

EUROPE AND NATO

2003–2005

Supplement



A UPA Collection

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Cover: Map of Europe. Illustration courtesy of the Central Intelligence Agency, World Factbook.

**The Special Studies Series
Foreign Nations**

**EUROPE AND NATO
2003–2005
Supplement**

**Edited by
Christian James and Robert E. Lester**

**Guide compiled by
Dan Elasky**

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SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

Special Studies: Europe and NATO, 2003–2005, brings together a large collection of documents published during the period 2003–2005 on political, economic, social, and foreign affairs issues in twenty-six European countries (with the exceptions of Denmark, Finland, and Norway).

The collection includes a variety of document types and sources:

- U.S. government reports issued by the Departments of Energy, Labor, and State, and other federal and congressional agencies, including the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Congressional Research Service, Federal Reserve Board, Social Security Administration, U.S. Institute of Peace, U.S. Agency for International Development, and U.S. International Trade Commission.
- analyses by the International Monetary Fund.
- reports by private research or consulting organizations such as Chemonics International Inc., Development Alternatives Inc., Development Associates Inc., the International Foundation for Election Systems, and Management Systems, International.
- monographs and theses submitted to or published by military colleges or research units such as National Defense University, the Army War College, and the Naval Postgraduate School. The fifty-six documents from the Naval Postgraduate School alone constitute a highly significant compilation of thinking on military and foreign policy issues by an impressive group of U.S. and foreign officers. Since the authoring officers are encouraged to develop independent points of view, the positions presented by these advanced military college students are not always congruent with current policies as they are promulgated and pursued by U.S. and foreign administrations.

The following sections describe the major topics covered by this collection.

Politics and Government

In the first years of the new century, change was the rule, not the exception, in the governments of many European countries, especially those in Eastern, Central, and Southern Europe. A special focus of the collection is the assessment of progress that governments aspiring to European Union (EU) or North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) membership, or nations recently joining these organizations, have made in establishing political stability, democratic institutions, and the rule of law in their countries. In a corollary focus, many collection writers assess the political progress made by post-conflict societies in the Balkans, including Albania, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Slovenia.

A number of authors examine civil liberties and the respect for human rights in places like the Balkans, Northern Ireland, and Turkey, with illuminating discussions of the status of Kurds in both Turkey and Iraq, as well as the Roma population in several countries. Many writers view the development of civil society organizations, along with

the reform and strengthening of local governments, as critical to the progress of countries in the transition to democracy. Other authors probe the extent of government corruption as well as efforts to eliminate it, in part by implementing regulatory reforms. One author notes: “In 2005, 70.2 percent of businessmen surveyed in Ukraine reported that they paid bribes, compared to 78 percent in Russia and 55 percent in China” (Reel 14, Frame 0205). Interesting discussions of election results or problems can be found for Albania, Armenia, Bosnia, Italy, Northern Ireland, Serbia, and Spain. In two particularly provocative documents, authors examine the serious issues surrounding the 2004 elections and re-voting in Ukraine, which led to the eventual installment of President Viktor Yuschchenko (Reel 13, Frame 824; Reel 14, Frame 181). One of the reports on the Ukraine elections and the “Orange Revolution” popular uprising includes a particularly cynical quote by Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin: “The people who cast the votes decide nothing. The people who count the votes decide everything” (Reel 14, Frame 0181).

Civil-military relations occupy the attention of a number of writers, who note that the clear civilian control of military forces is a key requirement of countries that aspire to membership in either NATO or the EU. In a highly interesting paper, the author, a German military officer, provides a detailed chronology of German civil-military relations from the rise of the Prussian officer corps during the nineteenth century through the world wars and the cold war to the present (Reel 6, Frame 162). The author notes that when the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) reestablished its military in 1955, the government established the concept of *innere Fuehrung* to guide the role of the new soldier in society. A key feature of *innere Fuehrung*, one that differs from U.S. military law, is the requirement that “soldiers do not follow unrestricted obedience...if the order is against the Basic Law, or any other law, or against dignity and humanity, the soldier is not allowed to execute the order.”

Economy, Energy, and Environment

The collection includes a variety of documents on economic conditions in European countries, as well as on government and EU economic policies. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) provides important analyses of fiscal and related economic issues in selected countries. These issues include taxation and government spending and their impacts on economic growth and employment; inflation; the fiscal sustainability of social security systems, as well as needed reforms; fiscal functions devolution to local governments; and health care reform.

Other authors examine European countries’ financial institutions and systems, foreign trade and investment, and efforts to improve productivity and competitiveness, especially in transition economies. Finally, a number of writers attempt to gauge the degree of interrelatedness of the European economy as a whole, including the impacts of the EU’s movement toward closer political, social, and economic integration.

The collection includes brief assessments of the energy supply/demand situations in various European countries, covering petroleum, natural gas, coal, electric power, alternative energy sources, and pipelines. The documents additionally discuss the environmental impacts of energy production, processing, and consumption. Interesting reports assess biodiversity in Albania (Reel 3, Frame 0410) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (Reel 5, Frame 0212).

Social Issues

Many collection authors examine social and demographic developments in European countries. Topics covered include employment and unemployment, labor conditions, labor-management relations, education, health care and insurance, anti-Semitism, crime, and immigration, particularly from predominantly Muslim countries. A particular concern of several writers is the demographic outlook for Europe. In most countries, population growth has slowed dramatically in recent decades, and many nations face actual population decline in coming years. The population of Estonia, for example, is projected to decline 52 percent by the year 2050. Faced with this grim prospect, the government has introduced some of the world's most generous state-funded maternity and paternity allowances, giving parents the equivalent of a year's pay to stay at home with babies. The author notes that births increased dramatically in the first quarter of the program (Reel 3, Frame 0141).

Another serious concern in Europe is the rapidly aging population. Several writers examine the implications of this phenomenon for the sustainability of public pension programs in various countries. In addition, several authors note that under the conditions of declining and rapidly aging populations, European countries are experiencing difficulties in trying to find enough young persons of military age to maintain effective armed forces. At a time when many Europeans are viewing predominantly Islamic countries as potential future crisis areas, one author notes that the median age in NATO countries will reach forty-nine by 2050, while the median age in the Middle East is currently nineteen.

Foreign Relations, National Security, and NATO

The collection contains a substantial number of documents on the main European multilateral organizations concerned with regional and national security, primarily the EU, NATO, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Authors examine both the expanding membership and the changing roles of the EU and NATO.

With respect to the EU, the world's largest economic organization, a concern common to many of the original Western European members is the impact that new members are having or will have on economic matters such as trade and prices, as well as on immigration, terrorism, and relations with the United States. One writer observes that "Old Europe" countries like France, Belgium, and Germany are coming to view the new EU and NATO member countries from Central and Eastern Europe as a "Trojan Horse" that, safely ensconced in the EU and NATO, now sides with the U.S. in security issues (Reel 10, Frame 0558). In particular, these newly acceded countries tend as a group to support the U.S. approach to the global war on terror, as well as the U.S.-led invasion of and continuing war in Iraq.

Several authors strongly advocate the admission of Turkey to the EU. One of these writers, a Turkish military officer, asserts that bringing Turkey into the EU may be the single most effective contraposition to the view that the world is entering a "clash of civilizations" period, with Christianity and Judaism locked in a life-or-death struggle with Islam: "Turkey's membership will prove both that cultural differences can indeed coexist and that Islam and modernity can be compatible" (Reel 13, Frame 0310). Noting the increasing influence of Islam within secular Turkey, another author contends that

Turkey's tempered Islamic revival could provide a critical moderating influence on other Muslim countries, helping them to counter the hate and violence of Islamic extremists (Reel 3, Frame 0385).

OSCE's mission is to ensure the implementation of programs to foster international cooperation, democratic transformation, and respect for human rights in member countries. Several authors describe the important role the organization plays in curbing human rights abuses, including attacking problems such as anti-Semitism, trafficking in persons, and inter-ethnic animosities, including persecution of Roma populations in certain countries. OSCE's most important role, perhaps, is its active involvement in monitoring elections in transition countries, such as the violently divisive and flawed 2004 presidential elections in Ukraine.

The end of the cold war and the dissolution of the Soviet Union meant that the North Atlantic alliance had to redefine its scope and mission. With no clear state military enemy facing it, NATO found itself focusing on new kinds of threats, especially the ethnic conflicts in the former Yugoslavia as well as rising Islamic radicalism in the Middle East and North Africa, the perceived primary sources of international terrorist organizations. Authors examine the significant challenges the alliance currently faces, including the military gap between European members and the United States, the perceived underfunding of military forces by European NATO allies, the friction created by the Iraq war, the establishment of the NATO Response Force (NRF), and the formulation of a new strategic plan that clearly defines NATO's role in the global war on terror. One author quotes international relations scholar Josef Joffe, who provides a summary of one prevalent view of NATO's current position in world security affairs: "NATO as we have known it for half a century, as an anti-Soviet alliance, is dead. That was NATO I, in essence a unilateral American guarantee binding the U.S. to the defense of Europe. It has been replaced by NATO II, best defined as a collection of states, now including Russia, from which the U.S. draws coalition partners *ad hoc*. NATO II, in other words, is a pool, not a pact" (Reel 10, Frame 0558).

Various authors explore the reasons why the U.S. strategy in the war against terrorism has alienated some of its principal European allies, in particular France and Germany. Some writers, including European military officers, contend that the split has developed primarily because of several factors: the U.S. doctrine justifying preemptive military strikes against perceived threats, unilateral action without legitimizing resolutions by the UN or NATO, and the stated U.S. goal of regime change. Other writers explore whether the United States should maintain its troop presence in Western Europe, reduce the number of troops, or implement a large-scale redeployment to the east in Poland and Romania.

The relationship between NATO and the EU receives much attention. Authors examine the challenges confronting the two organizations as they attempt to build mechanisms by which an EU military force can respond "autonomously" to regional crises. The resulting security apparatus would rely heavily on NATO for military assets and expertise. One author quotes then-NATO Secretary General George Robertson, who says that "NATO-EU cooperation works in practice, but has not yet worked in theory" (Reel 3, Frame 0076), meaning that although the formal arrangements have not yet been fully worked out, the mechanism has already been put into practice, as NATO handed

over peacekeeping duties in Bosnia to the new European Union-led force, EUFOR, in December 2004.

A number of authors review the effectiveness and implications of NATO's military operations in Serbia, Bosnia, and Kosovo in 1995 and 1999, as well as NATO's assumption of control of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan, its first major operation outside Europe, beginning in August 2003. Other collection documents cover the extensive NATO involvement in providing security for the 2004 Summer Olympic Games in Athens, Greece; the establishment and proceedings of the NATO-Russia Council; NATO programs related to the possible implementation of a European missile defense system; and the control of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The specter of major international terrorist attacks has cast a shadow over Europe, as it has over the United States and the rest of the world. Various authors assess the impacts of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States and the March 11, 2004, terrorist bombings of Madrid commuter trains on the counterterrorism orientations and programs of both the EU and NATO. These writers also examine the changing stances of the organizations on cooperating with the United States in the global war on terror. One author notes that in the fall of 2001 the United States chose to lead a coalition of partner countries in military operations in Afghanistan rather than cede the initiative to NATO. The author concludes that NATO, with its reliance on large-scale military forces and conventional warfare strategy and tactics, will probably not be able to play more than a limited and supportive role in the war on terror (Reel 9, Frame 0261). Another author identifies obstacles to effective participation by NATO in the global war on terror. These obstacles include political divisions between European NATO countries and the United States on the proper strategy for conducting the war, as well as differences among European allies on the global reach of NATO (Reel 10, Frame 0292). The other major obstacle this author cites is the capabilities gap between European militaries and that of the United States. Despite this gap, new or aspiring NATO members like Albania, Hungary, and Ukraine have proven to be reliable allies of the United States in Iraq and other conflicts.

A topic of central importance in this collection concerns the progress that new and prospective NATO members have made in meeting their military commitments and political reforms. In a number of case studies, authors examine country efforts toward NATO integration in areas including force restructuring, military appropriations and modernization, support of NATO missions, and public and political support for NATO membership. A common conclusion is that many commitments to upgrading military capabilities remain unfulfilled, even though progress is being made. One author notes that it is ultimately the taxpayers in each country who need to "make good on the commitments NATO membership brings," as well as that taxpayer support can be difficult to muster (Reel 10, Frame 0001).

A number of authors describe the initiatives that the United States has undertaken to help countries aspiring to EU and NATO membership make the transition to democracy and market economies. These documents cover technical, financial, and material assistance by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in the areas of rule of law, regulatory reform, elections and political participation, public services, training and employment, economic development, small business, and biodiversity.

USAID's overall objective is to help local populations as well as national governments build the social, political, and economic institutions their countries need to develop free market economies, build fair and transparent political institutions, and move toward democracy.

One of the more significant recurring themes running through many of the documents in the collection concerns what appears to be the growing desire among European countries and the EU to become more unified and, consequently, to become a more important locus of world power. The leaders of many countries, especially the larger ones like France, Germany, and Italy, seem to share a corollary desire to become more independent from the United States. No single issue crystallizes these feelings as clearly as the U.S.-led conflict in Iraq. The impression one gains from reading these documents is that Europeans in general appear to believe that diplomacy will work better than force in dealing with Iran, Iraq, and other problem states and crisis areas. One author, a Greek military officer, quotes former UN Secretary General Kofi A. Annan on preventive diplomacy: "Whether it takes the form of mediation, conciliation or negotiation, preventive diplomacy is normally non-coercive, low-key, and confidential in its approach. Its quiet achievements are mostly unheralded; indeed, it suffers from the irony that when it does succeed, nothing happens" (Reel 3, Frame 0161). The same author notes that preventive diplomacy "has always been the strong area of the EU civilian sector." One of the great unknowns of world affairs during the coming years concerns the relative roles of military force versus diplomacy in resolving conflicts around the globe. Europe, almost certainly, will play a crucial part in formulating the appropriate combination of the two.

ISSUING AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Agency for International Development, U.S.

Established in 1961 by President John F. Kennedy, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is the independent government agency that provides economic development and humanitarian assistance to advance U.S. economic and political interests overseas.

Bureau of International Labor Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) carries out the international responsibilities of the U.S. Department of Labor. Under the direction of the deputy undersecretary for international affairs, the bureau assists in formulating international economic, trade, and immigration policies affecting American workers.

Center for Technology and National Security Policy, National Defense University

The Center for Technology and National Security Policy (CTNSP) examines the implications of technological innovation for U.S. national security policy and military planning. CTNSP combines scientific and technical assessments with analyses of current strategic and defense policy issues, taking on topics to bridge the gap. The center has produced studies on proliferation and homeland security, military transformation, international science and technology, information technology, life sciences, and social science modeling.

Chemonics International, Inc.

Chemonics International is a global consulting firm promoting economic growth and higher living standards in developing countries. With offices on five continents and over 1,200 employees, Chemonics is one of the world's largest firms focusing exclusively on international development. Chemonics helps countries address the challenges of sound governance. Offering traditional consulting and Web-based tools, the company specializes in legal and institutional reform, public sector modernization, decentralization, and civil society strengthening.

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), also known as the Helsinki Commission, is an independent agency of the U.S. government that was established in 1976. Following nearly three years of negotiation, leaders of the United States, the Soviet Union, Canada, and all the states of Europe (except Albania and the still-occupied Baltic states) met in Helsinki on August 1, 1975, to sign the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The conference was renamed the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) effective in 1995. The

Helsinki Final Act is a politically binding agreement, adopted by consensus, that lays out fundamental principles and a broad range of measures designed to enhance security and cooperation in Europe, including provisions related to military and security issues; cooperation in the fields of economics, science, technology, and the environment; and cooperation in humanitarian and other fields, as well as procedures for review of agreement implementation. CSCE includes members of Congress and representatives from the Commerce, Defense, and State Departments. CSCE works to ensure adherence to the Helsinki Final Act and other OSCE commitments.

Congressional Research Service

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) is the public policy research arm of the U.S. Congress. Located within the Library of Congress, CRS provides nonpartisan, objective analyses of issues to members of Congress.

Department of State

The executive branch and the Congress have constitutional responsibilities for U.S. foreign policy. Within the executive branch, the State Department is the lead U.S. foreign affairs agency, and the secretary of state is the president's principal foreign policy adviser. The department advances U.S. objectives and worldview through its primary role in developing and implementing the president's foreign policy. The department also supports the foreign affairs activities of other U.S. government entities including the Commerce Department and AID. It also provides an array of important services to U.S. citizens and to foreigners seeking to visit or immigrate to the United States.

