soviet Naval Theory From 1960 to the Falklands War*, 27 pp., Jan 1984

There is mounting evidence of a Soviet effort to design and deploy a carrier capable of accommodating conventional-takeoff-and landing (CTOL) aircraft. To some observers, this probably came as something of a surprise. To others, a logical next step in the Soviet Navy's long quest to take air power to sea. The assumptions underlying both these reactions, however, are probably mistaken. Even before the first Kiev-class ship deployed in 1976, the Soviet Navy's general-purpose force had been charged with new missions--missions which in the judgement of influential Soviet naval officers, only a conventional aircraft carrier could perform. It was therefore wrong, in the case of those who were surprised, to have supposed that the Soviets would necessarily remain satisfied with a family of V/STOL carriers. It is just as wrong, on the other hand, to think of the CTOL carrier as Kiev's natural descendant, for in terms of the Soviet navy's mission requirements, the former is by no means an inevitable outcome of the latter.

FF 409

Mizrabi, Maurice M., *Can Authoritative Studies be Trusted?* 2 pp., Feb 83 (Published in *Phalanx*, Feb 83)

An illustrative example that shows all authoritative studies cannot be trusted.

FF 410

Weinland, Robert G., *Soviet Strategy and the Objectives of Their Naval Presence in the Mediterranean*, 44 pp., Sep 1982 (Published in Giacomo Luciani (ed.), *The Mediterranean Region: Economic Interdependence and the Future of Society* (London & Canberra/New York: Croom-Helm/St. Martin's Press, 1984), pp. 267-291)

The first objective of this paper is to identify the general structure and content of the policies that have guided the Soviets in establishing and exploiting politically, their Mediterranean naval presence. Identifying the indications that those policies may be changing (or may already have changed) constitutes its second objective. Forecasting what these changes might bring--in particular, what they portend for efforts to negotiate restrictions on the presence and activities of superpower forces in the Mediterranean--constitutes the third. The discussion begins with a brief attempt to locate naval strategy in the Soviet scheme of things. Next, it addresses the evolving expectations of future war and prescriptions for its conduct that have structured Soviet military thinking over the last two decades, and consequently seem likely to be reflected in the Mediterranean Squadron's war plans. These expectations and prescriptions also shape the peacetime operations of the Squadron, the conceptual background of which is then discussed in some detail.

FF 411

Horowitz, Stanley A., *Skill Mix, Experience, and Readiness*, 12 pp., Sep 1980

Three broad questions are addressed. Can it be shown that the experience and paygrade mix of military personnel generally affects the military performance of units? Can the magnitude of the effects be determined? How should this sort of information influence policy, in terms both of the experience mix of the force and the premium we are willing to pay for experience.

FF 412

McConnell, James M., *The Interacting Evolution of Soviet and American Military Doctrines*, 119 pp., Sep 1980

This paper traces the evolution of Soviet strategy from 1960 and identifies the likely course of this evolution beyond 1980. It draws on statements in the military literature of the Soviet Union and correlates them with what is known of Soviet force capabilities through operations and exercises. The timing of major changes in Soviet military doctrine suggests that these changes coincide with the USSR's five-year plans. The evident objective is the addition of a new military option in each five-year period. In the first half of the 1960s, Moscow apparently felt it had only one practical strategy--all-out nuclear war. At the turn of 1965-66, another possibility--conventional local war--was added to underpin a diplomacy of force

in the Third World. At the turn of 1970-71, Soviet statements began to point to a policy of limited intercontinental nuclear war, initial counterforce strikes by land-based ballistic missiles, and the withholding of submarine-launched ballistic missiles. Finally, at the turn of 1975-76, evidence began to accumulate of a policy of counterforce strikes limited to targets in Europe. Apparently, the long-term objective of more recent policies is development of forces that can win limited conflicts so that the Soviets will not be forced to choose between massive nuclear exchange and capitulation. The

next Soviet steps may therefore be to develop doctrines and forces for sustained operations in tactical-nuclear war and conventional war.

FP 414

Klotz, Ambrose, *Career Development of Managers and Executives: A Compendium*, 38 pp., Jun 1983

This paper summarizes selective material found in the professional literature which collectively suggest a variety of characteristics that would be desirable in an employee development program for managerial and executive levels.

SECTION III

B. INSTITUTE OF NAVAL STUDIES

Studies

IMS 13

Morton, Anton S., et al., *Navy Manpower Considerations 1970-1980*,

Summary Report, 46 pp., Feb 1966, AD 860 677L

Annex A: Multivariate Study of Enlisted Retention-Phase II (MUSTER-II), 66 pp., Oct 1965, AD 860 673L

Annex A: Appendixes, 288 pp., Oct 1965, AD 860 674L

Annex B: Officer Survey, 137 pp., Sep 1965, AD 860 675L

Annex C: The Naval Career: The Enlisted Man's View, 150 pp., Oct 1965, AD 860 676L

Annex D: On the Use of Reenlistment Probabilities in Classification and Training, 31 pp., Nov 1965, AD 860 665L

Annex E: Means of Investigating Retirement Vesting Options-Recommended Study Design, 27 pp., Nov 1965, AD 860 666L

Annex F: Study Programs Recommended for the DCNO (Manpower and Naval Reserve), 30 pp., Dec 1965, AD 860 667L

Annex G w/Appendixes: Cost/Effectiveness of Reenlistment Incentives, 356 pp., Jan 1966, AD 860 668L

This study describes study programs needed to support manpower management functions, clarifies the effects of factors related to the retention of officers and enlisted men, estimates the cost and effectiveness of proposed programs for alleviating critical shortages, predicts retention rates, and develops screening criteria for selecting and training men who are likely to choose a Navy career. Findings are applicable to manpower management functions of planning, recruiting and selection, classification and training, utilization and retention.

IMS 18

Fiekowsky, Seymour; Morton, William W. (Capt., USN); Rose, Marshall; and Schwartz, Arnold N., *Aircraft Pipeline Study, Phase I: Definition and Identification of Determinants*, 100 pp., 6 Dec 1967, AD 832 232

This study examines the Navy aircraft pipeline and the factors which determine it. A definition of pipeline is derived and a preliminary analysis is made of probable benefits derived from investments in Navy Aircraft Repair Facilities rather than in additional aircraft. Recommendations are made concerning management procedures for assigning aircraft to rework and maintaining more useful data records.

IMS 19

Breckner, Norman V., and Zeni, L.E. (Capt., USN), *The Navy's Role in the Exploitation of the Ocean (Project Blue Water) Phase I*, 355 pp., 15 Mar 1968, AD 836 038

This study examines the Navy's oceanographic program, the attitudes of officials in non-defense federal agencies on marine-related matters, and the current effect of non-defense ocean uses on naval operations. The Navy oceanographic program is categorized, related to defense missions, and there is an exposition of its place within federal marine activities including examples of naval oceanographic work that contributes to non-defense purposes. Interviews were conducted with federal officials in various bureaus and offices. Non-defense ocean activities and coordination between Navy operating commands and other users was examined.

IMS 23

Weiher, Rodney F., *Review of Naval Air Rework Facilities Labor Shortage Problem*, 36 pp., Aug 1968, AD 848 375

This study examines aspects of the supply of labor to the Naval Air Rework Facilities to ascertain whether there are shortages of skilled labor, as has been reported by certain managers of these facilities. Several indicators of labor supply conditions are used in the examination, including wages, turnover, job vacancies, and the quality of the work force. The effects of employment ceilings are also examined.

IMS 28

Daniels, James M. (Cdr., USN); Brown, Lee (LCdr., USN); Henshall, Joseph (LCdr., USN); Lloyd, Richmond M., Jr.; Polyzoides, Carol; Rose, Marshall; Sheler, James A. (LCdr., USN); Sutton, S. Scott; and Wiedemann, Karen C., *Aircraft Pipeline Study, Phase III: An Applied Model for Determination of Minimum Cost Pipeline Factors*, 255 pp., 9 Jan 1970, AD 868 305

This study documents the development of an applied model which can be used as an aid in predicting optimal pipeline factors for planning pipeline aircraft procurement. Using the technique of Network Analysis, the model is illustrated with the A-7 aircraft undergoing Progressive Aircraft Rework (PAR) at Naval Aircraft Rework Facility, Jacksonville. A range of pipeline factors for the A-7 are evaluated and suggestions are made for applying the model to other type, model, and series of aircraft.

IMS 32

Brown, George F., Jr.; Corcoran, Timothy M.; Henshall, Joseph (LCdr., USN); Lloyd, Richmond M., Jr.; Prestwich, J. (Capt., USN); Rafferty, Sheila A.; Rogers, Warren F. (Cdr., USN); Schwartz, Arnold N.; Silverman, Lester P.; Sullivan, John A.; Sutton, S. Scott; Webster, Burt A. (Lt., USN); and Wiedemann, Karen C., *A Study of Aviation Resources and Readiness Relationship*, Jun 1970; (Vol. I) AD 754 084; (Vol. II) AD 754 085; (Vol. III) AD 754 086

This is a study of the relationship between aircraft readiness and spares usage at the squadron level, specifically for the F-4B, CH-53, and TA-4F. The study determines the best combination of aircraft, maintenance man-hours, and spare parts for various budgets. Since the availability of spare parts is a big factor in aircraft readiness, a detailed examination was made of the spare parts resupply system, and recommendations are made for improving this system. Additional recommendations are made for changing the current method of estimating the quantities of spare parts needed for a specific aircraft model.

IMS 34

Devany, Arthur S., *An Analysis of Naval Airspace Usage*, 209 pp., Oct 1971, AD 893 950

Demands for more airspace and increasing activity in airspace already in use are growing while the amount of airspace available remains fixed. There are already conflicts between civil, general, and military aviation, and it is generally believed that further conflicts are inevitable. This study examines current airspace use over the continental United States and projects such use to 1980. The needs for airspace for Naval training are determined, and the effects on these needs of placing more and more airspace under positive control are weighted. The study makes several recommendations concerning Naval training policies and both general and civil aviation.

IMS 38

Askin, Kurt; Birch, Jeffrey B. (USN); Halford, Ralph; Hausler, Carl O. (Cdr., USN); Lloyd, Richmond M., Jr.; Spruill, Nancy L.; and Vanni, Ralph J. (LCdr., USN), *Naval Aircraft Rework Facility Study--An Applied Model for Workload Planning and Budgeting*, 161 pp., 1 Nov 1972, AD 755 462

This study documents a five-year planning model which produces detailed production plans and budgets for the entire Depot Maintenance Program. Using the method of linear programming, the model determines minimum cost workload assignments which satisfy all depot maintenance requirements. Several physical and manpower capacity measures are used to ensure that plans are within the production capabilities of each rework facility. The model allows for multiple shift operations, changes in the size and

distribution of the work force, and the assignment of work to non-Navy facilities. A production plan and budget for FY-1974 and various sensitivity analyses are presented to illustrate the model's uses.

Research Contributions**IRC 5**

Freimer, M.L. and Mundo, C.J., *Satellite Identification of Naval Task Forces by Measurement of Population Variance*, 18 pp., 31 Dec 1963, AD 828 773

The interrelationships between deployment and sensor parameters are determined for a surveillance satellite used to detect the movements of large naval forces at sea.

IRC 7

Apple, R.E. and Farrar, D.E., *Economic Considerations in Establishing an Overhaul Cycle for Ships: An Empirical Analysis*, 29 pp., 13 Apr 1964, AD 624 784

Cross-sectional data from the U.S. Navy's Atlantic Fleet Destroyer Force is analyzed in a three-part study of relationship between a ship's total maintenance cost, time lost from operations, reliability, and the length of its overhaul cycle. Factors such as ship age, size, complexity, usage, etc., are held constant as required. The overhaul cycle is viewed as the primary control variable by which Navy maintenance managers allocate effort between scheduled and unscheduled repairs. A minimum-cost overhaul cycle is obtained. In the absence of defensible cost penalties for time lost and reliability (where the latter is measured by the frequency of unscheduled repair), minimum cost and optimal cycles are not one and the same. Tradeoffs between cost and reliability are obtained, however, and the range within which an optimal cycle may be expected to lie is narrowed considerably.

IRC 10

Payne, Aubrey H., *On Measuring the Value of Information--With Implications for Communications Systems*, 23 pp., 8 Sep 1965, AD 624 785

The value of information is defined as the reduction in risk that results from using the information in decision. Information is considered as being of two basic types: experience and intelligence (data). A scheme for attaching quantitative measures to these concepts, within the framework of statistical decision theory, is proposed. The resulting model is shown to be compatible with a number of intuitive concepts as to the proper behavior of value in this context. Applications to the design and evaluation of communications systems are considered.

IRC 13

Bryan, Joseph G. and Singer, Arnold N., 87 pp., *Prediction of Reenlistment Using Regression Estimation of Event Probabilities (REEP)*, 3 Nov 1965, AD 624 786

The statistical methodology of a package of computer programs, referred to as REEP (Regression Estimation of Event Probabilities), is described. REEP uses regression analysis techniques to arrive at equations that yield probabilities of occurrence for each of a set of possible events. An application of REEP to predicting reenlistment for enlisted Navy men is given.

IRC 14

Newman, David B., *Channel Capacities of Multiple/Random Access Communications Satellite Repeaters*, 21 pp., 29 Nov 1965, AD 627 452

The channel capacity of a communications satellite repeater is of direct interest to all users in assessing how much service they may expect to obtain from a particular satellite or system. This paper develops a graphic means for estimating and portraying link capacities in terms of radio teletype (RATT) and voice channels for bank limiter and linear repeaters of various generic types of communications satellites. The means of estimating link capacities are developed in the paper as a function of certain parameters that pertain to such variables as power, terminal type, error rate, and satellite altitude and stabilization.

IRC 15

Weybraw, Benjamin B., *The Effectiveness of Navy Incentive Programs--Some Methodological Considerations and Preliminary Findings*, 69 pp., 11 Mar 1966, AD 720 408

In addition to providing a review of some of the pertinent literature, this paper contains an examination of certain of the dynamics of incentive effectiveness, both in terms of the environmental conditions involved and the patterns of needs and motives of the men toward whom the incentives are directed. The uses and limitations of four classes of criteria frequently employed in incentive evaluation are considered from a methodological viewpoint: reenlistment rate, proficiency, adjustment adequacy, and cost-effectiveness. Where feasible, these criteria are used to assess the effectiveness of three Navy incentive programs: Selective Training and Retention (STAR), Selective Conversion and Retention (SCORE), and Naval Enlisted Scientific Education Program (NESEP). Research designs recommended for evaluation of these programs are described. Some considerations as to directions naval incentive planning might take in the future are presented.

IRC 17

Harsh, Charles M., *Predicting Effectiveness of Incentive Programs for Various Groups of Navy Officers*, 21 pp., 31 Mar 1966, AD 758 418

This paper develops a method for estimating the effectiveness of officer incentive programs, making allowance for continuance probabilities for officers with different service intentions. Data from the 1965 INS Officer Survey are used to estimate the effectiveness of several combinations of incentives for retaining officers in certain age and designator groups. The study also explores methods for relating incentive appeal to officer quality, career objectives, and source of commission.

IRC 23

Boness, A. James and Schwartz, Arnold N., *Interim Report on the Assignment of Aircraft to the Naval Advanced Jet Pilot Training Mission*, 42 pp., Nov 1967 (See A 1023 for revised version) AD 667 574

An interim report on methods of solving aircraft service-life problems is presented. It is specifically concerned with the immediate problem of whether F-9J aircraft should be overhauled or replaced. The method used calculates present values of differential costs of four alternative retirement policies. Recommendations are made for phasing in replacement aircraft at particular rates and beginning at particular times.

IRC 24

Wilson, Desmond P., Jr., *Strategic Projections and Policy Options in the Soviet-Cuban Relationship*, 13 pp., 11 Mar 1968 (Published in ORBIS Vol. XII, No. 2, Summer 1968; Reprinted in Military Review, Vol. XLIX, No. 4, Apr 1969) AD 666 819

This paper projects the Soviet-Cuban relationships by: (1) Citing three factors which structure it, (2) Combining Soviet foreign policy alternatives with Soviet intentions either to remain or to withdraw from Cuba to form a matrix with four outcomes, and (3) Analyzing each outcome for policy inferences and Soviet problems which have implications for the United States.

IRC 27

Breckner, Norman V.; Hyde, Gary L.; Weiher, Rodney F.; and Yearick, William A., *Analysis of Merchant Shipping and International Commodity Flow*, 63 pp., 14 Feb 1969, AD 688 427

Part A of this research contribution describes Free World merchant ship movements during 1966. Part B is devoted to the examination of selected international commodity flows in 1964. Estimates are made of merchant ship traffic in 1975.

IBC 28

Hyde, Gary L. and Weiher, Rodney F., *Japan, the United Kingdom, and Selected European Countries: The Importance of Trade*, 58 pp., 19 Feb 1969, AD 688 428

The trade of selected nations of the Free World is discussed, including the importance of this trade to domestic economies.

IBC 31

Ross, Marshall, *An Investment Model for Repairable Assets: The F-4 Case*, 163 pp., Jul 1969 (Presented at the 5th Annual DoD Cost Research Symposium, Mar 1970; Published in 1969 Ph. D. dissertation in Economics, Tulane University, entitled *Development and Application of Time-Constrained Inventory Model for Repairable Assets*, available from Tulane University or University Microfilms) AD 694 946

An investment model for repairable assets is developed. These assets include items such as end products (aircraft, ships, etc.) and the recoverable parts which comprise these end products. The model is applicable to firms which operate a number of end products and maintain a rework facility for periodic servicing of the end products. The problem is to find the minimum-cost combination of repair resources (equipment, labor, and spares) and end products in order to obtain a given level of available end products. The model is then applied to the case of those F-4 aircraft scheduled to be reworked at the North Island Air Rework Facility.

SECTION III

C. MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS ANALYSIS GROUP

Research Contributions

MRC 6

Mason, Thomas W. and Tullier, Pierre M., *Marine Corps Operations Analysis Group Information Retrieval System*, 49 pp., 15 Jun 1966 (Presented at the 29th Annual Meeting, Operations Research Society of America) AD 640 680

An information retrieval system was developed to assist Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC), the Marine Corps Landing Force Development Center (MCLFDC), and the Marine Corps Long Range Study Panel (LRSP). In operation of the system a large volume of classified information is scanned by MCOAG analysts and only those items pertinent to operations research on Marine Corps problems are to be included in the information file.

SECTION III

D. NAVAL WARFARE ANALYSIS GROUP

Studies

NWS 4

Higgins, J. W. and Weinberg, R.S., *The Feasibility of a Global Airlift*, 23 pp., 5 Sep 1957, AD 719 899

The number of aircraft and amount of fuel needed to airlift U.S. imports and exports are determined in this study for both the full flow of U.S. overseas trade and for the more limited importation of only vital strategic materials. The study also considers an operation in which surface tankers haul the fuel for cargo aircraft to those overseas points where needed. Finally, the number of surface ships and the amount of fuel needed to sustain the same lift by sea is developed for comparison with the airlift requirements.

NWS 61

Lukes, George D., *Penetrability of Haze, Fog, Clouds and Precipitation by Radiant Energy Over the Spectral Range 0.1 Micron to 10 Centimeters*, 214 pp., May 1968, AD 847 658

To determine attenuation values over a wide range of wavelengths, an analytical methodology is developed to accommodate the population of droplets according to size in unit volume of several models of water-occluded atmospheres. The extent of penetrability of cloudy and rainy atmospheres is then demonstrated analytically as a function of wavelength. The analysis of attenuation by water droplet atmospheres draws on the Mie theory of absorption and scatter by spherical droplets. Because of requirements forged by its scope, the study provides an extensive data base on the population of droplets by size in various water-occluded atmospheres.

NWS 64

Feldman, Leon; Kautman, Charles H. (LtCol., USAF); Simon, Susan; and Welsh, Joyce, *Study of Land/Air Trade-Offs (SLAT), Volume VII "Historical Data Base"*, 100 pp., Apr 1970, AD 869 479

This volume contains the Korean War historical data base that supports the SLAT historical analysis. The volume provides daily summaries of combat data concerning the U.S. and Allied air and ground force effort for the several months of the war investigated by the study group. It is further intended to be a permanent historical record that may facilitate future research on the Korean War.

NWS 64

Overholt, John L.; Feder, P.; Kautman, Charles H. (LtCol., USAF); Miller, Clark C.; Rafferty, Sheila; and Welsh, Joyce, *Study of Land/Air Trade-Offs (SLAT), Volume IX "Statistical Analysis of Korean War Data-Spring 1951"*, 110 pp., Apr 1970, AD 869 481

Battle data of divisions engaged in the Korean War during the spring of 1951 is analyzed by statistical methods for relations among strengths, firepower, and casualties. Graphs are presented covering this and other data for UN divisions over time.

Interim Research Memoranda

IRIRM 6

Kaula, William W., *Accuracy of Orbital Predictions for Close Satellites*, 13 pp., 5 Jun 1962, AD 758 423

The principal sources of orbital prediction errors are instrumental errors, neglected geodetic effects and unpredictable atmospheric variations. The geodetic effects are estimated in this paper. These include estimates of the first few terms of the expression for the earth's gravitational field, and estimates of the expected residual geodetic errors in certain broad areas of the world.

IRIRM 8

Duncombe, Ralph L., *The Accuracy of Orbit Prediction on Non-cooperative Earth Satellites*, 13 pp., 13 Jun 1962, AD 761 190

Two systems for tracking passive (non-cooperating) satellites are considered: the Navy Space Surveillance System (NavSpaSur) and the Millstone active radar. Accuracy estimates are presented for both. Future improvements to both systems and combinations of them are also considered. The effect of large solar flares on prediction accuracy is estimated.

IRIRM 9

Arnold, Robert D.; DePoy, Phil E.; and St. Denis, Manley, *Sea-Based Airborne Assault--A New Mission for the Navy*, 69 pp., 29 Jun 1962, AD 761 191

A new mission for aircraft carriers is proposed. The mission is to provide mobile bases from which to operate transport aircraft capable of landing troops and equipment at inland points where a threat requiring immediate discriminating response may exist. Mission requirements are examined, and capability estimates are derived from predictable aircraft technology.

NIEM 10

St. Denis, Manley, *First-Order Estimate of the Initial Investment Cost of Conventionally-Powered Strike Aircraft Carriers*, 22 pp., 17 Jul 1962, AD 758 419

A method for making a first-order estimate of the initial investment cost of conventionally-powered strike aircraft carriers is presented. The only input parameters required to apply the method are: carrier displacement, year in which the ship is a new or a repeat design, and whether the ship to be laid down, whether the ship is to be built in a naval or private shipyard. Application of this method to an illustrative example indicates a quasi-linear, but not proportional, variation of cost with displacement within the range of 40,000 to 100,000 tons.

NIEM 11

Buckley, Janet K. and DePoy, Phil E., *Dive and Glide Error Sensitivity Program and IBM 7090*, 15 pp., 17 Aug 1962, AD 758 420

This memorandum describes an IBM 7090 computer program for determining values of error sensitivity for dive and glide bombing with freefall weapons. Sensitivities of the weapon impact point to small deviations from planned release conditions are computed assuming vacuum trajectories of the weapons.

NIEM 12

DePoy, Phil E., *Usage Manual for a Computer Program to Compute the Effectiveness of Groups of Weapons Against Rectangular and Line Targets*, 73 pp., 21 Aug 1962, AD 758 421

This memorandum describes an IBM computer program to compute the probability of killing a rectangular or line target with salvos, sticks, or patterns of weapons. It is considered that the weapons are delivered with a bivariate-normal aiming error and that the individual rounds are distributed around their mean points of impact within the group with bivariate-normal ballistic dispersions. The conditional kill probabilities of individual weapons are taken into account. Flow charts, a listing of the FORTRAN program, and sample problems are included.

NIEM 13

Karp, Arthur L. and Phipps, Thomas E., *Optimum Allocation of Effort for Deterrence*, 35 pp., 20 Aug 1962, AD 758 422

Mathematical models of optimum procurement allocation among different types of retaliatory weapons systems are examined. A distinction is drawn between so-called numerically vulnerable systems (which find safety in numbers and are approximated by fixed missile bases) and percentage vulnerable systems (which require the enemy to engage in a search effort to counter them, e.g., because they are mobile). The prime value of this paper is believed to be its

demonstration that even in the simplest cases cost/effectiveness comparisons may not lead to optimum solutions about allocations of resources among countermeasure susceptible weapons systems.

NIEM 18

Ravenscroft, Lincoln, Jr., *A First-Order Derivation of the Complement of a Strike Aircraft Carrier*, 41 pp., 24 Sep 1963, AD 761 192

A simple first-order mathematical model is formulated for determining the complement aboard a strike aircraft carrier, using as parameters the full load displacement, the shaft horsepower, and the armament and aircraft suits.

NIEM 20

Lohman, John B., *Theory of Errors of Celestial Navigation*, 27 pp., 31 Jul 1963, AD 704 108

This analysis is concerned principally with a method of eliminating the bias introduced as a result of incorrect estimates of the dip of the horizon in celestial navigation by sextant. In addition, several other considerations germane to celestial navigation and bearing pilot are treated briefly.

Research Contributions**MRC 22**

Demsatz, Harold, *A Project Strike Document: A Note on Discounting in Systems Analysis*, 3 pp., 31 Oct 1963, AD 757 045

The rationale for discounting in system analysis is discussed briefly and an important field of sub-optimization is pointed out where discounting procedures are inconsequential.

MRC 23

Isaacs, Rufus, *A Project Strike Document: The Probability Distribution of the Number of Targets Hit Under Successive Firings*, 10 pp., 31 Oct 1963, AD 757 046

A mathematical development is presented which answers questions concerning the probabilistic outcomes of a succession of weapons (bombs) aimed at some complex of targets.

MRC 31

Dufort, R.H., *The SOS (Sentinel on Station) Interceptor/Loiter Aircraft—A Study of a Two-Stage VTOL Aircraft Serving a Task Group Defense Role*, 33 pp., 8 Nov 1963, AD 761 187

A discussion is presented of a two-stage VTOL aircraft capable of long loiter and very fast intercept.

MRC 32

Behrens, Carl E., *Vulnerability of Strike Forces to Submarine Attack*, 10 pp., 20 Nov 1963, AD 761 189

An examination is made of the vulnerability of carriers to attacks by submarines using torpedoes or short-range missiles. A

mathematical model is derived, and the interactions of several parameters are examined.

MRC 35

Dawson, William L., *Comparative Analysis of CTOL and VTOL Strike Carrier Attack Aircraft*, 22 pp., 11 Dec 1963, AD 761 627

Examines the future conventional war capabilities of CTOL (conventional take-off and landing) and VTOL (vertical take-off and landing) attack aircraft for evidence as to the orientation of effort that should be devoted to the development of these systems for sea-based strike forces in the 1970-1980 decade. A major objective is the arrangement of readily quantifiable capabilities into a numerically based analysis which can be used in conjunction with qualitative judgment to identify areas that hold promise of improved operational and cost effectiveness.

MRC 36

Linstone, Harold A.; Ravenscroft, Lincoln; Saxton, J.A.; and Wade, John J., *A Project Strike Document: The Vari-Purpose Carrier (CVV)*, 13 pp., 12 Dec 1963, AD 757 047

This paper presents the concept of a single versatile sea-based carrier (CVV) having the capability to perform a variety of missions now carried out by three separate combat carriers: the CVA, CVS, and LPH. A first-order estimate of size, principal dimensions and cost is given, and resulting implications are discussed.

