

MIDDLE EAST:
Special Studies,
1982-1985

Supplement

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MIDDLE EAST:

Special Studies, 1982-1985

Supplement

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Reel 8

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EDITORIAL NOTE

The executive branch of the United States government requires a massive amount of information to make policy decisions. The many departments, agencies, and commissions of the government devote much of their energies to gathering and analyzing information. However, even the resources of the United States government are not adequate to gather all the information that is needed; therefore the government contracts universities, colleges, corporations, think tanks, and individuals to provide data and analyses. The studies that result from this effort are rarely available to the public. Although the government does publish annual reports and a number of subject-specific studies through the Government Printing Office, a great majority are difficult to find and obtain. University Publications of America (UPA) is now making available some of the most important of these reports in *The Special Studies Series*.

ACRONYMS

ADS	Agricultural Development Systems
AFM	Air Force Manual
AID	Agency for International Development
ASEC	Arab Solar Energy Commission
CE	Conservation Energy
DA	Development Assistance
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DOD	Department of Defense
EARIS	Egyptian American Rural Improvement Service
ESF	Economic Support Fund
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
GAO	General Accounting Office
GOE	Government of Egypt
IRGC	Iranian Revolutionary Guards Corps
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NRSE	New and Renewable Sources of Energy
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PDRY	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
PPBS	Planning, Programming, and Budgeting Systems
RDJTF	Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force
USAF	United States Air Force
USDP	Undersecretary of Defense for Policy

REEL INDEX

Reel 1

Middle East

1979

0001

Solar Energy In the Arab World: Policies and Programs.

University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. M.A. Kettani and M.A.S. Malik. 1979. 196pp.

The situation of solar energy research, development, and applications in the Arab World is studied, based on a field survey made in the Arab countries. The method of surveying used is described, indicating the difficulties encountered. The solar energy programs of countries that are members of the Arab League are presented, as well as a general view of current activities. Existing problems handicapping solar energy research and development in the Arab World are outlined. It is recommended that an Arab Solar Energy Commission (ASEC) be established that would have the role of creating an inter-Arab solar energy plan of action. It is argued that such a commission should have the ability to support research in the different Arab universities and research centers and to advise governmental agencies on solar energy options and policies. The commission should also plan an overall coordinating role in the field of solar energy in the Arab World.

1980

0196

New Constraints In Absorptive Capacity and the Optimum Rate of Petroleum Output.

International Research Center for Energy and Economic Development. R. El Mallakh. 1980. 471pp.

Economic policy in four oil-producing countries is analyzed within a framework that combines a qualitative assessment of the policy-making process with an empirical formulation based on historical and current trends in these countries. The concept of absorptive capacity is used to analyze the optimum rates of petroleum production in Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait. A control solution with an econometric model is developed that is then modified for alternative development strategies based on analysis of factors influencing production decisions. The study

shows the consistencies and inconsistencies between the goals of economic growth, oil production, and exports, and the constraints on economic development. Simulation experiments incorporated a number of the constraints on absorptive capacity. Impact of other constraints such as income distribution and political stability is considered qualitatively.

1981

0667

Soviet Surrogates in the Middle East.

Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. R.C. Utley. April 22, 1981. 18pp.

As increasing importance and attention are placed on the Middle East by virtually every nation in the world, it has become essential to understand the goals and aspirations of the key players involved in the struggle for influence. As one of the major competitors, the Soviet Union has recently increased its activity in the region. The Soviet Union's effort to challenge Western influence (specifically the U. S.) within the Middle East has been traditionally limited to two distinct areas. The first is the massive build-up of global military capacity and the other is the widespread use of subversion to weaken or overthrow unfriendly governments. It is the second area that involves the use of surrogate countries and organizations to achieve the Soviets' goals that has provided them with the relatively cheap successes and that should be of the greatest concern to Western analysts.

1982

0685

Assessment of Undiscovered, Conventionally Recoverable Petroleum Resources of the Arabian-Iranian Basin.

Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia. C.D. Masters, H.D. Klemme, and A.B. Coury. 1982. 15pp.