Development Alternatives, Inc.

Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) is a U.S. consulting firm providing technical assistance to business and government programs, projects, and institutions worldwide. The economic development solutions that DAI provides cover a broad range of areas, including economic policy reform, financial advisory services, enterprise development, public sector management, environment and natural resources, agricultural policy, agribusiness, and bank and business training and advisory services.

Development Associates, Inc.

Development Associates, Inc. is a private management and governmental consulting firm in Arlington, Virginia, which provides public policy research, and managerial, administrative, and technical services to federal, state, and local government agencies and private organizations in the United States and abroad. The company's chief areas of expertise include evaluation and surveys, human capacities development and training, early childhood development, health and reproductive health services, education, substance abuse prevention and treatment, mental health, minorities and special populations, and democracy and governance.

Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) is the nation's premiere source of unbiased energy data, analysis, and forecasting. Created by Congress in 1977, EIA is a statistical agency of the DOE. It provides energy-related information to promote sound

policy making, efficient energy markets, and public understanding about energy and its interaction with the economy and environment.

Federal Reserve Bank of Boston

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston is one of the twelve regional banks that, together with the Board of Governors, make up the Federal Reserve System. As part of the nation's central bank, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston promotes sound growth and financial stability in New England and the nation. The bank contributes to local communities, the region, and the nation through its high-quality research, regulatory oversight, and financial services, and through its commitment to leadership and innovation.

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago is one of the twelve regional banks that, together with the Board of Governors, make up the Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago helps to formulate the national monetary policy and regulates banks and bank holding companies in the Seventh Federal Reserve District. In addition, it conducts research on regional economic issues and on broader topics related to banks, financial services, and the economy.

Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco

The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco is one of the twelve regional banks that, together with the Board of Governors, compose the Federal Reserve System. San Francisco is the headquarters for the Twelfth Federal Reserve District, which includes the nine western states—Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington—plus American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis is one of the twelve regional banks that, together with the Board of Governors, make up the Federal Reserve System. As part of the nation's central bank, the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis promotes sound growth and financial stability in the Midwest and the nation. The bank contributes to local communities, the region, and the nation through its high-quality research, regulatory oversight, and financial services, and through its commitment to leadership and innovation.

International Foundation for Election Systems

The International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) is an international, nonprofit organization that supports the building of democratic societies. One of the world's leading democracy and governance assistance organizations, IFES provides targeted technical assistance to strengthen transitional democracies. Founded in 1987 as a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization, IFES has developed and implemented comprehensive, collaborative democracy solutions in more than one hundred countries. IFES staff members provide expertise in diverse areas including rule of law, civil society,

good governance, election administration, applied research, human rights, gender issues, and public information technology.

International Monetary Fund

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was established to promote international monetary cooperation and exchange rate stability, to foster economic growth and high employment levels, and to provide financial assistance to countries. The IMF was originally conceived at a conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in July 1944, and it came into existence in December 1945 when twenty-nine countries signed its Articles of Agreement.

Management Systems International

Management Systems International (MSI) is a privately held consulting firm, located in Washington, D.C. The firm provides management consulting services to U.S. government agencies, multilateral organizations, universities, foreign governments, nonprofit organizations and private corporations. MSI's services focus on four specialties: development of the private sector, increasing democracy and transparency in governments as well as organizations, environmental conservation, and developing management and governance systems in countries in transition. MSI has developed a range of distinctive products and systems in areas such as managing policy change, identification and training of entrepreneurs, institutional strengthening, and performance monitoring and project management.

National Defense University

The mission of the National Defense University (NDU) is to ensure excellence in professional military education and research in the essential elements of national security. NDU comprises the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, the National War College, and the Armed Forces Staff College. The curricula emphasize the development and implementation of national security and military strategy, mobilization, acquisition, management of resources, information and information technology for national security, and planning for joint and combined operations. In addition to mission-specific education, the colleges emphasize developing executive skills and improving competencies. NDU faculty and students conduct short- and long-range studies of national security policy, military strategy, the allocation and management of resources for national security, and civil-military affairs.

Naval Postgraduate School

The Naval Postgraduate School, located in Monterey, California, is an academic institution with an emphasis on study and research programs relevant to the navy's interests, as well as to the interests of the other arms of the Department of Defense. Students come from all service branches of the U.S. defense community, as well as the Coast Guard, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the services of more than twenty-five allied nations. The school provides more than forty programs of study, ranging from the traditional engineering and physical sciences to the rapidly evolving space science programs. The majority of faculty members are civilians, and they represent a broad range of educational institutions.

Partner Marketing Consulting Agency

Partner Marketing Consulting Agency, in Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina, is a full-service research agency, qualified and experienced in both qualitative and quantitative studies. Its expertise includes questionnaire design and guide developing, sample design, fieldwork, data collection, data coding and entry, data processing, advanced statistical analyses, reporting, presenting of results, and continuous updating of research plans and strategic backups, as well as communication with general public and professional bodies. Partner's professional experience encompasses more than 150 research projects in the domains of civil society, market research (both consumer and retail), media studies, politics, economics, advertising, government institutions, business environment, and information technology.

Social Security Administration

The mission of the Social Security Administration (SSA) is to advance the economic security of the nation's people through compassionate and vigilant leadership in shaping and managing the Social Security programs of the United States. SSA pays retirement, disability and survivors benefits to workers and their families and administers the Supplemental Security Income program. In addition, SSA issues Social Security numbers.

Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College

The Strategic Studies Institute (SSI) traces its origin to the establishment in 1947 of the Advanced Studies Group by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, then chief of staff. The initial mission of this group was to develop concepts of national security in light of the revolution in warfare brought about with the onset of the atomic age. The group was elevated to the joint level with the creation of the Department of Defense.

When the Army War College was reestablished in 1950, an Advanced Studies Group was chartered to consider strategy and land power. The group evolved into the Advanced Studies and Doctrine Division within the faculty of the college. As part of an army-wide reorganization in 1962, the division became the U.S. Army Combat Developments Command Institute of Advanced Studies, addressing strategic questions as well as those of organizing, equipping, and preparing the army to fight. The mission became exclusively strategic in 1971, and the institute received its present name.

Another army reorganization in 1973 brought both the U.S. Army War College and SSI under the deputy chief of staff for operations and plans, and SSI became a War College department. SSI continues to provide an analytical capability within the army to address strategic and other issues to support army participation in the formulation of national security policy.

U.S. Army War College

The mission of the U.S. Army War College (USAWC) is to prepare selected military, civilian, and international leaders to assume strategic responsibilities in military and national security organizations; to educate students about the employment of the U.S. Army as part of a unified, joint, or multinational force in support of the national military strategy; to research operational and strategic issues; and to conduct outreach programs that benefit the USAWC, the U.S. Army, and the nation.

United States Institute of Peace

The United States Institute of Peace is an independent, nonpartisan federal institution created and funded by Congress to strengthen the nation's capacity to promote the peaceful resolution of international conflict. Free from political pressures, the institute is able to assist the executive branch, Congress, and others with nonpartisan research, analysis, and information. Established in 1984, the institute meets its congressional mandate through an array of programs, including grants, fellowships, conferences and workshops, library services, publications, and other educational activities. The institute's board of directors is appointed by the president of the United States and confirmed by the Senate.

U.S. International Trade Commission

The United States International Trade Commission (USITC) is an independent, quasijudicial federal agency that provides objective trade expertise to both the legislative and executive branches of government, determines the impact of imports on U.S. industries, and directs actions against certain unfair trade practices, such as patent, trademark, and copyright infringement. USITC analysts and economists investigate and publish reports on U.S. industries and the global trends that affect them. The agency also updates and publishes the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

SOURCE NOTE

This microform collection includes materials filmed from selected holdings of a variety of U.S. government departments and agencies, U.S. military academies and advanced training schools, and private organizations that conducted research and program evaluations under contract to the federal government.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The documents in this microform collection consist of studies that became available during the period 2003 to 2005 from a variety of sources, including U.S. executive branch departments and agencies; U.S. military educational institutions; private research and consulting organizations; and the International Monetary Fund.

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used three or more times in this guide.

EMU	European Monetary Union
ESDP	European Security and Defense Policy
EU	European Union
ICC	International Criminal Court
IFES	International Foundation for Election Systems
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRA	Irish Republican Army
ISSA	International Social Security Association
MPC	milk protein concentrate
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGOs	nongovernmental organizations
NRF	NATO Response Force
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PCC	Prague Capabilities Commitment (NATO)
RRF	Rapid Reaction Force
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WMD	weapons of mass destruction

REEL INDEX

The following index is a guide to the documents in *Europe and NATO, 2003–2005 Supplement*. The four-digit number on the far left is the frame number at which a particular document begins. This number is followed by the document title, the originating institution and author, and the date. A brief abstract follows.

Reel 1

Europe (General)

0001 The Mansfield Amendments and the U.S. Commitment in Europe, 1966–1975.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Péter Lázár. June 2003. 53pp.

The author of this thesis, a Hungarian civilian defense official, examines the historical context and consequences of the amendments introduced in the U.S. Senate during the late 1960s and early 1970s that called for substantial reductions in the number of U.S. troops in Europe. The author notes that the amendments were introduced in response to the perceived underfunding of military forces by European NATO allies. The author believes that a variety of current issues, including strains between the United States and Germany and other European countries over the U.S.-led war in Iraq, as well as the worsening U.S. trade deficit, may lead to a reopening of the U.S. congressional debate over troop commitments in Europe.

0054 Missile Defenses in Europe: Requirements and Challenges.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Athanasios Tsouganatos. June 2003. 69pp.

The author of this thesis, a Greek military officer, assesses the feasibility of proposals to develop and deploy a missile defense system for the European countries of NATO. The author reviews the history of missile defense systems, as well as literature on the current capabilities of such systems. The author then examines the political, military, economic, and technological issues that must be resolved in order to establish a working missile defense system. The author raises concerns about the issue of system command and control, as well as the potential reactions of Russia and China to effective European missile defense systems.

0123 Twenty-First Century Europe: Emergences of Baltic States into European Alliances.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. Patricia L. Brasier. July 2003. 33pp.

The author of this thesis examines both the prospective benefits to and contributions of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania to NATO, the EU, and OSCE, upon their successful accession to membership in each of these organizations. The author focuses on the integration of the Baltic States' military forces into the NATO framework, as well as the countries' economic integration within the EU. The author also discusses the mutually supportive relationship the Baltic States enjoy with the United States.

- 0156 United States Military Forward Military Presence in Europe: A Strategic Necessity.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. Thurman M. Pittman. July 2003. 30pp.
The author of this thesis argues that a continued U.S. military presence in Europe is essential for U.S. and European security. Such a presence, the author contends, provides quick access to all parts of the continent, affords U.S. and European militaries the opportunity to build interoperability among their forces, and ensures “strategic flexibility” in support of the war on terrorism and confrontations with nearby rogue nations.
- 0186 The U.S. Navy and European Security: From the Cold War to the War on Terrorism.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Michael J. Rak. September 2003. 61pp.
The author of this thesis examines the changing doctrine and force structure for U.S. Navy forces in Europe since 1986. The author identifies several key determinants of change, including shifting European political and security cultures, U.S. interservice competition for resources concurrent with an increasing emphasis on joint military operations, relations between the United States and NATO allies, and the influence of certain key policy makers in the Department of Defense, the navy, the Executive Branch, and Congress.
- 0247 Reconfiguring the American Military Presence in Europe.**
Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle, Pa. Raymond A. Millen. February 2004. 43pp.
The author of this paper describes and evaluates possible choices available to the United States concerning the continued deployment of ground troops in Europe. After rejecting the options of (a) complete withdrawal of U.S. forces and (b) the annual rotation of U.S. divisions, the author lays out a proposed restructuring of NATO forces to accommodate troop reductions. This restructuring would support the expeditionary force structure whose development is already underway. Three joint task forces would be established, each consisting of three divisions comprised of units from all NATO member countries. These units would not only train together, the author insists, but also live together in the same communities.
- 0290 Euros, Pounds, and Albion at Arms: United States Monetary Policy and British Defense in the 21st Century.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Timothy William Fox. September 2004. 111pp.
The author of this thesis examines the debate in the UK over whether to join the EMU and consequently surrender the pound sterling for the euro. Tracing the historical relationship between UK defense and monetary policy, the author believes that strong historical bonds link the two in British political psychology. The author argues that membership in the EMU involves serious tradeoffs, including the relinquishment of control over national monetary policy, benefits for British defense procurement and troop stationing costs, increased arms trade with new EU members in Eastern Europe, and defense integration through the EU’s Common Foreign and Security Policy.

0401 France, Italy, and the 2002/2003 Iraq Crisis.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Anne Marie Fenton. September 2004. 109pp.

The author of this thesis analyzes the reasons why France opposed the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq in March 2003 while Italy supported the intervention. The author assesses the relative weights played by key factors in the decisions, including each country's economic interests, threat assessments, and domestic and international political concerns. The author examines the two countries' consideration of the questions whether Saddam Hussein's regime had complied with UN Security Council resolutions requiring the destruction of WMD and, if not, whether the use of force was justified. The author additionally examines the implications of the French-Italian disagreement on potential political realignments within the EU and NATO.

0510 Social Security Systems Throughout the World: Europe, 2004.

Social Security Administration, Washington, D.C. September 2004. 245pp.

The U.S. Social Security Administration presents information on social security systems in forty-four large and small European countries and jurisdictions. Prepared by the International Social Security Association (ISSA), the document covers the following types of programs: employment-related, universal, means-tested, and other. Following an introductory chapter describing the features of these program types, with tables providing cross-country comparisons, ISSA provides a narrative summary for each country. In the country summaries, ISSA presents sections with information on each of five major program categories: old age, disability, and survivors; sickness and maternity; work injury; unemployment; and family allowances. In each section, ISSA discusses in detail the program's regulatory framework, administrative organization, source of funds, qualifying conditions and other eligibility requirements, effective population coverage, and benefits. Since the report is purely descriptive, the ISSA does not evaluate the programs.

0755 Theatre Nuclear Weapons in Europe: The Contemporary Debate.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Brian G. Polser. September 2004. 135pp.

The author of this thesis examines the question whether U.S. theater nuclear weapons are still needed in Europe, now that the Soviet threat is gone. The author argues that theater nuclear weapons are, at best, irrelevant and, at worst, dangerous, because they encourage rather than deter nuclear proliferation, undermine the aims of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), and create a formidable obstacle for NATO-Russian arms control and nonproliferation efforts. The author urges that the United States rely instead on "a strategy of conventional deterrence and reassurance while maintaining general nuclear deterrence via strategic nuclear forces."

Reel 2

Europe (General) cont.

0001 Architecture and Politics in Central Europe.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Daniel J. Vinsand. December 2004. 99pp.

The author of this thesis analyzes the relationships among architectural styles, political rhetoric, and public sentiment. The author examines the ways that powerful institutions such as the Christian church, as well as secular leaders such as Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin, have used architecture and other arts, and their pronouncements about them, to influence public opinion. They have accomplished this through the creation of architecture that conforms to preferred styles, as well as through the destruction of architectural symbols that represent politically disfavored ideas. In one instance, the author notes, a secular structure was erected to signify the lessened influence of religion: the Eiffel Tower, which was “intended to be the monumental reply on the Paris skyline to the Sacre Coeur on the summit of Montmartre.” The author’s overall conclusion is that certain design aesthetics do not “inherently represent” certain political styles.

0100 “AMI” Go Home – Assessing the Realignment of U.S. Military Forces in Europe.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. C. Brandon Cholek. March 2005. 51pp.

The author of this research paper examines the evolution of U.S. troop deployments in Europe during the past sixty years. After the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, U.S. force strength in Europe decreased by sixty percent. After the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States, the Bush Administration’s revised National Security Strategy directed the U.S. military to transform to a joint expedition force structure, composed of smaller, more flexible, and agile forces. The author proposes returning units from overseas locations to the United States in order to enhance the Army’s flexibility in deploying to conflicts including counterterrorism operations across the globe.

0151 In the Aftermath of Operation Iraqi Freedom: European Support for the Global War on Terrorism.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. John Hickey. March 2005. 28pp.

The author of this thesis ties the attainment of U.S. goals in the global war on terror to European cooperation in a post-Operation Iraqi Freedom era. The author additionally recommends a U.S. strategy shift from predominantly military means to a “more balanced approach” that incorporates diplomatic and informational means.

0179 Transatlantic Relationships After Iraq.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. Dean Stodter. March 2005. 31pp.