MRC 40

More, Kenneth R., *Approaches to the Study of Force Levels*, 6 pp., Dec 1963, AD 760 061

A discussion of the contributions to overall studies of force structures that must be made by continuing strategic, naval warfare systems, fleet support, personnel and logistics studies.

MRC 41

Moore, Arnold B., *Some Comments on a Proposed Nuclear-Powered Cargo Ship*, 29 pp., 15 Jan 1964, AD 757 048

This paper argues that evidence presented by proponents of the high-speed nuclear system is either based on misleading cost estimates, or not suggestive of commercial benefit from the development of the proposed reactors. In either case, the argument for development of the reactors is reduced in force. Further, it is argued that no convincing case has been made for any net benefits for this country to be derived from nuclear-powered cargo carriers.

MRC 42

Riess, Michael and Westlund, George A., *An Event-Store Computer Program for Determining Sealift Capabilities and Attrition in an ASW-Environment; CNA Computer Program 58-63P: Sealift I*, 253 pp., 1 Feb 1964, AD 437 301

A Monte Carlo simulation of a convoy submarine battle is presented; it is one of the event-store type and is written for the IBM 7090. The model is probabilistic: no kinematics or geometry are wired in. Thus, there is no information or data within the model and the outcomes are made to depend wholly on data supplies as inputs. In the battle simulated, the convoy is organized in its home port, sails to its delivery port in the face of fixed barriers, submarines, and aircraft opposition, is subjected to air attack while unloading, sails home along the same route to its home port, and is disbanded.

MRC 45

Kadane, Joseph B., *An Obstacle-Course Problem: I*, 15 pp., 22 May 1964 (Superseded by A 1015)

MRC 47

Denenberg, Stewart A.; Emerling, Lowell; and Westlund, George A., *Logistic Feasibility Scheduling Model; Computer Program 38-64P*, 47 pp., 12 Nov 1964, AD 486 534

An IBM 7090 computer program is described that simulates vehicle assignments to a priority-ordered sequence of cargo units. The schedule thereby generated is used to assess the lift capability of an arbitrary vehicle inventory or to compare one vehicle inventory with another. The model can thus be used to determine the logistic feasibility of an operations plan and, if feasibility is demonstrated, indicate where logistic augmentation or modification is most desirable. Flow charts, a listing of the FORTRAN program, and sample inputs and outputs are included.

MRC 50

Berndtson, Charles R.; Curan,* W.; Damico, Richard R. (LCDR, USN); Graves, James W.; Riess, Michael; and Weiderkehr, Robert R. V., *An Event-Store Computer Program for Determining the Vulnerability and Logistics Requirements of CVA Strike Forces in an ASW and AAW Environment; CNA Computer Program 26-64P: CVA/Vulnerability and Logistics Model*, 730 pp., 1 Feb 1965, AD 466 554

A Monte Carlo simulation of CVA Strike Forces operating in an ASW and AAW environment is presented. It is of the event-store type and is written for the IBM 7090 computer. As well as looking at vulnerability of the strike forces, the game also keeps track of three logistics quantities--NSFO, JP, and ordnance--for each strike force plus the URG.

* United Aircraft.

MRC 51

Goldman, Thomas A., *Decentralized Maintenance*, 8 pp., 12 Apr 1964, AD 704 102

In a large military or industrial organization, in which equipment is operated at a number of field locations, maintenance may be performed at the individual field sites or at a central

location, or maintenance resources may be divided between a central location and the field sites. The problem of choosing an optimal balance between centralized and decentralized maintenance then arises. This paper examines the application of queueing theory to this problem.

MRC 57

Levine, Daniel B., *Description of Computer Program; "NAVWAG 251"*, 18 pp., 24 Feb 1966, AD 829 467

A simplistic computer model for calculating the number of target kills developed by a number of Navy and Air Force aircraft during a 30-day campaign is described. Daily sortie rates, kills per sortie, attrition rates, CVA cycling, and force augmentation and replacement are inputted by aircraft type, from which the model calculates the build-up in time of total number of sorties, target kills, and attrition of the Navy and Air Force aircraft during the campaign.

MRC 62

Emerling, Lowell and Sprengelmeyer, Laura, *Vertical Assault Lift Simulation Model; CNA Computer Program 18-65P*, 62 pp., 21 Apr 1966, AD 829 468

A CDC 3400 program is described which simulates the vertical assault lift operation during the initial period of an amphibious operation. The model was designed to be used as an aid in comparing the capabilities in this area of different types of ships, types of helicopters, and helicopter mixes. Flow charts, a listing of the FORTRAN program, and a sample problem are included.

MRC 63

Fain, Janice B., *Tactical Warfare Simulation Program, II (TWSP-II)*, 193 pp., 18 Aug 1967, AD 829 421

The *Tactical Warfare Simulation Program, II* (or TWSP-II) is composed of 2 parts: (1) the model—a set of definitions and ground rules which make up a model of tactical ground warfare, and (2) the program—a set of computer instructions which calculates the results of a planned conflict according to the rules of the model. Included in the appendixes are the data input forms, the input and output for a small test case, and the FORTRAN listing of the program.

MRC 64

Fain, Janice B., *DPEN Subroutine*, 13 pp., 21 Aug 1967, AD 829 420

The DPEN subroutine determines if (and where) a specified segment of a straight line intersects a rectangle. DPEN is written in FORTRAN IV and occupies 158 48-bit words. Since all information required and all numbers calculated are carried in the calling sequence, DPEN may be used in any program.

MRC 83

Kalman, Peter J., *A Stochastic Constrained Optimal Replacement Model for a Set of Ships*, 38 pp., 8 Nov 1968, AD 684 819

In this paper a stochastically constrained replacement model is formulated. This model determines a sequence of replacement dates such that the total current account cost of all future costs and capital expenditures over an infinite time horizon for the n initial incumbent ships is minimized subject to the constraints that a certain number of ships are in a chosen military worth class at any point in time. The theoretical model was then solved for a specified set of assumptions.

SECTION III

E. OPERATIONS EVALUATION GROUP

Reports

ORR 51

Sternhell, Charles M. and Thorndike, Alan M., *Antisubmarine Warfare in World War II*, 331 pp., 10 Apr 1946, AD 221 292

Part 1: History of Antisubmarine Operations

An account of the various stages in the evolution of the U-boat: convoys, the use of aircraft, the scientific and technical devices. Contains comprehensive tables and charts of shipping losses and U-boat sinkings.

Part 2: Antisubmarine Measures and Their Effectiveness

A summary treatise dealing with antisubmarine measures from a quantitative point of view. The discussions are based on analyses of operational data in the light of basic theory. Subjects dealt with are: safety of independent shipping compared with convoys, attacks by surface craft and aircraft, offensive search, employment of search radar, and countermeasures to the German acoustic torpedo.

ORR 54

Kinball, George E. and Morse, Philip M., *Methods of Operations Research*, 320 pp., 7 May 1946, AD 200 782

A comprehensive treatise on the subject of operations evaluation, with special reference to military problems. The requisite mathematical basis for such research is developed and applied to the methods of obtaining measures of effectiveness in evaluating diverse military operations. Strategical kinematics, tactical analysis, gunnery and bombardment problems, and operational experiments with equipment and tactics are given particular consideration. A chapter is devoted to the organizational and procedural problems of an operations research group.

ORR 56

Koopman, Bernard O., *Search and Screening*, 343 pp., 20 Feb 1947, AD 214 252

In every question of search there are in principle two parts. One involves the targets, and studies their physical characteristics, position, and motion; and since the latter are largely unknown to the searcher, a branch of the science of probability is applied. The other part involves the searcher, his capabilities, position, and motion, including a study of the probability laws of detection. Applications are made to the tactical matters in which search is an essential component, such as hunts, barriers, and those defensive types of search known as screens. The book is not a manual of practical

information for naval officers, but is intended to serve as a theoretical framework and foundation for more immediately practical studies and recommendations.

ORR 59

Koopman, Bernard O., *Probabilities in a Sequence of Correlated Events*, 75 pp., 20 Apr 1949, AD 807 345

The correlation between shots is treated by regarding them as repeated dependent trials, the probability of a hit being determined by the success or failure of the previous shot. Relevant results on Markov chains are summarized and extended to the case of non-stationary correlation. The system of difference equations is made the basis of the treatment, which provides an IBM computational scheme for finding the probabilities of various numbers of hits, and also explicit formulas for such probabilities in a case which generalized the Poisson distribution. Illustrative applications are given to gunnery data.

Studies

ORS 248

Dobbie, James M., *Mathematical Background for Evaluation of AA Firing Tests*, 25 pp., 2 Jan 1946, AD A950 174

The General Problem. Comparisons of the accuracy and effectiveness of AA fire as controlled by various directors can be made only if suitable measures of effectiveness can be defined. The purpose of this study is: (a) to suggest some measures of effectiveness which may be calculated from the results of firing tests with 5" non-fragmenting VT-fuzed ammunition against drones making various types of approach runs, and which are suitable in comparing directors, (b) to show that data must be recorded in order to compute those quantities, and (c) to develop formulas and methods of computation.

ORS 250

Lamar, Edward S., *Vision in Air Sea Rescue Search*, 14 pp., 18 Jan 1946, AD 895 142

Analysis of operational data in the light of theoretical considerations of search. Ranges at which various targets can be seen under different conditions of sun, sea, cloud, and haze and probabilities that these targets will be seen. Results provide information on which to base number and sector assignments of lookouts, scanning procedure to be employed and force requirements for a given search task.

OES 261

Dobbie, James M., *Experimental Procedures Involved in the Analysis of AA Firing Tests*, 9 pp., 23 Mar 1946, AD A950 175

A general theory for the analysis of AA firing tests is given in Study No. 248. In the present study some of the details involved in the application of this theory are discussed more fully and an illustrative example is given.

OES 262

Brown, Richard H., *Method for Testing Reliability of AA Gunfire Data*, 4 pp., 23 Mar 1946, AD A950 176

This study explains the method of calculating the confidence limits used in Study No. 248.

OES 281

Lamar, Edward S.; Mintzer, D.; and Rinehart, R.F., with addendum by Fine, N.J., *Scouting and Search by Surface Force*, 49 pp., 22 Aug 1946, AD 719 429

Principles of scouting and search by surface forces. Includes definitions, primary search factors, methods of search and selection of methods or means of search. The addendum amplifies the study by including worked-out examples for the various types of scouting which are described.

OES 297

Kimball, George E., *The Ideal Search Theorem*, 4 pp., Oct 1946, AD A006 824

This study furnishes a method for finding the optimum effectiveness which could be obtained if the ideal search plan were used to search any given area. When the optimum effectiveness which could be obtained is known, one knows when a trial plan is constructed how it compares in probability of contact with the ideal plan for that area.

OES 326

Lamar, Edward S.; Riggle, Dorothy; and Marcuse, Elaine, *Performance of AN/APS-20 Radar Against Air Targets: An Analysis of ComOpDevFor Data*, 33 pp., Jul 1947, AD A060 603

Both tracking and detection runs made by Squadron VX-4 against conventional fighter aircraft have been analyzed to give the probability of detection in each of two tactical situations, direct approach and passing course. On direct approach, 50% probability of detecting a single fighter is attained at 45 miles; the sweepwidth for a passing course is about 130 miles. The two factors which limit the probability of detection and, therefore, both warning radius and sweepwidth, are sea return and relative speed. The data are extrapolated to predict results for high speed targets, i.e., 600 to 1500 knots, and the limitations on scanning radar are discussed.

OES 355

Camp, Glen D., *The Strategic Employment of the Submarine of 1951*, 27 pp., Apr 1948

A rough quantitative estimate of the effectiveness of submarine warfare in 1951, based on present and expected developments, is presented. A considerable increase in the effectiveness of the submarine is deduced, but it is emphasized that this deduction rests on stated assumptions, and that these assumptions require careful and continual scrutiny.

OES 368

Lamar, Edward S. and Goldstein, Leon, *Visual Detection in Air Interception*, 53 pp., 26 Oct 1948, AD 224 089

This study concerns the probability that a single fighter aircraft will make visual contact on a single target aircraft under daylight conditions of illumination. Quantitative results are presented which permit the computation of the probability of sighting by any given range as a function of each of a number of parameters. Some typical examples are worked out in detail showing the effects of such parameters as relative speed, angle of view, uncertainty in azimuth and in elevation.

OES 384

Lamb, F.W., *A Comparison of the Economic Cost and Military Suitability of the High Performance Seaplane with Other Alternative Aircraft for Bombardment Missions*, 28 pp., Jun 1949, AD A950 177

It has been suggested that high performance seaplanes operating from either advanced mobile bases or North American bases (and refueled enroute by tanker submarines (SSO's)) might prove to be the best solution and the cheapest, in terms of economic effort, to maintain. This study is written to examine such a proposal in further detail.

OES 394

Lathrop, John B. and Offutt, William F., *Some Factors Affecting the Feasibility of Very Long Range Bombing from North American Bases*, 70 pp., Jul 1949, AD A950 178

For the information of naval agencies participating in joint planning, a study has been made of certain factors related to the feasibility of current plans for very long range strategic bombing from North American bases. The relative capabilities for delivery of bombs to USSR target areas circa 1950 have been estimated for typical medium and heavy bombers—the B36, B50, B47. Account has been taken of the effects of refueling, and of the use of high altitude and high speed. Within the limits of current knowledge, magnitudes have been suggested for expected losses and aborts. The effects of navigation errors, bombing accuracy, diversionary raids, and hours of darkness are discussed. These measures have been combined to compare the relative suitabilities of aircraft types and flight plans, and to provide rough estimates of force requirements for conventional or atom bombing campaigns. Measures of the economic

cost, and the cost in strategically critical aviation fuel, per ton of bombs delivered, have been compared for the various aircraft, flight plans and refueling plans.

OES 430

Marcuse, Elaine, *Computation of Probability of Visual Detection in Air Interception*, 13 pp., Nov 1950 (Appendum to OEG Study 368, *Visual Detection in Air Interception*), AD 895 141

This study presents a method and associated working graphs which enable one to calculate the probability of visual detection of a target aircraft by an airborne observer, under daylight conditions of illumination, for a wide range of the parameters involved.

OES 467

Bingham, Origen K., *Damage Suffered by USN and USMC Ground Attack Aircraft in Korea*, 19 pp., 4 Feb 1952, AD 841 042

The kind of information that can be obtained from analysis of Aircraft Vulnerability Report Forms is described, and the results of a preliminary study, made to determine the value of a larger-scale analysis, are reported. The study concludes that: (1) although hits from ground fire are uniformly distributed over both jet and conventional aircraft, the jets received a greater proportion from ahead and directly below; (2) in terms of aircraft lost per hit, the F-4U is twice as vulnerable as the F-9F, which is in turn twice as vulnerable as the AD; (3) the variation in vulnerability among aircraft can be markedly affected by design.

OES 470

Engel, Joseph H., *Visual Detection in Air Interception: A Comparison of Theory with Trial Results*, 51 pp., 15 Aug 1952, AD 224 410

Probabilities of detecting airplanes visually in daylight have been determined in trials conducted by the Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Maryland. Comparison of the results with those predicted by visual-detection theory (OES 368) indicates that the theory adequately describes visual detection in air interception. The agreement between trial results and theory is better when the actual cross-sectional areas of the targets are used in computing maximum ranges of detection than it is when the assumption is made that these ranges are proportional to the cube roots of the gross aircraft weights.

OES 506

Brooks, Douglas L. and Karns, Charles W., *Characteristics of Naval Gunfire Support in Korea*, 49 pp., 11 Jun 1953, AD 756 950

The purpose of this study is to summarize the descriptive statistics which characterize the utilization of Naval gunfire in Korea and which are of historical interest, and to show that the requirements for reliable analysis of the factors influencing economy and effectiveness

are not met by the present combat data collection program which relies solely on subjective and uncertain visual observation of results.

OES 533

Behrens, Carl E., *Effects on U-Boat Performance of Intelligence from Decryption of Allied Communication*, 24 pp., 28 Apr 1954, AD 784 966

Examination of the War Diary of the German ComSubs has made it possible to estimate the character and extent of intelligence obtained by the decryption of Allied radio messages pertaining to convoy operations in the North Atlantic during World War II, and to determine the effect of such ships. It is estimated that the availability of timely usable decryption intelligence increased the contact rate two-fold over that which they would have obtained without it; probably over 60 sinkings in excess of the expected number if they had been deprived of decryption intelligence.

OES 624

Smith, Robert P., *The Use of Binoculars in the Search for Submarines at Sea*, 21 pp., 13 Oct 1959 (Presented at Visual Search Techniques Symposium, Apr 1959) AD 703 933

Although the modern snorkel submarine spends much less time on the surface than its predecessors, it still presents a visible surface target during the snorkel phase of its operation. This study considers the value of binoculars as an aid to airborne visual search for snorkeling submarines. Also, the problems of search for friendly or inert targets and of optimum employment of multiple lookouts are discussed.

OES 626

Dobbie, Joseph M., *Probability of Damage Problems of Frequent Occurrence*, 25 pp., 11 Dec 1959, AD 816 397

This study summarizes some of the salient methodology which has been developed for the solution of problems involving the computation of the probability of damage to military targets. The problem of computing the probability of killing the target, or of inflicting a stated degree of damage, by a single shot or a salvo is considered.

OES 644A

Kent, Clem F., *Echo Variability and the Formulation of a Radar Theory*, 35 pp., 17 Aug 1962, AD 286 670

Basic considerations important to the fabrication of a mathematical model of operational radar performance are given. Experimental evidence gathered at 425 MC is used to show the presence of substantial long-term undulations in the mean returned signal from a target at constant range. The implications of these undulations are reviewed, and experimental

investigation of their sources is strongly recommended.

OES 665A

Haering, George, *Evaluating Future Tactical Air Weapon Systems*, 20 pp., 26 Apr 1963, AD 729 421

Methods of evaluating future offensive air weapon systems for non-nuclear war are discussed. New criteria which avoid many of the weaknesses inherent in previous approaches are proposed. Some of the implications of improved air defenses and various types of basing are surveyed.

OES 684

Dietz, Steve K., *Ballistic Dispersion of Mk80 Series Bombs Delivered in Sticks by A-4 Aircraft*, 21 pp., Dec 1974, AD 356 868

The ballistic dispersion of low-drag bombs dropped in sticks from the A-4 aircraft is calculated from test data. The data are inadequate to permit determination of whether dispersion depends on slant range or time of fall, but an estimate can be made for delivery parameters of interest.

OES 688

Hesilton, Leslie R., Jr., *The Effectiveness of A-1 Bombing Attacks on Bridges*, 30 pp., 28 Apr 1965, AD 362 078

This study determines the effectiveness of various A-1 aircraft payloads against bridges. The optimum load, regardless of bridge type, consists of 8 Mk-82 (500-pound) bombs, plus additional ordnance as permitted by radius loading time, and weight considerations. Effects of different intervalometer settings and approach angles are also analyzed: effectiveness is reduced if long intervalometer settings are used, but is insensitive to approach angle if the optimum setting is used. Data for adjusting effectiveness estimates to reflect variations in bridge size and delivery accuracy are also provided.

OES 696

Bobotek, Henry G., *The Use of Search Memories in Automatic Tracking*, 59 pp., 14 Oct 1965, AD 623 090

The use of a search memory for correlation in automatic tracking in track-while-scan systems is examined. Several memories (some previously proposed by the industry and some suggested here) are compared and the types suitable for single- and multi-attempt correlation are identified. An inherent requirement for frequent changing of stored information makes some memories undesirable, and the impact of this requirement should be carefully examined whenever an application of search memory is considered.

OES 706

Nerenstone, Marc A. and Culbertson, Denny D., *Market Time, Countering Sea-Borne Infiltration in South Vietnam*, 100 pp., 20 Dec 1966, AD 378 336L

This study presents data and analyses relevant to Market Time operations as of the early spring of 1966. Estimates of the infiltration rate and their significance are discussed. Barrier design and effectiveness estimates are considered.

OES 741

Timenes, Nicolai, Jr., *An Analytical History of Kamikaze Attacks Against Ships of the United States Navy During World War II*, 108 pp., 18 Feb 1971, AD 725 163

This volume begins with a history of the early encounters between Japanese and American carrier aircraft and shows how the patterns of aircraft losses by both sides changed during the war. The effect on Japan of losing aircraft, pilots, aircraft carriers, and other resources is discussed as a background to the decision to employ the kamikaze tactic. Then the history of the employment of the kamikaze is discussed in terms of 2 major campaigns—the Philippines and Okinawa. Finally, statistics on results in the Philippine and Okinawan campaigns are used to establish estimates of the effectiveness of defense at various stages—attack at the source, defense by interceptors, defense by anti-aircraft guns, and the like.

OES 763

Hardy, William C., *The WestPac Broadcast Realignment—History, Evolution and Concept*, 60 pp., Dec 1971, AD A084 117

Each step in the WestPac broadcast realignment is analyzed to show its effect on service activity, broadcast workloads, and distribution of traffic among the various channels. The history, concepts, and evolution of the realignment are also discussed.

Interim Research Memoranda

OIRM 3

Titchen, Robert S., *Catalog of Naval Capabilities Pertinent to Cold War and Limited War*, 6 pp., 15 Nov 1961, AD 757 033

This research contribution lists the general capabilities of the U.S. Navy to perform missions in cold war and certain kinds of limited war. This listing has been prepared because of the recent interest in national ability to provide graduated responses short of nuclear war.

OIRM 4

Willis, Kenneth E., *Usage Manual for MOD I SAN Anti-Air Simulation Program for IBM 7090*, 14 pp., 8 Dec 1961, AD 272 879

This program computes the maximum possible number of intercepts that a particular surface-to-air missile system can achieve against a

particular point or stream air raid when the points of initial radar acquisition, the last allowable intercept, and the parameters to describe the systems are given. Instructions are given for using the program, and a brief explanation of the mechanics of the simulation is presented.

OIRM 5

Tyson, James K., *Theory of Sortie Rates*, 58 pp., 22 Jan 1962, AD 275 498

This study is concerned with the mathematical analysis of sortie rates as an example of a general repetitive process, involving the use of equipments which are subject to random requirements for repair or replacement.

OIRM 6

Randall, Royal W., *A Game Theoretic Model of Submarine Barrier to Detect Transitor Submarines*, 21 pp., 17 Jan 1962, AD 280 114

A barrier submarine/transitor submarine conflict is formulated and solved as a 2-person game. When described as a game, the conflict becomes a problem of obtaining distributions along the barrier of the locations of (1) transit lanes, and (2) locations of the barrier submarine, for which a game-theoretic optimum probability of detection is to be obtained.

OIRM 7

Kent, Clem F., *Processing Detection Data Gathered from Targets of Opportunity*, 5 pp., 29 Dec 1961, AD 857 271

The consequences of the so-called definite-range assumption are explored, and a simple formula is derived for converting detection ranges to an estimate of true distribution of detection range, lateral-pass probability of detection, or direct-approach detection probability.

OIRM 8

Karns, Charles W. and Randall, Royal W., *A Queuing Description of a One Priority, Single-Channel Communication System with Outages*, 14 pp., 27 Dec 1961, AD 279 159

A limited theoretical investigation is made of the effects of interferences in a communications system on the number of messages awaiting transmission and on the average time the messages must wait for transmission. Since the study is theoretical, tests are necessary to determine the validity of the assumptions.

OIRM 10

Arnold, Robert D., *Avoidance in One Dimension: A Continuous-Matrix Game*, 14 pp., 11 Jan 1962, AD 277 843

A 2-person, zero-sum game is described. On each play, each player selects any point on a line of finite length. The payoff is a trapezoidal function of the separation between the two selected points; it is constant for

separations from zero to R_1 , changes linearly between R_1 and R_2 , and is zero for separations greater than R_2 . The derivation and proof of the solution are interesting due to discontinuities in the slope of the payoff function. The game is related to search theory in its applicability to the barrier problem.

OIRM 13

Bram, Joseph, *Two Games Arising in the Optimal Allocation of Resources*, 17 pp., May 1962, AD 757 031

A mathematical analysis is given of two types of games which arise in a model of deterrent forces surviving an enemy first strike.

OIRM 15

Miller, R.H., *Status of V/STOL Technology*, 17 pp., 23 Apr 1962, AD 275 507

A considerable amount of development work has gone into such configurations as the compound helicopter, the tilt wing, and various high-bypass-ratio engine concepts or ducted fans. For military missions requiring appreciable hover time these configurations are of interest. With the requirement for supersonic speeds for missions, the jet VTOL becomes increasingly feasible at no increase in weight.

OIRM 18

Hammerle, John F.; Howe, Steven H.; and Mason, R.D., *Model and Computer Program for an Attack on an Evading Submarine*, 33 pp., 8 Jun 1962, AD 277 831

A model and computer program for computing kill probabilities for an attack on an evading submarine is discussed. Various tactical situations and delivery methods can be treated by the model, which has available a wide range of parameters.

OIRM 21

Bram, Joseph, *Minimizing the Approach Time of an SSK to its Target*, 10 pp., 13 Aug 1962, AD 284 796

A tactical problem and solutions are presented. The tactical problem seems on first sight to be an ordinary calculus of variations problem, but the integral that gives the time to traverse a path contains the (variable) time in the integrand. This makes the Euler equations inconsistent, and a modification of the usual procedure is needed to obtain the time variation.

OIRM 22

Bram, Joseph, *A Lanchester-Type Model for Combat Between Submarines, Carrier Task Groups, and HUK Groups*, 24 pp., 28 Aug 1962, AD 290 921

The application of a Lanchester combat mathematical model to a case in which 2 naval forces are engaging a large ocean arena is explored. Specifically, carriers protected by ASW screens are in the area attempting to accomplish a mission supported by HUK groups that roam the

area, hunting submarines. The carriers are opposed by submarines that must seek and attack the carriers. The approximation reported is substantially better than earlier efforts, particularly in certain critical cases.

OIRM 23

Wiederkehr, Robert R.V., *The Behavior of a Single-Channel Queue with Periodic Exponentially Distributed Interarrival Times and Service Times*, 72 pp., 17 Sep 1962, AD 288 128

A mathematical model is developed for a simple queuing system, a single-channel queue with exponential and periodically varying interarrival and service-time distributions. It appears that these queuing systems should prove useful in simulating parts of the Naval Communications System and in predicting possible improvements in its operations.

OIRM 24

Budnitz, Robert J., *A Method for the Theoretical Determination of the Radar Cross-Section of Aircraft*, 14 pp., 24 Sep 1962, AD 288 677

A modification of the method developed at the Radiation Laboratory of the University of Michigan for the theoretical calculation of the radar cross-section of aircraft is suggested.

OIRM 25

Howe, Steven H. and McCree, P.W., *Model and Computer Program for Calculating the Kill Probabilities for Certain ASW Tactics*, (Superseded by ORC 47), AD 402 265

OIRM 28

Hubbard, Robert L., *FORTRAN Program to Estimate Cumulative Survival Probability and Variance*, 13 pp., 31 Oct 1962, AD 293 155

This computer program has been devised to examine the survival times of test elements to estimate survival probability as a function of time. Input quantities consist of (1) ages of elements at start of test, (2) ages of elements at times of failure, and (3) ages of elements when withdrawn from test prior to failure. The principle output quantities are (1) the expected value of survival probability at the age associated with each observed failure, and (2) the variance and standard deviation associated with each probability estimate. The use of elements from truncated tests serves to take advantage of the largest possible sample size for a given time period without introducing a biased survivability estimate.