The estimates of undiscovered conventionally recoverable petroleum resources in the Arabian-Iranian basin at probability levels of 95 percent, 5 percent, and statistical mean are for oil (in billions of barrels) 72, 337, and 174; and for gas (in trillions of cubic feet) 299, 1,792, and 849. The occurrence of petroleum can be accounted for in five definitive geological settings or plays. The five plays listed by geologic age are Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary; Lower and Middle Cretaceous sandstone; Lower and Middle Cretaceous limestone; Jurassic; and Permian. The Permian play, located in the south-central Arabian Gulf region and extending northeast-southwest from southern Iran to the Ar Rub'al Khali in Saudi Arabia, accounts for over four-fifths of the mean estimate of undiscovered gas. The remainder of the gas is divided about equally among the other four plays. The Jurassic play, located on the south side of the Arabian Gulf, accounts for slightly less than one-third of the estimated undiscovered oil, which is split equally between Saudi Arabia

and Iraq. The Lower and Middle Cretaceous limestone play is located in the southern Gulf region and accounts for about one-fifth of the undiscovered oil, most of which is located in Saudi Arabia and the remainder in the United Arab Emirates. The Lower and Middle Cretaceous sandstone play is centralized in Kuwait at the head of the Arabian Gulf with significant potential extending to the northwest in Iraq; the play accounts for about one-third of the undiscovered oil, the great majority of which is estimated to be in Iraq with the remainder divided between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The Upper Cretaceous-Tertiary play is located in the Zagros fold belt of Iran and Iraq and accounts for about one-fifth of the undiscovered oil.

0700

Libya, Algeria, and Egypt: Crude Oil Potential from Known Deposits.

Department of Energy, Dallas, Texas. Energy Information Administration. W.D. Dietzman, N.R. Rafidi, and T.A. Ross. April 1982. 109pp.

An analysis is presented of the discovered crude oil resources, reserves, and estimated annual production from known fields of the Republics of Libya, Algeria, and Egypt. Proved reserves are defined as the remaining producible oil as of a specified date under operating practice in effect at that time and include estimated recoverable oil in undrilled portions of a given structure or structures. Also included in the proved reserve category are the estimated indicated additional volumes of recoverable programs that have been started in a portion, or portions, of the reservoir. The indicated additional reserves (probable reserves) reported herein are the volumes of crude oil that might be obtained with the installation of secondary recovery or pressure maintenance operations in reservoirs where none have been previously installed. The sum of cumulative production, proved reserves, and probable reserves is defined as the ultimate oil recovery from known deposits; and resources are defined as the original oil in place (OOIP). An assessment was made of the availability of crude oil under three assumed sustained production rates for each country; an assessment was also made of each country's capability of sustaining production at, or near, the 1980 rates assuming different limiting reserve to production ratios.

0809

Observations on the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force: Origins, Direction, and Mission.

RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Paul K. Davis. June 1982. 36pp.

Since the summer of 1979 there has been remarkable progress in improving U.S. capabilities for Persian Gulf contingencies. This progress was possible only because of a unique correlation of forces that included:

a background of staff studies in DOD developed after years of neglecting contingency capabilities; the fall of the Shah; the hostage crisis; the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan; a general build-up of Congressional pressure in favor of defense and readiness; an activist Undersecretary of Defense for Policy (USDP) who served as Czar of planning for the region; extraordinary procedures in the Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System (PPBS); a relatively smooth postelection transition (with respect to RDJTF/Southwest Asia issues); problems so clear and understandable as to make options easy to develop; and effective leadership of the RDJTF.

0845 **Middle East and North Africa: Review of Agriculture in 1981 and Outlook for 1982.**

Economic Research Service, Washington, D.C. International Economics Division. Michael E. Kurtzig. September 1982. 41pp.

Agricultural production in the Middle East and North Africa declined by 2 percent in 1981. The drought in Morocco and lower livestock output in Iran and Iraq contributed to the decline. Agricultural output in Turkey and Egypt made only slight gains. Agricultural imports by the region increased by 21 percent to \$29 million in 1981. The European Community provided about 30 percent, and the United States and Oceania, each, about 11 percent. The region's agricultural production should rebound in 1982. Still, agricultural imports may increase in a record \$33 billion.

0886 **Strategic Requirements for the Army to the Year 2000, Volume I: Executive Summary.**

Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. Center for Strategic and International Studies. William J. Taylor, Jr. and Robert H. Kupperman. November 1982. 119pp.

Provides an executive summary of study tasks, assumptions, statements of U.S. interests and objectives. Summary of worldwide trends, implications of these trends for the Army and a quick reference to broad Army solutions.

1005 **Persian Gulf Security: The United States and Oman, The Gulf Cooperation Council, and Western Allied Participation.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Joseph Anthony Gawlik. December 1982. 119pp.

This thesis examines Persian Gulf security from a geostrategic and historical perspective. It emphasizes the current relationship between the United States and Oman and offers the opinion that this is not the best policy for the U.S. Second, the thesis proposes two alternative routes for

Gulf security by examining the newly formed Gulf Cooperation Council and Western Allied contributions toward Gulf defense. The thesis concludes with a look at the advantages and disadvantages of the various Gulf security policies and proposes a new course for U.S. policy in the region.