The author of this thesis explores the reasons that the U.S. strategy in the global war against terrorists has alienated some of its principal European allies, in particular France and Germany. The author argues that the split has developed primarily because of several factors: the U.S. doctrine justifying preemptive

military strikes against perceived threats, unilateral action without legitimizing resolutions by the UN or NATO, and the stated U.S. goal of regime change.

0210 The Influence of Demography on European and Future Armed Forces.
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Ekkehard Stemmer. June 2005. 157pp.

The author of this thesis, a German military officer, examines the challenges posed by demographic changes as European leaders and defense planners attempt to adapt their countries' military forces to meet future threats. The author first reviews trends such as lower fertility rates, higher life expectancy, and restrictive immigration policies, which point toward a substantial decline in the population of most European countries over the next thirty years. The author contrasts this development with the population increases projected for perceived threat regions such as North Africa and the Middle East. The author notes that approximately two-thirds of the world's demographically youngest countries have experienced major conflicts during the past ten years. The author additionally observes that the much larger retired population will take a much larger share of societal resources. In this scenario, the author contends, the defense budgets of European countries will come under strong pressure as social security spending rises dramatically. The author argues that in order to produce the most effective armed forces under these budgetary constraints, European countries must integrate their militaries, transforming national into light, mobile, and highly engineered European armed forces.

0367 Transatlantic Relations – Are Alliances a Function of an Outside Threat?
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Carsten Helmut Jahnel. June 2005. 113pp.

The author of this thesis, a German military officer, examines the question whether the presence or absence of clear-cut external threats constitute the pivotal factor in the decision by European countries (especially France and Germany) to cooperate in security alliances with the United States. Answering in the affirmative, the author argues that, on the one hand, the United States needs to begin a dialogue with Europe with the intention of shedding the U.S. unilateralist image and supporting NATO efforts to adjust to current threats, especially global terrorism. On the other hand, Europe must quickly start closing the "transatlantic capability gap" that currently exists between European and U.S. military forces.

European Union

0480 Foreign Labor Trends: European Union.
U.S. Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Washington, D.C. 2003. 25pp.

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs and the U.S. Mission to the European Union review labor trends in the EU, including general information on the organization, followed by discussions of general EU economic and labor conditions and the impacts of EU enlargement, as well as social welfare and education systems, labor laws, and labor standards and worker rights. The report additionally provides a directory of labor organizations.

- 0505 The European Union in Peace Operations: Limits of Policy-Making and Military Implementation.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Atilla Süle. March 2003. 119pp.
 The author of this thesis, a Hungarian military officer, evaluates the potential effectiveness of the EU's military and peacekeeping forces agreement, the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), and its operational arm, the Rapid Reaction Force (RRF), which is scheduled to become active in 2003. The author starts with a review of the EU's failure to resolve the crises in the Balkans during the 1992–1995 period, as well as an assessment of the response by the EU to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States. The author argues that weaknesses in the formulation of the CFSP limit the use of the RRF in military or peacekeeping operations; the complex legal, political, economic and military environment within the EU will prevent the organization from effectively and quickly deploying the RRF.
- 0624 Civilian Control of Armed Forces: Challenges for the European Union.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Dietmar Pfarr. June 2003. 68pp.
 The author of this thesis, an Austrian military officer, examines issues the EU faces as it attempts to ensure the continuing control of military forces by both the European Parliament and EU member governments. Among other things, the author finds that “the EU has accepted that the goals of a modern security policy have changed from the traditional tasks for armed forces, the protection of independence and territorial integrity, toward an increasing focus on multilateral and multinational actions in support of crisis management and the promotion of stability.” The author concludes that the concept of civilian control fits the political institutions of the EU.
- 0692 A Common European Strategy and Defense Policy in the European Union: Greek Policy and Strategy on ESDP.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Miltiadis Fakitsas. June 2003. 79pp.
 The author of this thesis, a Greek military officer, assesses the EU's development of an ESDP. The author describes the origins and development of ESDP, as well as the need for it. According to the author, the justifications for ESDP are not only that it will provide a means for the EU to provide conflict prevention and peacekeeping operations, but also that a functioning, effective EU defense force will add to the EU's weight in international affairs. Equally important, ESDP will help safeguard the security of Greece in the dangerous southern Europe region.
- 0772 “Oceans Apart”: The United States, the European Union, and the International Criminal Court.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Jason T. Monaco. November 2003. 111pp.
 The author of this thesis examines disagreements between the United States and the EU over the jurisdiction and functions of the ICC. The ICC was established in 2002 to prosecute individuals for war crimes, genocide, and war crimes. The United States first signed the establishing statute, but later withdrew its signature and renounced all obligations to the ICC. According to the author, the ICC has taken on importance beyond that of its role as a legal institution. In particular, the court has become a “politicized issue” and has been used as a political weapon to

pressure European countries who aspire to join the EU or NATO to reject U.S. foreign policies as unilateralist. U.S. officials also fear that the court does not have sufficient safeguards to ensure that U.S. military or civilian personnel who may be charged with crimes receive due process of law. The author recommends steps by which a workable EU-U.S. compromise can be reached with respect to the ICC.

Reel 3

European Union cont.

0001 Developing Modalities of Cooperation Between NATO and the European Union.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Rafal Artur Nowak. December 2003. 101pp.

The author of this thesis, a Polish military officer, examines various challenges confronting both NATO and the EU as the two organizations attempt to build mechanisms by which the EU can respond “autonomously” to regional crises. The resulting security apparatus would rely heavily on NATO for military assets and expertise. The author traces the development of the EU’s ESDP and describes modes of cooperation between the EU and NATO. The author illustrates the cooperation through a case study of the NATO peacekeeping mission in Macedonia, which the EU took over as Operation Concordia, using military personnel from thirteen participating EU states as well as several non-EU and non-NATO states.

0102 Demographic Trends and the European Union: Political and Strategic Implications.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Clark Joseph Rasco. June 2004. 59pp.

The author of this thesis examines demographic trends such as sub-replacement birth rates and population aging in EU countries and Russia. The author discusses problems resulting from these trends, including the financial crisis that social security systems will face because of rapidly growing elderly populations, the consequent diversion of scarce resources from military forces, the smaller pool of young military-age persons, the issue of immigrant integration into societies, and the growing threat of Islamic radicalism. The author expresses concern that the EU’s leadership position may erode as these demographic trends and consequent problems intensify. The author presents a list of recommended actions by which EU countries could begin to reverse the adverse trends.

0161 Expanding the European Union’s Petersberg Tasks: Requirements and Capabilities.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Stavros Papastathopoulos. June 2004. 77pp.

The author of this thesis, a Greek military officer, examines the EU’s current and future capabilities for meeting the organization’s defense commitments (Petersberg Tasks, after the German location where the commitments were agreed upon). Originally, the commitments comprised “humanitarian and rescue tasks,

peacekeeping tasks; [and] tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peacemaking.” The author notes that EU member states have for years discussed expanding the commitments, a movement that gained momentum after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States. A draft treaty whose text was issued in 2003 stated that EU defense responsibilities should be expanded to include the following: conflict prevention, joint disarmament operations, military advice and assistance, post-conflict stabilization, and support to developing countries in combating terrorism. The author assesses the military capabilities of the major EU countries and concludes that the EU does not at present possess the resources to perform the elements of the tasks that require more advanced military forces, including large military operations against terrorists. The author notes efforts by EU countries to upgrade their military hardware.

0238 Turkey and European Union: Problems and Prospects for Membership.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Paschalis Zilidis. June 2004. 123pp.
The author of this thesis, a Greek military officer, examines the questions whether Turkey is qualified to become a member of the EU and, if not, what obstacles the country needs to overcome to qualify for membership. The author examines issues including Turkey’s willingness to institute the policy changes necessary to comply with EU directives, as well as the likelihood that the Turkish military will acquiesce in these reforms, which could result in a less important role for the armed services. The author also assesses the extent of the Islamic revival within Turkey, as well as the impacts of such a revival on the pro-European orientation of the country. The author also examines recent developments in the situation of the Kurd minority in Turkey and the country’s historically difficult relations with Greece and Cyprus. Among other things, the author concludes that Turkey’s accession would provide powerful evidence that Islam and democracy are compatible.

0361 An Analysis of the Impact of the European Union and United States Dairy Policies on EU-U.S. Trade in Milk Protein Concentrate.

U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. Brad C. Gehrke, Ronald A. Babula, and Jonathan R. Coleman. October 2004. 24pp.

The authors of this working paper examine factors affecting U.S. imports of milk protein concentrate (MPC) from EU countries. Addressing U.S. dairy producers’ concerns that imports of EU-subsidized MPC has caused lower milk prices and dairy farm income, the authors find that the concern is partly justified. The authors also find that U.S. Commodity Credit Corporation purchases of MPC had also had a significant impact on both prices and imports.

0385 Strategic Implications of Turkey’s Potential Admission to the European Union on the War Against Islamic Terrorism.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. Randolph A. Pagan. March 2005. 31pp.

The author of this thesis argues that Turkey could, and should, play a major role in supporting the EU’s counterterrorism policies, and consequently that Turkey should become a member of the EU. After examining the EU’s reluctance to admit Turkey, as well as the increasing influence of Islam within secular Turkey, the author contends that Turkey’s moderate Islamic revival could provide a

critical moderating influence on other Muslim countries, helping them counter the hate and violence of Islamic extremists.

Albania

0416 Albania: Biodiversity Assessment.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C., and ARD-BIOFOR IQC Consortium, Burlington, Vt. November 2003. 65pp.

A USAID contractor describes the status of ecological diversity and its conservation in Albania, including protected areas, and estimates the impact of current and projected USAID projects in Albania related to biodiversity. The contractor notes that the country contains a high level of biological diversity in relation to its small land area and contains important populations of mammals that are rare or extinct elsewhere in Europe. The contractor notes, nevertheless, certain threats to Albanian terrestrial and marine ecosystems, most resulting from the country's weak economy. The contractor notes that the country's legal framework for biodiversity conservation has improved considerably since the transition to democratic government in 1990.

0481 Albania's Counterterrorism Policy Options: Finding a Strategy of Common Sense.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Damian Gjijnuri. June 2004. 128pp.

The author of this thesis, a civilian official in the Albanian defense ministry, examines antiterrorism strategies that he feels are realistically open to his country to pursue. The author begins with an assessment of the current terrorist threat confronting Albania as well as a review of the effectiveness of past and current counterterrorism policies. These policies fall under the main categories of military operations and emergency powers, pursuit of sanctuary, conciliation, and deterrence through law enforcement and criminal prosecution. The author concludes that law enforcement and prosecution constitute the most effective way for Albania to counter terrorist threats while enhancing the country's international standing. In addition, the author believes that the U.S.-led coalition that stopped the massacres of Albanians in Kosovo has overturned historical suspicions toward the West on the part of Albanian Muslims.

0609 Advancing Democracy in Albania.

U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Washington, D.C. July 2004. 63pp.

The U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe presents a transcript of a hearing held to explore ways in which Albania could continue the development of democracy in its society, which emerged from Communist domination and self-imposed isolation in the 1990s. The commission and the hearing witnesses examine issues such as respect for human rights and rule of law, observance of free and fair elections, and campaigns against official corruption and organized crime. Of particular concern to the commission is the trafficking of both drugs and persons within Albania.

0672 An Analysis of U.S.-Albanian Security Relations in Light of the War on Terrorism.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Dhimiter Binaj. December 2004. 102pp.

The author of this thesis, an Albanian military officer, analyzes the support his predominantly Muslim country has provided the United States in the war on terror. The author notes that Albania not only offered unequivocal support to the U.S. coalition, but also has frozen terrorist assets, shut down NGOs with suspected terrorist ties, expelled Islamic extremists, and provided military and diplomatic support for the U.S.-led operations in Afghanistan and Iraq. For its part, the United States helped Albania modernize its military and institute counterterrorist initiatives. In earlier policies, Albania actively supported U.S. and NATO forces in the military operations in Bosnia and Kosovo. In the author's view, "Albania remains one of the most pro-U.S. countries in the world." The author's main concern is that his country has been and will continue to be pressured to side with either the EU or the United States when the two powers disagree on security matters.

0774 Albania's 2005 Parliamentary Elections: How Free and Fair Will They Be?

U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Washington, D.C. March 2005. 26pp.

The U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe presents a transcript of a hearing held to assess Albania's preparedness to hold free and fair parliamentary elections. Witnesses agree that the country has made significant progress in its election system during the past decade, but note that some problems persist, including the composition of the election administration, the accuracy of voter lists, and the equitable delineation of electoral districts.

0800 Background Note: Albania.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. September 2005. 6pp.

The State Department presents information on Albania, including geography, population, government and political conditions, history, economic conditions, military affairs, and foreign affairs including U.S. relations.

Armenia

0806 Armenia: 10 Years of Progress.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 2003. 49pp.

USAID reviews the agency's activities in Armenia since the country's independence in 1991. USAID has provided aid to both individuals and groups in Armenia through a variety of education and humanitarian programs. Since the late 1990s, USAID has increased its support of programs to help the Armenian government to strengthen democratic institutions, achieve legal and regulatory reforms, and facilitate the establishment and growth of small and medium-sized business enterprises.

0855 Questions About National Security Strategy in the Republic of Armenia.

National Defense University, Washington, D.C. George Gogashvili. 2003. 16pp.

The author of this paper, a Georgian military officer, states key questions concerning Armenian security issues, including the conflict with Azerbaijan,

relations with neighboring Turkey and Georgia, military assistance from Russia, and economic aid from the United States. The author also raises questions on Armenian leaders and political problems. Following each set of questions, the author provides summary answers.

0871 Helsinki Commission Digest: Criminal Defamation and “Insult” Laws: A Summary of Free Speech Developments in Armenia.

U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Washington, D.C. October 2003. 4pp.

The U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe criticizes certain Armenian laws that, the commission asserts, unduly restrict the right of free speech, especially citizens’ right to criticize public officials.

Reel 4

Armenia cont.

0001 Update of Armenia Education Sector Assessment.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C., and Aguirre International. Richard Dye. February 2004. 24pp.

A USAID contractor assesses the education system in Armenia. The contractor finds that the system is seriously deficient in most key aspects, including finance, teaching staff, standards, curriculum, workplace preparation, teaching materials, school facilities, and educational technology. The contractor recommends increased USAID assistance.

0026 Armenia Competitiveness Assessment.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. June 2004. 154pp.

USAID presents a detailed assessment of private sector competitiveness, as part of the agency’s assistance program designed to facilitate the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises. After an introductory section, USAID ranks Armenia on a number of competitiveness factors, including overall economic performance, export competitiveness and tourism, investment climate, financial sector performance, regulatory climate, science and technology, national infrastructure, and workforce competitiveness. Following this assessment, USAID reviews the “enabling environment” for competitiveness in Armenia, including the quality of public-private dialogue. Finally, the agency presents competitiveness assessments for key industries. The agency notes that true competitiveness is not based on cheap labor, special tax breaks for businesses, or continuous devaluation of a country’s currency, but rather on generating more value through improved productivity, quality, service, and innovation.

0179 Background Note: Armenia.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. April 2005. 7pp.

The State Department presents information on Armenia, including geography, population, government and political conditions, history, economic conditions, national defense, and foreign affairs including U.S. relations.

0186 Economic Performance Assessment: Armenia.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. April 2005. 68pp.
USAID examines trends in key economic and social indicators for Armenia, including overall growth, fiscal and monetary policy, industrial structure, agriculture, financial institutions, foreign trade, workers' remittances, national infrastructure, unemployment, poverty, gender equality, health, and education. The USAID finds that although Armenia remains one of the poorest countries in Europe, it has one of the fastest-growing economies in the world. A report supplement provides detailed economic and social statistics for Armenia.

0254 Armenia Political Party Assessment.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. May 2005. 57pp.
A USAID contractor assesses the political environment in Armenia since the country's independence from the Soviet Union in an effort to identify constraints on the development of political parties. USAID notes that Armenian politics are increasingly divided between pro-government groups who allegedly misuse government resources and opposition groups intent on removing the current president and overturning the results of the 2003 elections. The contractor recommends strategies and programs by which USAID/Armenia might help foster the development of a pluralistic, democratic, competitive, and accountable political party system.

0311 Armenia Social Transition Program Final Report.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. November 2005. 138pp.