OIRM 29

Haering, George, *The Impact of Attrition on Sustained Offensive Air Operations*, 20 pp., 5 Nov 1962, AD 293 147

Data from World War II and Korea is used to show that commanders have accepted 5 percent average aircraft attrition for prolonged periods. Attrition of 20-25 percent suffered in

a short period has caused the abandonment or modification of sustained air operations. The acceptability of attrition rates between these two levels seems to depend on factors other than the actual loss rate itself.

OIRM 31

Bram, Joseph, *A 2-Player N-Region Search Game*, 21 pp., 17 Jan 1963, AD 402 914

Given N regions with their associated conditional detection probabilities, let player A choose one region to hide in, and let player B look in one region at a time until he finds A. The payoff, to player A, is the expected number of looks required of B to find A. The form of the optimal pure strategies for B is described, and the mixed extension of this game is shown to have a solution. Player B has a good strategy that is a mixture of at most N pure strategies. A numerical procedure for calculating the solution is given.

OIRM 32

Bram, Joseph, *Allocation of Weapons to Targets with Exponential Arrival Times in a Limited Time Interval*, 9 pp., 16 Jan 1963, AD 401 357

Given a supply of weapons and a time in which to operate, what is the best way to allocate the weapons among the incoming targets arriving with an average rate so as to maximize the expected number of targets killed? This problem leads to a system of ordinary differential equations which can be solved recursively, and whose solutions furnish the values of the expected number of targets killed, as well as the optimal firing schedule.

OIRM 35

Engel, Joseph H., *Combat Effectiveness of Allied and German Troops in the World War II Invasion of Crete*, 12 pp., 8 Feb 1963, AD 298 786

An analysis is made of statistics pertaining to the landing of German troops, and landing or withdrawal of British and Allied troops during the invasion of Crete by the Germans in World War II, using information on total casualties experienced on each side and the assumption that Lanchester's Law holds. The combat effectiveness of the average individual troops on each side are computed and compared with similar figures for the battle of Iwo Jima.

OIRM 36

Goldman, Thomas A., *Bayesian Supply Policies for Service-Life Parts*, 15 pp., 27 Mar 1963, AD 405 106

The characteristic feature of service-life parts, from the standpoint of inventory theory in particular and of logistics management in general, is that demands are not generated by a Poisson process, because failures are not independent of age. The applicable statistical models are those of renewal theory and replacement theory. Where uncertainty exists concerning

the parameters of the underlying failure distribution, techniques of Bayesian decision theory may be advantageously applied. Some theoretical and practical implications of applying Bayesian techniques to the logistics of service-life parts are examined.

OIRM 37

Linnell, Richard D., *Estimation of Takeoff Ground-Run Distances for Jet-Propelled Conventional and STOL Aircraft*, 15 pp., 19 Apr 1963, AD 408 661

This research contribution presents methods for estimating the takeoff ground-run distances for two types of aircraft which use turbojet or turbofan propulsion systems: conventional takeoff and landing (CTOL) and short takeoff and landing (STOL). Such aircraft are defined here as having fixed-direction thrust. The maximum lift coefficient for the landing and takeoff configuration is moderate (around 1.5) for CTOL aircraft but is relatively large (around 3.0) for STOL aircraft. Both types of aircraft can be studied at one time by use of the maximum lift coefficient as a parameter for analysis of takeoff and landing distances. Only the ground-run phase of the takeoff is analyzed here.

OIRM 39

Bram, Joseph, *Minimax Prediction and an Evasion Game*, 43 pp., 6 Jun 1963, AD 415 434

The problem of determining how an evading target should maneuver to survive a lethal weapon, and reciprocally, how the attacker or marksman should aim and when he should fire, is, in its general form, much too complex for a satisfactory solution. An idealized version of the problem is formulated here and solved as a 2-person zero-sum game. The game is shown to have a saddle point with pure strategies. The evader moves in one dimension and is constrained to choose from a class of Gaussian processes. The marksman uses linear prediction theory, observing the complete past history of the evader's motion.

OIRM 40

Kitchen, E.S., and Sanjour, William, *Runway Cutting III: Computer Program 2-63P*, 27 pp., Jun 1963, AD 421 052

This memorandum describes a program for the IBM 7090 computer, which answers the question: What is the expected number of passes needed to cut a runway? The cutting is done with a group of weapons placed in a pattern with a bivariate-normal aiming error. Each weapon is distributed about its aim point with a bivariate-normal ballistic error. Cumulative bomb damage and conditional kill probabilities of individual weapons are taken into account. Flow charts, a listing of the FORTRAN program, and a sample problem are included.

OIRM 41

Engel, Joseph H., *A Model for Estimating Tracking Effectiveness*, 27 pp., 8 Jul 1963, AD 416 147

A model for estimating the tracking effectiveness of a surveillance force is postulated and its equations solved. Use of the model to determine the effectiveness of a surveillance system is demonstrated, with specific numerical illustrations being provided, for the one-target and many-target cases. The use of such surveillance systems as devices to aid in raid-recognition is discussed briefly.

OIRM 43

DePoy, Phil E. and Sanjour, William, *Air-to-Ground Gunnery Simulation: OEG Computer Program 18-63P*, 34 pp., 5 Aug 1963, AD 814 249

A usage manual is presented for an IBM 7090 computer program that uses a Monte Carlo simulation to determine the probability of destroying a rectangular target with air-to-ground gunnery. The effect of correlation of successive aim points is considered. It is assumed that the aim point is distributed with a bivariate-normal aiming error and that the individual rounds are distributed with an independent bivariate-normal ballistic dispersion. A flow chart, a listing of the FORTRAN program, and a sample problem are included.

OIRM 44

Kadane, Joseph B., *The Controversy Over Counterforce*, 18 pp., 12 Aug 1963, AD 757 032

This memorandum compares the arguments of an important proponent of counterforce, Herman Kahn, and one of its leading critics, Michael Brower. After examining the various arguments, the memorandum concludes that neither total counterforce nor no counterforce is the best policy, but rather some intermediate quantity of counterforce. Therefore it attacks the counterforce vs. minimum deterrence dichotomy.

OIRM 45

DePoy, Phil E.; Smith, Robert L.; and Westlund, George A., *Complex Target Coverage: OEG Computer Program 13-63P*, 40 pp., 7 Aug 1963, AD 434 054

A usage manual for an IBM 7090 computer program is presented. The program employs a Monte Carlo simulation to determine the probability of destroying individual point targets within a target complex with one or more groups of weapons. It is assumed that the groups are delivered with a bivariate-normal aiming error and that the individual weapons are distributed with an independent bivariate-normal ballistic dispersion. The program is designed for conditional damage data for fragmentation generated by an IBM 7090 program furnished by the U.S. Naval Ordnance Test Station (NOTS), China Lake. A flow chart, a listing of the FORTRAN program, and a sample problem are included.

Research Contributions

ORC 46

DePoy, Phil E. and Westlund, George A., *Weapon Pattern Effectiveness I: OEG Computer Program 17-63P*, 16 pp., 1 Oct 1963 (Superseded by CRC 129) AD 703 485

ORC 47

Adams, Robert R.; Howe, Steven H.; and McCree, P.W., *Model and Computer Program for Calculating the Kill Probabilities for Certain ASW Tactics*, 21 pp., Oct 1963, AD 424 761

This research contribution describes a model and computer program designed to compute kill probabilities for certain firing tactics waged against an evading submarine. The model was developed assuming that the attack is imminent and that the weapon will be directed at the point where the submarine was last contacted. The model's design is centered around a determination of sets of points which represent the locus of the evading submarine. The locus is determined by variation of a simple evasion tactic. The aimpoint is considered to be circularly, normally distributed about the true position of the submarine at the time of last contact.

ORC 50

Buckley, Janet K. and Marbury, Fendall, *Computer Program 48-62P, for Assessing the Adequacy of a Schedule for Training or Otherwise Procuring Qualified Personnel*, 28 pp., 21 Jan 1964, AD 434 818

~~Computer Program 48-62P is described, and~~ instructions are given for its use. Its purpose is to estimate for future years the supply of personnel having some distinguishing qualification as a function of their seniority and to compare the supply with expected future needs, which can also be specified by seniority. Inputs include the initial inventory of qualified personnel, the number added for each future year or each seniority level, the expected rates of attrition as a function of seniority, and the number which will be required for each future year. Outputs include the expected future numbers of qualified personnel by seniority and the surpluses and shortages of the expected numbers over those that will be required.

ORC 51

Berndtson, Charles R. and Dietz, Steve K., *Computer Program for Calculation of Vacuum Trajectory Parameters*, 26 pp. 18 Feb 1964, AD 435 625

A computer program for calculating vacuum trajectory parameters is described. Given release altitude, speed, and dive angle, the program permits the derivation of impact angle, time of fall, down-range travel, and harp angle.

ORC 52

Fry, John N., *Carrier-Based Aircraft and Repair Capacity Trade-offs: An Empirical Approximation*, 22 pp., 18 Mar 1964, AD 757 027

A crude model of the sortie capacity of a carrier-based attack squadron as a function of the number of aircraft and the number of maintenance personnel is developed. Fleet data for A4B squadrons is used to derive values for the model constants by multiple regression techniques. Variation of model parameters is employed to derive an approximation of a trade-off curve for numbers of aircraft and quantity of repair capacity for a carrier-based A4B squadron. Some additional trade-offs implicit in the model are exhibited.

ORC 55

Dietz, Steve K., *An Analytical Method for Determining Kill Probability Against Multi-Compartmented Targets*, 11 pp., Sep 1964, AD 703 486

Analytical methods are developed to determine the probability of killing a target when accumulated damage is important. A Markov chain model is used to characterize the damage status. The Markov states are cumulative numbers of exploding hits on the target, and the transitional probabilities are probabilities of n exploding hits in a shot ($n=0, 1, 2, \dots, N$). When groups of weapons are fired in a shot, the probabilities of 0, 1, 2, ... etc., hits may be obtained from an existing Monte Carlo program. Probabilities of hits are transformed into probabilities of exploding hits using the weapon reliability. With a table of conditional kill probabilities, the probability of killing the target in m shots is calculated.

ORC 56

Spitz, Hillel, *Estimating Cumulative Probability from Aggregated Truncated Data*, 19 pp., 6 Jul 1964 (Published in Proceedings of Tripartite ASW Conference, Jun 1965) AD 447 677

Cumulative survival, failure, or detection probabilities cannot generally be precisely estimated from truncated samples if only data grouped in successive time intervals is available. Mathematical models of failure rate and abort rate within time are postulated from which estimates may be obtained from grouped data when the models are valid. An easily calculated approximation formula can be used in the earlier time intervals where the sample size is relatively large. This can provide data for verifying or rejecting a given model prior to making calculations in later intervals where the smaller sample size would otherwise diminish the reliability of the resulting probabilities.

ORC 58

Timenes, Nicolai, Jr., *The Firepower of a Surface-to-Air Missile System Against Crossing Raids*, 13 pp., 30 Jul 1964 AD 450 163

Previously published graphic and algebraic methods of computing the maximum number of salvos a surface-to-air missile (SAM) battery can fire against a crossing raid are reviewed. Examination of the nature of an algebraic approximation shows that difficulties arise when considering targets that reach their bomb release point after the point of closest approach to the SAM battery or which have low velocity with respect to SAM velocity. An alternative graphic method of solution is suggested, which facilitates locating intercept points when investigating an engagement between a multi-channel SAM battery and a multiple-target raid.

OEG 59

Weingarten, Harry, *Gambler's Ruin and Sequential Analysis*, 15 pp., 7 Aug 1964, AD 757 028

A straightforward algebraic approach successfully demonstrates that the solutions to the classical gambler's ruin (also known as random walk on a straight line), and a suitable stated version of the sequential analysis testing of a hypothesis, are identical. That is, gambler's ruin and sequential analysis are essentially the same, from the point of view of the probability problem which is solved.

OEG 60

Denenberg, Stewart A. and Hershaff, Alex, *Anti-Submarine Attack: Computer Program 13-64P*, 41 pp., 28 Aug 1964, AD 757 029

An IBM 7090 computer program is described which calculates the distribution of distances between the point of activation of a weapon and a moving target submarine taking into account the estimated component attack errors. The model used is more flexible and realistic than similar past efforts and is expected to produce more reliable submarine kill probabilities. The miss distances are computed by Monte Carlo simulation of the actual tracking and firing tactics. They are plotted by a SC 4020 plotter, first in ascending order, then as a cumulative frequency distribution. Flow charts, a listing of the FORTRAN program, and a sample calculation are included.

OEG 61

Spitz, Hillel, *FORTAN Program for Computing Surface-to-Air Missile Firepower Against a Target that Approaches, Makes a Half-Circle Turn, and Retreats*; (OEG Computer Program 37-64P), 30 pp., 30 Oct 1964, AD 457 188

An IBM 7090 computer program is described that calculates possible intercepts from one surface-to-air missile launcher. Firing of each salvo is held until predicted intercept, based on target present position and velocity, is within maximum and minimum range limits. Successive salvos may be launched as soon as loaded and when a guidance channel is available, or they may be held until evaluation of earlier salvos after any predetermined initial number. Output

includes time, target position, velocity components, and target angle at launch and intercept of each salvo, and also the time left after intercept before impact of a fixed-speed weapon fired at the missile launcher site by the aircraft prior to or during its turn. The program may also be used to calculate firepower against a target on a straight line path with preselected distance of closest approach to the SAM launching site.

OEG 65

Muir, Donald E., *An Analytical Method of Determining Satellite Locations for Elliptic Orbits*, 20 pp., 1 Feb 1965, AD 474 618

A solution to the problem of determining the location of the ground track of a satellite traveling in an elliptic orbit is given. The approach assumes a satellite of negligible mass moving about a homogeneous earth without atmosphere. Perturbing effects caused by earth oblateness are accounted for. Steps required for the solution are (1) the initial orbital elements are derived from burnout conditions; (2) the location of the longitude of the nodes preceding and following the desired location are determined; (3) the location of the satellite track is then determined by relating the position of the actual satellite to the position of a hypothetical satellite in a circular orbit of equal period.

OEG 66

Hartley, Sarah T. and Koehn, U., *Computer Program for Fitting a Weibull Distribution to Communications Delays*, 39 pp., 3 Mar 1965, AD 474 378

A curve-fitting program for the IBM 7090 is presented. The program fits a Weibull cumulative distribution function to a set of communication delay data. The parameters are determined and an indication of goodness of fit is given by the program. Flow charts, coding, and a sample problem are included.

OEG 68

Denenberg, Stewart A.; DePoy, Phil E.; Ridings, Richard V.; Smith, Robert L.; and Westlund, George A., *Complex Target Coverage*; OEG Computer Program 13-63P, 50 pp., 26 Mar 1965, AD 468 847

This research contribution presents a usage manual for an IBM 7090 computer program. The program employs a Monte Carlo simulation to determine the probability of destroying individual point targets within a target complex with one or more groups of weapons. It is assumed that the groups are delivered with a bivariate-normal aiming error and that the individual weapons are distributed with an independent bivariate-normal ballistic dispersion. The program is designed for conditional damage data for fragmentation generated by an IBM 7090 program furnished by the U.S. Naval Ordnance Test Station (NOTS), China Lake. A flow

chart, a listing of the FORTRAN program and a sample problem are included.

ORC 69

Hershhaft, Alex, *Effectiveness of Imperfect Decoys*, 9 pp., 3 Sep 1965 (Published in ORSA Journal Vol. 16, No. 1, Jan-Feb 1968) AD 627 680

Mathematical relations are developed to express the effectiveness of decoys in a situation that requires the attacker to assign his weapons on the basis of imperfect classification of the targets. The analysis considers the effects of some pertinent parameters, such as the number of real and decoy targets and the enemy's classification ability and missile effectiveness, and calculates the probabilities of survival of real targets. A number of hypothetical examples are given to illustrate the application of the theory to practical problems.

ORC 72

Lakin, W.D., *Runway Cutting IV; OSG Computer Program 17-65P*, 32 pp., 4 Apr 1966, AD 481 258

A CDC 3400 computer program is described that uses a Monte Carlo simulation to compute the expected number of passes required to cut a runway with a pattern of weapons. It is assumed that the weapons are delivered with a bivariate-normal aiming error and that individual rounds are distributed with bivariate-normal ballistic dispersion. On each iteration, bomb damage is considered to be cumulative. Crater sizes and reliabilities of individual weapons are taken into account. Flow charts, a listing of the FORTRAN program, and a sample problem are included.

ORC 73

Cook, Charles M., *Crossover Barrier Penetration Program*, 19 pp., 8 Apr 1966, AD 482 883

A computer program written in FORTRAN is described. This program allows calculation of the probability that a target transiting a symmetric crossover barrier will be detected. Flow charts and a listing of the program are included.

ORC 74

Dost, Helmut E., *GRANTAPE; Computer Subroutine 22-66S*, 9 pp., 24 Oct 1966, AD 757 030

The routine, GRANTAPE, is a simple, but flexible, computer program allowing rapid sequential retrieval of a large quantity of numbers stored on magnetic tape. It has been used to avoid generating new Gaussian-distributed random numbers during computations in which correlations, resulting from the use of the same set of numbers for successive computations, are immaterial.

ORC 76

Munn, Walter, R., *The Lagrange Multiplier—A Heuristic Presentation*, 32 pp., 31 Oct 1966, AD 643 740

Many problems in operations research require the maximization or minimization of a suitable payoff function subject to various constraints. Lagrange multipliers are classically used for this type of problem. The treatment given this technique by most texts, however, requires that the payoff and constraint functions be at least differentiable at the extremizing point. This paper shows that the Lagrange multiplier concept can be independent of differentiability or even continuity of the functions involved. It also gives the reader a geometric insight into the working of the multiplier. Possible simplifications, if the functions involved are homogeneous, are displayed.

ORC 77

Greene, Marjorie J., *A Reference-Connecting Technique for Automatic Information Classification and Retrieval*, 21 pp., 10 Mar 1967, AD 654 190

A recent study of command information flow associated with the Dominican Republic coup of April-May 1965 introduced an analytical tool for identifying deficiencies in the flow and use of information which appears to have considerable potential as a general technique for information retrieval. Naval messages are associated with each other through their formal references. "Reference-connected sets" are then constructed from message traffic dealing with the coup and are found to uniquely identify operational events during the crises. This technique, if applied to a library system, avoids both the problem of describing the subject covered in a document and the problem of integrating new subject matter into a predetermined classification code.

ORC 79

Bram, Joseph, *Confidence Limits for System Reliability*, 10 pp., 2 Feb 1968, AD 666 560

Formulas are derived for estimating the reliability P of a system containing r independent components with differing reliabilities, and confidence intervals for P . The use of the formulas is illustrated by an example.

ORC 80

Kennedy, Mary R. and Spitz, Hillel, *Comparative Accuracy of Two Passive Range Finding Systems*, 13 pp., 5 Mar 1968, AD 667 573

Evaluation of the relative effectiveness of two passive range finding systems requires the determination of how accurately the length of a side of a triangle can be calculated when the accuracies of measurement of two angles and another side are known. The accuracy achieved using the angles adjacent to the unknown side is compared with that resulting from using the angles adjacent to the known side.

ORC 81

Wilson, James C., *Computer Calculations of Discrete Fourier Transforms Using the Fast Fourier Transform*, 15 pp., 5 Jun 1968, AD 673 442

A computer program (CNA 76-67) which determines the Discrete Fourier Transform of a set of data, using a recently developed technique known as the Fast Fourier Transform is described. The relation between Discrete Fourier Transforms and Fourier Series when the data is periodic is also shown.

ORC 83

Baumgarten, Erwin, *Preliminary Cost Considerations for Concept Formulation of a Deployable Undersea Surveillance System*, 6 pp., Aug 1968, AD 853 058

The framework of cost analysis for the evaluation of alternative deployable undersea surveillance systems is outlined. It is published as an example of the structure of a typical cost analysis for comparison of naval systems. Specific costs are not addressed.

SECTION III

F. SYSTEMS EVALUATION GROUP (GROUP DISESTABLISHED IN 1980)

Studies

SES 13

Cohan, Lawrence S.; Heider, Charles H.; and Mitchell, Thaddeus R., *The Utility of High-Performance Watercraft for Selected Missions of the United States Coast Guard*, 312 pp., Nov 1972 (See also, Donnelly, J.P.; Mitchell, Thaddeus R.; and Neuendorffer, J.A., *Observations of the Performance of Tucumcari (PGH-2) in U.S. Coast Guard Mission Oriented Trails*, supplement to SES 13, 58 pp., Mar 1973), AD 771 400

This report examines the effectiveness and cost of high-performance watercraft used in three specific missions of the U.S. Coast Guard: Search and Rescue (SAR), Aids to Navigation on the Western Rivers, and Marine Fisheries Law Enforcement. A historical SAR data base is analyzed and the inclusion of air cushion vehicles (ACVs) in the SAR force mix is examined. The utility of ACVs and faster conventional river tenders on the western rivers is analyzed. A hydrofoil is compared with conventional Coast Guard cutters and patrol boats for use in the marine fisheries law enforcement mission.

Research Contributions

SRC 1

Noah, Joseph W., *Concepts and Techniques for Summarizing Defense Systems Costs*, 49 pp., 24 Sep 1965, AD 624 447

Some techniques used to summarize total costs employed in systems analyses are classified, described, and compared. Their respective advantages and disadvantages are given, and some implications of each are discussed. Five cost-summarizing techniques are selected, and distinctions between them are based on common usage. The procedures are termed: Five-year System Cost, Period Outlay, Net Cost, Present Cost, and Annual Cost.

SRC 6

Kemp, Bernard A., *More on Measures of Market Structure*, 35 pp., 21 Sep 1966, AD 641 822

An index of market structure called the Lagged Rank index is developed in this paper. It measures the influence that firms are likely to have over the market. It takes account of the

influence that is likely to result either because the market has few firms or because the firms are of unequal size.

SRC 8

Cotton, James L., *Cost Analysis for the Development of Cost Estimating Relationship for Determining Investment Costs for Surface Effect Ships*, 28 pp., Dec 1967, AD 829 419

Equations suitable for future construction (investment) cost estimating of Surface Effect Ship types when certain basic design information is known are provided. The equations are derived from plotted data reflecting calculated relationships between known design and cost data from 3 Navy hydrofoil craft.

SRC 9

Broussalian, Vartkes L., *The Evaluation of Non-Marketable Investments*, 53 pp., Oct 1966 (Revised version of CRC 15) AD 652 821

The evaluation of non-marketable investments, of which defense projects are the most typical, presents difficulties not encountered in the case of marketable investments. The net effect of these difficulties is to render the operation of discounting, which is implied by economic theory for the evaluation of marketable investment, meaningless.

SRC 10

Broussalian, Vartkes L., *On Discounting and Risk in Military Investment Decision*, 12 pp., 18 Aug 1966, AD 641 170

The term *discounting* is often applied indiscriminately to two distinct operations. One operation, which attempts to simulate the capital market's evaluation of an investment, represents a conceptual exchange between current and future income resulting in a present value. The other refers to an essentially subjective revision, normally downward, of an expected future benefit or cost, for any of a number of reasons. It is pointed out that in the case of a military effectiveness stream (a typical example of a non-marketable benefit stream), it is meaningless to discount in the first sense. On the other hand, whereas discounting in the second sense could be meaningfully applied, there is no single rate which the analyst acting on behalf of the decision-maker can apply.

SECTION III

G. ARTICLES APPEARING IN PROFESSIONAL JOURNALS

A 1001

Aller, James C.; Ayers, W.R.* (M.D.); Caceres, C.A.* (M.D.); and Cooper, J.K.** (M.D.), *Systems Analysis of Operational Data from a Multiphasic Screening Center* (Published in IEEE Proceedings, Vol. 57, No. 11, Nov 1969)

Operational data from a multiphasic test center operated by the Alexandria Hospital Department in October 1967 is subjected to systems analysis to derive implications for sensor management. A simulated data process with capability for on-line test modification to assemble partial records and to give retest if necessary was studied. Besides the payoff of control of patient apathy and early treatment of suspect individuals, additional benefits may be possible.

* National Center for Health Services Research Development, Medical Systems Development Laboratory.

** Regional Medical Program Service, Heart Disease Control Program.

A 1002

Barfoot, C. Bernard, *The Lanchester Attrition-Rate Coefficient: Some Comments on Seth Border's Paper and a Suggested Alternate Method* (Published in Operations Research, Vol. 17, No. 5, Sep-Oct 1969)

This note presents some comments on Border's paper on the Lanchester attrition-rate coefficient, which indicates that a valid prediction of average attrition is obtained by using the harmonic mean of the variable attrition rates rather than the arithmetic mean. This change results in a constant Lanchester attrition-rate coefficient being defined as the reciprocal of the expected time to kill a target. An alternate and more general method for obtaining the constant coefficient is presented and some comparative results are displayed. An appendix indicates the conditions for which it is appropriate to use the harmonic and arithmetic means of rates in general.

A 1003

Boodman, David M., *The Reliability of Airborne Radar Equipment* (Published in Journal of the Operations Research Society of America, Vol. 1, No. 2, Feb 1953; Presented at the Operations Research Society of America Meeting, Nov 1952)

Since many situations requiring highly complex machinery also require a high degree of reliability, designers and users alike are confronted with the problems of deciding what degree of reliability in a given operation is acceptable and of determining the degree of complexity in a machine that will decrease the reliability beyond this acceptable value. This paper examines these questions as they pertain

to airborne radar equipment, whose growth in complexity in recent years has paralleled that of Naval electronics in general.

A 1004

Bram, Joseph, *The Lagrange Multiplier Theorem for Max-Min with Several Constraints* (Published in the Society of Industrial and Applied Mathematics Journal, Vol. 14, No. 4, Jul 1966)

The object of this note is to extend the Lagrange multiplier result of Danskin's *On the Theory of Min-Max* (A 1028) which was given for a simple constraint $x_1 + \dots + x_n = X$, $x_1 + \dots + x_n = X$, $x_i \geq 0$, $i=1, \dots, n$, to the general case of several constraints of the form $g_j(x) \leq 0$, $j=1, \dots, m$. The result also generalizes the theorem of Kuhn and Tucker.

A 1005

Coile, Russell C. and Foster, Baba, *Use of Computer for Mechanized Literature Searching in Operations Research Libraries* (Published in Operations Research, Vol. 6, No. 3, May-Jun 1958; Presented at the 5th Annual Meeting, Operations Research Society of America, May 1957)

Documentation techniques have been developed for computing machines to carry out routine literature searching and preparation of bibliographies. In the multi-concept, post-combination system described, the machine searches through a portion or all of the documents listed in its storage and selects only those items with the desired combination of characteristics. Punched cards are used both as input to computing facilities and as manual card catalogs.

A 1006

Coile, Russell C., *Information Sources for Electrical and Electronics Engineers* (Published in IEEE Transactions on Engineering Writing and Speech, Vol. EWS-12, No. 3, Oct 1969)

Sources of information for electrical and electronics engineers have been studied by looking at 1965 IEEE publications to see what periodicals, books, conferences, etc., were cited.