Reel 2

Middle East cont.

1983

0001

Proliferation of Small Nuclear Forces.

Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. Center for Strategic and International Studies. R.W. Jones. April 30, 1983. 132pp.

The objective of this study is to identify and assess the implications of the proliferation of nuclear forces in the Middle East and South Asia for U.S. security interests, policies, and planning. To fulfill this objective, this study seeks to: project the potential size and capabilities of local nuclear forces, and define the spectrum of threats that such forces could pose to the security interests of the U.S. and of other important actors, both in this region and elsewhere; assess the probable impact of proliferating nuclear forces on international stability, military balances, the character of conflict, arms control issues, conventional arms competition and U.S. forces; assess how new nuclear powers will behave and how their neighbors and other nuclear powers will react; assess Soviet perception and response; identify the likely patterns and outcomes of nuclear and other military interaction, including perceptions, use of leverage, employment of force, conflict escalation, nuclear warfare, and crisis management, within and beyond the region of concern; and discuss the implications for U.S. defense policy and planning, indicating areas in which future preparation or decisions may be called for.

0132

Petroleum Resources of the Middle East. Foreign Energy Supply Assessment Program Series.

Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. Office of Oil and Gas. May 1983. 175pp.

This report contains an analysis of known and ultimately recoverable crude oil and natural gas resources in the following Persian Gulf states: the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Kuwait, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Iraq, the United Arab Emirates; Sheikdom of Abu Dhabi, Sheikdom of Dubai, and Sheikdom of Sharjah, the Divided Neutral Zone (administered jointly by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait), the State of

Qatar, the Sultanate of Oman, and the State of Bahrain. The rates at which oil resources will likely be available to world markets are also covered in this report. A comprehensive analysis was made of the ultimately recoverable oil in 150 fields. This included all of the giant fields (63) and, with a few minor exceptions, all of the producing non-giant fields (46). It also included 41 non-producing fields. Analysis indicated that 547 billion barrels of ultimately recoverable oil was found in these fields. This would include 87 billion barrels of oil which will require advanced recovery techniques if the oil is to be extracted from the reservoirs. Excluding the 128 billion barrels of the known recoverable oil produced through 1981, the known recoverable oil remaining at year-end 1981 was about 419 billion barrels. If the average production during the 1990s remained the same as in the 1980s, the known resource base at the end of the twentieth century would be reduced to 249 billion barrels or about a 29 year supply. Therefore, by the year 2000, over one-half of the total known oil resource base would be depleted, and production levels would of necessity decline as it would be difficult for the known fields to maintain an aggregate production level of 8.46 billion barrels per year.

0307

Future of Islamic Fundamentalism in the Arab World in the 1980s.

Center for Research and Development, Binghamton, New York. A.B. Prados. October 1983. 241pp.

Contents: A Survey of the Literature; Overview of Islamic Movements: A Cyclical Pattern; The Social-Psychological Basis of Islamic Revivalism; Indices of Islamic Fundamentalism; Taxonomy of Islamic Fundamentalist Movements in the Arab World; Taxonomy of State Policy Responses to Fundamentalism; Egypt: Cradle of Islamic Fundamentalism; Syria: Sunni Fundamentalism against Ba'thi Rule; Iraq: Shi'ite Fundamentalism against Ba'thi Rule; Saudi Arabia: Sunni and Shi'ite Activism against an Islamic State; Islamic Fundamentalism in the Gulf; Prognostic Factors in Crisis Environments; Four Scenarios of Conflict; and Islamic Fundamentalism and U.S. Interests.

1984

0549

Arab-Israeli Dispute: A Content Analysis of the Editorials of Four American Prestige Newspapers from 1948 to 1978.

Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. M.L. Warden. 1984. 208pp.

Collected data were compared in the aggregate, between newspapers and over time during both conflict and nonconflict periods to provide long-term insight into press performance in coverage and commentary on the Arab-Israeli Dispute. Ten hypotheses and three research questions were promulgated against which data were analyzed and reported. Major

findings of the research showed: a solid majority of editorials coded were predominantly neutral toward both the Arabs and Israelis; when the press did take sides these papers consistently favored the Israelis and were critical of the Arabs; time was a significant variable in the examination of press treatment of the Arab-Israeli conflict with pronounced shifts in editorial positions evident among these newspapers in the 31-year history of the dispute; there were significant differences among the newspapers chosen for study in their editorial treatment of Israel and the Arabs; and on those issues central to the resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict these prestige papers consistently sided with Israel and were critical of the Arabs.