USAID reviews the activities and accomplishments of the Armenia Social Transition Program (ASTP). USAID established the program to meet immediate social needs of the most vulnerable of Armenia's citizens, as well as, over the long term, to establish the basis for sustainable and effective social insurance systems. These systems include unemployment, disability, and health care systems. The USAID notes as program achievements a sharp reduction in poverty, improved public services to the needy population, a successfully revamped primary health care system, the introduction of a national social security card, and strengthened government systems.

Austria

0449 Austria: Selected Issues.

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. August 2004. 21pp.

The IMF examines salient economic issues affecting Austria. The IMF focuses on the public debate within Austria on the size of the public sector, as well as the government's announced intention to lower tax rates. The IMF identifies those tax and spending categories that have the largest impact on general economic growth and estimates the impacts of tax and spending rates on investment and employment.

0470 Background Note: Austria.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. December 2005. 12pp.

The State Department presents information on Austria, including geography, population, government and political conditions, history, foreign affairs including U.S. relations, and Austria's role in EU and other international organizations.

Balkans

0482 European Enlargement and the Integration of the Western Balkans.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Leonard P. Demi. June 2003. 103pp.

The author of this thesis, a member of the Albanian Parliament, examines EU initiatives since the late 1990s designed to begin the gradual integration of Balkan countries into Western European institutional structures. These initiatives include the Stability Pact for Southeastern Europe, the Stabilization and Association Process, and the Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilization. The author contends that these initiatives contain both contradictory and counterproductive elements that may further exacerbate tensions in the region, and suggests that a quick integration of the Western Balkans into the Euro-Atlantic community and the EU would constitute the best way to help the Balkan states become secure, stable, and prosperous.

0585 War in the Balkans, 1991–2002.

Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle, Pa. R. Craig Nation. August 2003. 405pp.

The author of this study narrates the history of conflict in the states of the former Yugoslavia, a series of civil wars that the author calls the War of Yugoslav Succession. Wishing to refute the widely accepted notion that the eruption of long-standing ethnic hatreds was in effect the sole cause of the conflicts, the author conducts a thorough analysis of all the complex sources and dynamics of the Balkan conflicts. The author starts with a historical summary of the region in order to identify the factors that led to the region's comparative isolation from the rest of Europe during the twentieth century. After a review of the enforced calm of the Josip Broz Tito era, the author turns to an examination of the protracted power struggle between Yugoslav federalist and nationalist forces after Tito's death in 1980, which culminated in the wars of secession in Slovenia and Croatia. In the middle chapters, the author presents an exhaustive analysis of the civil wars in Bosnia-Herzegovina during 1992–1995 and Kosovo during 1998–1999, with special attention to the goals, strategies, and operations of the international coalitions that intervened in the conflict, including UN, NATO, and EU peacekeeping forces. Throughout this analysis, the author notes the great difficulties the Western powers encountered as they attempted to formulate and implement policies to end the conflicts: "For the United States, as the only world power with truly global power projection capacity, and for the NATO alliance, Europe's only militarily competent security forum, the strategic dilemma posed by the Balkan conflict was considerable. NATO could not simply ignore the Balkans, but like other European and Euro-Atlantic institutions, it was woefully unprepared for post-Cold War problems, and its tentative engagement and preference for partial or symbolic measures designed to contain the fighting at

low risk proved no more effective than UN peacekeeping. In the end, it was only when the international community's inability to bring an end to the conflict came to be seen as politically damaging in Washington that an agenda for decisive military action was prepared." The author additionally examines the aftermath of the conflicts of the 1990s, including the flare-up of ethnic violence in Macedonia during 2000–2001. Finally, the author reviews the implications for Balkan stability of neighboring regional trouble spots, including Greek-Turkish tensions over Cyprus.

0990 Islamic Terrorism and the Balkans.

Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Steven Woehrel. July 2005. 15pp.

The author of this report reviews recent expert literature whose consensus is that the Balkan states are not currently a key region for supporting terrorists. The author notes, however, that terrorists use this area as a transit point as well as for rest and recuperation. Further, the region's political instability and poverty may provide a breeding ground for terrorist groups.

Reel 5

Bosnia and Herzegovina

0001 Can Faith-Based NGOs Advance Interfaith Reconciliation? The Case of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

U.S. Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. March 2003. 12pp.

The U.S. Institute of Peace examines the extent to which NGOs affiliated with religious bodies can foster post-conflict reconciliation among the parties in conflicts between ethnic and religious groups, such as took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The institute argues that faith-based NGOs can help achieve reconciliation, but that their work requires an intense commitment over a period of years.

0013 Priorities and Partners: Developing the Rule of Law in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Mark Dietrich, Jose Garzon, Robyn Goodkind, and Margaret O'Donnell. June 2003. 64pp.

The authors of this report review and assess current efforts by Bosnia and Herzegovina to establish the rule of law. The authors find that Bosnia and Herzegovina has taken some significant first steps involving the development of new codes on criminal procedure, criminal offenses, civil procedure, and enforcement of civil judgments, as well as the establishment of new institutions such as councils responsible for the appointment of judges and prosecutors as well as courts management. The authors note, however, that major problems remain, including the alienation of many in the Bosnian legal community from the reform process.

- 0077 Local Governance Assessment and Policy Recommendations.**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. November 2003. 36pp.
USAID examines problems affecting the performance of local governments in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Among other difficulties, the agency argues, municipalities are held accountable by citizens for providing basic public services, while they receive only a small portion of the revenues collected by the central government. USAID recommends that many functions be reassigned to municipalities, as well as that a value added tax be instituted to provide funds directly to local governments.
- 0113 Public Opinion Poll in Bosnia and Herzegovina.**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C., and PARTNER Marketing Consulting Agency (PMCA), Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina. November 2003. 99pp.
A Bosnian contractor to USAID presents the results of a poll on the public opinions and political activities of citizens in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The poll covered topics including political participation at local levels, settlement of legal disputes, courts, public corruption including bribes, economic and labor conditions, crime, political conditions, government reorganization, news media, political parties, voting, volunteer work for elections, government performance, economic credits for households, and financial institutions. The results are shown in charts with narrative interpretation, and data are shown by region or ethnic background.
- 0212 Bosnia and Herzegovina Biodiversity Assessment.**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C., and Chemonics, International, Washington, D.C. Dave C. Gibson, Ron Sisseem, and Samir Dug. December 2003. 74pp.
The authors of this report review the status of ecological diversity and its conservation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including protected areas, and estimates the impact of current and projected USAID projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina related to biodiversity. Observing that the country is one of the five European nations richest in species diversity, the authors note as well that Bosnia and Herzegovina has the highest proportion of threatened species of any country in Europe. The authors contend that major parts of this problem arise from the country's inability to set aside land as protected area, as well as from the urgent situation after the 1990s war, when "the entire development community" joined together to stimulate employment through subsidies and other policies that resulted in the neglect of environmental considerations.
- 0286 Review of the Implementation of the Civil Service Law in Bosnia and Herzegovina.**
Management Systems International, Washington, D.C. March 2004. 70pp.
A USAID contractor assesses the performance of the Bosnian state civil service agency in implementing the country's civil service laws in the post-conflict period. The agency is charged with the responsibility to review the appointments of civil servants to determine whether they are properly appointed and developing a recruitment and selection process to staff the state ministries and other common

institutions. The contractor concludes that the country needs to strengthen its civil service administrative institutions significantly to meet one of the requirements for EU accession, that of being a self-sustaining state.

0356 Civil Society Assessment in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Catherine Barnes, Milan Mrdja, Selma Sijercic, and Mirjana Popovic. June 2004. 84pp.

The authors of this report examine the development of post-conflict civil society in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the activities, accomplishments, and shortfalls of USAID civil society programs in the country. In general, the authors find that the Bosnian citizenry has made some progress in forming local groups to advocate for improvements in social areas such as health and education. The authors note, however, that domestic NGOs to advocate for change at the national level are lacking, and recommend strategies by which USAID can facilitate citizen awareness of and participation in such groups.

0440 Background Note: Bosnia and Herzegovina.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. August 2005. 7pp.

The State Department presents information on Bosnia and Herzegovina, including geography, population, government structure and officials, pre- and post-conflict history including the impacts of the 1995 Dayton Peace Agreements, economic conditions, and foreign affairs including U.S. relations.

Bulgaria

0451 The Bulgarian Ministry of Defense Procurement System in Theory and Practice: A Ministry of Defense Perspective.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Daniel V. Minkov. June 2003. 85pp.

The author of this thesis, a Bulgarian military officer, examines the Bulgarian defense procurement system. The author describes the “theoretical” foundation of the system, including the organization of the defense ministry and the basic structure of the procurement system, as well as the system’s objectives and principles, planning processes, legislative base, and financial and legislative constraints. The author then describes the procurement system in practice, noting areas that need to be improved, and provides recommendations for restructuring of various procurement processes and improving communication among the players.

0532 Rule of Law Assistance Impact Assessment: Bulgaria.

U.S. Agency for International Development and Management Systems International, Washington, D.C. Richard N. Blue and Brian DeLuc. 2004. 138pp.

The authors of this report examine the progress of efforts to firmly institute the rule of law in Bulgaria from the end of Communist rule in 1991 through the reform programs of the current government. The authors focus on several key initiatives, including the establishment of a legislative foundation for the rule of law, the advancement of a professional and independent judiciary, and the establishment of a justice system that is both transparent to and accessible by the Bulgarian citizenry. The main emphasis is on the assessment of the impact of USAID assistance on these initiatives. The authors find that although the country is making progress, the legal and judiciary systems suffer from insufficient budget

support, poor training and pay for judges, inefficient case management, limited enforcement of judgments, official corruption, poor protection of the rights of accused persons, and inadequately trained and excessively powerful police and prosecutors.

0670 Bulgarian Chairmanship of the OSCE.

U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Washington, D.C. February 2004. 22pp.

The U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe presents a transcript of a hearing held to review the prospects for OSCE under the current leadership of Bulgaria. OSCE's mission is to ensure implementation of programs to foster international cooperation, democratic transformation, and respect for human rights in OSCE member countries. Hearing witnesses focus on human rights problems, anti-Semitism, trafficking in persons, and inter-ethnic animosities, including persecution of Roma populations in certain countries.

0692 Background Note: Bulgaria.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. June 2005. 5pp.

The State Department presents information on Bulgaria, including geography, population, history, government and political conditions, economic conditions, and foreign relations including Bulgaria's accession to NATO and EU, as well as U.S. relations.

0697 Bulgaria: Current Issues and U.S. Policy.

Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Steven Woehrel. September 2005. 6pp.

The author of this report summarizes Bulgaria's current political and economic developments and military forces upgrading, as well as the country's foreign policy, including relations with the United States.

Croatia

0703 Croatian Civil-Military Reform and its Impact on NATO Membership.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. John J. Donahoe. June 2003. 111pp.

The author of this thesis examines civil-military relations in Croatia in the context of the country's effort to move toward democracy and join NATO. After a general review of Croatia's prospects for accession to NATO membership, the author describes the evolution of the Croatian military since World War II. Following this discussion, the author examines reforms during the period 1991–2003 of the country's security sector, which encompasses the military as well as border security forces, police, and judicial institutions. The author recommends ways that Croatia can expand civilian oversight of the security sector, as well as ways that the international community can help Croatia strengthen its civil institutions to pave the way for NATO accession.

0814 Croatia: 2003 Elections and New Government.

Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Julie Kim. January 2004. 6pp.

The author of this report examines the 2003 parliamentary elections in Croatia, as well as prospects that the newly elected government will possess the willingness

and ability to deal with the country's economic and international relations problems.

0820 Background Note: Croatia.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. March 2005. 6pp.

The State Department presents information on Croatia, including geography, population, history, government and political conditions, economic conditions, and foreign relations including preparation for NATO and EU membership, as well as U.S. relations.

Reel 6

Czech Republic

0001 Security Policy of the Czech Republic in Light of the Integration into the European Union.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Miroslav Lysina. March 2003. 81pp.

The author of this thesis, a Czech military officer, analyzes issues affecting the accession of the Czech Republic to membership in NATO, and subsequently to prospective membership in the EU, in the context of the country's evolving foreign policy, defense policy, and internal security policy. The author devotes particular emphasis to the changes that occurred in the Czech Republic's security policy after the breakup of Czechoslovakia. In particular, the author identifies what aspects of security policy the republic has yet to change in order to bring its policy in line with the EU's security requirements for member nations.

0082 Background Note: Czech Republic.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. April 2005. 10pp.

The State Department presents information on the Czech Republic, including population, history, government and political conditions, economic conditions, national defense, and foreign affairs including U.S. relations.

France

0092 France: Factors Shaping Foreign Policy, and Issues in U.S.-French Relations.

Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Paul Gallis. July 2004. 33pp.

The author of this report examines the major threads of French foreign policy, including the country's national identity and global perspective, as well as its insistence on a multilateralist approach to world crises, with international actions sanctioned by the UN or the EU. The author also examines areas of disagreement between France and the United States, especially over the war in Iraq, NATO military interventions, and Middle East peace.

0125 U.S.-French Commercial Ties.

Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Raymond J. Ahearn. January 2005. 20pp.

The author of this report examines the extent and patterns of foreign trade and direct foreign investment between the United States and France, as well as the activities of one country's multinational corporation foreign affiliates in the other. Among other things, the author contends that efforts to initiate U.S. consumer

boycotts of French goods as retaliation for French opposition to the Iraq war have not had much impact on U.S. imports from France.

0145 Country Analysis Briefs: France.

U.S. Energy Information Administration, Washington, D.C. March 2005. 9pp.

The Energy Information Administration presents information on France's energy supply and demand situation. The report includes brief sections covering oil, natural gas and pipelines, coal, electric power, nuclear power, and fossil fuel pollution and abatement. The administration notes that because of its heavy reliance on nuclear power, France has the third-lowest carbon dioxide intensity in Europe.

0154 Background Note: France.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. October 2005. 8pp.

The State Department presents information on France, including geography, population, government and political conditions, history, foreign affairs including U.S. relations, and France's role in EU, NATO, UN, and other international organizations.

Germany

0162 Comparison of the U.S. and German Approaches to Democratic Civil-Military Relations.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Peter Frank. June 2003. 142pp.

The author of this thesis, a German military officer, examines both the history and current environment of civil-military relations in Germany and compares them to relations in the United States. The author argues that starting with the nineteenth-century formation of the Prussian officer corps, consisting largely of nobles, and continuing through World Wars I and II, a military tradition developed in Germany that placed the armed services in an exalted position that was relatively independent of civilian control. Its allegiance was given directly to the monarch and, later, to Adolf Hitler. With the destruction of the Third Reich and the postwar occupation of Germany, both the West German population and the occupying powers demanded the establishment of a new basis for civil-military relations. When the Federal Republic of Germany reestablished its military in 1955, the government established the concept of *innere Fuehrung* (which, the author notes, has no exact English translation) to guide the role of the new soldier in society. According to this concept, ". . . the idea was that the soldier was to be integrated into society and was no longer to feel himself as a warrior exalted above civilians." Another key feature of *innere Fuehrung*, one that differs from U.S. military law, is the requirement that "soldiers do not follow unrestricted obedience. . . if the order is against the Basic Law, or any other law, or against dignity and humanity, the soldier is not allowed to execute the order." The author traces the evolution of civil-military relations since 1955, through the cold war and German unification to the present, when *innere Fuehrung* is linked to a second doctrinal cornerstone, *auftragstaktik* (mission-oriented command). The author believes that the doctrine of *innere Fuehrung* has been successful, overall, and has served as a model for the Eastern European countries that achieved independence beginning in 1989. The author concludes that the foundations of

- U.S. and German concepts of civil-military relations are fundamentally similar, in that both countries now maintain democratic civilian control over the military, based on the national constitution and the rule of law.
- 0304 Germany's Energy Supply and Demand Until 2020: Implications [for] Germany's Foreign Energy Policy.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Lars Stellmann. June 2003. 73pp.
 The author of this thesis, a German military officer, assesses the prospects that Germany can meet its energy needs through the year 2020. The author begins by analyzing Germany's current and projected future energy demand and concludes that the country's dependence on energy imports will steadily increase. The author then reviews the current and future supply situation for oil, gas, and coal, with discussions of specific supplier regions and countries including the Middle East, Russia, UK, Norway, Libya, and Syria. The author predicts complicated shifts in Germany's mix of oil and gas suppliers.
- 0377 United States Foreign Policy Towards Germany: What is the Impact of Vladimir Putin's Recent Engagement of Germany?**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. William Morris. July 2003. 37pp.
 The author of this thesis explores the question whether the increasingly close relationship between Russian President Vladimir Putin and German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder is a large part of the reason that U.S.-German relations have cooled in recent years. The author argues that, on the contrary, Russia cannot be viewed as the main cause of the rift, since Putin has grown more supportive of the United States since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.
- 0414 The Federal Republic of Germany and Left-Wing Terrorism.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Brian S. Amador. December 2003. 81pp.
 The author of this thesis examines the experience of West Germany with left-wing terrorist groups such as the Baader-Meinhof Gang (also known as the Red Army Faction) and the June 2 Movement since the 1960s. The author describes the formation, history, composition, and goals of the groups, and analyzes their popular appeal. The author then discusses and evaluates the strategies and tactics the German government employed to combat the terrorists. The author concludes with a review of the lessons learned in Germany, including the finding that the source of the appeal of left-wing terrorist groups was "the disgruntled youth of Germany."
- 0495 Re-Inventing German Security and Defense Policy: A Struggle to be Understood.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Kevin L. Hill. June 2004. 129pp.
 The author of this thesis identifies and examines the major influences on the evolution of Germany's attitude toward national security and military affairs. The author argues that Germany's "front-line" position during the cold war, as well as reunification and Germany's determination to make up for its "past transgressions," led the country to embrace a strategic culture whose central tenet is that the use of force should only be used to defend Germany and even then done so through the allied structure of NATO. The author shows, however, that in the post-cold war security environment of the 1990s, an equally strong strategic

principle began to assume primary importance: the belief that Germany must prove its trustworthiness and reliability as an ally and partner in the West. Consequently, this desire to be *Bündnisfähig*, a reliable ally, grew sufficiently strong to enable Germany to contribute forces to an increasing number of international peacekeeping and contingency missions during the mid- to late 1990s. One of the author's conclusions is that there is no reason to fear a resurgence of German militarism.