A 1007

Danskin, John M., *A Game Theory Model of Convoy Routing* (Published in Operations Research Society of America, Vol. 10, No. 6, Nov-Dec 1962)

This paper considers a nonlinear two-person zero-sum game in which one of the players plays over the direct product of two spaces. In fact, he allocates ships and escort vessels, separately, to various routes, and his antagonist allocates submarines to the various routes. Its interest lies first in the methodology connected with the curious nature of the one player's

space, and second in its conclusions and some economic considerations related to them, for example, the virtual cost of a route.

A 1008

Danskin, John M., *A Game Over Spaces of Probability Distributions* (Published in ONR Naval Research Logistics Quarterly, Vol. 11, Nos. 2 & 3, Jun-Sep 1964)

This paper analyzes a two-person zero-sum game in which the strategies on the two sides are probability distributions. The solutions always turn out to contain jumps. In most cases the distributions are combinations of delta functions and density functions. The problem is as follows: A submarine chooses a range r , within a declared war zone, at which to fire his missile. If he is detected at a larger range he attempts to fire at that larger range with the effectiveness at that range decreased by defense measures such as attempts to kill the submarine, shoot down the missile, or protect the target.

A 1009

Danskin, John M., *The Effectiveness of Mobile Logistic Support* (Published in Journal of the Operations Research Society of America, Vol. 11, No. 4, Jul-Aug 1963)

A method for determining quantitatively an optimum logistic support system for the support of offensive naval operations is devised. The theory permits the determination of the best number, sizes and locations of advanced bases, the optimum allocation of shipping to those bases, and the best allocation of resources between bases and support ships. The theory is applied to a hypothetical example and methods for computation are described in detail.

A 1010

Engel, Joseph H., *A Verification of Lanchester's Law* (Published in Journal of the Operations Research Society of America, Vol. 2, No. 2, May 1954; Presented at the Boston Meeting of the Operations Research Society of America, Nov 1953)

The validity of Lanchester's equations is demonstrated in an actual combat situation where U.S. forces captured the island of Iwo Jima. The equations tested are $dM/dt = P(t) - AM$, and $dN/dt = -BM$, with t the time elapsed since the beginning of the engagement, measured in days; $M(t)$ and $N(t)$, the number of effective friendly and enemy troops, respectively; A and B the friendly and enemy combat loss rates, respectively, per opposing combatant; and $P(t)$, the rate friendly troops enter combat.

A 1011

Engel, Joseph H., *Operations Research for U.S. Navy Since World War II* (Published in Journal of the Operations Research Society of America, Vol. 8, No. 6, Dec 1960)

Assesses some of the major trends that the Operations Evaluation Group of the Center for

Naval Analyses has experienced since World War II, and some conclusions.

A 1012

Friedheim, Robert L., *Understanding the Debate on Ocean Resources* (Published in Monograph Series in World Affairs, Vol. 6, No. 3, University of Denver, 1969; The Law of the Sea Institute, Occasional Paper No. 1, Kingston, Rhode Island, 1969)

Emerging from the debate over ocean resources are some ideas which might be termed models, analogs, or constructs. These provide the intellectual substructure for more specific schemes for dealing with allocation of the oceans, many of which would rely heavily upon or specifically abjure, international-organization solutions. If we are to understand the debate over ocean resources, we must deal with these basic modes. The whole spectrum of ideas on allocation of ocean resources can be fit into four models: (1) normative nationalism, (2) functional nationalism, (3) functional internationalism, and (4) normative internationalism. Within each of these models there is a spectrum of real schemes which embody one or more fundamental characteristics of the model. In this paper we are trying to create substantive or symbolic models.

A 1013

Hardy, William C., *A Recursion Method of Solution for Occupancy Problems* (Published in SIAM Journal on Applied Mathematics, Vol. 17, No. 1, Jan 1969)

The model for the classical occupancy problem is an experiment in which a number of balls is randomly distributed among a fixed number of cells, and the question asked; *How many cells may we expect to contain k balls?* Standard solutions to this problem are obtained by more or less direct combinatorial computations. This paper exhibits a recursive solution, which the author has found to be quite useful for treating variations of the classical problems.

A 1014

Horvath, William J., *Operations Research--A Scientific Basis for Executive Decisions* (Published in the American Statistician, Oct 1948)

Discusses the nature of operations research and its value in the study of non-military problems that occur in the workings of a modern society.

A 1015

Kadane, Joseph B., *Quiz Show Problems* (Published in the Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications, Vol. 27, No. 3, Sep 1969; Available from Cowles Foundation for Research in Economics, Yale University) (Supersedes NRC 45)

A quiz show contestant may choose the category of his next question. Associated with each category α is a probability of P_{α} of knowing the right answer to the questions. If he answers the question correctly the contestant will be given a reward x_{α} and be required to choose a

category not previously chosen. If he answers incorrectly, he will receive the consolation prize y_{α} and will leave the game with x_{α} plus his previous earnings. Suppose also that entering category α will require time t_{α} to recover and be ready to choose another question. Knowing a discount rate $\beta > 0$ and the parameters B_{α} , x_{α} , y_{α} , and t_{α} , how should the contestant choose categories to maximize his expected discounted winnings? This question divides into two connected parts. Given that the contestant has decided to attempt a set R of r categories, what is the optimal order in which to attempt them? Second, if there are n possible categories ($n < \infty$) of which the contestant may choose r , which are the optimal categories to choose?

A 1016

Knapp, Harold A. *South Woodley Looks at the H-Bomb* (Published in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, Vol. X, No. 8, Oct 1954)

The main object of this article is to determine the shelter, warning, firefighting, and medical requirements for South Woodley on the basis of information about thermonuclear weapons and their effects which have been made public; a second objective is to point out what specific technical information is still badly needed for civil defense planning.

A 1017

Kooharian, Anthony; Saber, N.*; and Young, H.** *A Force Effectiveness Model with Area Defense of Targets* (Published in Journal of the Operations Research Society of America, Vol. 17, No. 5, Sep-Oct 1969; Supported by Applied Research Lab., Sylvania Electronics Systems)

This paper describes an analytic method for computing the effectiveness of an ICBM force for the assured destruction mission, in which the missile force must attack a number of targets of different value, all protected by a fully preferential armed defense. The paper derives the optimum employment of the missile force and the area defense, and proves that, in the presence of an area defense, the terminal interceptor stockpile should be allocated among terminally defended targets strictly in proportion to their value. Because of its simplicity, the inclusion of defense penetration parameters, the allowance for several types of re-entry vehicles, and its two levels of defense, the model is useful as a force evaluation submodel in force-mix, force-defense, and re-entry-vehicle configuration studies.

* Mitre Corporation

** University of Rochester

A 1018

Lamar, Edward S., *Size, Shape, and Contrast in Detection of Targets by Daylight Vision. II. Frequency of Seeing and the Quantum Theory of Cone Vision* (Published in Journal of the Optical Society of America, Vol. 38, No. 9, Sep 1948)

Frequency of seeing curves have been obtained for targets having various image perimeters at background brightnesses of 2950 and 17.5 foot-lamberts, respectively. A description of the data has been obtained on the basis of the assumption that the absorption of a light quantum by a foveal cone is a random event which is subject to the laws of chance.

A 1019

Levine, Daniel B. and Singer, Neil M., *On the Mathematical Relation Between the Income Function and the Measurement of Income Inequality* (Published in Econometrica, Mar 1970)

This paper presents a general formalism for calculating the effect of taxes on income distribution, and the resultant effect on income inequality. We first derive a closed form expression for income inequality, defined from a Lorenz curve, in terms of the income density function. By way of illustration, we use this expression to calculate the effect of a proportional and a lump sum tax on income inequality of a simple exponential income distribution.

A 1020

Coile, Russell C., *Ages of Creativeness of Electronic Engineers* (Published in Proceedings of the I.R.E., Vol. 42, No. 12, Dec 1954)

A study of ages of electronic engineers publishing papers in the Proceedings of the I.R.E. has indicated that more papers are published by engineers in the 30-34 year age period than at other ages. If we accept that publishing papers in a professional society journal with its normal reviewing system is one measure of creativity, then perhaps this bit of information may be of value in connection with the shortage of engineers.

A 1021

Blechaan, Barry M., *The Quantification of Foreign Policy Alternatives: Sinai, 1956* (Published in Journal of Conflict Resolution, Vol. X, Dec 1966)

This article describes a methodology for the measurement of the perceived benefit associated with each foreign policy alternative available to a nation in a particular situation. The methodology, derived from standard techniques used in operations research, is applied to the decision makers in the Fall of 1956. The results of the analysis supports the action taken by Israel.

A 1022

Mala, Donald F., *Information Theory and Search Theory as Special Cases of Decision Theory* (Published in Journal of the Operations Research Society of America, Vol. 9, No. 6, Nov-Dec 1961)

It is fairly widely realized at this time that a procedure that yields the highest probability of detection in a search problem will not necessarily be the one that maximizes the expected information gained, as given by the

standard definition of information theory. It is the purpose of this note to indicate with some simple examples that the connection between the information theory approach is tenuous and that search problems can be better regarded as an application of the more general theory of statistical decisions.

A 1023

Boness, A. James and Schwartz, Arnold N., *A Cost Benefit Analysis of Military Aircraft Replacement Policies* (Published in ONR Naval Research Logistics Quarterly, Vol. 16, No. 2, Jun 1969; Revised version of IRC 23)

This paper describes a method of solving aircraft service life problems. It discusses replacement policies for aircraft used in the Naval advanced jet pilot training mission. Taking engineering technology and the training syllabus as given, four feasible plans for introducing replacement aircraft into service are evaluated in terms of the present values of differential costs associated with the plans and in terms of the likely errors in cost estimates used in calculation of the present values. The trade-off between present value of costs and planning flexibility is emphasized in choosing a recommended time pattern of aircraft replacement. The specific aircraft mixes considered are the TF-9J/TAF-9J and the TA-4F/A-4B. The first is the currently employed mix; the second, is the proposed replacement.

A 1024

Stearns, Charles M., *Operations Research in the Navy* (Published in ONR Research Reviews, Oct 1952)

Brief discussion regarding the application of operations research in the Navy.

A 1025

Steinhardt, Jacinto, *Terminal Ballistics* (Published in Journal of the Operations Research Society of America, Vol. 3, No. 3, Aug 1955; Presented at the 3rd Annual Meeting, Operations Research Society of America, Jun 1955)

Address of the retiring president of the ORSA, on the expansion of operations research into industry and government.

A 1026

Coile, Russell C., *Periodical Literature for Electrical Engineers* (Published in Journal of Documentation, Vol. 8, No. 4, Dec 1962)

A study of problems of documentation in electrical engineering is being made at the Vail Library of the MIT. This paper reports some of the preliminary progress.

A 1027

Fain, William W.; Fain, Janice B.; and Karr, H.W.,* *A Tactical Warfare Simulation Program* (Published in ONR Naval Research Logistics Quarterly, Vol. 13, No. 4, Dec 1966)

The Tactical Warfare Simulation Program is a procedure by which the major interactions among opposing military units and terrain features can be treated in a tactical limited warfare situation. It is a critical area, sequence-of-event model and is programmed in SIMSCRIPT. In this program a military unit is described by such properties as strength, size, location, velocity, and attrition rates. Some of the events which can occur to a military unit are entering/leaving, terrain features, becoming engaged/disengaged with opposing units, retreating, reaching an objective, and breaking. Following a discussion of the general features of the program, a study of a hypothetical war is presented.

* California Analysis Center, Inc.

A 1028

Danskin, John M., *The Theory of Max-Min, with Applications* (Published in the Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics Journal, Vol. 14, No. 4, Jul 1966; Presented at the NATO Conference on the Theory of War Games, Jun 1964)

This paper is concerned mainly with two-stage max-min problems, in which the minimizing player acts after the maximizing player and with full knowledge of the choice of the maximizing player. Such problems arise in operations research for instance when defense installations must be built in concrete long before a battle, while the attack against them is made in full knowledge of what they are. Such problems are not games in the usual sense. To treat them it was necessary to invent a new kind of derivative and to study its very peculiar properties. Using the derivative, this paper sets forth a general theory of max-min analogous to the elementary theory of maximizing for finite problems, applies this to find criteria in a long unsolved allocation problem, and finally, with a slight modification, realizes and proves the theory in economics known as Frank Knights theorem.

A 1029

Morse, Philip M., *Operations Research: An Application of Scientific Method* (Published in Technology Review, Vol. 55, No. 7, May 1953)

Discusses the techniques of operations research and outlines a few of the mathematical models which are used in operations research.

A 1030

Steinhardt, Jacinto, *The Role of Operations Research in the Navy* (Published in the United States Naval Institute Proceedings, Vol. 72, No. 5, May 1946)

A discussion of the applications of operations research methods in the Navy during World War II.

A 1031

Kittel, Charles, *The Nature and Development of Operations Research* (Published in *Science*, Vol. 105, No. 2719, 7 Feb 1947)

Discusses the origin of operations research; its personnel, problems, and applications.

A 1032

Kadane, Joseph B. and Maddala, G.S.* *Some Notes on the Estimation of the Constant Elasticity of Substitution Production Function* (Published in *Review of Economics and Statistics*, Vol. XLVIII, No. 3, Aug 1966)

Ever since the appearance of the Arrow, et al., paper, *Capital-Labor Substitution and Economic Efficiency*, the constant elasticity of substitution (CES) production function has figured prominently in econometric work. Most investigators have been interested in the estimation only of the elasticity of substitution, rather than of all the parameters of the production function. Most of these estimates have been based on the single equation approach based on the marginal productivity condition for labor. However, this is only one of the equations in the complete model. Making reasonable assumptions about what variables are to be taken as exogenous, a new estimator of the elasticity is found which has smaller mean-squared error than the usual one.

* *University of Rochester*

A 1033

Kadane, Joseph B. and Maddala, G.S.* *Estimation of Returns to Scale and the Elasticity of Substitution* (Published in *Econometrica*, Vol. 35, Nos. 3-4 Jul-Oct 1967)

This paper concerns itself with the following problem: Suppose the true production function is of the constant elasticity of substitution type with constant returns to scale. If we fit an unrestricted Cobb-Douglas production function instead, what is the nature of the bias in the estimate of the returns to scale parameter?

* *University of Rochester*

A 1034

Kadane, Joseph B.; Moses, L.E.*; Brody, R.A.*; Holsti, O.R.**; and Milstein, J.S.*** *Scaling Data on Inter-Nation Action* (Published in *Science*, Vol. 156, No. 3778, May 1967)

This article presents a method which has been developed to permit comparison of variables such as aggression and hostility for separately judged situations. The methods should be useful in any branch of social science where numerical scores are best assigned by ranking all specimens or a sample of specimens within a domain of discourse.

* *Stanford University*

** *University of British Columbia*

*** *Yale University*

A 1035

Kadane, Joseph B., *Some Equivalence Classes in Paired Comparisons* (Published in *Annals of Mathematical Statistics*, Vol. 37, No. 2, Apr 1966)

In a paired comparison experiment n judges give a preference in some or all of the (2) pairs of t items. Frequently the purpose of the experiment is to test null hypothesis that every preference is equally likely against a vaguely defined alternative of consistency. Our purpose is to study several of the tests used, from the point of view of a natural equivalence relation which arises in graph theory.

A 1036

Kadane, Joseph B. and Lewis, Gordon H.* *The Distribution of Participation in Group Discussions: An Empirical and Theoretical Reappraisal* (Published in the *American Sociological Review*, Oct 1969)

The distribution of participation in small task-oriented group discussions has been described as harmonic by some researchers and as exponential by others. With evaluations based on different measures of goodness of fit, the harmonic function was rejected, and the exponential function accepted in its place. Reanalysis of the evidence shows that the exponential function does not describe the data any better than the harmonic. Several attempts have been made however, to explain why an exponential relation should occur. Since no explanations have been offered for the harmonic, the existence of explanations for the exponential relation should play a crucial role in the choice of a description. Analysis of the proposed explanations of the exponential reveals them to be inadequate.

* *Carnegie-Mellon University*

A 1037

Kadane, Joseph B., *Discrete Search and the Neyman-Pearson Lemma* (Published in *Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications*, Vol. 22, No. 1, Apr 1968)

Suppose an object is hidden in one of n boxes. A strategy for finding it is a sequence of boxes (finite or infinite). For example, $(3, 1, 2, 5, 3, \dots)$ is interpreted to mean that box 3 is to be searched first; if the object is not found, then box 1 is to be searched, ... It is not assumed that a search of the box containing the item is sure to be successful, so the second search of box 3 (the fifth search above) might succeed. Each strategy has a probability of finding the object, and has a cost associated with each possible outcome, both subject to conditions described as follows. The main problem considered here is how to choose a strategy to maximize the probability of finding the object when a budget ceiling is imposed.

A 1038

Kadane, Joseph B.; Lewis, Gordon H.;* and Ramage, John G.,* *Horvath's Theory of Participation in Group Discussions* (Published in *Sociometry*, Vol. 32, No. 3, Sep 1969; Cowles Foundation for Research in Economics, Yale University, Foundation Paper No. 310)

Horvath's theory of participation in discussion groups is compared to data from several studies. Both visual evidence of graphs of the parameter space and tests of significance indicate to us that the theory is weak in its description of the proportion of acts initiated by members of the group. This failure is important since the theory was apparently developed to explain this aspect of group discussions.

* *Carnegie-Mellon University*

A 1039

Kadane, Joseph B.; Lewis, Gordon H.;* and Ramage, John G.,* *Rejoinder to Horvath* (Published in *Sociometry*, Vol. 32, No. 4, Dec 1969; Cowles Foundation for Research in Economics, Yale University, Foundation Paper No. 310)

Rejoinder to Horvath's comments on A 1038 appearing in *Sociometry*, Vol. 32, No. 3, Sep 1969.

* *Carnegie-Mellon University*

A 1040

Coile, Russell, C., *Economograph for Determining FM Station Costs* (Published in *TELE-TECH* (Electronic Industries), Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1947)

The nomographs permit quick calculation of the costs of establishing FM broadcast service and the effective radiated power for various investments.

A 1041

Kadane, Joseph B., *Comparison of K-Class Estimators when the Disturbances are Small* (Published as Cowles Foundation for Research in Economics, Yale University, Discussion Paper No. 269; Published in *Econometrica*, Sep 1971)

The study of simultaneous equation econometric models has led to many estimators alternative to ordinary least squares; single-equation limited information maximum likelihood and two-stage least squares, for example. However, the behavior of these estimators has been difficult to describe, and it has been difficult to choose among these estimators. The work described in this paper explores this problem in the case in which lagged dependent variables are not permitted.

A 1042

Aller, James C., *Electronic Warfare Concept* (Published in *Naval War College Review*, May 1970)

The complexities of electronic warfare often discourage the amateur from attempting to understand the basic concepts involved. These concepts have retained their validity over the

broad sweep of history, but the techniques for achieving them have changed dramatically in recent years. If the commanding officer achieves an understanding of these concepts and a knowledge of the capabilities of the equipment in his command, he will be able to manage his units effectively without detailed technical training.

A 1043

Stoloff, Peter H., *A Generalized Method for Generating Random Numbers Using a Large Family of Stochastic Functions* (Published in *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, Vol. 28, 1968)

The digital computer has found widespread usage in the behavioral sciences as a tool for the simulation of probabilistic data. Of particular importance is the simulation of sample distributions which may be used to make inferences as to the characteristics of the populations from which they were sampled. The core of this stochastic process is the random number generator. This paper describes a generalized computer program which, unlike most random number generators, enables the user to generate random numbers describable by any one of a large class of distribution functions by varying only a single statement in the program.

A 1044

Stoloff, Peter H., *PEER: A PEER Rating and Sociometric Data Analyzer* (Published in *Behavioral Science*, Vol. 14, 1969; Supported by Peace Corps Contract PC-80-1057)

PEER nominations have been shown to be valid predictors of performance in the Peace Corps and have value as descriptors of leadership and popularity structure within small groups. The conventional method of scoring PEER nominations is to tabulate the number of times each group number is chosen by others for each item on the nomination form. This frequency data is commonly presented in terms of raw popularity scores. PEER provides a variety of popularity scores for each PEER group member. These include mean popularity of other PEER group members whom he chose; mean popularity of those he was chosen by; mean popularity of those reciprocating his nomination; as well as the conventional popularity score.

A 1045

Stoloff, Peter H., *Detection and Scaling of Statistical Differences Between Visual Textures* (Published in *Perception and Psychophysics*, Vol. 6, 1969)

Stochastically textured patterns were used to investigate the sensitivity of S_s to differences in the statistical distribution of locally defined properties of element density and shape. The results of the study indicate that when the textures were most structured, in terms of their variance, S_s were most accurate at detecting dissimilarities between pairs of patterns. S_s also rated the similarity of the statistical

distributions of elements of patterns differing in local properties. Multidimensional scaling analysis of the ratings showed two dimensions, representing monotonic orderings of the stimuli.

A 1046

Coile, Russell C., *Libraries for Engineers and Scientists* (Published as University of Kentucky Libraries Occasional Contribution No. 61, Feb 1954)

A library is an information processing center where raw information is organized, classified, translated, abstracted, and put into storage. The information processing storing and retrieval systems must be an integrated systems design. A library machine using post-combination concept coding may be of great value in a mechanized library.

A 1047

Coile, Russell C., *Scientific Aids to Documentation* (Published as University of Kentucky Libraries Occasional Contribution No. 61, Feb 1954)

Scientific aids to library operation have been slow in evolution partly because the precise problems to be solved have not been formulated. An analysis of the functions of the library and the philosophy of organization and classification of information enabled specific requirements to be stated for a library machine. These requirements for storage, selection, output, performance and cost have been used to determine the design of a proposed Library Abstract Machine.

A 1048

Coile, Russell C. and Culmsee W., *Note on Thunderstorms at High Altitudes in the Tropics* (Published in the Journal of Geophysical Research, Vol. 58, No. 2, Jun 1953)

Compilation of some of the thunderstorm data recorded at the Huancayo Magnetic Observatory, Huancayo, Peru has revealed some interesting points of comparison with the data published by C. E. P. Brooks in his monograph, *The Distribution of Thunderstorms Over the Globe* (London, Meteorological Office, Geophysics Memo No. 24, 1925)

A 1049

Coile, Russell C., *Radar Antenna Beamwidth* (Published in Electronic Engineering (London, England) Vol. 25, No. 302, Apr 1953)

A nomogram permits rapid evaluation of the effects of various antenna sizes and frequencies of operation on the radar antenna beamwidth.

A 1050

Coile, Russell, C., *Periodical Literature for Electronic Engineers* (Published in Proceedings of the IRE, Vol. 38, No. 12, Dec 1950)

Problems of periodical literature for electronic engineers have been examined from the reader's point of view. A suggested list of

periodicals ranked by relative usefulness based on footnote reference citations is given.

A 1051

Coile, Russell C., *Parabolic Sound Concentrators* (Published in Journal of the Society of Motion Pictures Engineers, Vol. 51, No. 3, Sep 1948)

Parabolic sound concentrators have long been investigated for application to military anti-aircraft location, radio broadcasting and motion picture recording. This paper presents the pertinent historical background and reports on an experimental verification of the theoretical acoustical directivity of parabolic concentrators as well as further checks of the amplification theory. The sound fields inside parabolic reflectors have also been investigated experimentally with agreement found with theoretical fields calculated by principles of geometrical optics.

A 1052

Coile, Russell C., *Radar Pulses on Target per Scan* (Published in Electronic Engineering (London), Vol. 25, No. 300, Feb 1953)

A nomogram has been developed which permits rapid calculation of the number of radar pulses on target per scan as a function of antenna rotation rate, antenna beamwidth and pulse repetition frequency.

A 1053

Mintz, Jeanne S., *Review of Indonesia, a Book by Bruce Grant* (Published in Journal of Asian Studies, Vol. XXVII, No. 3, May 1968)

A 1054

Kellahan, William L.; Bender, Daniel F.* and Thippeswamy, Thuduma,* *A Nonlinear Hammett Plot. Substituent Effects in the Substitution and Elimination-Rearrangement Reactions of 1,1-Diaryl-2-bromoethenes with Potassium t-Butoxide in an Aprotic Solvent* (Published in the Journal of Organic Chemistry, Vol. 35, No. 4, Apr 1970)

A series of 1,1-diaryl-2-bromoethenes was synthesized and allowed to react with potassium t-butoxide in anhydrous diglyme at 0°. The substitution products were isolated by solvent extraction and column chromatography and identified by nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometry and elemental analysis. The elimination-rearrangement products were identified by ultraviolet spectrophotometry. The rate constants for the rearrangements step were calculated by the time-ratio method.

* Career Development Program, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, U.S. Public Health Service.

A 1055

Dibona, Charles J., *The Future of the Merchant Marine* (Published in the Armed Forces Journal, 15 Feb 1969)

For the first time since World War II there is a demonstrated opportunity for the U.S. merchant marine to achieve the ability of other U.S. industries to compete with foreign counterparts. But we must act now. If we are to become competitive, or nearly so, with foreign shipping, every element of the industry must be open to innovation.

A 1056

Stoloff, Peter H., *Correcting for Heterogeneity of Covariance for Repeated Measures Designs of the Analysis of Variance* (Published in *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, Vol. 30, No. 4, Winter 1970)

It has been contended that in many instances the repeated measures design of the analysis of variance has been improperly used. The univariate model assumes homogeneity of covariance which is seldom tested for, and often-time violated. Some have shown that the effect of nonhomogeneous correlations, between treatments, is to introduce a positive bias in F when the correlations are positive but unequal and a negative bias when the correlations are negative but unequal. Various approaches have been suggested to contend with this bias; some are methodological, others focus on the choice of the statistical test, and some attempt to correct the biased F mathematically. Here, an attempt is made to account for a positive bias by a reduction of the degrees of freedom (df).

A 1057

Piersall, Charles H., Jr. (LCDr., USN) and Platt, Stuart F., *Water-Capacity Planning for Metropolitan Areas, 'The Case of Monroe County, N.Y.'* (Published in the *Journal American Water Works Association*, Vol. 63, No. 2, Feb 1971)

Creation of many small local districts has complicated and served to postpone area-wide solutions to water-resource management. Although the data in this article are specific to the Monroe County, N.Y., area, the proposals are not limited in scope of application.

A 1058

Kadane, Joseph B., *A Multinomial Sum* (Published in the *American Mathematical Monthly*, Apr 1971)

A combinatorial identity is proved which is a generalization of the multivariate Vandermonde equality. The problem arose from a statistical estimation problem.

A 1059

Wilson, Desmond P., Jr., *Defending Attack Carriers* (Published in the Letters section, *The Washington Monthly*, Jul 1970)

Response to John Wicklein's article entitled *The Oldest Established Permanent Floating Anachronism on the Sea*, which appeared in the *Washington Monthly* February 1970 issue.

A 1060

Brown, George F., Jr. and Corcoran, Timothy M., *A Comment on a Paper by Goodwin and Giese*, Nov 1969 (To be published in *Operations Research*, 1971)

In *Reliability of Spare Parts Support for a Complex System with Repair*, Goodwin and Giese attempted to derive an expression for the probability that a given number of spares for each element of a complex system will be sufficient to ensure continued operation without requiring a spare when none is available. This paper calls attention to an error in their analysis and presents and interprets the required modifications.