0757

Persian Gulf: Their Oil, Our Need.

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Center for Energy Studies. E.B. Brossard. 1984. 13pp.

The degree of reliance of the U.S. on Persian Gulf petroleum as well as problems facing Persian Gulf nations are addressed in this report. While U.S. dependency on oil imports from Saudi Arabia is down, Japan and other western allies are very dependent on Saudi oil. The consequences of being deprived of Persian Gulf oil are described. The status and implications of the Iran-Iraq war are discussed in detail. The Arab countries in the region fear attacks on their oil fields by enemies and have developed a regional point defense strategy involving Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. OPEC's role in the area is described. The possibility of U.S. intervention if needed to keep the Strait of Hormuz open and to protect the Gulf states from violence is also addressed.

0770

Petroleum Resources of Libya, Algeria, and Egypt. Foreign Energy Supply Assessment Series.

Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. Office of Oil and Gas. March 1984. 193pp.

Part One of the report is a synopsis of each country's location, its exploration and development history, crude oil field production history, and markets. Part Two discusses the production and reserve characteristics of the oil fields and status of the known crude oil resources. Part Three provides an assessment of the ultimately recoverable crude oil and the possible future rate of availability of the crude oil. Part Four discusses the status of the known and undiscovered natural gas resources, production, and markets. Part Five is an overview of the petroleum geology of the three countries and the physical characteristics of their crude oils. Appendix A presents an annual resumé

of historical production by field and by basin for Libya; Appendix B shows the historical production by field and by basin for Algeria; Appendix C shows the historical production by field and by basin for Egypt; Appendix D provides production tables for each country. Data presented in Appendixes A through D are derived mostly from the April 1982 publication, *Libya, Algeria and Egypt--Crude Oil Potential From Known Deposits*, by William D. Dietzman, Naim R. Rafidi, and Thomas A. Ross. Appendix E is a geologic timetable.

0963

Analysis of the Six Day War, June 1967.

Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. C.B. Long. April 1984. 68pp.

Examines the Six Day War, the Arab-Israeli conflict of June 1967, for the purposes of highlighting applications/violations of the principles of war listed in the Air Force Manual (AFM) 1.1. Reviews the background of the Arab-Israeli problem and some major events leading up to the war. Provides a battle synopsis of the conflict including visual depictions of the battle progress. Analyzes the application/violation of the principles of war by each side--Israeli and Arab. Provides some discussion questions in a guided discussion format for possible use in a seminar environment.

1031

Manpower (to include Women) and Military Establishments in the Middle East and North Africa.

Orkand Corporation, Silver Spring, Maryland. April 18, 1984. 127pp.

This study addresses a facet of security and military capabilities in the Middle East by examining the current and projected availability of military manpower in ten select countries: Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Syria. The importance of manpower issues to the countries of the Middle East cannot be underestimated. For example, in Saudi Arabia, the available trained manpower is limited, and will continue to be the major obstacle to the effective integration of sophisticated weapons into the Armed Forces. This problem is exacerbated by the underdeveloped nature of the country's infrastructure and competition with the private sector for scarce personnel. Israel, on the other hand, has met its extraordinary security requirements with a small but rapidly mobilizable manpower tool. Our approach to the study of Middle Eastern manpower is multidisciplinary and integrates the complementary advantages and perspectives of quantitative and more traditional analytic techniques, to better assess both the statistical and the less-quantifiable factors germane to the evolution of the skilled military-eligible labor pool. This volume describes a systematic model developed for analyzing and assessing the impact of selected manpower deter-

minants on the supply of military personnel in the countries under study. Discussion is built upon a critique of the existing Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Middle Eastern Manpower submitted under separate cover, and it outlines a deterministic model of the manpower availability process.

Reel 3

Middle East cont.

1984 cont.

0001

New Marxist-Leninist States in the Third World.

RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. F. Fukuyama. September 1984. 44pp.

If one were to survey the full range of Soviet clients in the Third World in the mid-1980s and contrast them with those of a generation earlier, say in the mid-1960s, perhaps the single most salient difference that emerges is the proliferation of regimes claiming Marxism-Leninism as their governing ideology. In the earlier period there were only three: North Vietnam, North Korea, and Cuba. Moscow's other major Third World clients at that time were a heterogeneous collection of left-leaning states like Egypt under Nasser, Syria, India, Indonesia, Mali, Ghana, and the like. Each one professed a vaguely socialist ideology tailored to the country's specific national and cultural traditions, maintained an equally vague nonaligned and anti-imperialist foreign policy, and disavowed any adherence to orthodox Marxist-Leninist principles. Twenty years later, by contrast, the three Communist regimes had not only survived (and in case of Vietnam substantially expanded), but were joined by at least six others: Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY), Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, and Nicaragua. In this report we analyze the similarities of the six new Marxist-Leninist regimes more closely in terms of four categories--internal structure, foreign policy, military policy, and internal opposition--and conclude with some observations about their place in the Third World more broadly.