0624 Background Note: Germany.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. November 2005. 9pp.

The State Department presents information on Germany, including geography, population, history, government structure, political parties and conditions, foreign affairs including relations with the United States and Russia, and Germany's role in EU and NATO.

Greece

0633 Foreign Labor Trends: Greece.

U.S. Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Washington, D.C., and U.S. Embassy, Athens, Greece. 2003. 23pp.

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs and the U.S. Embassy Athens review labor trends in Greece, including collective bargaining and strikes, trade unions, government labor-related activities, labor and the economy, the social safety net, labor law, and labor standards and worker rights, including prohibitions on trafficking in persons. The report also includes data on labor-related indicators.

0656 The Rise and Fall of Terrorist Organizations in Post-Dictatorial Greece: The Roles and the Lessons for the Intelligence Services.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Miltiadis Fakitsas. June 2003. 71pp.

The author of this thesis, a Greek air force officer, examines the origins, ideologies, and activities of the two most notorious leftist terrorist groups operating in Greece during the period 1975–2002, the November 17 Group and Revolutionary People's Struggle. The author describes the organization, control, and operations of the Greek National Intelligence Service, as well as roles that both Greek and foreign intelligence services played in providing the information that led finally to the destruction of both groups.

Reel 7

Greece cont.

0001 Manpower Requirements Database for the Greek Navy.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Kyriakos N. Sergis. September 2003. 341pp.

The author of this technical thesis, a Greek military officer, describes a prototype web site that the Greek Navy can use to facilitate the assignment of duties to officers. The author notes that the navy's personnel department currently uses "a rather old-fashioned procedure to select an officer for a specific job." The prototype system contains a database and multi-criteria decision procedure that takes officers' credentials (including past experience as well as foreign language

- fluency), as well as officers' and commands' preferences into account, in order to identify optimal matches of officers to available jobs. Following a discussion of Greek navy manpower supply and requirements, the author presents detailed descriptions of the database design, the decision procedures (algorithms), and the web site. The author provides many examples of different aspects of the system, along with a large number of sample computer screens.
- 0342 Athens Olympics 2004: U.S. Government Involvement in Security Preparations.**
Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. L. Elaine Halchin. July 2004. 17pp.
 The author of this report describes efforts by the United States to help the Greek government ensure the security of the 2004 Summer Olympic Games in Athens. The author notes such U.S. initiatives as naval patrols and counterterrorism assistance and training, as well as the Olympic Security Advisory Group, which was established by the Greek government and includes seven other countries.
- 0359 Greece Update.**
Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Carol Migdalovitz. October 2004. 6pp.
 The author of this report examines recent developments in Greece, including the results of the June 2004 elections, the new government, U.S. relations, the rapprochement with Turkey, efforts to reunify Cyprus, and high budgets and public debt.
- 0365 NATO, Greece, and the 2004 Summer Olympics.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Jason J. Brianas. December 2004. 83pp.
 The author of this thesis examines Greek-NATO cooperation in providing security for the 2004 Summer Olympic Games in Athens. After reviewing the history of Greek-NATO relations, the author provides a detailed account of the Olympic Games security operations. NATO assistance included early warning aircraft, naval patrols, a battalion skilled in countering WMD attacks, and non-military services such as rescue and decontamination units. The author concludes that NATO's successful accomplishment of its Athens security mission demonstrates that the organization continues to transform itself and adapt to changing security missions.
- 0448 Background Note: Greece.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. February 2005. 14pp.
 The State Department presents information on Greece, including geography, population, history, government and political conditions, economic conditions, EU economic relations, military affairs, and foreign affairs including Greek relations with Turkey, Cyprus, and the United States.
- 0462 Country Analysis Brief: Greece.**
U.S. Energy Information Administration, Washington, D.C. August 2005. 8pp.
 The Energy Information Administration presents information on Greece's energy supply and demand situation. The report includes brief sections covering oil, natural gas and pipelines, coal, electric power, and renewable energy resources.

The administration notes that Greece may become an important transit site for energy exports from the Caspian and Caucasus regions.

Hungary

0470 Regulating the Intelligence System and Oversight in the Hungarian Constitutional Democracy.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Tibor Babos. June 2003. 73pp.

The author of this thesis, a Hungarian military officer, examines the changes in Hungary's intelligence system since 1989. The author notes that although some reforms have been made, Hungarian intelligence "has kept the baggage of its past," with intelligence organizations clinging to the old concept of an oversized, "hyper-bureaucratic" intelligence apparatus which lacks appropriate, Western-style civil control and oversight. The author recommends steps Hungary can take to ensure civilian control of intelligence, as well as to help the system transform to a NATO-compatible organization that can effectively protect the country's internal security, combating problems such as organized crime and terrorism.

0543 Hungary a Member of NATO: The Road to Membership of NATO, 1990–1999.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. Tibor Bozo. July 2003. 33pp.

The author of this thesis, a Hungarian military officer, examines the transition of Hungary and its armed forces from the authoritarian culture of the cold war and Warsaw Pact to the democratic traditions of NATO, to which the country acceded in 1999. The author devotes particular attention to Hungary's participation in international military exercises, the Partnership for Peace program, and international peacekeeping missions.

0576 The National Security Strategy and Transformation of the Hungarian Defense Forces.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. István Biró. March 2005. 35pp.

The author of this thesis, a Hungarian military officer, traces the transformation of Hungary's military from the bloated and "unaffordable" defense force of the Communist years to a smaller, more effective force that conformed to NATO's requirements. Summarizing the key features of Hungary's national security strategy, the author examines issues such as the comparative need for heavy mechanized divisions versus lighter, more mobile units able to engage terrorists.

0611 Intelligence Architecture in the Hungarian Special Operations Forces.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Gabor Bari. June 2005. 83pp.

The author of this thesis, a Hungarian military officer, explores the role of intelligence gathering by special operations forces in the global war on terror. Noting that intelligence capabilities have assumed greater importance in asymmetric warfare such as counterterrorist operations and counterinsurgency, the author argues that the key intelligence activities are performed by special operations forces, at the unit level especially, but also at higher echelons. Special forces units must be able to assess political personalities, evaluate the military capabilities of friendly and enemy forces, and collect information critical for planning operations and protecting their units.

0694 Background Note: Hungary.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. August 2005. 7pp.

The State Department presents information on Hungary, including population, history, government and political conditions, economy, national security, and foreign affairs including U.S. relations.

Reel 8

Ireland

0001 Northern Ireland: The 2003 Election.

Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Kristen Archick. December 2003. 4pp.

Congressional Research Service examines the changes in the political balance of power brought about by the November 2003 assembly election in Northern Ireland.

0005 Developments in Northern Ireland: Part I—Human Rights and Police Reform in Northern Ireland; Part II: Implementation of the Cory Reports and Impact on the Good Friday Agreement.

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Washington, D.C. May 2004. 284pp.

The U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe presents transcripts of hearings held to review progress toward peace and cooperation in Northern Ireland. Participants include U.S. and Irish officials, including representatives of nongovernmental human rights monitoring organizations. In the first hearing, participants examine issues involved in the establishment of a reformed approach to policing that respects citizens' rights. Participants also examine factors that currently hinder the maintenance of police accountability, as well as public confidence in the police. These factors include human rights abuses committed by Northern Ireland police officers. Of special interest to hearing participants is possible police and UK government collusion in six murders, including those of two attorneys, Patrick Finucane and Rosemary Nelson. The commission chairman asserts that the UK government must release and implement the recommendations of Judge Peter Cory, who led an investigation into the question of police involvement in the crimes.

In the second hearing, participants review the report by Canadian Judge Peter Cory, who was selected by the UK and Irish governments to investigate police or other governmental collusion in six murders, two in the Republic of Ireland and four in Northern Ireland. The consensus of participants is that the UK and Irish governments must implement Judge Cory's key recommendations, which are that public inquiries must be undertaken in five of the murder cases. The hearing chairman notes that "Judge Cory's report in the Finucane case is replete with evidence of possible collusion relating to activities of the army intelligence unit, the Force Research Unit, and to the actions of the police force, particularly the Special Branch of the Royal Ulster Constabulary." The chairman and hearing witnesses, including victims' family members, believe that the British

government may be attempting to cover up involvement by UK military members in at least one of the killings.

0289 Northern Ireland: The Peace Process.

Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Kristen Archick. February 2005. 6pp.

The author of this report examines continuing difficulties hindering the implementation of the Northern Ireland Good Friday peace agreement signed on April 10, 1998. The author notes actions by and disagreements among Northern Ireland political parties, the IRA, and the British government.

0295 Northern Ireland: Prospects for the Peace Process.

U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. May 2005. 20pp.

The Subcommittee on Europe and Emerging Threats of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on International Relations presents a transcript of a hearing held to assess recent political developments in Northern Ireland, as well as the prospects for a lasting peace. In April 1998, the Catholic and Protestant factions in Northern Ireland signed an agreement to end the civil violence. The agreement calls for the transfer of power from London to Belfast, as well as the establishment of the Northern Ireland Assembly and Executive Committee, in which the two sides share power. In addition, the agreement contains provisions on disarmament, reformed policing procedures, human rights, treatment of prisoners, and demilitarization by UK armed forces. As hearing participants note, however, full implementation of the agreement has stalled with the suspension of the Northern Ireland Government since October 2002, the failure of the IRA and opposing paramilitary groups to disarm, and the recent elections, in which hardliners in both camps strengthened their positions. Hearing participants note, however, that significant progress toward peace has been made, as well as that "life in Northern Ireland is becoming more normal." Participants unanimously express the view that although diplomacy, including that of U.S. envoys, can play a large part in the peace process, much depends on the next steps taken by the IRA.

0315 Background Note: Ireland.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. December 2005. 13pp.

The State Department presents information on Ireland and Northern Ireland, including population, history, government and political conditions, economic growth and foreign investment, and international affairs including U.S. relations.

Italy

0328 Italian Foreign Policy: Trends for the Twenty-First Century.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Douglas M. Faherty. June 2003. 90pp.

The author of this thesis examines the shift in U.S.-Italian relations beginning in the mid-1980s from one of Italian passive dependence to an increasingly independent stance vis-à-vis the United States. The author identifies changes in Italian politics following the end of the cold war, as well as the reforms arising from the 1992 Italian elections. The author argues that "Italy has allowed itself to become marginalized within the Atlantic alliance," even as the country reliably

- contributed military personnel and equipment to support NATO missions. The author argues that the United States helped foster this marginalization by appearing to lose interest in Italy from a strategic perspective. The author also argues that the aftermath of the 1998 Cermis, Italy air disaster, in which a U.S. Marine Corps aircraft struck a ski gondola and killed twenty people, had a profoundly negative effect on Italians' view of U.S. military relations.
- 0418 The Italian Army's Role in Homeland Security.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. Pietro Serino. July 2003. 48pp.
 The author of this thesis, an Italian military officer, describes a major 1992 homeland security operation conducted by the Italian Army to combat organized crime in Sicily. The author believes that this operation, which ended in 1998, gave the army much experience about conducting homeland defense operations in cooperation with local police forces. During the course of this operation, the army used personnel from each of its nineteen brigades. The author contends that the Italian military will be able to apply these lessons learned to the fight against rogue states and international terrorism.
- 0466 Italy: Selected Issues.**
International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. November 2003. 87pp.
 The IMF examines significant economic issues affecting Italy during a period of slowing economic growth. The IMF focuses on three issues. The first is Italy's inflation rate, which is higher than the rest of the euro area. The second issue concerns the large regional disparities in output, labor market participation, and income between the relatively more prosperous Center and North regions, on the one hand, and the lagging South, on the other. The third issue concerns threats to the fiscal sustainability of the public pension system, as well as possible reforms, including an increase in the retirement age.
- 0553 Italian Army and Society: From "Separation" to a Relationship of Trust Towards Men in Uniform, Strategic Value of Communication.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. Guglielmo Luigi Miglietta. March 2005. 41pp.
 The author of this thesis, an Italian military officer, chronicles the transformation of Italian citizens' attitudes toward the Italian Army until the 1990s. Until that time, few Italians professed confidence in the army, but successful peacekeeping operations in Albania and Kosovo have changed the assessment, not only in Italy but among NATO allies, to one of admiration and respect. The author attributes the army's success in part to its ability to establish friendly, non-intrusive relations with Albanian and Kosovar civilians: ". . . the empathetic characteristic of the Italian spirit emerged on all occasions."
- 0594 Country Analysis Brief: Italy.**
U.S. Energy Information Administration, Washington, D.C. April 2005. 11pp.
 The Energy Information Administration presents information on Italy's energy supply and demand situation. The report includes brief sections covering oil, natural gas and pipelines, coal, electric power, and fossil fuel pollution and abatement. In the electric power section, the administration summarizes the partial privatization of the electricity sector.

0605 Background Note: Italy.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. November 2005. 15pp.

The State Department presents information on Italy, including geography, population, history, government and political conditions, economy, and foreign affairs including U.S. relations.

Kosovo

0620 Kosovo Decision Time: How and When?

U.S. Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. Daniel Serwer and Sloan Mann. February 2003. 6pp.

The U.S. Institute of Peace examine various issues bearing upon the eventual establishment of substantial autonomy and self-governance for Kosovo. Among a number of conclusions, the authors believe that the EU should take over responsibility for Kosovo, after the area demonstrates progress in meeting benchmarks for democratic self-governance, return of refugees and displaced people, and respect for the rule of law.

0626 Victory by Accident: An Assessment of the Political and Military Dimensions of Kosovo.

Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala. Michael D. Phillips. April 2003. 117pp.

The author of this thesis, a U.S. Air Force officer with extensive experience in the Kosovo conflict and peace process, examines the chain of events and interplay of personalities that led to war. In addition, the author explores the reasons that OSCE and NATO military and political strategies designed to “bring Slobodan Milosevic to his senses” backfired. These strategies included a 1998 U.S.-Serbian agreement to place two thousand OSCE observers in Kosovo, an operation doomed from the outset, in the author’s view. The author argues that “coercive diplomacy” failed in Kosovo. The author identifies a number of lessons to be learned for future humanitarian interventions in other world areas and concludes that while NATO with its 1999 bombing campaign did secure a victory in Kosovo, “victory was achieved largely by accident more than by design. It was highlighted by failed international agreements, diplomatic miscalculation, reluctant militaries, and constrained by local politics, both in Washington and. . . with our European allies.” The author includes a detailed chronology of Kosovo events.

0743 Whither Kosovo? The Question of Independence.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. Gregg C. Potter. April 2003. 37pp.

The author of this thesis assesses the likelihood that Kosovo can make sufficient political, social, and economic progress so that the UN, the province’s protector, can support its move toward complete independence. The author argues that such progress is unlikely, and evaluates alternatives to independence, including the status quo as a UN protectorate, as well as partition along ethnic lines, loose federation, commonwealth, or substantial autonomy under EU control.