A 1061

Brown, George F., Jr., *Review of Uncertainty and Estimation in Economics*, Vols. I-III (Published in the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Jun 1971)

This article reviews D. G. Champarnowne's, *Uncertainty and Estimation in Economic*, Volumes I-III.

A 1062

Brown, George F., Jr., *Review of Industry Production Behavior* (Published in the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Mar 1971)

This article reviews D. A. Belsley's *Industry Production Behavior: The Order-Stock Distinction*.

A 1063

Wilson, Desmond P., Jr., *Evolution of the Attack Aircraft Carrier: A Case Study in Technology and Strategy* (Doctoral dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1966; Published in CVAN-70 Aircraft Carrier; Joint Hearings before the Joint Senate-House Armed Services Subcommittee of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees, 91st Congress, 2nd Session, 1970)

This study examines the Navy's requirements for attack aircraft carriers where alternative weapons capable of performing approximately the same missions have been or are available. The alternatives of the aircraft carrier and the battleship in the 1920's and 1930's are examined to determine how the Navy planned the composition of its World War II fleet. The largely unique role of the carrier in World War II is analyzed and contrasted with post-War carrier requirements when the Navy sought a nuclear delivery role then held exclusively by the Air Force. Finally, the limited war roles of carrier-based and land-based aviation are compared to determine some of the various political, cost, and operational factors which enter into decision on the nation's overall, tactical aviation requirements.

A 1064

Wilson, Desmond P., Jr., *Statement of Dr. Desmond P. Wilson before the CVAN-70 Aircraft Carrier; Joint Hearings before the Joint Senate-House Armed Services Subcommittee of the Senate and House*

Armed Services Committees, 91st Congress, 2nd Session, 1970, 4 pp., Apr 1970 (Published in the subject hearings)

A 1065

Arnold, Robert D., *Rules Preparation and Pre-Game Activities*, Nov 1961 (Published in the First War Gaming Symposium Proceedings, edited by John Overholt, Washington Operations Research Council)

An attempt is made to develop a set of general principles of war game preparation by viewing the technique in terms of its fundamental purpose, which is to organize existing knowledge in a manner suitable for guiding future actions. Realism of simulation, validity of inputs and sensitivity of results are discussed in this perspective.

A 1066

Howe, John A., *Wolfpack: Measure and Counter* (Published in Naval War College Review, Apr 1971)

Intelligence, communications, and submerged speed were the critical factors in wolfpack tactics in the Battle of the Atlantic. Despite postwar technological improvements in weapons systems and sensors employed by both submarine and antisubmarine forces (which have largely offset each other), the advances in submarine design permitting greater submerged mobility and decreasing vulnerability to surface detection have made coordinated attack feasible once again.

A 1067

Athay, Robert E., *The Sea and Soviet Domestic Transportation* (Published in the United States Naval Institute Proceeding, Naval Review, May 1972)

This article examines Soviet domestic transportation and shows that, notwithstanding the rapid growth in the merchant fleet, the traditional heavy orientation of the Soviet economy toward overland freight shipping has been retained.

A 1068

Halpern, Abraham M., *Contribution to China's New Diplomacy: A Symposium (IX)* (Published in Problems of Communism, Jan-Feb 1972)

Discussion of the latest Chinese moves in foreign policy.

A 1069

Fulton, William L. (LCdr., USN) and Piersall, Charles H. (Cdr., USN), *An Analysis of Engineering System Degradation as a Function of Impact Level* (Published in the Naval Engineers Journal, Vol. 84, No. 1, Feb 1972)

A methodology for evaluating system survivability in a threat environment is presented. A model is developed using the principles of Markov chains. The primary thrust is an explanation of these principles and their usefulness in the analysis of a broad range of shipboard

systems. For demonstrative purposes a destroyer escort propulsion plant will be modeled to demonstrate the methodology for evaluating system survivability. However, prior to further development of this model it is necessary to explain several terms and to establish mathematical relationships or properties of Markov chains that were used in the evaluation of this propulsion system.

A 1070

Merrill, Orin H., *A Summary of Techniques for Computing Fixed Points of Continuous Mappings*, 21 Oct 1971 (Published in Mathematical Topics in Economic Theory and Computation, Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, 1972)

This paper summarized Scarf's algorithm and some related techniques for approximating fixed points of a continuous mapping from a closed simplex into itself. These methods can be used to approximate fixed points of certain upper semicontinuous point to set mappings and to solve certain nonlinear programming problems. Some recent results of Eaves and Saigal plus those of the author are also discussed.

A 1071

Coile, Russell C., *Doppler Radar Systems* (Published in Electronic Engineering (London), Vol. 25, No. 301, Mar 1953)

Doppler radar systems have many applications where their characteristics permit better performance than that obtainable from conventional pulse radar systems, such as in the detection of moving objects in the presence of large amounts of ground clutter, and the measurement of velocities of projectiles. A nomogram has been designed to allow calculation of the doppler frequency knowing the wavelength in centimeters or frequency in megacycles per second of the radar and the radial velocity of the target in miles per hour.

A 1072

Friedheim, Robert L., *The Satisfied and Dissatisfied States Negotiate International Law—A Case Study*, 21 pp., Oct 1965 (Published in World Politics, Vol. XVIII, No. 1, Oct 1965)

This article addresses itself—by an analysis of the content of the debates at Geneva—to the different attitudes that representatives of states and bloc groups brought to the negotiating table. Because the difference in attitudes was so sharp, the conferences proved to be less successful than hoped for by advocates of world law. Not only were participants split on the question of the substantive content of the law, but they also differed on the nature of the international system, present and future, and on the proper means of negotiating law in a United Nations-sponsored conference, which is itself a special political area with distinctive characteristics.

A 1073

Hartka, Joseph E., *Temperature of a Semi-Infinite Rod Which Radiates Both Linearly and Nonlinearly*, 10 pp., Jul 1974 (Published in Quarterly of Applied Mathematics, Vol. XXII, No. 2, Jul 1974),

In the following work a constructive proof of the existence of a positive solution is presented and it is demonstrated that there can be only one positive solution to the nonlinear problem.

A 1074

Nunn, Walter R., *A Class of Combat Problems with a Semi-Markov Model*, 26 pp., Apr 1975 (Published in Operations Research)

This paper treats a certain class of combat problems by using a semi-Markov model. The class of problems is informally characterized as follows: (1) There are only two opponents. (2) The combat is of finite, pre-fixed maximum duration T. (The combat must be capable of ending at any time prior to T.) (3) The status of the combat engagement must be capable of description with a finite number of descriptors. (The various classifications are the states of the system.) (4) Transition between states is governed by a set of known transition probabilities; the time spent in any state is a random variable with known distribution. Equations are derived which give the probabilities of a win or draw for each opponent as functions of time. By properly interpreting the equations the analyst may use them for both the semi-Markov model and for the embedded Markov model. The equations are solved by discretizing the problem and solving the resulting sets of linear equations recursively, as opposed to using transform methods. The resulting scheme has attractive numerical error characteristics. A numerical example is given for the analysis of a dogfight between jet aircraft loaded out with two missiles each.

A 1075

Kanter, Herschel E.; Moore, Arnold B.; and Singer, Neil M., *The Allocation of Computer Time by University Computer Centers*, 10 pp., Jul 1968 (Published in The Journal of Business of the University of Chicago, Vol. 41, No. 3, Jul 1968)

Discussion of the allocation of computer time by university computer centers and how that allocation is affected by federal-government auditing rules.

A 1076

Wilson, Peter A., *Battlefield Guided Weapons: The Big Equalizer*, 7 pp., Feb 1975 (Published in the U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings, Feb 1975, Vol. 101, No. 2)

The presence of battlefield guided weapons brought about important changes in behavior on an armed force relying heavily on aircraft and armored fighting vehicles to carry out offensive military operations. These effects were not so decisive as to determine the outcome of the

battle; on the other hand, their performance does represent a portent of the future which should be strongly heeded by all elements of the USMC and the aviation community of the USN. All aspects of amphibious and land-combat operations will be affected by the appearance of battlefield guided weapons (BGWs).

A 1077

Coile, Russell C., *A New Application of Computer for Information Scientists*, 4 pp. (Published in The Information Scientist, Vol. 9, No. 4, pp. 149-152, Dec 1975)

A computer program has been devised for preparation of papers for meetings by a don't-do-it-yourself system. An example, possibly suitable for conferences such as those held by the Institute of Information Scientists, is presented along with the actual program.

A 1078

Coile, Russell C., *Computing: A BASIC Approach*, 3 pp. (Published in Informatic, Journal of the Information Science Society, The City University (London), Spring 1975, pp. 18-20, ISBN 0904683 02 8)

Information scientists should take advantage of the introduction of computers into libraries and start computing using BASIC (Beginners All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code). A bibliometric example is presented with the programming of Derek J. deSolla Price's formula for estimating the number of men who published at least P papers during a lifetime.

A 1079

Coile, Russell C., *Lotka and Information Science*, 2 pp. (Published in the Journal of the American Society for Information Science, Vol. 26, No. 2, pp. 133-134, Mar-Apr 1975)

This Letter to the Editor presents a number of corrections for mathematical errors in a paper by H. Voos published in JASIS, Vol. 25, No. 4, pp. 270-272, July-August 1974 on Lotka's law of the frequency distribution of scientific productivity.

A 1080

Coile, Russell C., *Principles of Information Retrieval* (Published in the Journal of Documentation, London, England, Vol. 31, No. 4, Dec 1975)

This Letter to the Editor presents a number of corrections of mathematical errors in a book, *Principles of Information Retrieval* by Manfred Kochen. Data is presented to correct Kochen's erroneous opinion that the log-normal distribution gives a better fit than the Yule Beta-function distribution for predicting frequency distributions of scientific productivity of mathematicians and econometricians.

A 1081

Coile, Russell C., *Professional Papers Generated by Computer* (Published in the Journal of Irreproducible Results)

A program written in BASIC which generates professional papers is presented. The general purpose program can be easily modified for various disciplines. The jargon of information science is used for purposes of illustration.

A 1082

Mahoney, Robert and Druckman, Daniel,* *Processes and Consequences of International Negotiations*, 25 pp., 1977 (Published in the Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 33, No. 1, 1977)

The results of laboratory and field investigations are used to suggest approaches to the analysis of international negotiation. A framework is developed in terms of the way in which nations arrive at their positions or postures, the process of negotiating, and the consequences of negotiation outcomes for the international system. Position formation is considered from the standpoint of the national attribute and policymaking process perspectives. Aspects of the negotiating process emphasized include pre-conditions and preparations, commitment tactics and concession-making strategies, and such interferences as cultural differences, personal style, attributions, and stresses. Consequences are discussed in terms of conflict and cooperation among nations and the relationship between behaviors and structures in international relations. The strategies of moving between levels of analysis and of weaving together diverse data sources into a mosaic of influences yield insights that contribute to an understanding of negotiating in the international context.

* *Mathematica, Inc.*

A 1083

McConnell, James and Dismukes, N. Bradford, *Moscow's Third World Diplomacy of Force*, 28 pp., Feb 1979 (Published in the Jan/Feb issue of Problems of Communism, Published by U.S. International Communication Agency (ICA))

This article discusses the significant turns in Moscow's planning for a diplomacy of force, including the timing of the initial decision, its rationale, and the subsequent development of capabilities for the role. After treating the establishment of a presence in the forward area and sketching out briefly some of the highlights in the practice of both cooperative and coercive naval diplomacy stemming from the presence, we move on next to the grounding of Soviet naval diplomacy on a local war doctrine and then to a discussion of Moscow's view of acceptable risks. We conclude with a tentative balance sheet, assessing the value of a diplomacy of force to the USSR and some of its implications for the West.

A 1084

Woods, Charles, and Andrews, Frank,* *Surprise in Naval Warfare*, 27 pp., 1977 (Published in the Annual Review of the U.S. Naval Institute, 1978)

A theory of surprise in naval warfare is presented. The concepts include a definition of surprise, and its causes, types and tools. Basic principles are derived from the concepts to execute surprise effectively in naval warfare, and to avoid being the victim of someone else's surprise; the theory and its parts are discussed in the context of history. Several questions are raised concerning how surprise may affect future naval combat and answers are suggested.

* *Catholic University*

A 1085

Kleinman, Samuel D., *An Evaluation of the Navy's Officer Training Programs*, 37 pp., Apr 1978

The Navy currently acquires unrestricted line officers through nine training programs that differ widely in their costs and returns. In this paper, we construct a steady state linear programming model that solves for the optimal number of accessions from each program. Costs are minimized subject to the constraint that, for each Navy occupation, the required number of officers at each rank is met. The inputs to the model include the present value of costs, the initial distribution of officers across occupations, retention, promotion success, and requirements. The study finds that most of the programs used in FY 1976 enter the optimal program mix.

A 1086

Rennak, Richard, *Letter to the Editor of Problems of Communism (International Communications Agency)*, 2 pp., Jul 1979

Letter comments on errors regarding Soviet naval support facilities that appear in David Lynn Price's article.

SECTION III

H. BOOKS

B 1

McConnell, James M., *Ideology and Soviet Military Strategy* (Published as part of *Aspects of Modern Communism*, edited by R.F. Staar, 1968, University of South Carolina Press)

Discusses the fluctuations in Soviet military strategy since 1917 as a consequence of shifts in the Soviet ideological action program. The defensive strategy of the Leninist era stems from the concept of permanent revolution; the offensive strategy of the Stalinist era from Socialism in one country; and the return to the strategic defense in the post-Stalinist period flows logically from the notion of peaceful coexistence.

B 2

Overholt, John L., *The Problem of Factor Selection* (Published as part of *The Design of Computer Simulation Experiments*, edited by T. H. Naylor, Duke University Press, Durham, North Carolina, 1969)

The proper selection of factors seems to be more difficult in computer simulations than in the laboratory or plant. The number of possible factors may be very large in simulations, which usually are not used unless the situation is complex. The problem is to select the most important factors so that a critical set of runs can be made in a reasonable time. The guidance on factor selection is summarized from the literature. A fact not mentioned in statistics texts is that the vantage point of the sponsor must be considered because it influences the choice of factors. In a budget submission, for example, one must prepare the best answer by a fixed date from a limited number of factors and refine the answer in subsequent cycles. The problem is compounded when many groups are interested in the outcome but each has its own facet of responsibility. Several examples of factor selection for designs used in the author's simulations are discussed. Such experiments have no residual error due to significant omitted factors. Instead Monte Carlo simulations may have binomial errors which may or may not be typical of the real world.

B 3

Danskin, John M., *The Theory of Max-Min and its Application to Weapons Allocation Problems*, Springer-Verlag Berlin New York, Inc., 1967

Max-min problems are two-step allocation problems in which one side must make his move knowing that the other side will then know the optimal counter-move. They are fundamental in particular to military weapons selection problems involving large systems such as Minuteman or Polaris, where the systems in the mix are so large that they cannot be concealed from an

opponent. One must then expect the opponent to determine on an optimal mixture of, in the case mentioned above, anti-Minuteman and anti-submarine effort.

B 4

Isaacs, Rufus, *Differential Games--A Mathematical Theory with Applications to Warfare and Pursuit, Control and Optimization*, The SIAM Series in Applied Mathematics, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1965 (see also CRC 1)

A differential game is one in which, as the action progresses, both the environment and the decisions available to the players are subject to a consistent, logical law, so that the problem is amenable to mathematical analysis. Usually, the action is continuous, and solutions can actually be obtained for a wide range of problems of extended conflict between two antagonists. The applications include various models of battles, pursuit and evasion games, dogfights and other contests of maneuvering, such as football, and some aiming and evasion problems. By allowing one player to be passive, certain programs can be optimized. The text concludes with chapters on the case of incomplete information and the practical aspects of applications to warfare.

B 5

Coile, Russell C., *Reverberation Time Nomographs* (Published as part of *Electronics Manual for Radio Engineers*, edited by Vin Zeluff and John Markus, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1949; Originally published in *Electronics*, Vol. 20, No. 4, Apr 1947)

Reverberation time is the length of time required for the intensity of a sound to drop to one-millionth of its original intensity, which corresponds to a change of 60 decibels. The reverberation time of a room may be computed, knowing the dimensions of the room and the acoustical absorption coefficients of the different surfaces. Two nomographs have been designed to facilitate rapid calculation of reverberation time.

B 6

Devine, Eugene J., *Analysis of Manpower Shortages in Local Government: Case Studies of Nurses, Policemen and Teachers, Using a Monopsony Model*, Frederick A. Praeger, Publisher, New York, 1970

The purpose of this study is to explain why local governments experience persistent job vacancies, or shortages for some types of employees, such as registered nurses, policemen and teachers, and not for the hundreds of other classes which they employ. An extension of monopsony theory has been developed which includes recruitment costs in addition to the

usual variables of wages and number of employees. This theory states that a monopsonist who is unable to engage in wage discrimination will experience job vacancies in equilibrium and will neither raise wages nor increase recruitment expenditures sufficiently to eliminate them. The theoretical model is applicable to all monopsonistic employers, whether or not they are profit-maximizers. The hypothesis is that governments are sufficiently large employers of the shortage occupations as to be monopsonists with respect to these classes while they are competitive employers for the great majority of their job classes.

B 7

Moore, Arnold B., *Some Characteristics of Changes in Common Stock Prices* (Published as part of *The Random Character of Stock Market Prices*, edited by Paul H. Cootner, MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1964)

This paper is concerned with successive movements in the prices of common stocks. The procedure adopted here is to review some previous work on speculative prices and other topics and relate it to the present value formula, a device frequently employed in discussion of capital values. The analysis of new data reveals an unexpected difference between the behavior of individual securities and indices, and the remainder of the paper is devoted to various explanations of the observed difference. The orientation of the paper is toward estimation of characteristics of stock price behavior rather than testing of fully specified hypotheses.

B 8

Wilson, Desmond P., Jr., *Cuban-Soviet Relations: Conditions and Constraints* (Published as part of *Aspects of Modern Communism*, edited by R.F. Staar, University of South Carolina Press, 1968)

Competition and conflict between the communist and non-communist states have created a number of political anomalies throughout the world. Cuba is one of these. The significant prevailing conditions with regard to Cuba are those which stem from geography and from the almost complete economic and diplomatic isolation of Cuba within the Western Hemisphere. The constraints on Cuba and the Soviet Union concern the introduction into Cuba of offensive strategic weapons and the use of the island as a base for carrying out aggression in the Western Hemisphere. Given these conditions and constraints, the more specific questions to be examined in this paper are the following: (1) Short of those actions which would clearly provoke another military confrontation with the United States, what are the alternative courses for the Soviet Union with respect to making Cuba either a more useful or a less burdensome ally? (2) What do the alternative Soviet courses of action imply for the political and economic life of the Castro regime?

B 9

Armitage, James H. (LCdr., USN) and Tolcott, Martin A., *Manpower Studies at the Center for Naval Analyses* (Published as part of *Manpower Research in the Defense Context*, Proceedings of a Conference under the aegis of the NATO Scientific Affairs Committee, London, 14-18 Aug 1967, edited by N.A.B. Wilson, American Elsevier Publishing Co., Inc., New York 1969)

This paper describes, first some of CNA's work in making a survey of manpower utilization studies, as evaluated against a concept of how such studies should be contributing to the manpower planning process; second, some of the concepts of manpower planning in industry and other government agencies, including the other services and how they are applicable to Navy manpower planning problems; and third, a description of a way of ordering information by means of which the Navy's manpower planning process might be improved.

B 10

Morton, Anton S., *Manpower Studies at the Institute of Naval Studies 1963-1966* (Published as part of *Manpower Research in the Defense Context*, Proceedings of a Conference under the aegis of the NATO Scientific Affairs Committee, London, 14-18 Aug 1967, edited by N.A.B. Wilson, American Elsevier Publishing Co., Inc., New York, 1969)

Paper reporting on studies carried out in the first three years of the Manning Study of the Institute of Naval Studies, of the Center for Naval Analyses.

B 11

Breckner, Norman V. and Noah, Joseph W., *Costing of Systems*, Published as part of *Defense Management*, edited by Stephen Enke, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1967)

Two principal dimensions of system cost analysis are addressed. First, the comparative analysis of alternative systems requires a method of structuring the synthesizing cost estimates in order to reveal both the total costs of achieving effectiveness and the significant differences to be found among various force mixes. Second, the methods of estimating particular costs are evolving from a history of inappropriate or inaccessible data and great uncertainty concerning the time and cost of ultimately achieving demonstrated capability. Several important avenues for further work are discussed.

B 12

Colle, Russell G., *Educational Planning in Developing Countries* (Published as part of *Recherche Operationnelle et Problemes du Tiers-Monde*, Dunod, Paris, 1964; Presented at the Symposium on the Possibilities of Operational Research in Developing Countries, Paris, France, Jun 1963)

Operational research studies may be able to contribute to the quantitative analysis of the

requirements for the national educational system as well as to the planning of optimum utilization of educational resources. Selective admission schemes, scholarships, types and locations of educational institutions, courses of study, student quotas, etc., should all be studies with the overall national objectives in mind so that the education and training portions of a five-year plan directly support the personnel requirements generated by projects in agriculture, industry, engineering and government.

B 13

Studies Prepared for The President's Commission on an All-Volunteer Armed Force, Volumes I and II, Nov 1970 (Available at the Government Printing Office)

Part I--Military Personnel Requirements

Study 1

Forst, Brian E. and Oli, Walter Y.,* *Manpower and Budgetary Implications of Ending Conscription*, 90 pp.

In order to develop reliable estimates of manpower requirements and defense budgets for military personnel under both continued draft and all-volunteer environments, an analytic model is constructed. First, four alternative force strength objectives for the years ahead are set forth. Then, the derivation of turnover, training and travel cost parameters, supply curves, and transition strength objectives employed in the projections are described. Finally, the implications of the projections generated by the model are reviewed. A technical appendix is also included for the reader who is interested in additional details of the model.

Study 2

Sullivan, John A., *Qualitative Requirements of the Armed Forces*, 56 pp.

Estimates of the probable mix of mental abilities possessed by those individuals who are expected to volunteer for the Armed Forces in the absence of a draft are calculated. Finally, attention is directed to the differentials in performance, formal training, and disciplinary problems of recruits of varying measured mental capabilities.

Study 3

Reaume, David M. and Oli, Walter Y.,* *Educational Attainment of Military and Civilian Labor Forces*, 23 pp.

The cumulative percentage distribution of enlisted men and officers, classified by years of school completed, and the combined educational distributions of all uniformed personnel are presented. The educational distribution of the civilian male labor force is compared with the Armed Forces.

* *University of Rochester*

Study 4

O'Neill, David M., *Determinants of Labor Turnover Costs in the Military*, 43 pp. For Abstract see CRC 170

Part II--Supply of Personnel to the Military

Study 2

Gray, Burton C., *Supply of First-Term Military Enlistees*, 40 pp.

This study examines the change in the number of enlistments in the military services resulting from a given change in military pay. The effect of pay is isolated from all other factors which influence the decisions of men faced with the choice of enlisting or remaining civilians.

Study 8

Grubert, Harry and Weiher, Rodney F., *Navy Reenlistments: The Role of Pay and Draft Pressure*, 19 pp.

The main purpose of this study is to estimate the response of first-term Navy reenlistments to changes in second-term pay. An attempt is made to find out how much reenlistments are affected by the degree to which men making their reenlistment decisions were draft motivated when first entering. The conclusions are based on the observed behavior in FY 1968 of men with varying levels of second-term pay they can expect as well as differences in civilian opportunities and amount of draft motivation. The first section of the paper explains the framework of the analysis and the equations to be estimated. This is followed by a discussion of data sources and the construction of the variables. The third section presents the empirical results including a brief analysis of non-white reenlistments.

Part III--Historical, Political and Social Research

Study 1

Rafuse, John L., *United States' Experience with Volunteer and Conscript Forces*, 46 pp.

The polemics of conscription in America abound with references to history and tradition, but present little data or analysis. This study examines American history with special regard for military manpower recruitment practices. One purpose of the study is to provide a historical survey of conscription in America and to convey some of the contextual flavor of the past debates. The second and principal purpose is to contrast the debates with factual data to permit judgment on the credibility of the debates, and on the extent to which conscription is or is not in the American tradition.

Study 2

McConnell, James M., *European Experience with Volunteer and Conscript Forces*, 190 pp.

The purpose of this study is to examine European cases to find what lessons, if any, they offer for the United States. Of primary relevance to America is the European experience with volunteer and conscript standing armies and their effect upon domestic politics.

Study 5

Horack, Jessie and Wilson, Desmond P., Jr., *Military Recruitment and Militarism in Latin America*, 21 pp.

The purpose of this study is to examine the Latin American experience for possible insights

and implications for the military manpower recruitment problem in the United States. Two objectives are pursued. The first objective is to assemble some of the basic information on Latin America military establishments--particularly their size and methods of recruitment. The second objective is to examine the frequently-made assertion about Latin American that an all-volunteer military is more prone to interventions in national political life than is a military establishment which relies on conscripts.

Study 7

Borack, Jessie and Wilson, Desmond P., Jr., *Military Experience as a Determinant of Veteran's Attitudes*, 27 pp.

A shift from conscription to voluntarism is expected to change the size and perhaps slightly the social composition of the veteran population. It is the objective of this study to determine whether or not important social or political consequences might accompany changes in the flow of veteran citizens who are presumed to benefit society as a result of their military experience. The approach to the problem is direct and empirical. It consists of an analysis of existing national opinion surveys to determine whether or not veterans possess significantly different opinions than non-veterans on matters of contemporary debate.

Study 8

Kassing, David B., *Military Experience as a Determinant of Veterans' Earnings*, 22 pp.

The purpose of this study is to investigate how an individual's civilian earnings are affected by military service. It is based on a number of recent studies which present evidence bearing on this issue.

Part IV--Other Studies

Study 3

Lando, Mordechai, *Health Services in the All-Volunteer Armed Force*, 45 pp., for abstract see PP 60

B 14

Athay, Robert E., *An Economic Appraisal of Soviet Merchant Shipping Policy*, Oct 1971 (Published by the University of North Carolina Press, 1971)

This book assesses the economic efficiency of the heavy commitment of Soviet resources to the merchant fleet in recent years. The analysis compares the real benefit obtained from ocean shipping to the real cost incurred. No attempt is made to demonstrate whether the rate of investment has been optimal; but only to show if such investments have involved a significant economic return. The economic benefits arising from the expansion of the Soviet merchant fleet, which are measured primarily in terms of the contribution of the fleet to the country's balance of payments, appear to have provided a clear margin over the economic costs of the program.

B 15

Halpern, Abraham M., *Communist China as a Model of Development*, 15 pp. (To be published as part of *Protagonist of Change*, edited by Professor A. A. Said, American University, Prentice-Hall, Sep 1970)

Chinese Communists regard themselves as a model for others to follow. This paper discusses the character of the model and the audiences to which it is recommended. What the movement aims to do and what it does not aim to do is specified.

B 16

Breckner, Norman V.; Friedheim, Robert L. Heselton; Leslie R., Jr.; Mason, Leo S.; Schmid, Stuart G.; and Simmons, Robert H., *The Navy and the Common Sea*, 1970 (Published by the Government Printing Office)

This book reports the results of a study on how ocean programs, non-defense activities off U.S. shores, possible changes in the status of the sea affect the Navy's role in national security. Three interactions among those who use the ocean or manage marine affairs are discussed. The first interaction includes relationships between the Navy's oceanographic programs and programs of other Federal agencies that study, explore, or develop the ocean. The second includes interactions between Naval and other U.S. activities that make common use of offshore spaces and resources. The third interaction is among sovereign states concerning jurisdiction of, or control of access to, ocean regions and resources.