0045

Escalation in the Middle East and Persian Gulf.

RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. F. Fukuyama. September 1984. 39pp.

In many ways the Middle East/Persian Gulf region is one of the most likely places in which a U.S.-Soviet conflict could ultimately escalate into nuclear war. The combination of high mutual superpower stakes in the region, endemic political instability among its states, and the presence of strong military forces in close proximity guarantees that crises in the

Middle East/Persian Gulf will continue to have the potential to trigger direct US.-Soviet military conflict and consequently the use of nuclear weapons. Within the region, which stretches from Morocco to Pakistan, there is a wide variety of local conflicts and many corresponding ways in which the superpowers could conceivably be drawn into war. Of these regional conflicts, two stand out as serious enough to raise the possibility of nuclear war between the superpowers: a possible Soviet invasion of Iran and other parts of the Persian Gulf, and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

0084

Technology Transfer to the Middle East.

Office of Technology Assessment, Washington, D.C. September 1984. 611pp.

The report clarifies the policy issues surrounding technology transfer to developing countries, by highlighting tradeoffs among various commercial, political and development assistance policy goals, and by suggesting options for more consistent policies affecting technology transfer to developing countries. The study focuses on a region of great strategic importance when significant development efforts during the past decade involved the introduction of technology from the U. S. and other supplier countries. It examines in detail competition among suppliers of technology, and problems the recipients face in effectively utilizing advanced civilian technologies in five sectors: petro-chemical production, telecommunications systems, commercial aircraft support systems, medical services, and nuclear power. The policy perspectives of the recipient and supplier countries are evaluated. The report identifies U.S. policy options in light of an evaluation of future prospects for Middle East technology trade.

1985

0695

Congressional Presentation Fiscal Year 1986 Annex 4: Near East (Agency for International Development).

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. March 7, 1985. 224pp.

Annex Four presents to the Congress all the Economic Support Fund (ESF) and Development Assistance (DA) programs for the Near East for which AID is requesting funds for FY 1986. The annex begins with a summary table that provides a breakdown by country and appropriation account of Near East funding from FY 1983 to FY 1986 for both ESF and DA. There is also a regional summary table showing economic and social data for countries that receive AID assistance. Immediately following these tables is an overview of ESF and DA programs followed, in alphabetical order, by country narratives that describe the total AID program, including the projects for which funds are being requested in the eleven

countries and two regional programs for FY 1986. The narratives are followed by planned project summary sheets that present in detail requests for proposed new projects in FY 1986. Note that the regional projects presented in this annex are different from centrally funded activities, which are described in Annex Five. Annex Four concludes with tables summarizing terminating programs.

Afghanistan

1983

0919

Helmand Valley Project In Afghanistan.

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Office of Evaluation. C. Clapp-Wincek and E. Baldwin. December 1983. 69pp.

The Helmand Valley Development Project in Afghanistan, a complex effort--assisted by 25 AID and predecessor agency projects (1949-79)--to settle new farmers on desert lands reclaimed by irrigation, is herein reviewed.

1984

0988

War In Afghanistan: Soviet Strategy and the State of the Resistance.

RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. A. Alexiev. November 1984. 9pp.

This report contains a brief statement made to a Senate hearing held near the fifth anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Topics include: The Military, Economic, and Political Dimensions; The State of Resistance--Weapons and Supplies, and Political and Economic Problems; and Resistance Effectiveness and the Question of Aid.

0997

Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan: Trends and Precedent in Soviet Foreign Policy.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. J.P. Wilkins. December 1984. 194pp.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has been explained routinely in terms of Soviet vital security interests inherent in that region's geopolitical setting. It nevertheless can be interpreted as the culmination of a trend in Soviet Third World policy toward the use of direct, unmitigated force in pursuit of national interests. This thesis examines the significance of Moscow's decision to intervene in Afghanistan, in the context of overall Soviet policymaking. Additionally, the impact of recent reverses experienced by the Soviet Afghanistan policy on future Soviet decision making is assayed.

Reel 4

Egypt

1980

0002

Woman-Specific Strategy Statement: The Case of Egypt.

International Center for Research on Women, Washington, D.C. N.H. Youssef. March 1980. 46pp.