0780 International Judges and Prosecutors in Kosovo: A New Model for Post-Conflict Peacekeeping.

U.S. Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. October 2003. 16pp.

The author of this paper examines the contribution of UN-appointed international judges and prosecutors to the reestablishment of the rule of law in Kosovo. The author contends that immediate and decisive intervention in the judiciary helped restore the public's trust that powerful figures are not above the law.

Reel 9

Macedonia

0001 Assessment of the Civil Society Sector in Macedonia.

Development Associates, Inc., Arlington, Va. Harry Blair, Richard Blue, Mihailo Popovski, and Ilo Trajkovski. August 2003. 115pp.

The authors of this report, who are USAID contractors, assess the current status and activities of nongovernmental civil organizations in Macedonia. The authors find that these organizations, taken together, have not reached the "critical mass" needed for the political elites to take them seriously, in the organizations' point of view. The main reason for this influence shortfall is, in the authors' view, the inability of the organizations to attract major donors. The authors recommend that USAID work with other donors to help civil organizations achieve the critical mass. The authors note, however, that in certain localities civil organizations have been able to exert significant influence on public affairs. The authors attribute this success to the actions of "dynamic" mayors in recognizing, responding to, and working with civil organizations. The authors additionally assess the effectiveness of civil organizations in enlisting citizens' participation, in large part by encouraging and providing frameworks for local self-help projects and supporting citizen-driven initiatives.

0116 Macedonia: Understanding History, Preventing Future Conflict.

U.S. Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. Violeta Petrovska-Beska and Mirjana Najcevska. February 2004. 12pp.

The authors of this report trace the ethnic divisions that led to the armed conflict between the Macedonian and Albanian ethnic communities in the Republic of Macedonia in 2001. The authors examine the presence and effects of the ethnic divisions within the education system, as well as the effectiveness of a program to promote ethnic reconciliation among high school students and teachers.

0128 Macedonia Local Government Reform Project: Final Report, 1999–2004.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C., and Development Alternatives, Inc., Bethesda, Md. 2005. 35pp.

A USAID contractor reviews the accomplishments of the agency's Macedonia Local Government Reform Project (LGRP), whose goals were to contribute to the management capabilities of local governments. LGRP additionally worked in areas such as passage of government decentralization laws, development of civil organizations, and encouragement of citizen participation in these organizations.

- 0163 Assessment of the Enabling Environment for Business in the Republic of Macedonia.**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. May 2005. 67pp.
 USAID examines impacts on the business climate in Macedonia of recent political and social changes as well as policies to spur economic development by moving the country toward a market economy. In particular, USAID reviews the role of Macedonia's National Council for Entrepreneurship and Competitiveness in creating public-private partnerships, managing public infrastructure investments and government fiscal decentralization, reforming labor policies, facilitating exports, and instituting reforms to pensions, corporate governance and social responsibility, and financial institutions.
- 0230 Macedonia (FYROM): Post-Conflict Situation and U.S. Policy.**
Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Julie Kim. June 2005. 23pp.
 The author of this report describes the progress that the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) has made toward political and social stability, including ethnic reconciliation, since the 2001 ethnic conflict. The author additionally assesses the country's momentum toward EU and NATO accession. The author finds that U.S. and EU officials have expressed approval of Macedonia's reforms and movement toward full integration into the Euro-Atlantic community.
- 0253 Background Note: Macedonia.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. November 2005. 8pp.
 The State Department presents information on Macedonia, including geography, population, history, government and political conditions, economic conditions, defense affairs including participation in NATO stabilization operations in the Balkans, foreign relations including hosting a mass refugee exodus from Kosovo, preparation for NATO and EU membership, and U.S.-Macedonian relations.

NATO

- 0261 NATO's Response to the 11 September 2001 Terrorism: Lessons Learned.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Krassi Kousmanov. March 2003. 81pp.
 The author of this thesis, a Bulgarian army officer, examines NATO's decisions and actions in response to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States and assesses the likelihood that the alliance can play a leading role in the war on terror. The author notes that in Fall 2001 the United States chose to lead a coalition of partner countries in military operations in Afghanistan rather than cede the initiative to NATO. The author concludes that NATO, with its reliance on large-scale military forces and conventional warfare strategy and tactics, will probably not be able to play more than a limited and supportive role in the war on terror. The author includes profiles of NATO naval forces in Europe.
- 0342 NATO Applicant States: A Status Report.**
Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Steven Woehrel, Julie Kim, and Carl Ek. April 2003. 46pp.
 The authors of this report assess the progress of nine central and eastern European nations that seek invitations to become members of NATO in meeting the

- political and military requirements of the alliance. The countries are Albania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia. The authors compare the qualifications of these countries with those of Poland, the Czech Republic, and Hungary, which joined NATO in 1999.
- 0388 NATO Transformation: Beyond the Prague Summit Initiatives.**
Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala. Bradley A. Seipel. April 2003. 57pp.
 The author of this thesis examines the potential impacts of the seven-country NATO enlargement as well as other “transformational” changes agreed to at the summit in Prague, Czech Republic in November 2002. The author also examines the significant challenges the alliance currently faces, including the military gap between European members and the United States, the Bush Administration’s policy of preemptive military strikes, the friction created by the Iraq war, and the establishment of the NATO Response Force (NRF). The author argues that while the enlargement and transformation of NATO are welcome, the alliance must formulate a new strategic plan that includes a clear vision of NATO’s role in the global war on terror.
- 0445 NATO Enlargement.**
Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Paul E. Gallis. May 2003. 6pp.
 The author of this report reviews the qualifications of seven countries named as prospective members of NATO at the alliance’s November 2002 summit in Prague, Czech Republic. The countries are Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia. The author notes European and U.S. sentiments for or against the admission of each country.
- 0451 The NATO-Russia Council: Origins and Prospects.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Anthony M. Sparagno. June 2003. 85pp.
 The author of this thesis examines the changing relations between NATO and Russia since the 1991 collapse of the Soviet Union. The author begins with a review of the Permanent Joint Council that NATO and Russia established in 1997, and which was suspended by Russia in 1999 because of NATO’s bombing campaign against Yugoslavia. After the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States, Russia and NATO established the NATO-Russia Council. The author reviews the functioning of the council to date and explores contingencies under which the arrangement might experience unresolvable differences.
- 0536 The Role of the Partnership for Peace Program and the State Partnership Program in the Process of NATO Enlargement: The Case of the Hungarian-Ohio Cooperation.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Linda M. Royer and Tibor Babos. June 2003. 155pp.
 The authors of this thesis examine a cooperative program between the Hungarian Defense Forces and the Ohio National Guard, and how this State Partnership Program, along with Hungary’s participation in the Partnership for Peace program, enabled the country to move toward full NATO membership. The state partnership provided a mechanism by which National Guard personnel helped the

- Hungarian military develop competence in areas such as reserve forces, recruitment, mobilization, and peacekeeping operations. In addition, the authors devote special emphasis to a discussion of how the State Partnership Program relationship gradually changed from one of primarily military-to-military contact to one of overall cooperation that involved civilian participation and helped Hungary make the transition to a country with civilian control over its military.
- 0691 USAREUR 2010: Harnessing the Power of NATO Enlargement.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. Raymond A. Millen. July 2003. 37pp.
 The author of this thesis evaluates alternative scenarios for the future deployment of U.S. troops in Europe. The author argues that U.S. forces should be moved into Eastern Europe, especially Poland and Romania, to help local militaries upgrade to NATO standards, to stabilize new democracies, and to gain easier access to potentially unstable areas, among other reasons. The author insists, however, that some troops must remain in Germany, for largely political reasons: abandoning Germany would lead to increased bilateral Franco-German security cooperation, threatening NATO's unity.
- 0728 NATO's Weapons of Mass Destruction Initiative: Achievement and Challenges.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Iliana P. Bravo. September 2003. 51pp.
 The author of this thesis examines the origins as well as the relative strengths and weaknesses of the Weapons of Mass Destruction Initiative (WMDI) undertaken by NATO beginning in 1999. Focusing on chemical and biological weapons, the author notes achievements such as the establishment of the WMDI center at NATO headquarters, as well as the strengthening of counter-proliferation programs. The author notes, on the other hand, shortfalls in WMDI such as the inadequate development of vaccine programs and decontamination and detection equipment, as well as the modifications to forces and doctrine needed to enable NATO to respond to WMD attacks and emergencies.

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NATO cont.

- 0001 Lessons from the 1999 Round of NATO Enlargement.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Kevin A. Lash. December 2003. 127pp.
 The author of this thesis assesses the performance of the three countries that joined NATO in 1999: the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland. The author notes lessons learned for the benefit of the new round of NATO candidate countries. The author presents a case study for each of the three countries. In each case study, the author examines the country's efforts toward NATO integration in areas including political and military reforms, force restructuring, military appropriations and modernization, support of NATO missions, and public and political support for NATO membership. One of the author's conclusions is that in each of the three countries, many commitments to upgrading military capabilities still remain unfulfilled. The author notes that it is ultimately the

- taxpayers in each country who need to “make good on the commitments NATO membership brings.”
- 0128 NATO’s Mediterranean Dialogue: Challenges and Prospects.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Umit Neset Cayan. December 2003. 59pp.
 The author of this thesis, a Turkish military officer, examines NATO’s roles in the southern Mediterranean region, comprising North Africa and the Middle East, in light of the serious security issues confronting this region. These issues include severe economic inequalities, terrorism, social and political instability, and the potential proliferation of WMD. The author additionally compares NATO initiatives in the region to those of the EU, OSCE, the Western European Union, the Mediterranean Forum, and regional summit meetings.
- 0187 NATO’s Prague Capabilities Commitment: Origins and Prospects.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Joseph P. Kugel. December 2003. 105pp.
 The author of this thesis describes and evaluates NATO’s Prague Capabilities Commitment (PCC), a program agreed to in November 2002 at the NATO summit in Prague, Czech Republic. The program commits NATO members to closing the gap in military capabilities, especially expeditionary power projection capabilities, between European members and the United States. The author believes that the PCC’s success will derive from the effectiveness of NATO’s newly established NRF, a combined joint task force, as well as on the reorganization and streamlining of the new multinational command structures. The author notes that NATO countries are specializing their capabilities upgrading according to their expertise. For example, Norway is leading a sealift program. Nevertheless, the author argues that PCC may not achieve its goals unless European NATO members increase their defense budgets.
- 0292 NATO and the War on Terrorism: Objectives and Obstacles.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Nathaniel A. Bailey. March 2004. 63pp.
 The author of this thesis examines NATO’s transformation of strategic focus and military capabilities in response to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States. The author then identifies obstacles to effective participation by NATO in the global war on terror. These obstacles include political divisions between European NATO countries and the United States on the proper strategy for conducting the war, as well as differences among European allies on the global reach of NATO. The other major obstacle is the capabilities gap between European militaries and that of the United States.
- 0355 NATO’s Global Role: To What Extent Will NATO Pursue a Global Orientation.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Miroslav Svejda. March 2004. 107pp.
 The author of this thesis, a Czech military officer, examines the reappraisal of political and security roles forced upon NATO by recent developments including global terrorism, the proliferation of WMD, conflicts in the Balkans, and NATO countries’ differences with the United States over policies such as the Bush

- Administration's use of preemptive military strikes. The author argues that NATO is no longer a European regional security organization; its primary focus is now on North Africa and the Middle East. The author contends, however, that NATO needs to adopt a truly global sphere of influence, and views the NRF formation as an important step in that direction. The author also argues that the UN should maintain a standing army.
- 0462 Hungarian NATO Membership After 11 September 2001.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. Tamas Barnoczky. May 2004. 32pp.
 The author of this thesis, a Hungarian military officer, reviews Hungary's effort to build a smaller, more mobile, and better communicating all-volunteer defense force. As part of this effort, Hungary needs to put into service state-of-the-art military equipment, which will enable the defense forces to achieve a higher level of interoperability with NATO forces.
- 0494 Joining NATO: Transferring the Lithuanian Armed Forces for New Tasks.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. Arvydas Pocius. May 2004. 33pp.
 The author of this thesis, a Lithuanian military officer, describes the establishment and development of the Lithuanian armed forces during the period 1990–2003, as well as the contributions that Lithuania can make to both NATO and the EU upon the country's accession to full membership in the organizations. The author notes that Lithuania supports the United States in the global war on terror.
- 0527 Leveraging NATO: A Strategic Partner Now and in the Future.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. Ricardo Ramirez. May 2004. 31pp.
 The author of this thesis contends that the United States must enlist broader support of NATO in the global war on terror, despite the disagreement over the U.S. invasion of Iraq. The author reasons that over the long term, NATO can provide powerful political and military assistance in dealing with both likely and unforeseen security crises.
- 0558 Shifting Interests: The Impact of Iraq Crisis on NATO and the Evolution of the Transatlantic Relationship.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. Charles W. Van Bebber. May 2004. 29pp.
 The author of this thesis argues that the strong disagreement between the United States and some of its European allies over the 2003 invasion of Iraq does not portend the end of NATO as the principal Western alliance. Rather, the author believes, the disagreement is merely one part of the evolving debate over the changing nature of the transatlantic security relationship. In particular, the United States may forge closer relations with its new allies in Eastern Europe, most of whom supported the U.S. actions in Iraq.
- 0587 Comparison of the French and German Approaches to ESDP and NATO.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Lothar Pichler. June 2004. 89pp.
 The author of this thesis, a German military officer, compares the motivations of France and Germany in their support of the EU's ESDP, which calls for the establishment of a military capability within the EU. The two countries differ on whether the ESDP should function independently of NATO or even as a competitor to NATO, or whether the ESDP should act primarily as a support arm of NATO. The author argues that Germany will not support a force that undercuts

the NATO alliance, while France might, if its leaders believe that such a policy will further French autonomy and prestige.

0676 The Advent of the NATO Response Force and its Potential Effect on the United States Air Force.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. John A. Branin. September 2004. 89pp.

The author of this thesis examines the NRF, a joint force designed to conduct operations including denial of aggression, counterterrorism, crisis response and peace enforcement, embargo operations, interdiction, and humanitarian relief. The author expresses concern that since the NRF will employ air operations, the inability of NATO member countries to upgrade their air forces will mean that the NRF will place a disproportionate reliance on the U.S. Air Force for strategic airlift, air refueling, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, and the procurement and use of precision guided munitions.

0765 From Independence to Alliance: NATO Impact on Latvian Security Environment in the Post Cold War Area.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Arnis Lokmanis. December 2004. 75pp.

The author of this thesis, a Latvian military officer, examines the impact of NATO cooperative security arrangements such as the Partnership for Peace on Latvian security leading up to the country's full-fledged membership in the alliance. The author believes that NATO's programs have produced positive results, including the transformation and capabilities upgrading of the military, the establishment of a new basis for Latvian-Russian relations, and increased national security.

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NATO cont.

0001 NATO: Continuity and Change. The Atlantic Alliance as an Institution, Organization, and Force by Reference to Articles 4, 5, and 6 of the Washington Treaty.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Spyros Branikas. December 2004. 107pp.

The author of this thesis, a Greek military officer, examines the central significance to NATO of Articles 4, 5, and 6 of the Washington Treaty of 1949. These articles deal with consultation among members, collective defense, and geographic scope, respectively. The author examines the evolution of NATO's adaptation to changing world circumstances as the organization responded to a number of crises, including the 1956 Suez Crisis, the October 1973 Yom Kippur War, the end of the cold war during the period 1989–1991, and the period following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States. The author concludes that NATO has proven to be a resilient alliance that has managed to withstand major external strains.