B 17

Schick, Jack M., *The Berlin Crisis 1958-1962*, 266 pp., 1971, University of Pennsylvania Press

This book traces the East-West pattern of impatient negotiation followed by military posturing and pressuring. It sheds new light on Dulles' intellectualized diplomacy, Kennedy's cautiously balanced Berlin strategy, and Ulbricht's urgent gamble on the Berlin Wall. Against a detailed background of diplomat verbiage and tension-ridden events it points up the blind convictions and dangerous misunderstandings on both sides that inevitably led to each incident in the continual crisis and ultimately brought us to the impasse that still remains.

B 18

Halpern, Abraham M., *The PRC's Post-Cultural Revolution Foreign Policy*, 23 pp., Oct 1971 (Published as a chapter of "Sino-American Relations, 1949-71," edited by Rogerich MacFarquhar, Praeger, 1972)

This paper discusses the foreign policy of the Peoples Republic of China from 1968-1971. It asks three questions: What has been the PRC's recent analysis of the world distribution of power? How has the PRC seen its own role in this

kind of world? What interest has the PRC tried to realize, and what resources has it had available? In exploring the answers to these questions, this paper seeks to discover if there is an underlying rationale or strategy behind PRC foreign policy in the current period.

B 19

Coile, Russell C., *Magnetostriction Resonant Frequencies* (Published in *Electronics* Vol. 20, No. 9, Sep 1947; Also published as part of *Ultrasonics* by Benson Carlin, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1949)

Magnetostriction oscillators have been widely used in many electronic applications, particularly in underwater sound, since Professor George Washington Pierce of Harvard first reported on his research in 1927. These oscillators have their frequency controlled by a magnetostrictive rod of nickel, Monel metal, Invar, Nichrome, Stoic metal or other nickel alloys. When a magnetostrictive rod or tube is placed in an alternating magnetic field and clamped or pivoted at the center of the rod, the resonant frequency of the rod is given by $f = v/l$, where f is the resonant frequency in kilocycles per second, v is the velocity of sound in the rod in centimeters per second and l is the length of the rod in centimeters. A nomograph has been designed for quick calculation of magnetostriction resonant frequencies.

B 20

Breckner, Norman V. and Newlon, Daniel H., *The Oil Security System--An Import Strategy for Achieving Oil Security and Reducing Oil Prices*, 112 pp., Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Company, 1975

This book is an extension of earlier work published in CNA Research Contribution 255. The operation of the Oil Security System is simulated and estimates are made of the benefits of this approach over an import quota or a tariff. Potential administrative problems are identified through detailed illustrations and solutions to these problems are suggested.

B 21

Patterson, Ann R. and Squires, Michael L., *Soviet Naval Transfers to Less Developed Countries 1956-1975*, 24 pp., Nov 1975, (To be published in *Soviet Naval Influence: Domestic and Foreign Dimensions*, edited by McGuire & McConnell; (CNA)75-1630.10)

The Soviet naval arms transfer program has been notable both for its size and for the change that the program has created in the naval balance of power. The Soviet Union has transferred to the navies of the Third World (including Cuba) over 450 ships and other craft since 1956. The transfer of large numbers of missile firing patrol craft has greatly reduced the effectiveness of major surface combatants operating alone; in particular, older major surface combatants not possessing anti-missile defenses are extremely vulnerable. The presence of conventional submarines under Egyptian

control in the Mediterranean and more modern conventional submarines under Indian control in the Indian Ocean has also served to change the naval balance in those areas. The navies of nations not possessing modern anti-submarine equipment are vulnerable to attack by these submarines; the navies of the major powers cannot afford to ignore their existence.

B 22

Dismukes, N. Bradford; McConnell, James M.; Calhoun, Anne K.; Durch, William J.; Mahoney, Robert B.; Petersen, Charles C.; Remnek, Richard B.; Roberts, Stephen S.; Shulsky, Abram; and Wells, Anthony R., *Soviet Naval Diplomacy*, (Pergamon Policy Studies-37 On The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe), 409 pp., 1979 (Edited by Bradford Dismukes and James McConnell) (Published by Pergamon Press, Inc.)

While researchers have produced a number of papers and monographs on various aspects of the Soviet Union's use of its navy in a political role, no comprehensive discussion of Soviet naval diplomacy is available. This book represents an attempt to remedy that situation, and to clear up some of the misconceptions that have emerged in public discussions of the subject.

B 23

Tidman, Keith R., *The Operations Evaluation Group: A History of Naval Operations Analysis*, 360 pp., March 1984 (Published by Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, Maryland)

This book traces both the organizational and scientific history of the Operations Evaluation Group (OEG), the oldest civilian-staffed military operations research group in the United States. Placing OEG's history in the context of world events, the author explains the group's analytical support of the Navy during such difficult times as World War II, when it developed various means to counter the U-boat threat, the Korean War, the Soviets' first thermonuclear device, the Cuban missile crisis, and the Vietnam War. The group's innovative responses to the changing requirements of peacetime is also discussed, including its unique program of assigning over half of its analysts to force, fleet, and theater commands around the world.

B 24

Swanson, Bruce, *Eighth Voyage of the Dragon*, 354 pp., 1982

This book deals with Chinese seapower in three periods: Imperial (10th century A.D. to 1911), Republican (1911-1949), and Communist (since 1949). The history of the Imperial period introduces a fundamental constant of Chinese history--the conflict between continentalism and maritism. The conflict evolved in the 10th century A.D., when China's old continentalist society spread down the rivers to the sea, conquering the many disparate tribes that populated

the southeastern coasts. Over the next thousand years, four dynasties--the Song (906-1279), the Yuan or Mongol (1279-1368), the Ming (1368-1644), and the Qing of Manchu (1644-1911)--tried to meet the challenges posed by sea travel, ocean trade, and foreign ideas.

B 25

Poor, Walter A., *Differential Geometric Structures*, 349 pp., Mar 1981

This modern treatment of differential geometry not only offers an excellent introduction to the field, but also contains some new results--and some new formulations of old results--that have not appeared anywhere outside the journal literature. (In addition, many of the standard proofs have been simplified.) The book also covers a number of geometrically interesting topics which have been treated up until now only in books devoted to other areas of mathematics.

SECTION III

I. PAPERS PRESENTED AT PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS

P 1001

Baumgarten, Erwin and Davies, T.D. (RAdm., USN), *Intercontinental Transport Problems*, 12 Aug 1965, (Published in a summary included in the Proceedings of the 1965 Annual Meeting of the German Operations Research Society, Oct 1965)

During the last five years, deployment of sizable military forces overseas on short notice has emerged as a major strategic task of the United States. This paper reviews the evolution of rapid deployment concepts and systems from the point of view of the systems analyst.

P 1002

Buchanan, John E. and Chiodo, Ronald A., *An Example of the Relationships Between the Uses and the Development of Cost Estimating Relationships*, 24 Mar 1969 (Published in the Proceedings of the 4th Annual Department of Defense Cost Research Symposium, Mar 1969)

Predicting cost as a function of certain explanatory variables and analyzing how cost varies with changes in given variables are two objectives of cost analysis. Here, the first objective is termed prediction and the second objective, structural analysis. Different criteria should be used in the derivation of cost estimating relationships for these objectives. Not considering the link between the uses of CER's and their development may result in incorrect answers, misleading concepts, or both.

P 1003

Coyle, John P., *Prudence in Risk-Decision Making* (Presented at Operations Research Society of America Meeting, May 1962; See also Prudence II, P 1008)

This paper is intended to explore the responsibility of staffs, consultants and the community at large to decision makers empowered to undertake fateful commitments. When risk decisions are made responsibly, motives include survival as well as success. Observations are summarized of several activities which are distinguished both by uncertainty and in having survival as a characteristic outcome. From analogy with biological communities, the stock market, and the gambling casino, conclusions that seem germane to problems of national policy decision in the face of uncertainty are drawn.

P 1004

Steinhardt, Jacinto, *Operations Research* (Presented at the New York Meeting of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics and the American Statistical Association, Dec 1947)

Discussion of the scope and methods of operations research during World War II.

P 1005

Coile, Russell C., *Application of Concept Coordination to Document Control* (Presented at 132nd Meeting of the American Chemical Society, New York, Sep 10, 1957 at the Symposium on Mechanized Data Handling)

An organization considering the introduction of mechanized data handling for its literature will do considerable research on its operations before making a decision. Mechanization, *per se*, as illustrated by the Harwell punched card indexing experiment and the Department of Agriculture Library trials of the "Rapid Selector" may not solve any of the problems of a particular library. Thus, operations research on the library should examine the needs of the organization, the librarians and the users. The optimum mechanization system should be useful for document control as well as for information retrieval. An application of concept coordination using computer facilities is suggested for research literature collections.

P 1006

Frisch, Franz A.P. and Weir, W. Donald, *Analysis of Mission and Design Concepts for a Logistic Ship*, 24 Jun 1966 (Published in Papers--7th Annual Meeting, Transportation Research Forum, Nov 1966, Richard B. Cross Co., Oxford, Indiana; Presented at the NATO Advisory Panel on Operational Research Meeting on the Analysis of Systems of Military Transportation, Defense Operational Analysis Establishment, Oxford, England, Jul 1966)

Methods being used by the USN in acquiring the Fast Deployment Logistic (FDL) Ship differ from previous practices in several respects. The methods include program phases known as concept formulation and contract definition. A major objective of the former is determination of system mission and performance envelopes. System studies which addressed problems of defining such envelopes for the FDL ship were performed by the Center for Naval Analyses. A description of the analytical approach employed by CNA is presented here to provide a comprehensive view of the overall structuring of an analysis of this type and the interrelationships among its essential elements.

P 1007

Baumgarten, Erwin, *Reliability and Maintenance*, 25 Jan 1962 (Presented at Military Logistics Research Conference, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, Air Defense Technical Center (SADTC), 22 Aug 1962)

Under which specific conditions are preventive measures advantageous? This question is a typical operations research problem. There are several alternatives: trouble shooting,

scheduled maintenance, and institution of a run-in period. Each alternative has advantages and disadvantages. This paper discusses the solution of this problem. A mathematical model of the failure phenomena is developed and practical maintenance rules are derived from the model.

F 1008

Coyle, John P., *Prudence II--An Analysis of Measures of Effectiveness Related to Survival*, 18 Mar 1963 (Published in Proceedings of the Tripartite Symposium on Military Operations Research, Jun 1963)

An earlier, more general paper, entitled *Prudence in Risk-Decision Making* (P 1003) makes the distinction between the evaluation criteria appropriate, separately, for the venturer committed to an enterprise and the prudential policy which values an individual venture within the context of a portfolio of risks. This paper investigates a naive analytical model in an attempt to derive more explicit prudential measures of effectiveness than the purely descriptive characteristics noted in the earlier paper.

F 1009

Coyle, John P., *Qualitative Factors in the Choice of a Weapons Mix for a Strategic Deterrent Posture* (Presented at the Operations Research Society of America Meeting, Fall 1961)

Discusses the problem of allocation among alternative strategic weapon systems. Demonstrates that much of the difficulty we have had with this problem has arisen neither from lack of quantitative analysis nor from a pusillanimous hesitancy on the part of decision makers to make up their minds. It is suggested rather that it is due to our failure to distinguish carefully enough between questions we must decide and questions that are better left unanswered.

F 1010

Engel, Joseph H.; Glazer, Herbert; and Steinhardt, Jacinto, *The Selection of Cargo for Air Transport* (Reprint by Richard Clay and Company, Ltd., Bungay, Suffolk, Great Britain; Presented at the International Federation of Operations Research Societies Conference, Sep 1960)

Air freight is now used regularly in industry and the military, usually because of its speed and cargo protection. However, the expense of airlift frequently leads to the use of slower, cheaper transport such as ocean freight. This paper describes a procedure which may serve as an economic basis for choosing between resupply of an inventory by air as compared with ocean freight.

F 1011

Camp, Glen D., *Operations Research: A Comprehensive Scientific Aid to Executive Decision* (Lecture delivered at the U.S. Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Maryland, 16 Mar 1951)

Discusses operations research: what it is; how it functions; is it new; and what further achievements may be expected.

F 1012

Barfoot, C. Bernard, *Stochastic Duels in which Each Contestant's Shots Form a Markov Chain* (Published in the Proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Operation Research, Jun 1969, available from Tavistock Publications Limited; Presented at the Operations Research Society of America/The Institute of Management Sciences Joint Meeting, San Francisco, California, May 1968)

This paper presents some further developments in the theory of stochastic duels for situations in which the shots by each contestant form a Markov chain with constant transition probabilities. In these duels the two contestants, A and B, are assumed to have an unlimited supply of ammunition, to fire at constant intervals of time, a and b , respectively, and to duel until one is killed. For these conditions, the probability $P(A)$ of contestant A winning the duel is given for the case where (1) both contestants begin with unloaded weapons and have tactical equity, and (2) contestant A has the advantage of surprise and can fire y rounds at B before the two-sided duel begins, where y is a random variable. Potential applications of models of this type to duels between weapons are also illustrated, and further areas for research are discussed.

F 1013

Dibona, Charles J., *Trends in Research and Development* (Presented at 22nd Military Operations Research Society Meeting, Naval Post Graduate School, Dec 1968)

The evidence suggests that in our Research and Development program there has been less exploration of alternatives and higher expenditures during the past 10 or 15 years. In this paper, some suggestions on how this trend can be changed are made.

F 1014

Marbury, Fendall, *The Vertical Mobility of Deep-Diving Submarines* (Published in Transactions of the Ocean Science and Ocean Engineering Conference, Jun 1965)

In small submarines designed to dive deep, energy required for diving and rising is an appreciable fraction of their total supplies, hence worthy of attention. Energy demand for vertical motion consists of two parts: work against hydrodynamic drag, and work to offset the difference in compressibility between sea water and submarine. Steep dive angles are recommended to save propulsion energy. Work done to offset compressibility is recovered as vertical propulsion. Nevertheless, the amount so done should be minimized, in order to hold down energy losses entailed in doing it. Energy for vertical motion can be carried in chemical or

mechanical accumulators, or a ballast to be dropped. The two can be compared by means of specific potential, defined as the capability of an accumulator in foot-pounds divided by its weight in pounds. For ballast, specific potential is potential energy per pound, measured above bottom, and is numerically equal to the water depth. Other suitable accumulators have constant specific potentials of 10,000.

F 1015

Morton, Anton S. and Fisher, Franklin M.,* *The Cost Effectiveness of Reenlistment Incentives in the Navy* (Presented at 28th Annual Meeting, Operations Research Society of America, Nov 1965)

This paper describes the methodology developed at the Institute of Naval Studies, Center for Naval Analyses, to estimate cost/effectiveness of reenlistment incentives.

* Department of Economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

F 1016

Coile, Russell C., *Operations Research* (Presented at the 6th New England Quality Control Conference of the American Society for Quality Control, Worcester, Massachusetts, 3 Oct 1952)

During World War II, mathematicians, physicists, chemists, biologists, etc., were asked by the military to carry out research on various problems of operations, intelligence and logistics. This application of the scientific method to war time problems would now appear to have many similar applications in industry. Quality control statisticians should be on the alert to employ these operations research principles and broaden the service they supply to management.

F 1017

Augusta, Joseph H. and Jenner, Richard A., *The Marine Corps Cost Model* (Published in DOD 4th Annual Cost Research Symposium Proceedings, Mar 1969)

This paper describes how input-output can be used as a cost model. It presents the structure and sample results for a model of a simplified military organization.

F 1018

Augusta, Joseph H.; Jenner, Richard A.; and Tullier, Pierre M., *Decision Models for Maintenance and Logistic Planning in Combat* (Published in the Proceedings of the 22nd Meeting of the Military Operations Research Society, Dec 1968)

In this paper the authors show that effective maintenance planning requires (a) an accurate projection of future maintenance needs and (b) a forecast of the secondary effects on maintenance stemming from changes in maintenance needs. A model is presented which handles the first problem by means of a set of stochastic matrices and the second by input-output analysis.

F 1019

Augusta, Joseph H. and Jenner, Richard A., *Input-Output as an Aid to Military Decision Making* (Presented at the 34th National Meeting, Operations Research Society of America, Nov 1967; Published in Bulletin of the Operations Research Society of America, Vol. 16, Supplement 2, Fall 1968)

This paper briefly describes how input-output analysis can be used to account for the interrelationships in military organization that complicate estimating the resource implications of alternative forces.

F 1020

Baumgarten, Erwin, *Operational Data Requirements for ASW Studies* (Published in the Proceedings of the NATO Science Committee, Advisory Panel on Operations Research Meeting, 27 Jun 1966)

The first part of this paper outlines the general approach to force planning problems which has been followed in CNA in several of its major studies. It serves as background for the second part which identifies the principal types of operational data which are required as inputs for ASW cost-effectiveness analyses and covers data requirements in the ASW weapon field in some detail.

F 1021

O'Donnell, Frank H., *The Air Launched Ordnance Study Model* (Published in the Proceedings of the 2nd Symposium on Increased Survivability of Aircraft, Department of Defense/RAND Corporation, 16-20 Feb 1970)

The Air Launched Ordnance Study (ALORS) Model compares various tactics—force and ordnance mixes. The model employs expected value rather than Monte Carlo methods and is highly parametric. Tactical allocations of aircraft may change throughout the war, as allowed by changes in attrition due to interceptors, for example. Enemy surface to air missile capabilities may also be reduced due to friendly air attack. Finally the model may be run in a requirements mode. A specific level of target destruction can be specified and the model can calculate aircraft and ordnance assets needed to achieve it.

F 1022

Coile, Russell C., *Financial Planning of a Professional Society Meeting* (Presented at the 22nd National Meeting, Operations Research Society of America, 8 Nov 1962)

In order to plan for the facilities and determine the registration fees to be charged to cover the costs of the meeting, a detailed examination of the 20 national meetings of ORSA already held was undertaken. This paper summarizes available data on registration at previous meetings, proportion of members, non-members and students attending, location of meetings, registration fees charged, numbers of invited and contributed papers, and costs and

attendance at meeting mixers, luncheons and dinners.

P 1023

Coile, Russell C., *An Example of Optimum Distribution of Effort* (Presented at the 2nd Annual Meeting, Operations Research Society of America, 22 May 1954)

An examination has been made of the distribution of initial investment in the construction of a UHF TV station among the major transmitting components; TV transmitter, tower and UHF antenna. Current cost figures have been used in a determination of the best balance of expenditures to obtain the maximum TV coverage for the minimum investment.

P 1024

Coile, Russell C., *A Mechanized Library* (Delivered on 18 Jul 1951 during a broadcast of the General Electric Science Forum program over radio station WGY, Schenectady, New York)

Discussion of library machines being developed to aid modern libraries in the storage and subsequent searching for information.

P 1025

Breckner, Norman V., *Some Dimensions of Defense Interest in the Legal Delimitations of the Continental Shelf* (Published in *National Policy Recommendations*, Proceedings of the 4th Annual Conference of the Law of the Sea Institute, Jun 1969)

There are several interrelated issues of U.S. defense interest in the questions of selecting a relatively wide or relatively narrow legal continental shelf around the world. Some are: differences among naval powers in frequency of use of the seabed and in regions of preferred use; the relative surety of a coastal State's naval access to its own shelf areas and to the deep seabed covered by the concept of freedom of the seas, compared to the somewhat more uncertain access to the seabed within another State's shelf delimitation; the possibility that different military employments of the deep seabed will be affected differently by the deep-seabed legal regime that ultimately evolves from managing non-defense resources; the terms, if any, under which the U.S. Navy might be at a relative disadvantage if seabed areas off U.S. shores are not under national jurisdiction for purpose of exploiting resources.

P 1026

Coile, Russell C., *A Library Machine for Chemical Literature* (Presented at the 118th National Meeting of the American Chemical Society at Chicago, Illinois, Sep 1950)

A library machine using microfilm is proposed for use with the million abstracts now available for chemists. The problems of information retrieval have not received as much attention as those of searching, translating, abstracting and editing chemical literature. However, a library

machine based on the research by Dr. Vannevar Bush at MIT on his "Rapid Selector" may assist research libraries.

P 1027

Friedheim, Robert L., *The Marine Commission's Deep-Seabed Proposals--A Political Analysis* (Published in *National Policy Recommendations*, Proceedings of the 4th Annual Conference of the Law of the Sea Institute, Jun 1969)

The Marine Science Commission's proposals for the deep-seabed must be evaluated on a number of criteria. But the one criterion that probably will be dominant in the action phase is the political. Thus the Commission proposal for an International Registry for the deep-seabed must be examined as a political document. There are two ways of doing this: First, it can be considered as an example of political theory or theories; the author has done this to some extent in another paper (A 1012). Second, it could be thought of as a proposal which fits the opinions of the requisite number of States to be adopted or fail of adoption. A little of both methods are used in this paper.

P 1028

Haselton, Leslie R., Jr., *A Framework Towards a Seabed Regime* (Published in *National Policy Recommendations*, Proceedings of the 4th Annual Conference of the Law of the Sea Institute, Jun 1969)

Submits a broad framework on which to build a precise set of rules to govern the exploitation of the resources of the seabed and subsoil of both the continental shelf and the deep-seabed. The framework is a beginning not a final regime.

P 1029

Wilson, Desmond P., Jr., *Alternative Futures in the Cuban Revolution*, 22 pp., Oct 1970 (Presented at the Southern Political Science Association Fall Meeting, 7 Nov 1970; Published in *ORBIS* Vol. XV, No. 3, Fall 1971)

This paper discusses three options for future Cuban economic, political and military affiliation. The first one is essentially the present situation--a continuation of a highly authoritarian government which labels itself communist and maintains close ties with the Soviet Union. The second alternative future is a return of Cuba to U.S. hegemony. The third option is the evolution of Cuba toward some greater international autonomy sometimes referred to as a *Yugoslavia in the Caribbean*. Historical evidence points in the direction of continued ties with the Soviet Union and because of Soviet and U.S. competition the Cuban Revolution will continue to be an international concern with global and not simply regional implications.

P 1030

Elechan, Barry M., *The Consequences of the Israeli Reprisals on Patterns of Interaction Between Israel and the Neighboring Arab Nations*,

26 pp. (Presented at the 66th Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Sep 1970)

This analysis is restricted to three of the most basic motivations for reprisals, to compel target nations to take positive steps to stop private infiltration; to take steps to stop actively sponsoring hostilities with Israel; and, to compel target governments to improve general relations with Israel. The analysis will attempt to measure the degree to which the reprisals satisfied these motivating considerations.

P 1031

Schwartz, Lawrence E., *Application of Nonlinear Programming and Bayesian Statistics to the Theory of the Firm* (Presented at the 6th International Symposium on Mathematical Programming, Princeton University, 15 Aug 1967)

In the primal, optimal input and output levels of an n-product monopolistic firm, operating in the short run, are to be obtained. The short run is a period short enough so that at least some of the firm's factors of production are fixed and indivisible. The firm will be assumed to maximize some utility function belonging to its decision-maker, subject to production function constraints on resource use. Production is to be assumed that all products are produced in the same plant so that there are interactions in the decisions to allocate resources among the different products. These products will, in addition, be assumed to be sold in markets where demand is uncertain.

P 1032

Schwartz, Lawrence E., *Large Step Gradient Methods for Decomposable Nonlinear Programming Problems* (Presented at the Conference on Optimization, University of Keele, England, 25 Mar 1968; Published in *Optimization* edited by R. Hatcher, Academic Press, 1969)

Several new algorithms for solving large-scale nonlinear programming problems having a special structure are presented. These problems occur in economics and in certain related contexts. The constraint set in problems of the type to be considered contains both nonlinear and linear functions, the linear portion of the constraint matrices having the usual block diagonal or staircase structure. Many otherwise independent linear blocks are linked together by a relatively small number of nonlinear connecting relations.

P 1033

Schwartz, Lawrence E., *An Inventory Model for Multistage Production Processes* (Presented at the Joint Meeting of The Institute of Management Sciences and the Operations Research Society of America, 1 May 1968)

This paper develops a model to determine the optimal sizes of the inventories that a firm or

government agency having a multi-stage production process should maintain. A subsidiary aim is to determine a set of transfer prices so that rational tradeoffs can be made between inventories of spares and semi-finished parts on the one hand and stocks of capital and labor skills on the other. The model thus allows a firm's management to take advantage of both the informational and the incentive effects of decentralized markets. These transfer prices also allow resource allocations and reallocations to be made without resolving the model each time for new optimal values.

P 1034

Broussalian, Vartkes L., *The Present Value Criterion in Military Investments*, 10 pp., 21 Sep 1966 (Presented at the Operations Research Society of America Meeting, Oct 1966)

This paper discusses the reasons why the present value criterion, to which logically discounting leads up, is not appropriate for nonmarketable investment decisions, of which a substantial proportion of military systems analyses constitutes a sub-class.

P 1035

Buc, Bernard J., *Some Analytical Elements of Fleet Air Defense Planning*, 35 pp., Nov 1971 (Presented to the Chief of Naval Research, Ministry of Defense, Whitehall, London, Nov 1971)

Advancement in the technology of surface-to-air missiles has led to the recent development of a much more sophisticated threat, the anti-ship cruise missile, which can be launched by aircraft, surface ships, or submarines and guided to its target by either autonomous or linked guidance in a wide variety of altitude, speed, range combinations. Responses to such a threat have resulted in a wide spectrum of prospective systems including electronic warfare to aid in the detection, classification and confusion of the missile's platform and guidance system. The relative expense and capabilities of these systems, however, preclude a simple choice and necessitate some form of analytical treatment to aid the selection from amongst alternatives. This paper considers some of the elements of such an analysis.

P 1036

Cotton, James L.; Karas, Robert E. (Cdr., USN); and Linnell, Richard D., *U.S. Navy Ship Automation*, 27 pp., Feb 1972 (Presented at the 3rd Ship Control Systems Symposium at Foxhill, Bath, U.K., 26-28 Sep 1972)

Use of automation can reduce the manning of future design U.S. Navy ships by about 30 percent immediately and by 40 percent in the 1980s. The technology is available now, but changes of the Navy management organization and select changes in Navy operative directives and procedures must be made if use of this technology

is to provide real reductions of manning in future new-construction ships.

F 1037

Butterly, Peter J., *Position Finding for Multiple Indistinguishable Signal Sources*, 20 pp., Jul 1973 (Published as (CNA)1301-73; Presented at the 32nd Military Operations Research Symposium)

In this paper the general problem of utilizing position-related observations to determine source position in the presence of a multiplicity of indistinguishable signal sources is considered from a Bayesian viewpoint. The treatment is directed towards ascertaining what is known subsequent to the observations and consists mainly of the derivation of procedures to provide this knowledge. Results previously obtained in a comparable treatment of the single source problem are incorporated in these procedures.

F 1038

Gray, Burton C., *A Military Manpower Projection and Simulation Model*, 24 pp., Apr 1973 (Published as (CNA)804-73; Published in the Proceedings of the International Congress on a Programming Language (APL Congress 73) Aug 1973)

The Enlisted Personnel Projection and Simulation Model (EPPSM) has been developed for the Navy as an aid to manpower planners and analysts concerned with projecting future manpower structures. The paper includes the details of the model theory and interpretation and a description of the programming environment, logic, and characteristics of the implementation, together with an indication of the procedure to change and augment it.