As half of developing country populations, women represent a potentially significant but largely untapped portion of the productive labor force. This case study examines issues and strategies relevant to integrating women into the productive economy in Egypt. Current evidence on the relationship between female education, employment, and fertility is outlined, with stress on the Egyptian context. It is recommended that women's often hidden economic activities be brought to light and measures taken to translate them into the wider economy, and suggested that improvement in women's socioeconomic status can lower fertility rates. Educational trends are analyzed, showing that Egyptian women have become literate, participated in primary, secondary, and university education, and reduced school dropout rates more rapidly than men have, and evidence is presented on women's increasing roles in agricultural and nonagricultural activities. Long-term targets for improving women's conditions are outlined, and the structural changes needed to integrate women into the Egyptian economy examined, especially--due to the declining importance of agriculture--in the industrial and service sectors. The paper concludes by outlining specific actions for absorbing women into Egypt's employment structure and for targeting those women most in need of attention and those for whom integration into the economy is most feasible.

1981

0047

Energy-Pricing Policies and Their Implications: A Case Study for a Planned Economy.

Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma. B. Liu and F. Wyant. 1981. 26pp.

The primary objective of this study is to illustrate a benefit-cost cross-impact assessment framework by which the positive and negative impacts of energy-pricing subsidies versus the proposed marginal cost pricing in developing countries in general and those in Egypt in particular are delineated. The varying impacts of the two energy-pricing policies in Egypt are compared and evaluated quantitatively. In addition to the direct impacts of domestic energy-pricing policies, the indirect effects of these policies on U.S. energy-pricing policy options and international energy resources development alternatives are examined. In summary, the preliminary study findings seem to be in favor of the marginal cost-pricing

policy over the existing public subsidies in Egypt as far as the energy planning goals or objectives for the country are concerned. However, it should be stressed that this study is more of a conceptual evaluation focusing on methodological development than an empirical or statistical assessment for Egypt, due to both data deficiencies and study limitations.

0073 **Improving the Operational Efficiency of Public Industrial Enterprise in Egypt--Executive Summary.**

Boston University, Massachusetts. L.P. Jones. September 1981. 197pp.
Public enterprises in Egypt account for more than 69 percent of total manufacturing and 91 percent of manufacturing involving 25 workers or more. This paper discusses measures to increase the efficiency of Egypt's public sector, with emphasis on manufacturing and better use of existing resources. Following an overview on the evolution, size, and structure of the public enterprise sector, especially industry, the authors discuss the importance of improving efficiency and examine the existing level of efficiency. Subsequent chapters consider a proposed organizational reform of the public enterprise sector, the "signaling system," and other strategies to realize potential efficiency gains. The "signaling system," which refers to the way in which enterprises are guided to act in the interest of society as a whole, consists of performance evaluation, performance information, and incentive systems.

0270 **Private Sector Industrial Development Strategy: Egypt.**

Boston University, Massachusetts. P.G. Clark. December 1981. 84pp.
Private sector expansion has been a key feature of Egypt's economy since a strategy for private sector industrial development was adopted in 1973 through Egyptian Law 43. With the aid of data obtained from a survey of 46 private companies and 14 banks, this report reviews the economic impacts and policy implications of the Law 43 development strategy. The report first reviews the experience of private companies, both those formed under Law 43 and others, and notes the private sector's growing share of production. Proposals for further stimulating private sector growth are listed. The second part of the paper examines the role of industrial exports in private sector development and profiles the export capabilities of the surveyed companies. Export trends and current and future industrial export policies are also discussed. A final section treats industrial financing for private sector development, the structure of financial institutions, private sector financing needs, and financing policies for the 1980s. Each section concludes with a consider-

ation of the possible contributions of external donors to the development strategy. Ten tables of statistics are attached.

1982

0354

Small-Scale Enterprises In Egypt: Fayoum and Kalyubiya Governorates, Phase 1: Survey Results.

Michigan State University, East Lansing. Department of Agricultural Economics. M. Badr, N. El Sheikh, J. Seale, et al. March 1982. 62pp.

To help identify and implement programs and policies to generate off-farm employment in Egypt, detailed field surveys of existing small-scale enterprises were conducted in Kalyubiya and Fayoum governorates. This paper reports on those investigations and their results. Following introductory sections describing the study areas and the surveys' objectives, data sources, and methodology, findings are analyzed with regard to employment sector composition, distribution by size of enterprise and size of community, ownership patterns, types of labor employed, capital investments, and seasonality of enterprise.

0416

Labor Markets and Industry in Egypt: Analysis and Recommendations for Employment-Oriented Growth.