- 0108 NATO-Russian Relations: Status and Perspectives.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Serkan Akti. December 2004. 91pp.
 The author of this thesis, a Turkish military officer, examines Russia's political development and the transformation of its economic system during the post-cold war era, with respect to their bearing upon relations with NATO. The author then examines the impact on NATO-Russian relations of external factors such as the Chechnya and Kosovo conflicts, disputes with Georgia, the U.S. and NATO military presence in Central Asia, Caspian Basin oil and gas development, the transfer of Russian technology to Iran, and the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States. The author suggests strategies for improving NATO-Russian cooperation and mutual trust.
- 0199 Expanding NATO Membership to Israel and the Middle East.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. Wesley James Jennings. March 2005. 33pp.
 The author of this paper argues that NATO should send invitations for permanent membership to Israel and Jordan, as well as that NATO should establish protectorate status for an interim Palestinian government. The author reasons that since the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is the single biggest source of anti-U.S. moral support for Islamic extremists in the Muslim world and foreign policy discontent among traditional U.S. friends and allies, these two actions could help reverse growing anti-U.S. sentiment.
- 0232 A Strong NATO is Essential to the United States Security Strategy.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. Alan M. Stull. March 2005. 25pp.
 The author of this thesis expresses concern that the Bush Administration's August 2004 decision to reduce troop deployments in Europe and Asia may further what the author views as the growing divide between the United States and its European allies. As U.S. forces dwindle to a few thousand forces spread among a few European countries, U.S. influence may shrink to the point where "the United States is no longer a factor in European policymaking."
- 0257 NATO's Role in the Protection of the Civil Population Against the Consequences of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Terrorist Attacks.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Oleksandr Ovdiienko. March 2005. 75pp.
 The author of this thesis, a Ukrainian military officer, reviews actions by European countries and NATO before and after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States to develop systems to protect civilian populations from the effects of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attacks. In particular, the author examines the roles of three NATO agencies: the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, the Civil Emergency Planning Directorate, and the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Center. The author argues that NATO must greatly increase the coordinated effort by its member nations to develop systems to protect civilian populations from CBRN attacks.
- 0332 U.S. Policy and NATO Transformation.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. Henricus F. Wagenaar. March 2005. 24pp.
 The author of this paper examines the Allied Command Transformation, a directive established at the 2002 NATO summit in Prague, Czech Republic to

transform the alliance's responsibilities and capabilities. The directive states that NATO must be able to protect human rights, combat terrorism, ensure peace and stability, and prepare forces for conducting expeditionary operations outside of NATO territory.

0356 A New Military Framework for NATO.

Center for Technology and National Security Policy, National Defense University, Washington, D.C. Hans Binnendijk, David C. Gompert, and Richard L. Kugler. May 2005. 17pp.

The authors of this paper propose a pyramid-like structure of future NATO forces and capabilities in five major mission areas: a new NATO special operations force, the NRF, high-readiness combat forces, stabilization and reconstruction forces, and assets for defense sector development. The United States would provide one-third of the necessary personnel and equipment, and the other members would provide two-thirds. The resulting force structure would enable NATO to conduct a full spectrum of operations against threats including terrorism and WMD, as well as cross-border aggression.

0373 Regarding NATO: An Examination of the Alliance's Role in the Global War on Terror.

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Geoffrey A. Catlett. May 2005. 70pp.

The author of this paper examines the current and potential military roles of NATO in the global war on terror and proposes a revitalized partnership between the U.S. and NATO. The author believes that a revamped command and control architecture, as well as smaller, more quickly deployable, and technologically interoperable forces will enable NATO to stand as an equal partner with the United States. Through a case study of allied operations in Afghanistan, the author identifies a set of necessary conditions for a strong military partnership between the U.S. and NATO.

0443 NATO's Prague Capabilities Commitment.

Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Carl W. Ek. September 2005. 6pp.

The author of this report reviews NATO's progress in implementing the PCC, which NATO members decided to establish in an effort to enable the alliance to deploy troops quickly to crisis regions, to supply and protect those forces, and to equip them to engage an adversary effectively. The author notes that a critical impetus for the commitment was the U.S.-led invasion in Afghanistan, which demonstrated to NATO's European members the large capabilities gap between their military forces and those of the United States.

Poland

0449 Project Management in Major Systems Acquisition for the Polish Armed Forces.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Wojciech L. Chyla. December 2003. 91pp.

The author of this thesis, a Polish military officer, examines policies governing major systems acquisition for the Polish armed forces. Noting that the Polish

- military has undergone major changes since the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, the author describes the armed services' efforts to implement technical restructuring and modernization of several major weapon systems in order to meet new high NATO standards. The author notes, however, that no centralized management across all phases of the acquisition process currently exists in Poland, where different military and civilian authorities dominate different phases of the acquisition process. The author provides recommendations for implementing efficient, effective systems management practices.
- 0540 Determinants of Defense Budget Process in Post-Communist Poland: From the Warsaw Pact to the 21st Century.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Pawel Lepianka. June 2004. 97pp.
 The author of this paper, a Polish military officer, examines the complex system of rules that regulates defense budgeting procedures in Poland. Tracing the evolution of the budget process in post-Communist Poland, the author begins with an analysis of the power relationships of the major officials and agencies in the budget cycle, as well as the relevant legislative bodies in the Sejm and the Senat. The author then provides a detailed description of the legal framework of defense budgeting and procurement in two major statutes covering the period 2001–2006. The author concludes with a discussion of Poland's willingness to commit resources to the common defense of other NATO members.
- 0637 Poland and the European Union's Security and Defense Policy.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Tomasz Falecki. June 2004. 63pp.
 The author of this thesis, a Polish military officer, examines the determinants of Poland's stance toward the EU's ESDP. The author reviews the development of Polish strategic thought concerning the ESDP as well as the influence of Poland's position as a member of NATO and as an EU member candidate. The author believes that Poland will probably remain committed to maintaining NATO's primacy in continental defense matters, and cautious regarding the establishment of an autonomous military power within the EU.
- 0700 Is Poland the Next Spain?**
Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass. Francesco Caselli and Silvana Tenreyro. December 2004. 59pp.
 The authors of this paper examine the prospects that the new EU member countries of Central and Eastern Europe can close the productivity gap with the Western European members of the EU. The authors argue that convergence will take a long time. The authors note, however, that Eastern Europe already has levels of skilled, educated workers similar to those of Western Europe. Thus, Eastern Europe does start out without the handicap that is perhaps the hardest to overcome in the quest for convergence.
- 0759 Polish Land Forces of the XXI Century: Reforms in Accordance with Current RMA Trends.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Marcin Szymanski. December 2004. 159pp.
 The author of this thesis, a Polish military officer, examines the implications for his country's military forces of post-cold war world security problems, especially that of terrorism. The author notes that the global war on terror has brought the

necessity of expeditionary warfare even to countries such as Poland, whose security doctrine had been so far exclusively focused on territorial defense. As the author observes, “Throughout Polish history, there have been no expeditionary operations.” Since expeditionary warfare has not been practiced by the Polish Army before, the capability must be acquired from studying as well as training and deploying with experienced expeditionary forces such as the U.S. Army. The author examines the ways that the U.S. Army has adapted to the changing character of warfare through initiatives including Army XXI, Army After Next, and Stryker Brigades. The author identifies elements that can be incorporated into Polish land forces. The author concludes with recommendations for structural reforms in the Polish Army to incorporate expeditionary forces and home defense forces.

0918 Polish Foreign and Security Policy: Dilemmas of Multi-National Integration and Alliance Cohesion, 1989–2005.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Douglas L. De Witt. June 2005. 87pp.

The author of this thesis examines Poland’s response to the situation the country found itself in during the period leading up to the war in Iraq, when Western European countries, particularly Germany and France, questioned the militaristic U.S. approach to the Iraq crisis. Despite the fact that Poland’s EU membership was pending, the country sided with the United States. In doing so, it received strong criticism from its future EU partners. The author surmises that the Polish government “appeared oblivious to the possibility that its long-held desire to enjoy the benefits of ties with both Europe and the United States was now jeopardized by the rift between the two.” The author argues, however, that “the apparent U.S. bias of Poland’s security policy is only a temporary necessity. Poland will eventually return in full to Europe, where its economic and political interests already lie, and where its future security will reside.”

1005 Background Note: Poland.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. November 2005. 8pp.

The State Department presents information on Poland, including population, history, government and political conditions, economy, national security, and foreign affairs including U.S. relations.

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Portugal

0001 Portugal: Selected Issues.

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. March 2004. 63pp.

The IMF examines significant economic issues affecting Portugal during a recession. The IMF focuses on several key issues. The first is a fall in business investment and the prospects for an investment rebound, upon which a strong economic recovery largely depends. The second is the rise in corporate debt and its impact on investment. The third issue concerns the potential impact on Portugal’s foreign trade of the country’s accession to the EU. The fourth issue is the sustainability of the public pension system.

0064 Monetary and Financial Integration: Evidence from Portuguese Buying Patterns.

Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, San Francisco, Calif. Mark M. Spiegel. June 2004. 38pp.

The author of this paper uses a model to show that the accession of Portugal to the EMU has been accompanied by a change in its borrowing patterns. In this change, Portugal has increased its borrowing from its EMU partner nations.

0102 Country Analysis Brief: Iberian Peninsula.

U.S. Energy Information Administration, Washington, D.C. July 2005. 9pp.

The Energy Information Administration presents information on the energy supply and demand situation in Spain and Portugal. The report includes brief sections covering oil, natural gas, electric power, and renewable energy resources including wind power in Spain and wave power in Portugal.

0111 Background Note: Portugal.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. December 2005. 10pp.

The State Department presents information on Portugal, including population, history, government and political conditions, economy, and foreign affairs including U.S. relations.

Romania

0121 Romania: Moving Toward NATO and the E.U.

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Washington, D.C. October 2003. 40pp.

The U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe presents a transcript of a briefing held to explore Romania's political, social, and economic progress as the country moves toward full membership in NATO and the EU. The commission and the briefing participants examine human rights-related issues such as freedom of speech, religious liberty, anti-Semitism, the status of minorities including the Roma population, as well as political developments such as efforts to combat corruption and the rising popularity of ultra-nationalist groups.

0161 Romania: Technical Assistance to Six Cities.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. and ARD Inc., Burlington, Vt. January 2005. 48pp.

A USAID contractor reviews the challenges and accomplishments of a USAID program to provide technical assistance to Romanian cities. Basing its report on discussions with city leaders, the contractor identifies challenges such as the limited usefulness of "generic" approaches, the need for effective debt management, and the burdens as well as opportunities resulting from the decentralization of government functions and powers from the central government to localities.

0209 In the Best Interest of the Children? Romania's Ban on Inter-Country Adoption.

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Washington, D.C. September 2005. 43pp.

The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe examines the impact of Romania's ban on the adoption of Romanian children by foreigners. Attacking the view that a foster family or life in an institution is preferable to sending a child out of Romania, the commission notes the deplorable conditions in which children live in Romania who have been abandoned by their birth parents. The commission advocates a congressional resolution calling on Romania to reverse its anti-adoption law.

0252 Romania Local Governance Bridge Program: Final Report.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. and ARD Inc., Burlington, Vt. October 2005. 18pp.

A USAID contractor describes the implementation of a program to provide technical assistance to Romanian cities. The technical assistance, tailored to the needs of each city, was provided in the areas of information technology, citizen information centers, municipal finance, urban planning, and city management.

0270 Background Note: Romania.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. December 2005. 11pp.

The State Department presents information on Romania, including geography, population, history, government and political conditions, IMF assistance, economy, and foreign affairs including U.S. relations.

Serbia and Montenegro

0281 The Current Situation in Serbia.

U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. March 2004. 54pp.

A U.S. congressional subcommittee reviews political developments and the rule of law in Serbia, including the results of the December 2003 parliamentary elections, the policy priorities of the new government, the prospects for promoting economic development, the status of the Serbian criminal justice system, the amenability of the Serbian population to democratic reforms, the integration of the country into the European economy and political structure, the prosecution of Serbian war criminals, and strategies for bringing Serbia into a closer relationship with the United States.

0335 Serbia: 2004 Presidential Elections.

Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Julie Kim. June 2004. 6pp.

The author of this report analyzes the results of Serbia's 2004 presidential election and interprets the victory of Boris Tadic as signaling the desire of a majority of Serbians for closer ties with the international community.

0341 Conditions on U.S. Aid to Serbia.

Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Steven Woehrel. February 2005. 6pp.

The author of this report describes U.S. aid to Serbia, which during the past five years has been conditioned in part upon Serbian cooperation with the war crimes prosecutions conducted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former

Yugoslavia, as well as on protecting the rights of minorities and releasing political prisoners.

0347 Serbia and Montenegro: Current Situation and U.S. Policy.

Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Steven Woehrel. February 2005. 22pp.

The author of this report examines current political and economic conditions in Serbia and Montenegro. The author reviews the Montenegrin movement for independence, the status of Kosovo, the progress of economic reforms, and international relations including Serbia and Montenegro's aspirations to join both EU and NATO. The author also examines U.S. policy on Serbian cooperation with the war crimes tribunal, as well as on U.S. aid conditional upon cooperation. The author also provides a useful description of the major Serbian political parties.

0369 Serbia and Montenegro Union: Prospects and Policy Implications.

Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Julie Kim. August 2005. 6pp.

The author of this report assesses the stability of the highly decentralized joint state of Serbia and Montenegro, which came into being under an agreement brokered by the EU in February 2003. The author notes that Montenegro intends to hold a referendum on independence in 2006, while most of Serbia's political leaders appear to support a continuation of the union. The author notes that "the complicated union arrangement has not resolved significant political and structural differences between the two republics."

0375 Background Note: Serbia and Montenegro.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. December 2005. 9pp.

The State Department presents information on Serbia and Montenegro, including population, history including the Balkans conflicts during the 1990s, government and political conditions, economy, and foreign affairs including U.S. relations. The department also presents information on political developments and government in the UN protectorate of Kosovo.

Slovakia

0384 Slovakia's 2004 Tax and Welfare Reforms.

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. David Moore. July 2005. 37pp.

The author of this paper examines the tax and welfare system reforms that Slovakia recently introduced as part of a broader effort that included reforms to pensions, health care, the labor market, the legal system, and education. The author also examines the impacts of the reforms on government revenues, as well as on incentives to work and invest. The author argues that the reforms have encouraged investment by broadening the tax base and reducing administrative burdens. The author also argues that the reforms have enhanced work incentives by lessening welfare dependency.

0421 Background Note: Slovakia.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. August 2005. 6pp.

The State Department presents information on Slovakia, including population, history, government and political conditions, economy, defense forces, and

foreign affairs including membership in EU, NATO, and other international organizations, as well as U.S. relations.

Southeastern Europe

0427 Armenia-Azerbaijan Conflict.

Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Carol Migdalovitz. January 2003. 19pp.

The author of this report examines the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the Nagorno Karabakh region in Azerbaijan. The majority of the population in this region consists of ethnic Armenians, who have long sought independence. The author discusses recent conflict, including the Armenian and Azerbaijani points of view, as well as OSCE and UN efforts to broker a peace.

0446 Missing Persons in Southeast Europe.

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Washington, D.C. September 2003. 60pp.

The U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe presents a transcript of a hearing held to assess the progress of efforts to locate or learn the fate of persons missing as a result of the conflicts in areas of the former Yugoslavia during the 1990s. Hearing participants from Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia, and Kosovo present available information on the disappearances. The emphasis in this hearing is on Serbs who were abducted in Kosovo, allegedly by the Kosovo Liberation Army or other parties.

0506 The Path to Justice in Southeastern Europe.

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Washington, D.C. October 2003. 23pp.

The U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe presents a transcript of a hearing held to review the apprehension and prosecution of officials and other persons charged with war crimes or genocide during the 1990s conflicts in the Balkans. Hearing participants, including a judge serving on the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, devote special emphasis to efforts to force Serbia to transfer indicted criminals to the tribunal.

0529 Religious Freedom in Southeastern Europe.

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Washington, D.C. January 2005. 3pp.

The U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe reviews religious liberty in countries including Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia, and Serbia.

0532 Country Analysis Brief: Southeastern Europe.

U.S. Energy Information Administration, Washington, D.C. March 2005. 10pp.

The Energy Information Administration presents information on energy supply and demand in Romania, Bulgaria, and Moldova. The report includes brief sections covering oil, natural gas, coal, and electric power, as well as information on current and planned pipelines.

0542 Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia: Political Developments and Implications for U.S. Interests.

Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Jim Nichol. December 2005. 19pp.

The author of this paper examines the progress toward democracy and market economies of the South Caucasus states of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia since their independence following the breakup of the Soviet Union. The author notes areas of progress, especially economic, as well as continuing problems including election irregularities and the ongoing Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict over the disputed Nagorno Karabakh region.

0561 Cyprus: Status of U.N. Negotiation.

Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Carol Migdalovitz. December 2005. 19pp.

The author of this report reviews the progress of negotiations hosted by the UN in an attempt to settle the dispute between Greece and Turkey over the divided island of Cyprus and create a “federal, bicomunal, bizonal republic on Cyprus.” The author summarizes the history of failed negotiations since 1977, as well as the implications of the 2004 referendum on a UN unification plan that was accepted by Turkish Cypriots but rejected by Greeks.

Spain

0580 Country Analysis Brief: Spain.

U.S. Energy Information Administration, Washington, D.C. April 2004. 17pp.