F 1039

Borgstrom, Robert E. (DF2, USN), *Non-Spatial Interaction; An Alternative Approach to Transportation Geography*, 6 pp., Jan 1973 (Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Middle Atlantic Division of the Association of American Geographers, Jan 1973)

The geography of passenger transportation has long been biased by the presumption that a functional relationship exists between measurable distances and the interaction of objects with other places. Consequently, and with few exceptions, scientists of spatial interaction have viewed transportation systems as networks of conduits through which inanimate objects stochastically flow. In doing so they have assumed that it is the pair of cities which interact, and they have forgotten that it is a population of individual decision makers within each city who are somehow motivated to travel from place to place. Viewing transportation geography in this way, an alternative methodology is to consider not the geometry of sites and routes but to attempt an understanding of socio-cultural associations, the basis of what may be called, non-spatial interaction.

F 1040

Kozman, Theodore A. and Forrester, J.H.,* *Pulsatile Flow in a Modeled Stenosis* (Presented at the 26th Annual Conference on Engineering in Medicine and Biology, Sep-Oct 1973)

A theoretical investigation of pulsatile laminar, axisymmetric flow of incompressible, Newtonian fluid through a rigid converging-diverging tube is undertaken. Through this study it is hoped that an insight into the differences between the steady state and time dependent shearing stress, pressure, and separation region will be gained. This paper briefly discusses the theoretical formulation of the problem and gives an example of the type of results which can be obtained from such a solution.

* *Engineering Science and Mechanics Department, University of Tennessee*

F 1041

Anger, Thomas E., *Some Critical Thoughts on Defense Resource Planning and the Role of Analysis*, 21 pp., 28 Jan 1974 (Published as Memorandum (CNA)74-155; presented at 31st Military Operations Research Symposium, Jun 1973)

This paper first discusses defense resource planning under McNamara and shows how his system worked. It then shows how the Laird system worked, and compares the major differences between the McNamara and Laird systems. Next, it highlights the role of the participants in the Laird system and the kinds of analysis used in the key decision documents in the system. Finally, it summarizes some major conclusions to be drawn from this history of defense resource planning.

F 1042

Barfoot, C. Bernard, *Some Anti-Armor Models Used in U.S. Marine Corps Planning Studies*, 19 pp., Aug 1974 (Presented at the Conference on Modeling Land Battle Systems for Military Planning, Munich, Germany, 26-30 Aug 1974)

This paper presents some analytic models of combat that have been used in planning studies by Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, in support of decisions regarding the procurement of alternative anti-armor weapons.

F 1043

Forst, Brian E., *Quantifying the Patient's Preferences*, 19 pp., Oct 1972 (Presented at the conference conducted by Health Services Research, Tucson, Arizona, Oct 1972)

This paper describes a methodology for depicting, in an explicit, quantitative statement, an individual's tastes for the elements that comprise health status. This quantitative expression is referred to interchangeably as the *preference function* or *disutility function*.

F 1044

Moore, Arnold B., *Experience with the Planning, Programming and Budgeting System in the Federal*

Government, 9 pp., Apr 1969 (Address presented at the University of Chicago Management Conference)

Discusses the primary features of the PPB System; evaluates the performance of the system in the Defense Department; and points out some major problems affecting the use of PPB and economic analysis as a basis for planning in the Federal Government.

P 1045

Friedheim, Robert L.; Goudreau, Karen; and Kadans,* Joseph B., *Forecasting the Outcome of Large Negotiations Among Many Parties Using Content Analysis*, 29 pp., Oct 1975 (Presented at the Operations Research Society of America Meeting, Nov 1975; (CNA)75-1446)

This paper gives an analytic structure for forecasting the outcome of large negotiations. First, statements of policy of decision-makers are thematically content-analyzed. The themes are arranged in variables and interval-scaled to represent intuitive underlying distance. The preferences of parties that have spoken are found, and a regression is used to estimate preferences of those who did not. The median is used to indicate the outcome on a variable against which no amendment succeeds if preferences are unimodal. Finally utilities for packages of several issues decided together are estimated, with frequency of mention as a measure of salience.

* *Carnegie-Mellon University*

P 1046

Shulsky, Abram N., *Soviet Perceptions of the U.S.-USSR Rivalry*, 11 pp., Mar 1976 (Presented at a Conference on Soviet Perceptions, Apr 1976, Sponsored by Advanced Research Projects (CNA)76-0447)

The work on which this presentation is based was done in response to a request for studies of the Soviet perception of the strategic-arms race. First some methodological questions are presented and then a general description of some of the important issues is discussed.

P 1047

Coile, Russell C., *Bibliometric Studies of Scientific Productivity* (Presented at the annual meeting of the American Society for Information Science, San Francisco, Ca., Oct 6, 1976)

Scientific productivity is one of the problem areas of information science. How many papers might a chemist publish during his professional lifetime? Various mathematical models have been reviewed and the Weibull distribution has been examined for applicability.

P 1048

Coile, Russell C., *Operations Research on Publication Productivity* (Presented at the Joint National Meeting of the Operations Research Society of America and The Institute of Management Sciences, Miami Beach, Fla., Nov 4, 1976)

The 15 year Index to *Operation Research* Volumes 1-15, 1952-1967 has been examined as a source of data on publication productivity of operations research authors. Fisher's logarithmic series and Simon's Yule distribution seem to give better fits to the observed frequency distribution than predictions by Lotka's Law of Scientific Productivity.

P 1049

Mahoney, Robert B., Jr., *Assessing One Psychological Dimension of East-West Competition in Europe*, 40 pp., Jun 1977 (Paper presented at the workshop *Military Policy Evaluation: Quantitative Applications*, Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., Jun 2-4, 1977)

This paper examines the perceptions of allied leaders in the United Kingdom, France, and the Federal Republic of Germany, focusing upon the amount of inter-bloc tension in Europe these leaders perceived over the period 1946-1970.

P 1051

Roberts, Stephen S., *Patterns of U.S. Navy Cruising on Overseas Stations, 1869-1897*, 46 pp., Jul 1979 (Prepared for presentation at the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association, Honolulu, Hawaii, 12 Aug 1979)

The basic data for this study was drawn from the reports of the Secretary of the Navy, which each year contained extensive port call information. Gaps and inconsistencies in this data were resolved by consulting the logs of the ships in Record Group 24 of the National Archives. The result was a data base of some 5,980 port calls outside Europe and eastern North America. These port calls were put into a computer and manipulated by a series of programs designed to reveal patterns of operations on the various stations. This paper will report first the patterns identified on each station, and then the overall pattern for the entire navy.

P 1053

Roberts, Stephen S., *An Indicator of Informal Empire: Patterns of U.S. Navy Cruising on Overseas Stations, 1869-1897*, 37 pp., Aug 1979 (Prepared for presentation at the Fourth Naval History Symposium, U.S. Navy Academy, 26 Oct 1979)

The U.S. Navy data generally confirms the concept of informal empire outlined at the beginning of this paper. The concentration of activity at political and economic focal points, where U.S. diplomatic agents were also present, indicates that U.S. policy was to ensure law and order and secure economic access through the existing local power structure if at all possible, while preventing European powers (whose ships were also present at the same foci) from obtaining privileges that would exclude Americans. The Navy demonstrated an ability to respond to crises and intervene directly to

protect life and property if local authority broke down, but such interventions were relatively rare.

P 1054

Mahoney, Robert B., Jr., *American Political-Military Operations and The Structure of the International System, 1946-1975*, 41 pp., Mar 1977 (Revised version of a paper prepared for presentation at the annual meeting of the Section on Military Studies, International Studies Association, Ohio State University, Oct 1976)

Over the period 1946-1975, the United States conducted 215 political-military operations, exclusive of the Korean and Vietnamese Wars. These operations (which are described in greater detail in the Blechman and Kaplan paper in this volume) were instances in which the American armed forces were used as policy instruments to achieve political ends, short of major conflict. This paper focuses upon the context in which these operations took place, examining the ways in which they might have played a role in the structure of the larger international system over this 30-year period.

P 1055

Simons, L. Dean, *The Amphibious Warfare Model Presentation for the October 1979 ORSA/TINS Joint National*, 36 pp., Sep 1979 (Published as (CNA)79-3095)

The Vector-1 Theater Level Battle Model was selected as a starting point. The model was revised and added to as necessary to include those features that characterize modern amphibious operations. The result is the Amphibious Warfare Model.

P 1056

Underwood, John L., *Conflict in the Eastern Mediterranean*, 33 pp., Aug 1979 (Paper presented at European-American Workshop on *The Security of Turkey and Its Allies: Self-Development and Interdependence*, convened under the auspices of the European-American Institute for Security Research, convened in Istanbul 10-12 Sep 1979, co-sponsored by the Turkish Foreign Policy Institute) (Published as (CNA)79-1240)

This paper seeks to examine the wartime capability of Allied naval forces in the Eastern Mediterranean in the light of the continuing Soviet buildup in naval strength and the changing naval balance. Implicit in this assessment is a scenario that involves a buildup of tension over a period of 2 weeks or more before hostilities break out between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. During that time NATO declares reinforced alert. Warsaw Pact territorial objectives in the south would include the Turkish Straits and surrounding territory. In this assessment, we identify areas of relative weakness and suggest actions to regain the capability needed.

P 1057

Kelsey, David W., *Antisubmarine Warfare in Defense of Ships at Sea*, 41 pp., May 1981 (Presented at the Naval Warfare Systems and Technology Conference, American Institute of Aeronautics, Washington, D.C., Dec 1980)

Presents a broad overview of defending ships at sea from submarine attacks: how our defenses have changed; where we seem to be heading; and, some important problems that remain to be solved. Includes briefing text and slides.

SECTION III

J. OTHER CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES PUBLICATIONS

M 1001

Averill, Felix E., *The Development of the Center for Naval Analyses, 1968*

This brochure presents information about the Center for Naval Analyses. It includes its missions, responsibilities, structure and a brief review of its history and that of its predecessor organizations.

M 1003

Coyle, John P., *Contribution of Public Policy and Long-Range Plans to Urban Evolution*, (Reprinted by Richard Clay and Company, Ltd., Bungay, Suffolk, Great Britain)

A concept is developed describing the evolution of the city as an intricate teleological mechanism which generates its objectives intrinsically. In the essentially political environment in which broader policy decisions are made it is observed that the appreciation of quantitative analysis tends to be less responsible than in an executive organization. Of equal importance, therefore, to the competence of the quantitative basis offered for decisions is the organization of large and fateful programs into an evolving sequence or pattern of decisions allowing feedbacks from experience to validate the process on its own terms. As land-use patterns are determined largely by the peculiarities of the competitive market, government land-use control can be achieved only through calculated interference with this market. Attempts at regimentation into a preconceived ultimate use are of questionable value. Not only are government powers too limited, but controls act so slowly that the ultimate conception is outdated before it takes effect. Regulation should rather seek to exploit the operation of the market as an arbitration device, which can automatically seek socially optimum land-use patterns.

M 1004

Operations Evaluation Group, *20th Anniversary Conference on Operations Research*, 134 pp., May 1962, AD 715 685

The Chief of Naval Research called the conference on operations research in honor of the twentieth anniversary of the Operations Evaluation Group. The conference had two purposes: first, to survey the past accomplishments, present activities, and future plans of military operations research groups in the United States and abroad; and, second, to hear and discuss papers on new techniques and unsolved problems in operations research, education for operations research and new fields of application, and current ideas regarding the organization and direction of military operations research groups.

M 1005

O'Keefe, William F., *The Center for Naval Analyses, in 1969*, 21 pp.

This brochure presents the Center's objectives, organizations, methods of formulating the study program, highlights of the 1969 program, plans and future programs, and the Policy Council. It reviews managerial practices and the concept underlying a not-for-profit organization.

M 1006

Miller, Melvin D., *A Kinematic Solution to Optimizing the Design of Intercept Barriers*, 4 Jun 1967, (A thesis submitted to George Washington University, School of Engineering and Applied Science)

The purpose of this thesis is to derive analytically a set of decision aids which will assist a Naval commander in deploying his available forces in the most effective intercept barrier for a given tactical situation. A barrier is the disposition of units placed so that an enemy must penetrate the barrier to reach an objective. The barrier commander will attempt to thwart the enemy by using the barrier units to intercept all penetration attempts. To achieve interception, the barrier commander must receive timely notice of the position and intentions of penetrators, and must have an interceptor in a favorable position to close the enemy. This is a basic problem for the Naval commander faced with the task of administering a blockade or quarantine operation. It is the responsibility of the commander to manage his forces so that they are used efficiently to achieve his objectives.

M 1008

Karns, Charles W., *An Application of Lanchester's Equations to Amphibious Assaults*, 19 pp., 31 Dec 1953, Operations Research Group Study No. 1, (Presented at Operations Research Society of America Meeting, 22 May 1954) AD 720 409

This study presents several mathematical models of assault operations in which a superior force of attackers attempts to land on an unfriendly beachhead. These simplified models may be used in problems associated with the length of battle and the number of attacker casualties. The assault on Iwo Jima is examined to show how the length of battle and the attacker casualties might have varied with changes in the sizes of the initial forces and the replacement rates of the two opponents.

M 1009

Noah, Joseph W., *Cost Analysis in the Center for Naval Analyses*, 6 pp., 19 Mar 1965, (Published as (CNA)65-43) AD 616 359

This document reports the plans and activities of the cost analysts within the Center for Naval Analyses. It is intended to inform and draw comments from interested Naval officers associated with the Center for Naval Analyses, from the management and project leaders in CNA, and from those outside of CNA engaged in similar activities.

M 1010

Sinal, Fred R. (RD3, USN), *A Global Inverse Function Theorem*, 11 pp., Apr 1971

This paper applies the methods of algebraic topology to the analytic problem of existence of an inverse function. Given a continuously differentiable function on subset of real n -space, the existence of an inverse on the whole set is reduced to some conditions on the behavior at the boundary. While not necessary, these conditions hold in a wide variety of cases.

M 1011

Annual Report of the Board of Overseers of the Center for Naval Analyses, (CNA Report (CNA)71-323 for the period ending 31 Aug 1971, AD 739 380; CNA Report (CNA)72-1792 for the period ending 31 Aug 1972; (CNA)73-1646 for the period ending Aug 1973; (CNA)75-568 for the period ending Aug 1974; (CNA)76-595 for the period ending Aug 1975; (CNA)77-568 for the period ending Aug 1976; (CNA)78-1404 for the period ending Aug 1977; (CNA)73-535 for the period ending Aug 1978; (CNA)80-673 for the period ending Aug 1979; (CNA)80-1675 for the period ending Aug 1980; (CNA)81-2061 for the period ending Aug 1981; (CNA)82-2138 for the period ending Aug 1982

This report is issued by the CNA Board of Overseers to executives of the Departments of Defense and Navy who are responsible for the contractual relationship between the University of Rochester and the Navy. CNA is charged with conducting a continuing program of research, studies, and investigations that will assist Navy officials in making policy decisions and with providing the Department of the Navy with operational capabilities. It also contains the management's annual review of work accomplished by CNA during FY 1971 and a review of the Center's organization structure, the use of government resources, and the plans and programs proposed for FY 1972.

M 1012

Herrick, Robert W., *Gorshkov Makes the Case for Further Great Expansion of Soviet Navy: A Current Series of Articles in Morskoi Sbornik by Fleet Admiral Sergey Gorshkov Commander in Chief, Soviet Navy*, 74 pp., Oct 1972 (CNA Publication (CNA)72-1561, 19 Oct 1972)

This paper contains preliminary analysis on a series of articles written for *Morskoi Sbornik* (Naval Digest) by Fleet Admiral Sergey Gorshkov, Commander in Chief of the Soviet Navy. It points out that while Gorshkov's professed aim is to foster unity within the Soviet Navy as to its proper role under existing circumstances, his real objective is to justify a vast naval construction program. Using historical examples to convey proper role in the defense of the Soviet Union, Gorshkov interprets every occurrence in both Tsarist and Soviet Russian history to demonstrate that the USSR has an urgent need to get about building the much larger navy he holds as necessary for defense against the Western States and furtherance of the USSR's expanding maritime interests. This analysis proceeds on the assumption that Gorshkov's interest is not that of an historian and that he is not interested in writing an objective naval history, but that he is concerned with the further development of the Soviet Navy and is using military policy and strategy.

M 1013

Hibbs, Norma J., *An Introduction to the NARM*, 10 pp., 1972, (Published as (CNA)72-1684)

This view of the Navy Resource Model (NARM) is intended for the reader who is not already familiar with the NARM and wants to gain a general understanding of how it works. Since 1969 the services have been required to develop their preferred programs within a fiscal constraint set by the Secretary of Defense. Today's Navy planner chooses force levels, major procurement programs, and ship and aircraft operating policies; constrained by the fixed budget, he achieves increases in one area only by giving up resources in another. It became desirable to have an automated technique that would rapidly and consistently determine the resources needed for the many broad choices open to Navy decision makers within fiscal guidance. The Center for Naval Analyses developed the Navy Resource Model (NARM) for this purpose. Given data that describes a base year, and a force structure of ships and aircraft that is desired in future years, it will develop a consistent program for those years.

M 1014

Anger, Thomas E., *A Critical Review of Defense Resource Planning and the Role of Analysis*, 32 pp., Mar 1973 (Published as (CNA)73-864)

This paper discusses the resource planning involved in the preparation of the annual defense budgets, and the role analysis plays in this process. Chapter 2 deals with the process by which decisions about the size and allocation of the defense budget are made. Chapter 3 discusses in more detail the contribution of analysis to the decision process, and the limitations on what analysis can contribute. Chapter 4 summarizes the lessons that decision makers and

analysts should remember about the decision process and the role of analysis. It concludes with suggestions on ways to improve the decision process that would change current practices without requiring fundamental changes.

M 1015

Herrick, Robert W.; McConnell, James M.; and McCwire, Michael K., *Admiral Gorshkov on the Soviet Navy in War and Peace*, 1973, (The Gorshkov Series of articles were published in *Morskoj Sbornik* between Feb 1972 and Feb 1973, Issue Nos. 2-6, 8-12 for 1972; 2 for 1973; Published as (CNA)73-651.10, 73-968, 73-1303.30 and 74-100; see also CRC 257)

In February 1972 the Soviet Navy's monthly journal, the *Naval Digest*, began the publication of a series of 11 articles by Admiral of the Fleet Sergey Gorshkov, Commander in Chief of the Soviet Navy. The general title of the series was *Navies in War and Peace*. The series of three working papers is devoted largely to a summary presentation and an analysis of the rationale presented by Gorshkov for building an even larger Soviet Navy.

* Center for Foreign Policy Studies, Dalhousie University, Canada

M 1017

Systems Evaluation Group Study Program, 22 pp., Feb 1974, (Published as (SEG)72-656.10)

This document provides a listing of major studies currently undertaken or previously accomplished by the Systems Evaluation Group (SEG) of the Center for Naval Analyses.

M 1018

Dismukes, N. Bradford, *Wartime Missions of the Soviet General Purpose Force Navy*, 19 pp., Sep 1973, (Published as (CNA)73-1717)

This paper deals with conjectured changes in the wartime missions of Soviet General Purpose naval forces as the Soviet naval leadership adjusts the roles of its existing and planned naval systems to meet changing strategic and technical realities. It examines briefly the character of the changing strategic and technical realities. It examines briefly the character of the changing strategic setting; hypothesizes several possible Soviet responses; and concludes with a brief review of several implications for Western planners which appear to follow from the analysis.

M 1019

O'Neill, David M. and Stephan, Robert A. (Cdr., USN), *The New High Cost of Military Manpower*, 18 pp., May 1972, (Published as (INS)72-57)

The significance of the All-Volunteer Armed Forces (AVAF) pay raises is much broader than merely attracting more people to voluntarily enlist in the military services. This paper addresses the problem of finding ways to compensate for the increased cost of manpower through

increased productivity and more months of on-the-job effectiveness per accession. The discussion is divided into four sections: Civilianization, Capital/labor substitution, Procurement Alternatives, and Reduction of non-effective time. It is to be emphasized that our efforts are directed toward making people aware of the broad issues involved and pointing out areas for more detailed study rather than advocating one or another specific action to be taken.

M 1020

Tyson, James K., *Application of ASW Campaign Estimation Procedures to the World War II Battle of the Atlantic*, 14 pp., Nov 1972, (Published as (CNA)72-1754)

A simplified analytical method is used to "predict" merchant ship and U-boat losses for two time periods of the Battle of the Atlantic. Prediction for the first 18 months of the war beginning in September 1939, is based on World War I experience. For the second, 8-month period, beginning at U.S. entry into the war, the previous campaign is used as a basis. The predicted total losses agree fairly well with the historical results, but begin to break down, when extended beyond 12-18 months, as changes in weapon systems and training become effective.

M 1021

Anger, Thomas E. and Kanter, Herschel E., *Navy Responses to Changes in the Defense Resource Planning Process*, 24 pp., Mar 1973, (Published as (CNA)73-644)

This paper begins with a review of the McNamara system, shows how the Laird system works and how it differs from the McNamara system, and ends with a discussion of changes in the Navy's planning process.

M 1022

Kent, Clement F., *A Maximization Problem*, 13 pp., Jun 1962, (Published as Memorandum (OEG)62-705)

The following mathematical problem has arisen in the context of economics, but is sufficiently interesting to be stated as an independent mathematical problem.

The Problem: Given the following pair of equations

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = H^2 \quad (2)$$

consider solutions x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n , where x_i are non-negative real numbers.

M 1023

Kelly, Anne M., *Briefing on Soviet Port Visits and the Internationalist Mission of the Soviet Navy*, 33 pp., 6 Jan 1975, (Published as Memorandum (CNA)75-19)

This briefing discusses port visits, their use and effectiveness as instruments of Soviet Foreign Policy.

M 1024

Shulsky, Abram N., *Gorshkov on Naval Arms Limitations: KTO KOGO?* 20 pp., Jan 1974, (Published as Memorandum (CNA)74-2005.10)

In his series *Navies in War and Peace*, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov presents a generally pessimistic view of the naval arms limitation agreements of the period between the two world wars. He notes that they did not achieve their stated purpose of naval arms limitation, and that from the mid-1930's, a new unrestrained and in no way regulated naval arms race began. He borders on sarcasm in his description of the successive naval conferences as the war of the diplomats for supremacy at sea.

M 1025

Borgstrom, Robert E. (USN); Goudreau, Kenneth A.; and Kuzmack, Richard A., *Installations Planning*, 250 pp., 1 Jul 1971, with appendices A, B, C, and D (Published as Memorandum (CNA)71-152.10, (CNA)71-153, and (CNA)71-154.10)

This paper responds to a request from the Secretary of Defense to conduct a selected analysis of Installations Planning. The analysis describes the Navy's entire shore/support structure in FY-1970. Each base complex worldwide is described by a list of all the shore/support units (UIC's) at the complex and the personnel, TOA and NIF revenues of each unit. These data are summarized by fiscal guidance category and by claimant. The complexes are ranked according to size to determine how much of all shore/support is concentrated at a relatively few complexes. They are also sorted by major geographical area to determine the distribution of Navy shore/support throughout the world. The analysis also estimates FY-1972 and FY-1973 shore/support by complex by projecting the FY-1970 data. These projections are consistent with the fiscal guidance category totals of POM-73. A regression analysis is performed to relate the amount of base operations support resources used in FY-1970 to the numbers and types of units supported. Preliminary results are presented in this paper.

M 1026

Shulsky, Abram N., *The Soviet Air Force: Silence About its Interventional and Political Uses*, 7 pp., Feb 1976, (Published as (CNA)76-0217)

In recent years, the Soviet Air Force (in particular, the Military Transport Aviation branch) has been used in the military

intervention in Czechoslovakia, and to support Soviet foreign policy aims in the Middle East and Angola. We have, however, been unable to find any reference to these or similar uses of the Soviet air force in the open Soviet literature; this contrast with a growing willingness to allude to such questions with respect to the Soviet Armed Forces as a whole, or with respect to some of the other services.

M 1027

Kaufman, Alfred I., *On The Theory of Passive Acoustic Detection*, 58 pp., May 1977, (Published as (CNA)77-591)

Presented is a critical review of the fundamental ideas that underlie the conventional theory of acoustic detection. This review is constructed around the suggestion that acoustic detection apparatus be employed for collecting information about a complete set of tactically relevant parameters rather than for testing hypothesis. This idea is illustrated by applying the Woodward & Davies concept of sample-path information to the problem of detection of signals in white noise. Finally, we argue that within such an information-theoretic framework, information generally disregarded by conventional procedures can be extracted from the received voltage history. To obtain this additional amount of information, it is required that we possess a far more detailed description of underwater acoustics than what a conventional theory would demand. In return, however, passive range measurements based on the received voltage history alone become conceptually feasible.

M 1028

Durch, William J., *A Talk On Cuban Military Diplomacy In Africa and The Middle East, 1961-1977*, 45 pp., Oct 1977, (Published as (CNA)77-633)

Presented to CNA Board of Overseers June 1977. In 1975, when Cuba sent thousands of combat troops to support the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (the MPLA), many observers were taken aback at what they presumed to be a radical and dangerous departure in Cuban foreign policy, the more dangerous because it was assumed to have been in large part dictated to Cuba by the Kremlin, a calling-in of Cuban debts that led Cuban troops to fight as Soviet surrogates in a war by proxy. With other potential conflicts looming in Africa it becomes important to know whether these assumptions are correct, whether the Soviet Union can indeed direct the dispatch of Cuban troops to Third World countries as it wishes. This paper looks at this question as part of its study of Soviet activities in the Third World.

M 1029

Dell, Albert H., *U.S. Navy Marine Corps, and Air Force Fixed-Wing In-Flight Combat Losses to MIG Aircraft in Southeast Asia from 1965 Through 1972*, 24 pp., Mar 1976, (Published as (CNA)78-0397)

These lists of possible, probable, and known U.S. aircraft losses to MIG aircraft were extracted from the computer data base generated and maintained by the Operations Evaluation Group (OEG) of the Center for Naval Analyses (CNA). This is not an official list of U.S. aircraft losses to MIG aircraft during the Southeast Asia conflict. It does contain all of the incidents listed in the data base which included the terms possible or probable MIG aircraft. Some incidents include more than one weapon listed under defenses, e.g., surface-to-air (possibly MIG). As is common in combat reporting systems, not all of the data was known for all incidents, and different sources reported some conflicting data. Many inconsistencies in the reported data and cases of misleading data were found. In such cases, every effort was made to determine the facts and, if this could not be done, the parameter in question was deleted or labeled unknown. The tables included in enclosure 1 are as follows: Table 1--U.S. Navy Losses, Table 2--U.S. Marine Corps Losses, Table 3--U.S. Air Force Losses.

M 1030

Kaufman, Alfred I., *The Effect of Thresholding on the Information Gathered in Acoustic Processing*, 15 pp., Dec 1977, (Published as (CNA)77-1846)

This CNA-initiated effort conducted an extensive investigation of the fundamental principles of acoustic detection processing to determine whether major improvement in detection capability could be obtained by changing the conventional processing methodology. The loss of information produced by conventional processing techniques has already been discussed in a previously published memorandum (See (CNA)77-591, M 1027). Here, based upon the principles of Bayesian statistics, we suggest a processing methodology that gathers the entire amount of available information concerning the presence of an acoustic target, and therefore promises to provide considerable improvement in the detection capability of naval gear.