Boston University, Massachusetts. B. Vermeulen and G.F. Papanek. June 1982. 252pp.

Rapid economic growth greatly improved employment opportunities in Egypt during the 1970s. As this report demonstrates, however, this success will be difficult to sustain during the 1980s when, it is expected, 300,000 to 500,000 additional workers will need jobs each year. Creation of so many new jobs will require much faster employment growth than in the past and can only be accomplished through fundamental policy changes. This analysis of labor markets and industry in Egypt identifies main obstacles to rapid job creation.

0668

National Strategy for Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE) Summary.

Ministry of Electricity and Energy, Cairo, Egypt. July 1982. 33pp.

Program plans for implementing the new and renewable sources of energy (NRSE) and conservation energy (CE) in Egypt are summarized in this report. The goals and targets of the plan by the year 2000 are to supply five percent of national energy needs through NRSE and to save ten percent of national energy consumption through promoting CE measures and techniques. The present scene and the impact of NRSE utilization or socioeconomic development are discussed. Renewable sources of energy in Egypt include solar, wind, biomass, minihydro, and geothermal. The implementation of NRSE is undertaken through phases that may

overlap according to national and international progress. Each phase is briefly described. Financial aspects are discussed and recommendations are included.

1983

0701

Lessons Learned from AID's Private Sector Development Efforts in Egypt.

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. International Division. February 28, 1983. 66pp.

The Agency for International Development's (AID) progress in assisting Egypt to develop its industrial private sector has been limited because of project design problems, inadequate local institutional support, and no clearly defined host-government policy on the private sector's role.

0767

Egypt: The Egyptian American Rural Improvement Service, a Point Four Project, 1952-63.

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. P.R. Johnson, A.E. Dahry, et al. April 1983. 166pp.

The long-term impact of the model Egyptian American Rural Improvement Service (EARIS) project (1952-63), still Egypt's most successful land reclamation effort, is evaluated in this report. Alignment with Egypt's top political and developmental goals enabled EARIS to successfully reclaim 37,000 acres of lake bottom and desert land at three sites, build 13 complete and 64 satellite villages, and resettle 7,500 landless families. A semi-autonomous structure facilitated implementation but hindered transfer of responsibility to Egypt's line ministries, while infrastructure building was unrealistic and lacked long-term planning for upkeep and recurrent costs. The project's main accomplishment was to put needed inputs--land, water, credit--into the hands of small farmers. Political shifts and the move to large state farms on reclaimed land prevented its replication. The 30,000 acre site at Abis was EARIS's most successful, thanks in part to the marketing, economic, and service opportunities offered by nearby Alexandria. The two desert reclamation sites, Qoota and Kore Osheim, totaling 7,000 acres, have not fared as well. The project taught that small farms on reclaimed land are financially viable and highly productive--if irrigation water is assured and well-managed, farmer choice is permitted, and population increases result in land fragmentation--indicating the need for a diversified economic base.

0933

Historical Analysis of the Agricultural Cooperative Movement in Egypt: 1900-1982.

California University, Davis, California. Agricultural Development Systems/Egypt Project. I. Moharrum. May 1983. 21pp.

The paper is part of the Agricultural Development Systems (ADS) project that aims to assess the role and performance of agricultural cooperatives in Egypt vis-à-vis national planning goals and stated interests of cooperative members at the local level. A historical description of the cooperative movement is given in two phases: the first encompasses the period from the origins of the cooperative movement in 1909 up to the 1952 Revolution; and the second covers from 1952 to the present when the government took a much stronger role in controlling the movement.

- 0954 **Socioeconomic Activities of Land Reclamation Cooperatives in Egypt.**
California University, Davis, California. Agricultural Development Systems/Egypt Project. A.H.A. Sharshar. May 1983. 20pp.

The paper is one of several assessing the role and performance of agricultural cooperatives in Egypt. The increase in reclaimed agricultural land in Egypt has required a special type of cooperative--the members receive and farm parcels under cooperative management. Most of these land reclamation cooperatives are located in Upper Egypt--their average size is under 1,000 feddans. The paper describes the structure and the social and economic activities carried out by the cooperatives. Evaluation of their efficiency and performance from the member's point of view is still needed.

- 0974 **Egypt's Agrarian Reform Cooperatives.**
California University, Davis, California. Agricultural Development Systems/Egypt Project. M.R. El-Shohnah. June 1983. 32pp.