The Energy Information Administration presents information on the energy supply and demand situation in Spain. The report includes sections covering oil, natural gas, coal, electric power, and energy-related environmental statistics.

0597 March 11 Terrorist Attacks in Madrid and Spain’s Elections: Implications for U.S. Policy.

Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Steven Woehrel. April 2004. 6pp.

The author of this report argues that the March 11, 2004, terrorist bombings of Madrid commuter trains just before the country’s parliamentary elections, as well as the government’s mishandling of the crisis, resulted in the surprise victory of the Socialist Party over the ruling right-of-center Popular Party. The author additionally examines the implications of the attacks and the elections for the global war on terror as well as on U.S.-Spain relations.

0603 Basque Nationalism: History, Roots, and Possible Solutions.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. Manuel Romero Carril. May 2004. 33pp.

The author of this thesis, a Spanish military officer, traces the concept of nationalism to its roots in the eighteenth century and discusses the history of Basque nationalism within this context. The author cites recent election results as indicating that public opinion in Basque country is fairly evenly divided on the issues of Basque independence from Spain.

0636 Spain, the European Union, and the United States in the Age of Terror: Spanish Strategic Culture and the Global War on Terror.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Herman L. Wilkes Jr. June 2004. 103pp.

The author of this thesis explores the impact of the March 11, 2004, Madrid commuter railroad bombings on Spain's strategic principles. The author contends that the bombings will not weaken, but rather strengthen, the will of Spanish elites to solidify the country's bilateral relations with the United States and its commitment to the global war on terror, while pursuing greater integration into the EU and NATO. In addition, the author chronicles the development of Spain's strategic culture from the 1920s, with special focus on the ways that Spain's political and military elites have reacted to various crises since 1975.

0739 Spain: Selected Issues.

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. February 2005. 77pp.

The IMF presents two studies that analyze key issues bearing on fiscal policy and long-term sustainability in Spain. In the first study, the IMF attempts to identify the most effective strategies for achieving fiscal discipline at sub-national levels of government, including limits on borrowing and expenditures as well as greater reliance on local taxes. In the second study, the IMF compares alternative policies for financing the future shocks of aging costs in Spain. The IMF argues that although pre-funding will help cushion the shocks, pension reforms will still be necessary.

0816 Background Note: Spain.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. December 2005. 6pp.

The State Department presents information on Spain, including population, history, government and political conditions, economy, defense forces, and foreign affairs including U.S. relations.

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Sweden

0001 Background Note: Sweden.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. August 2005. 6pp.

The State Department presents information on Sweden, including population, history, government and political conditions, economy, defense forces, and foreign relations including the Swedish policy of nonalignment.

0007 Sweden: Selected Issues.

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. September 2005. 59pp.

The authors of this IMF report examine two significant fiscal issues affecting Sweden. The first issue concerns the sustainability of current Swedish fiscal policy. The authors argue that while Sweden implemented a "successful and impressive" fiscal consolidation beginning in the mid-1990s, pressures from the costs of population aging and other quarters may threaten the country's fiscal situation over the long term. The authors additionally examine the relationships between the tax-benefit system and labor supply, particularly for women.

Switzerland

0066 Foreign Labor Trends: Switzerland.

U.S. Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Washington, D.C. 2003. 19pp.

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs and the U.S. Embassy Bern review labor trends in Switzerland, including labor and the economy, foreign investment, the social safety net, labor laws, workers' rights, collective bargaining and strikes, and working conditions. The report includes a listing of Swiss labor-related contacts.

0085 Fixing Swiss Potholes: The Importance of Improvements.

Federal Reserve Bank of Saint Louis, Saint Louis, Mo. Michael J. Dueker and Andreas M. Fischer. January 2003. 16pp.

The authors of this paper use a data set on Swiss road spending to examine the business cycle dynamics of maintenance and repair spending on infrastructure. The authors additionally study the cyclical nature of spending for improvements, such as the addition of highway lanes or rest stops.

0101 Swiss Armed Forces XXI: The Answer to Current or Future Threats?

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Marco Schmidlin. June 2004. 129pp.

The author of this thesis, a Swiss military officer, examines the response to changing international security threats such as terrorism by three neutral countries: Austria, Sweden, and Switzerland. The author argues that the traditional sole focus on territorial defense has been largely supplemented by the need to build capabilities for peacekeeping operations, humanitarian support operations, and counterterrorism. The author finds that Austria and Sweden are focusing on integrating with the EU and NATO to adapt to the changed environment. The author contends, however, that Switzerland, which still focuses on territorial defense, must increase its involvement with international alliances in order to meet the new security challenges. Switzerland must join the EU and NATO. This will be difficult, as the author notes: "Even if the changed international security environment makes neutrality practically obsolete, it is hard to change the hearts and minds of Switzerland's political elite and population."

0230 Switzerland: Selected Issues.

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. June 2005. 71pp.

The IMF analyzes several issues bearing upon Swiss fiscal policy. The first issue concerns the question whether the country's pay-as-you-go social insurance system is sustainable over the long term, given the country's rapidly growing older population and shrinking working-age population. The IMF also analyzes Switzerland's need to reform its health care system, in which costs are growing much faster than incomes, and reviews the political climate for making major reforms. Finally, the IMF compares the soundness of the Swiss financial system compared to those of other advanced industrial countries. The report includes a listing of economic referenda results since 1970.

0301 Background Note: Switzerland.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. July 2005. 9pp.

The State Department presents information on Switzerland, including population, history, government and political conditions, economy, defense forces, and foreign relations including the Swiss policy of armed neutrality.

Turkey

0310 The Implications of EU Admittance of Turkey on Turkey-EU Relations and Turkey-U.S. Relations.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. M. Yasin Kalin. March 2005. 39pp.

The author of this thesis, a Turkish military officer, believes that the EU's December 2004 decision to start accession negotiations with Turkey will signal the start of fundamental transformations of Turkey's relations both with the EU and the United States. The author cites both opportunities, such as increased continental security and Turkey's role as a bridge to Muslim societies, as well as potential obstacles, including the perception that Turkey is "not European enough."

0349 Ankara's Efforts to Undermine the Greek Orthodox Church in Turkey.

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Washington, D.C. April 2005. 2pp.

The U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe reviews charges that the Turkish government has threatened and harassed the Greek Orthodox Church through measures such as property seizures and restrictions on land ownership.

0351 Religious Freedom in Turkey.

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Washington, D.C. April 2005. 20pp.

The U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe presents the transcript of a hearing held to assess the status of religious liberty in Turkey, in light of allegations that the Turkish government is usurping the rights of Protestant and Orthodox Christians as well as Jews and even Muslims. Hearing participants note that while Turkey has taken some steps to protect religious freedoms, the government at the same time continues oppressive practices such as restricting the rights of religious groups to meet openly.

0371 The State of U.S.-Turkey Relations.

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Washington, D.C. May 2005. 46pp.

A U.S. congressional subcommittee reviews the degree to which U.S.-Turkish relations may have cooled in recent years. The subcommittee notes that the cooling gained momentum in 2003 when Turkey refused to permit the United States to attack Iraq from Turkish territory. In addition, Turkish public opinion has become markedly anti-U.S. The subcommittee additionally examines the Greek-Turkish dialogue on Cyprus reunification, the Turkish policy toward Armenia, and Turkey's treatment of its Kurdish minority.

0417 Country Analysis Brief: Turkey.

U.S. Energy Information Administration, Washington, D.C. July 2005. 14pp.

The Energy Information Administration reports on energy supply and demand in Turkey. The administration includes sections covering oil, natural gas, coal, and electric power, with special emphasis on pipelines currently operating or planned, since the country is a major transit region between oil and gas fields in the Middle East and Caspian Sea regions and Europe.

0431 Islamists at the Ballot Box: Findings from Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, and Turkey.

U.S. Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. Judy Barsalou. July 2005. 12pp.

The author of this report examines the growing participation of Islamist political parties in Arab countries and Turkey. The author notes that mainstream Islamist leaders acknowledge the value of elections, even though, the author notes, Arab governments impose major restrictions on free speech and place other obstacles in the path of fully free elections. The author further concludes that as Islamist parties have entered electoral political systems, they have increasingly interacted with secular groups. The author states that a key question is whether cooperation with secular parties promotes moderation in the politics of Islamist parties.

0443 Turkey and Iraq: The Perils (and Prospects) of Proximity.

U.S. Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. Henri J. Barkey. July 2005. 24pp.

The author of this report examines the impact on Turkey of the U.S.-led war in Iraq. The author argues that the war has, among other things, raised deep anxieties in Turkey over what the country views as the “privileged” relationship with the United States that Iraq’s Kurds have earned through their support of the anti-Saddam Hussein coalition. According to the author, Turks fear that the resurgence of Kurdish fortunes in Iraq will incite a new separatist movement by Turkish Kurds as well as that, eventually, the Kurds in both countries will demand to form an independent Kurdish state. Turks also fear that Kurdish political ascendancy will result in further discrimination against the Turkmen minority in northern Iraq. The author argues that Turkey should seek a rapprochement with Iraq’s Kurds, which might lessen Kurdish nationalism in both countries.

0467 Turkey and the European Union (EU): Kemalism’s Effects on the Road to the EU.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Hakan Karakus. September 2005. 113pp.

The author of this thesis, a Turkish military officer, argues that to advance their country’s candidacy for full membership in the EU, Turks must renovate and modernize their country in the spirit of the republic’s first president, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, whose unwavering goal was to raise Turkish society, politics, education, and institutions to the level of Western civilizations. The author believes that the Turkish people should view their entire country as a “school,” the philosophy propounded by Kemal Ataturk after Turkish independence in 1923. In addition, the author believes that NGOs must play a greater part in helping Turkey upgrade its educational system to a level closer to that of the EU.

0580 Background Note: Turkey.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. December 2005. 14pp.

The State Department presents information on Turkey, including population, history, government and political conditions, economic conditions and reforms, defense forces, and foreign affairs including Turkish efforts to attain full membership in the EU, as well as U.S. relations.

Ukraine

0594 Public Opinion in Ukraine, 2002: Findings from an IFES Survey.

International Foundation for Election Systems, Washington, D.C. Rakesh Sharma. February 2003. 130pp.

The International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) presents the results of a September 2002 survey of Ukrainian public opinion on political affairs. IFES surveyed the following topics: overall satisfaction with economic conditions and reforms; official corruption; progress toward democracy in Ukraine; civil rights, the rule of law, and the legal system; confidence in government, including local officials and services; interest in politics, voting, and sense of personal efficacy in influencing political decisions; political parties; NGOs; availability of information on political developments; and government pressure or restrictions on the press. IFES concludes that political, social, and economic upheavals since independence have left the majority of Ukrainians with a bleak outlook.

0726 Economic Collapse, Poverty, and Inequality During Ukraine's Difficult Transition.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Albert Berry and Karin Schelzig. March 2003. 100pp.

The authors of this report attempt to assess the causes and consequences of Ukraine's poor economic performance during its transition away from central planning. The authors argue that a political setting in which a sizable portion of the population demonstrated strong opposition to the transition has contributed significantly to the slow transition. The authors describe the steep economic decline in Ukraine following independence, with a gradual recovery through the year 2002. The authors devote special emphasis to the increasing poverty and income inequalities that accompanied the economic crisis, as well as the social safety nets that failed to completely protect the poor from economic shocks. In addition, the authors examine the drastic changes to Ukraine's agricultural sector during transition and explore the growth and increasing importance of small and medium-sized enterprises to Ukraine's recovery.

0824 Ukraine's Presidential Election: The Turning Point?

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Washington, D.C. November 2004. 21pp.

The U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe believes that the freeness and fairness of the presidential election in Ukraine has been endangered by government tactics such as the obstruction of opposition campaign events, ballot stuffing, and intimidating pressures on the media, state employees, students, and the general public to support government candidates. The commission argues that the Ukrainian government is gambling that it can manipulate the second

round of the election, despite the win by reform opposition candidate Viktor Yushchenko in the first round.

Reel 14

Ukraine cont.

0001 U.S.-Ukraine Military Relations and the Value of Interoperability.

Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle, Pa. Leonid I. Polyakov. December 2004. 116pp.

The author of this paper, a Ukrainian military officer, examines the progress that Ukraine has made in integrating its military forces with those of NATO and particularly with those of the United States. The author notes that Ukraine has gladly accepted U.S. leadership in bilateral military cooperation, which has not only helped Ukraine upgrade its military but also has raised Ukraine's international prestige and strengthened its position of regional influence vis-à-vis that of Russia. The author finds that the country has not yet developed its military forces to the level of full interoperability with U.S. forces. The author recommends that the United States continue to help Ukraine develop its cooperative capabilities, even though interoperability is well in the future, because Ukraine has proven a competent and reliable partner in peacekeeping operations such as those in Kosovo and Iraq. The author believes that the United States should nurture the friendship of a country that is willing to commit its forces to difficult civil conflicts and counterterrorism operations. In a report appendix, the author provides the text of interviews with key U.S. and Ukrainian military officers and other officials.

0117 Ukraine—Competing in the Global Economy: Strategies for Success.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C., and Development Alternatives, Inc., January 2005. 55pp.

A USAID contractor assesses the competitive environment in Ukraine's economy. The contractor identifies several weaknesses in this environment, including a poor climate for foreign investment, lack of development in the country's free market institutions, and the relative lack of support by the financial, information technology, and telecommunications sectors. The contractor examines the competitive environment in a number of key industries, including textiles, furniture, home furnishings, leather and footwear, building materials, agriculture, information technology, and tourism.

0172 Background Note: Ukraine.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. February 2005. 9pp.

The State Department presents information on Ukraine, including population, history, government, political conditions including the disputed elections of 2004, economy, national security, and foreign affairs including U.S. relations.

0181 Elections, Revolutions, and Democracy in Ukraine: Reflections on a Country's Turn to Democracy, Free Elections, and the Modern World.
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C., and Development Associates, Arlington, Va. Jeffrey Clark and Jason Stout. October 2005. 24pp.
The authors of this report, who are USAID contractors, describe the activities of the Strengthening Electoral Administration in Ukraine Project (SEAUP), which played a significant role in Ukraine's "Orange Revolution" in the fall of 2004, which protested the fraudulent presidential elections in 2004, demanded a fair revote, and moved toward legitimate government and democracy. The contractors additionally recognize the helpful efforts of many Ukraine nongovernmental institutions as well as international organizations including OSCE.

0205 Reducing Administrative Corruption in Ukraine: Regulatory Reform.
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. November 2005. 42pp.
The USAID assesses the activities and effectiveness of an agency program in Ukraine that promoted local government regulatory reform in order to generally reduce compliance burdens on business firms, as well as to reduce corruption in the form of entrepreneurs being forced to give bribes to government officials in order to get their businesses registered, gaining customs clearance, or passing government inspections. The USAID concludes that the program has been successful and examines the question whether similar regulatory reform and anti-corruption efforts can be effective in other countries.

United Kingdom

0248 The Case of the Missing Productivity Growth: Or, Does Information Technology Explain Why Productivity Accelerated in the United States But Not in the United Kingdom?

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. Susanto Basu, John G. Fernald, Nicholas Oulton, and Sylaja Srinivasan. June 2003. 58pp.

The authors of this paper attempt to identify the reasons that during the 1990s, total factor productivity (TFP) growth accelerated in the United States, while it did not in the UK. The authors observe that while the UK experienced an information and communication technology investment boom during the 1990s, TFP has decelerated. The authors argue that TFP growth may decelerate in the period immediately following investment, as resources are diverted to reorganization and learning, but hypothesize that TFP growth in the UK may accelerate during the next decade.

0305 Country Analysis Brief: United Kingdom.

U.S. Energy Information Administration, Washington, D.C. April 2005. 12pp.

The Energy Information Administration presents information on the energy supply and demand situation in the UK. The report includes sections covering oil, natural gas, pipelines, coal, electric power, and energy-related environmental information.

0317 Background Note: United Kingdom.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. August 2005. 6pp.

The State Department presents information on the UK, including population, history, government, political conditions including Northern Ireland strife, economy, and foreign affairs including U.S. relations.

0323 The United Kingdom: Issues for the U.S.

Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Kristin Archick. September 2005. 28pp.

The author of this report examines the current state of U.S.-UK relations. The author finds that a number of key UK policy orientations are closer to those of its EU partners than to those of the United States. For example, the UK, despite its co-involvement with the United States in Iraq, favors the use of multilateral institutions as a means for managing international crises and authorizing the use of military force. The UK also views the resolution of the Palestinian conflict as a prerequisite for winning the global war on terror.

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