M 1032

Nance, John F. and Cishek, Jean H., *A One-On-One Interactive War-at-Sea Game*, 112 pp., Nov 1977, (Published as (CNA)77-1207)

A one-on-one war-at-sea game has been developed as a first step in creating a graphics interactive model to be used for evaluating tactics and for training pilots in their use. Aircraft and missile system parameters used in implementing the model are hypothetical to keep the memorandum unclassified. The feasibility of a many-on-many game and a model for the desk-top calculator has been explored.

M 1033

Hollingshead, Robert A., *Semiautomated Reconstruction Facility (SARF)*, 40 pp., Jun 1977, (Published as (CNA)77-0346)

The development of a Semiautomated Reconstruction Facility (SARF) for use at SubDevGru Two at New London, Connecticut is reviewed. The application of fourth generation micro-programmable, interpretive computer hardware to emulate earlier generation technology is discussed as a cost-effective alternative for future Navy computer systems procurement. SARF hardware and software specifications are presented in an appendix to this memorandum.

M 1034

Mangel, Marc S., *New Methods in Search of a Moving Target*, 89 pp., Sep 1978, (Published as (CNA)78-1365)

In this memorandum, some new methods in the search for moving targets are introduced. The target motion can be deterministic, conditionally deterministic or stochastic. The main search problem is the calculation of the joint density for the target location and unsuccessful search. The conditional density for the target location, given that the search is not successful, is obtained by integration of the joint density. The joint density is calculated by solving the differential equation that it satisfies. The density satisfies a first order partial differential equation (in the case of deterministic or conditionally deterministic target motion) or a second order partial differential equation (in the case of stochastic target motion). In the former cases, the method of characteristics is used to determine the joint density. In the latter case, a ray method is used to obtain the density. The mean time to detection is calculated. Four typical search problems are treated in order to illustrate the methods developed here.

M 1036

Watson, Bruce W. (LCdr., USN), *Soviet Naval Responses to Crises*, 112 pp., Jun 1979

Under Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Sergey G. Gorshkov, who was appointed to the position of Commander-in-Chief in 1956, the Soviet navy has participated in a variety of operations. These have included maintaining a naval presence on many of the world's oceans as well as conducting a port visit program, acquiring access to the port facilities of several Third World nations, accomplishing exercise, surveillance and patrol activities and finally staging naval responses to crisis situations. Among these, crisis reactions are perhaps the most important activity since nowhere else has the navy been put to such severe tests, nowhere else has international tension been greater, and nowhere else has the navy accrued greater benefits for the Soviet Union. The purpose of this work is to examine these responses in order to offer an insight into the types that have occurred, the motives behind them, the characteristics of each reaction, and finally to make

some predictions concerning the nature of future responses.

M 1039

Watson, Bruce W. (LCdr., USN), *An Interpretation of the Soviet Naval Deployments to the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, 1969-1978*, 38 pp., Nov 1978

The nineteen Soviet naval deployments to the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico which have occurred since June 1969 are viewed as part of the naval program aimed at working toward the achievement of Soviet strategic goals.

M 1040

Friedheim, Robert L.; Goudreau, Karen W.; Durch, William J.; French, Lorraine M.; Young, Karen Y.; and Kadane, Joseph B., *The Landlocked and Shelflocked States in the Law of Sea Negotiations*, 98 pp., Jan 1974, (Published as (CNA)74-1)

The United States must have a policy to deal with the negotiating problems raised by the presence of the landlocked and shelflocked states at the Law of the Sea Conference. U.S. negotiators must know what the landlocked and shelflocked want, what they think of the U.S. proposals before the conference, how they have organized themselves, and what trade-offs they would accept to help create a successful outcome that all major groups of participants could accept. The purpose of this paper is to provide some of the facts and analysis necessary before a policy is decided upon.

M 1041

Friedheim, Robert L.; Kadane, Joseph B.; Goudreau, Karen W.; Durch, William J.; French, Lorraine M.; and Young, Karen Y., *The View from the Beginning of the Conference: Projected Outcomes on Seven Major Law of the Sea Issues*, 103 pp., Jun 1974, (Published as (CNA)74-934)

This paper presents an analysis of overall patterns, interactions, and alternative strategies for the following seven major issue areas: territorial sea; unimpeded navigation; fishing; seabed delimitation; powers of ISRA; scientific research; and vessel source pollution. Includes an appendix presenting tabular data on the seven major issues, packages, and tradeoffs employing the following types of analyses in each:

1. *Variable*. The variable is central to all other tables, for it represents the way the problem was viewed. The variable shows the range of statements that have been made on the subject, and the ranks assigned to each. Each variable table includes an "organizational scheme" for the variable, describing the underlying conceptual organization of the variable.

2. *Histogram*. The histogram serves as a visual summary of the distribution of states on the issue. Indicated on the histogram are the current central tendency of negotiations (the median) and the U.S. national preference score.

3. *National Scores*. Tables of national scores and estimates are provided immediately following the histogram. They include each nation's data-based score, its estimate, and its combined score, as well as its frequency of remarks (sample size) on the issue. The histograms were drawn from these tables, using combined score.

4. *Outcomes*. The outcome tables show the results of simulated votes between pairs of proposals. These pairs indicate the number of states that would vote for a proposal if all 148 states were forced to choose one of the two alternatives.

5. *Mean Group Preferences*. This table summarizes the positions of affiliational and common-interest groups. The table is divided according to substantive position preferred. *Mean Score* corresponds to a variable rank. *Standard Deviation* indicates the degree of unity with the group. A group with a unified position has a small standard deviation.

6. *National Preferences*. Individual states are grouped together according to outcome preferred to the issue. Prepared to assist the U.S. delegation in bargaining, these tables indicate not only preference, but relative strength of preference (firm support, general support) for a position on an issue.

M 1042

Kadane, Joseph B., *Analysis of Voting Rule Possibilities for Law of the Sea and Analysis of the Voting Rule Adopted for Law of the Sea*, 8 pp., Jun 1974 and Jul 1974, (Published as (CNA)74-913 and (CNA)74-1223)

These papers analyze four possible rules for voting and describes the consequences of the rule adopted by the Law of the Sea Conference.

M 1043

Friedheim, Robert L., *Law of the Sea Briefing for the CNA Board of Overseers, February 1975*, 18 pp., Feb 1975, (Published as (CNA)75-150)

Discusses briefly, first, the outcome of the 3rd UN Law of the Sea Conference, held in Caracas, Venezuela, and what happened at home in its aftermath; second, what CNA's Law of the Sea Project did to prepare the DOD and State Department members of the U.S. delegation and how well our work holds up in hindsight; what the future might hold for this negotiation, which will resume in March in Geneva, especially on issues that affect important Navy interests.

M 1044

Friedheim, Robert L.; Kadane, Joseph B.; and Goudreau, Karen W., *Law of the Sea Project Methodology*, 12 pp., Feb 1974, (Published as (CNA)74-242)

Discusses the research methods used by the Law of the Sea Study to deal with the problems of negotiating a multilateral Law of the Sea treaty. Thus a complex and technical subject matter as well as the decision process—parliamentary diplomacy—were taken into account

in designing the methods. Also, the methods were devised to provide users of the research with the widest possible range of useful products; that is, descriptions of how individual states perceive their interests, analyses of these perceptions for their implications as to positions on law of the sea issues, and projections of voting outcomes on law of the sea issues based on states' interests and positions. The basic methodology of the Law of the Sea Study can be divided into five steps:

- [1] Develop data
- [2] Model the policy problems
- [3] Create state scores
- [4] Develop state estimates
- [5] Analysis and forecasting

M 1045

Friedheim, Robert L. and Jehn, Mary E., *Anticipating Soviet Behavior at the Third UN Law of the Sea Conference: USSR Positions and Dilemmas*, 39 pp., Apr 1974, (Published as (CNA)74-519)

The purpose of this paper is to assess the known probable Soviet positions on a number of major substantive ocean law issues and examine some serious problems the Soviet Union will face in developing its bargaining strategy for the UN conference.

M 1046

Warner, John T., *Analysis of the Retention Impact of the Proposed Retirement System*, 53 pp., Apr 1978, (Prepared under contract to the President's Commission on Military Compensation) (Published as (CNA)78-0362)

This paper describes the methodology and assumptions used to develop estimates of the effects on retention of the retirement system proposed by the President's Commission on Military Compensation (PCMC). Because the future is difficult to predict, a range of retention estimates is presented. The predictions are subject to uncertainty both because of a lack of empirical data to test the predictions and because time was not available to validate estimates of many of the parameters in the model. While the uncertainty of these predictions must be recognized, the range presented places reasonable bounds on the likely effect of the new system. We also believe that a sound procedure was used to develop the predictions. However, they must be regarded as tentative without empirical data to back them up.

M 1047

Walt, Stephen M., *Strategic Mythology*, Editorial Entitled, 4 pp., Mar 1981

U.S. foreign policy continues to be grounded in vague or erroneous statements of U.S. vital interest. Hawks call for drawing the line against Communist-inspired terrorism, while doves fear another Vietnam. Neither group has presented compelling arguments based on an appropriate national strategy. Why? Because we

don't have one. Without a strategy that identifies national priorities and places potential threats in perspective, bad ideas persist and myths go unchallenged.

M 1048

Weinland, Robert G., *The Soviet Navy in 1979: Part I*, Letter to the Editor of US Naval Institute Proceedings entitled, 4 pp., Jul 1980

Comments on an article published in the U.S. Naval Proceedings in April 1980 by Capt. William H. J. Manthorpe, Jr. (USN).

M 1049

Utgoff, Kathleen P. and Utgoff, Victor A., *Shipping Jobs Abroad*, Editorial entitled, 4 pp., Apr 1981

The Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Defense have been criticized for suggesting that we consider purchasing nuclear submarines abroad. Much of the criticism is based on the belief that foreign-built submarines can be had only at the expense of American jobs. Not only is this belief misguided, but it obscures the factors that should influence the decision.

M 1050

McConnell, James M., *Briefing: Soviet Doctrine, Past, Present, and Future*, 29 pp., Mar 1980, (Published as (CNA)80-164)

Discusses how the Soviets view doctrine and for how long Soviet doctrinal statements hold good, how far doctrine looks ahead. Then discusses in a general sort of way the evolution of Soviet military doctrine over the last 20 years, mainly through looking at Soviet statements. And then finally briefly reviews Soviet doctrinal evolution over the last 20 years to see if there isn't some pattern, some strategy of development, to help us predict the future, so that we can start to anticipate doctrinal innovations instead of just reacting to them after the fact.

M 1051

Mela, Donald F., *Preliminary Results in the Analysis of Cuban Quarantine Operations (U)*, 23 pp., Apr 1964

This memorandum contains background information about the CUBEX analysis and preliminary results of punched card and manual data processing. Primarily the data describe effort expended in the surveillance operations.

M 1052

Lacy, James L., *Within Bounds: The Navy in Postwar American Security Policy*, 625 pp., Nov 1983

This paper generally follows a chronological structure, it is not a detailed and documented history in the usual sense, but rather a derivative outline of events and perceptions intended for prescriptive purposes not commonly pursued by the historian. No subject is treated exhaustively; several subjects are treated in fleeting fashion; some arguably pertinent

material has not been dealt with at all. The scope and character of coverage, have been fashioned with an eye toward the kinds of issues that should be taken account of in contemporary discussions of the Navy's role in overall defense. Accordingly, much that is interesting, but in the author's judgment not greatly pertinent, has been excluded. By the same token, there has been no hastiency here to take advantage of the secondary and public literature wherever these contribute to the examination. Breaking new ground has been of less interest than synthesizing what can be known from what is already in the public record.

Absent from the literature is a single volume--of a manageable level of generality for the policymaking community--on four decades of naval strategy considered in these terms. This paper, hopefully, fills part of this gap.

SECTION III

K. PUBLIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Studies

FRI 73-1

Brown, George F., Jr. and Silverman, Lester P., *The Retail Price of Heroin: Estimation and Applications*, 68 pp., 16 Mar 1973

Develops estimates of the retail price of heroin in a number of U.S. cities and applies these estimates in analyses of problems associated with the use of illicit narcotics. Applications of the estimated price series provide insight into the structure of the heroin market and the relationship between heroin prices and crime.

FRI 73-2

Jacobson, Louis S., *The Use of Longitudinal Data to Assess the Impact of Manpower Training on Earnings*, 39 pp., Jul 1973

Discusses research using Social Security data to measure the effect of government manpower training programs on the earnings of participants. Previous studies employed a longitudinal set of Social Security summary earnings records of over 50,000 individuals who participated in MDTA institutional training in 1964 and 70,000 individuals randomly selected from the same file. This study uses Social Security's Continuous Work History Sample (CWHHS) to demonstrate that these prior studies have substantially underestimated the impact of training on earnings.

FRI 73-3

Silverman, Lester P., *The Determinants of Daily Emergency Admissions to Hospitals*, 22 pp., Jul 1973

Studies of the demand for hospital services have generally ignored the determinants of arrivals of different types of patients in a geographic area. Requests for emergency admission are the most uncertain factor in the daily resource allocation decisions of the hospital. Emergencies constitute 30 percent of hospital admissions, but at least one large Pittsburgh hospital does not explicitly plan for them. This policy may be quite costly, both to the hospital and to elective patients in the queue. This paper investigates several distributed lag models for explaining daily emergency admissions (both total and disease-, age-, and sex-specific) on a county-wide basis. It is estimated that pollution and temperature affect admissions in susceptible disease classes; a 50 percent abatement in pollution would keep 1-2 respiratory patients out of the hospital each day. Day-of-the-week effects are surprisingly important for this class of patients.

FRI 74-1

Holen, Arlene S. and Horowitz, Stanley A., *The Effect of Unemployment Insurance and Eligibility Enforcement on Unemployment*, 30 pp., Apr 1974, (Published in *Journal of Law and Economics*, Oct 1974)

In order to produce a more reliable and more useful estimate of the impact of Unemployment Insurance benefit liberality on the measured rate of unemployment, an improved model of the structure of the UI system and the way it influences unemployment rates has been developed. The first section of this paper describes important legal and administrative characteristics of state systems, particularly the rules determining an applicant's eligibility to draw benefits and the opportunities for flexibility in administration of the rules. The second section describes our overall model of the UI system and presents results that show the relation between benefit liberality and unemployment.

FRI 74-2

Fraser, David W.;* Mitchell, James E.;** Silverman, Lester P.; and Feldman, Roger A.,* *Undiagnosed Bacterial Meningitis in Vermont Children*, 9 pp., Oct 1974

Community-acquired bacterial meningitis in Vermont children under 5 years of age was recognized less frequently in 1967-1970 in those towns with low total hospitalization rates than in towns with hospitalization rates above 15 admissions per 100 population. Using the towns with high hospitalization rates as a norm, it was found that towns with fewer recognized meningitis cases than expected had significantly greater rates of death from obscure causes in children 1-59 months of age in 1967-1970. It is suggested that about 17 deaths in 1967-1970 in Vermont children 1-59 months of age were associated with the failure to recognize bacterial meningitis in children from towns with low rates of medical care utilization.

* Center for Disease Control, U.S. Public Health Service

** Vermont State Department of Health

FRI 75-1

Levine, Daniel B.; Silverman, Lester P.; and Spruill, Nancy, *Urban Crime and Heroin Availability*, 42 pp., Apr 1975

This paper reports the relationship between the level of crime and the price of heroin in Detroit, Michigan. In particular, we wish to estimate, using past data, how much of an increase in crime is associated with, say, a 10 percent rise in the price of heroin. Although such changes in crime can be ascribed to addicts alone by making the plausible assumption that

non-addict criminals are unaffected by changes in the price of heroin, this study provides no information whatever on the question of what proportion of the current crime level is caused by addicts.

FRI 75-2

Devine, Eugene J.; Jacobson, Louis S.; Jondrow, James M.; Katz, Arnold M.; and O'Neill, David M., *Removing Restrictions on Imports of Steel*, 415 pp., May 1975

This study traces the effect of removing restrictions on imports of steel through the product and employment markets and estimates the earning losses of steel workers and net gains to steel users that would result. The principal restrictions on imports of steel to the U.S. are a tariff of about 6% and a voluntary quota of steel shipments to the U.S. administered by exporting nations. The quota, in effect from 1969-1974, was implemented with U.S. encouragement. The effects of these restrictions during the 1969-1973 periods are examined and the effects of removing them in 1974 are estimated.

FRI 75-3

Shulsky, Abram N., *Abolishing the District of Columbia Motorcycle Squad*, 18 pp., Apr 1975

This paper reviews the evidence concerning the abolition of the District of Columbia motorcycle squad and, from it, draws inferences about the process of terminating any government activity. Three questions are examined: What kind of problems arise to inhibit changes? How are the problems handled? What role does analysis play in the process?

FRI 75-4

Levine, Daniel B.; Spruill, Nancy L.; and Stoloff, Peter H., *Public Drug Treatment and Addict Crime*, 48 pp., Oct 1975, (Published in *Journal of Legal Studies*, Jun 1976) (see also FP 175)

This study, intended to help in the evaluation of treatment policy, shows that public drug treatment in the city of Detroit has led over a recent 4-year period to the desired reduction in property crime. In reaching this finding, however, the problems associated with self-reported crime and limited sampling have been avoided by relating the monthly enrollment in all Detroit treatment agencies to monthly changes in the total level of property crime reported to the Detroit police.

FRI 75-5

Brechling, Frank P., *Unemployment Insurance Taxes and Labor Turnover: Summary of Theoretical Findings*, 19 pp., Dec 1975

In the United States, as apparently in no other country, income replacement payments to unemployed workers (as distinct from general income transfers to the needy) are financed almost exclusively by a tax on individual firms. Because of the complex legal provisions

according to which the firms' tax bills are computed, the tax tends to have short-run and possibly even long-run incentive effects on the behavior of individual firms. For a full evaluation of the working of the tax and for an assessment of the effects of possible changes in the tax structure, it seems highly desirable that such incentive effects be ascertained in as much detail as possible. This paper summarizes the findings of an extensive theoretical study designed to discover the incentive effects on individual firms of the unemployment insurance tax as it is currently operated in most states. This research had yielded, first, some interesting and relevant insights which have important implications for economic policy and, second, a number of testable propositions which will be analyzed empirically in the near future.

Reports

FRI 40-74

Ehrenberg, Ronald;* Holen, Arlene S.; Jacobson, Louis S.; Jehn, Christopher; and Katz, Arnold M., *Summary of Statements and Remarks at the Conference on Study of the Unemployment Insurance System*, Arlington, Virginia, Jan 25, 1974, 22 pp., Apr 1974

The purpose of the conference was to solicit advice from researchers outside PRI about how research on three major issues should proceed. The issues are: what is the effect of variation on the liberality of UI benefits in the job search behavior of workers; what is the effect of variation in UI taxes on the demand for labor; and what is the contribution of ES placement services to labor exchange efficiency.

* *University of Massachusetts.*

FRI 112-74

Morowitz, Stanley A. and Holen, Arlene S., *Unemployment Insurance and Eligibility Enforcement*, 9 pp., Dec 1974

Summary of PRI Study 74-1 of April 1974.

FRI 130-75

O'Neill, David M.; Classen, Kathleen P.; and Holen, Arlene S., *Effects of the 1974 UI Extensions on Unemployment*, 20 pp., Dec 1974

In this analysis the effects that are likely to flow from two new laws extending Unemployment Insurance enacted in December 1974 are described, and the resulting change in the unemployment rate is estimated.

FRI 173-75

Brechling, Frank P., *The Incentive Effects of the U.S. Unemployment Insurance Tax*, 110 pp., Jun 1975

In view of the relative paucity of theoretical models of the effects of the unemployment insurance tax upon the behavior of firms, an attempt will be made, in this paper, to construct such models and to derive their implications for econometric analysis and economic

policy. Attention will, however, be confined almost entirely to the incentive effects of the unemployment insurance tax on an individual firm which regards its market environment as exogenous. Thus, any impact which the tax may have on the market environment is ignored in the present paper. Hence, all questions concerning the ultimate incidence of the tax will not be considered.

FRI 184-75

Jehn, Christopher, *An Evaluation of Proposed Alternatives for Increasing UI Tax Revenues*, 8 pp., May 1975

The Unemployment Insurance tax system and the available financing alternatives are described. Briefly, the principal arguments currently being offered in support and opposition to these alternatives are summarized and evaluated. The economic implications of the several financing techniques are then analyzed.

FRI 186-75

Classen, Kathleen P., *The Effects of Unemployment Insurance on the Duration of Unemployment and Job Search*, 10 pp., Jun 1975

This paper discusses the questions: Is an increase in the weekly benefit amount associated with an increase in the duration of unemployment? And if so, is this increase in unemployment caused by an increase in productive job search?

FRI 196-75

Friedheim, Robert L. and Kildow, Judith T.,* *Report of the Ocean Policy Research Workshop*, 49 pp., Feb 1975

In February 1975, a group of scholars, analysts, and U.S. Government officials with interests in or responsibilities for ocean policy were asked to attend a workshop sponsored by the RANN (Research Applied to National Needs) Directorate, Office of Exploratory Research and Problem Assessment, National Science Foundation, and managed by the Public Research Institute of the Center for Naval Analyses. The purposes of the workshop were to (1) assess the state of the art in research relating to ocean policy, especially that research which deals with international and transnational problems arising out of transformations of ocean scientific and technological knowledge; (2) determine the degree of consensus about the status of ocean policy among knowledgeable observers; and (3) propose to RANN/NSF a research agenda and appropriate methods for carrying out that research which would allow the United States to create an ocean policy based upon facts, knowledge of available options, and an understanding of the process of their own and others' decision-making.

* Department of Ocean Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

FRI 197-75

Jacobson, Louis S., *Earning Losses of Workers Displaced From the Steel Industry by Imports of Steel*, 15 pp., Aug 75

This paper presents estimates of the earnings that steel workers would lose if they were displaced from jobs in the industry by removal of import restrictions on steel.

FRI 199-75

Jacobson, Louis S., *Alternative Data Sources for Analysis of Unemployment Insurance*, 11 pp., Jul 1975

This paper discusses the efficiency of two methods of collecting individual data for use in studying the unemployment insurance system: use of existing administrative records, such as the Continuous Wage and Benefit History (CWBH), is compared to a proposed special purpose survey similar to the National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) conducted by Herbert Parnes.

FRI 211-75

Classen, Kathleen P., *The Effect of Unemployment Insurance on the Duration of Unemployment and Subsequent Earnings*, 50 pp., Sep 1975

Critics of the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system claim that UI benefit payments lead to increased unemployment. Advocates of the system claim that this effect is small and that it is at least partially offset by the increased future productivity that results from increased job search. This paper tests for these two effects of UI by estimating the impact of the weekly benefit amount on the duration of unemployment and post-unemployment earnings for Pennsylvania claimants before and after a significant increase in the State's benefit schedule. The evidence leads to the conclusion that increases in UI are associated with significant increases in the duration of unemployment: A \$15 increase in benefits increases the duration of unemployment by more than one week. This increase in duration, however, is not associated with increases in post-unemployment earnings.

FRI 239-76

O'Neill, David M., *Discrimination Against Handicapped Persons—The Costs, Benefits and Inflation Impact of Implementing Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Covering Recipients of NEW Financial Assistance*, 60 pp., Feb 1976

The analysis attempts to present data and information on the magnitude of identifiable costs and benefits. The material is presented in a way that will help the reader evaluate the validity and reliability of the estimates. Wherever possible, ranges of estimates are presented that represent extremes of assumptions about parameters (e.g., special education costs per pupil) that we cannot measure reliably. In some cases (e.g., employment discrimination) the available evidence on costs and benefits is very indirect and impressionistic while in others

(e.g., facility accessibility), measurement is more precise. The evaluation is divided into six sections, five of which correspond to the subparts of the proposed regulations: Subpart B, Employment Practices; Subpart C, Program Accessibility; Subpart D, Elementary and Secondary Education; Subpart E, Higher Education; and Subpart F, Health and Social Services. A final section summarizes the findings of the analyses of the various subparts. The conclusion of the analysis is that the benefits forthcoming (psychic as well as pecuniary) provide a substantial offset to the costs that will be incurred. The costs involved will not be as great as is widely thought and the compelling situation of some of the handicapped persons involved tips the balance in favor of proceedings with immediate implementation of the regulation.

FRI 260-76

Chase, David E.; Gamble, Christopher L.; Jondrow, James M.; and Spruill, Nancy L., *The Effects of Effluent Discharge Limitations on Foreign Trade in Selected Industries*, 347 pp., Feb 1976

Limitation of effluent discharges, while improving the quality of the environment, must also be expected to raise production costs in certain industries and shift consumption towards substitutes. The most obvious substitutes are imported versions of the same product. Thus, one possible result of higher costs due to effluent discharge limitations (EDL), will be shrinkage of the domestic industry and expansion of imports. This study estimates the extent to which domestic production will be replaced by imports in five major industry groups—metals, pulp and paper, textiles, red meat, and leather tanning. Within each industry group, a number of industries are considered. The general procedure used was to perform an economic analysis of supply, demand, and foreign trade in each industry. The effect of cost increases due to EDL (estimates were provided by the National Commission on Water Quality) were derived from the economic analyses by projecting the determinants of output and trade, first excluding and then including EDL costs, into the future when EDL requirements will take effect.

FRI 262-76

Feldman, E. Paul, *Reducing the Burden of Federal Reporting: A Proposal*, 9 pp., Feb 1976, (Testimony before the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, Subcommittee on Census and Population, 25 Feb 1976)

FRI 264-76

Jehn, Christopher, *The Labor Market Effects of Unemployment Insurance: Summary of Findings*, 6 pp., Mar 1976, (Testimony before the House Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Unemployment Compensation, 21 Jul 1975)

FRI 279-76

Chase, David E. and Levine, Daniel B., *The Measurement and Prediction of Reporting Costs*, 37 pp., May 1976

As a step in estimating its total costs for data, the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) recently asked the Public Research Institute of the Center for Naval Analyses to develop a methodology for estimating reporting costs. In the interests of completeness, we were asked to include dollar costs for computer services and other non-personnel outlays by responding oil companies. To calculate total costs, personnel resources also had to be expressed in dollars (rather than man-hours).

FRI 312-76

O'Neill, David M. and Ross, Sue G., *Voucher Funding of Training: A Study of the G.I. Bill*, 127 pp., Oct 1976

This study assesses the use of vouchers for funding manpower training, using the GI Bill as a test case. Attention is focused on vocational training, although OJT, correspondence, and college training are also examined. The value of training is estimated by the extent to which it leads to increased earnings. Longitudinal earnings histories of veterans who used each type of training are compared to those of a control group of non-users with similar personal characteristics and initial earning capacity. The gain due to training is estimated as the difference between the earnings of trainees and the earnings of the control group. The study shows that vocational trainees funded by the GI Bill increased their earnings by about 10 percent, about twice as great an increase as has been estimated elsewhere for non-voucher government programs. The training appears to be particularly valuable for blacks and for those with relatively little prior education. Analysis of the use of benefits by Vietnam era veterans shows that blacks participate in training at a higher rate than similar whites.

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