This economic study of the agrarian reform cooperative in Egypt explains the need for cooperatives in areas characterized by inequitable distribution of land ownership and by rural poverty. The evolution of agrarian reform cooperative legislation from its initiation in 1952 through the most recent law in 1980 was examined. The various types of cooperative structure were explained as was their relationship to other cooperatives in Egypt. Extension of credit, marketing services, mechanical services (plowing, threshing, irrigation, and pest control), and distribution of livestock were discussed as critical provisions of a cooperative to its members.

- 1006 **Energy Policy Project: Petroleum and Natural Gas in Egypt.**
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Technology Adaptation Program. N. Choucri and M.Z. Shafei. June 1983. 167pp.

Egypt's Energy Policy Project was designed to provide a comprehensive view of the roles of petroleum and natural gas in the Egyptian economy.

The major elements and conclusions of research conducted under the project are summarized herein. Part One provides background information on the supply of and demand for petroleum and natural gas in Egypt and on recent changes in the structure of the Egyptian economy. In Part Two, uses of energy in Egypt are detailed in terms of industrial uses and overall macroeconomic flows; policy issues are briefly addressed. Egyptian petroleum resources are examined in Part Three, which presents the results of geological surveys of four petroliferous provinces as well as forecasts from a dynamic simulation model of the Egyptian petroleum industry; the model incorporates supply, demand, finance, and policy variables and can be disaggregated by region or actor (oil companies or the Government). In Part Four the best uses of natural gas in Egypt and the prices that should be charged for these uses are identified, while Part Five presents a macroeconomic analysis of the likely effects of a rise in domestic petroleum prices. Finally, specific analyses yet to be undertaken are outlined.

Reel 5

Egypt cont.

1983 cont.

0001 **PL 480, Title I: The Egyptian Case.**

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Office of Evaluation. R.N. Blue and D.W. Dunlop. June 1983. 134pp.

The history and varied impacts of the P.L. 480, Title I program in Egypt (reinstated in 1974 following a break in 1967) are assessed in light of Government of Egypt (GOE) policies and food needs. Also assessed is the program's impact on U.S. objectives. Major conclusions are: to the extent that it reduces the cost of food imports essential to the GOE's policy of ensuring a plentiful supply of cheap bread, Title I supports policies that act as disincentives to farmers (despite evidence that improved technologies could increase production by 50 percent); and wheat distribution by the Ministry of Supply tends to strengthen the Ministry's control over all elements of the food distribution chain, possibly making it difficult to reorient the system--which has eliminated or severely reduced regionally centered private marketing and processing of wheat and wheat flour--toward increased local production.

1984

0135

Egypt between the Superpowers: Continuity or Change in Egyptian Foreign Policy under Mubarak.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. M.Y. Amer. December 1984. 126pp.

This thesis deals with Egyptian foreign policy under President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak. The emphasis is on Egypt's orientation between superpowers, and the dilemma of continuity or change. The Egyptian leadership's perception of their country's international and regional role will also be discussed as it affects the foreign policy decision-making process. We propose that a reassessment by the Mubarak regime was made regarding Egypt's foreign policy in the wake of Sadat's assassination with the desire to break out of its isolation. Mubarak is presenting a variation of Sadat's solution on how to balance an active foreign policy with limited resources and serious economic problems without becoming overly dependent on either superpower. Our hypothesis is that Egyptian foreign policy has not deviated markedly in context since Sadat, however it has in style. Egypt continues to maintain a special relationship with the U.S., despite the recent exchange of ambassadors with the Soviet Union and its reassertion of the nonaligned principles as a guide to its foreign policy.

Iran

1980

0261

Social Impact of Development on Ethnic Minorities.

Cultural Survival, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts. D. Maybury-Lewis, T. Barfield, et al. March 15, 1980. 210pp.

The poor political and economic judgment and lack of sociological imagination that have all too often characterized post-World War II development assistance programs have had a negative social impact on the disadvantaged who are the purported beneficiaries of development. Examples of these strategic flaws and their consequences in Afghanistan, Brazil, Sudan, and as dramatically evidenced in the 1977-79 revolution in Iran, are detailed in this report. A "cultural survival manifesto" is presented stressing the need to promote local participation and cultural pluralism to ameliorate the social problems that may result from a merely technological approach to project planning. Project successes and failures are analyzed to point out both positive directions and the manner in which some development projects have contributed to genocide, disadvantaged ethnic minorities, and proletarianization caused by displacement from the land.

1981
0471

Foreign Affairs Role of the Judiciary during the Iranian Crisis and Aftermath.

Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. Emory Townsly, Jr. September 1981. 375pp.

This paper deals with the activities of the Courts regarding matters arising from the seizure of the U.S. embassy and the subsequent detention of U.S. personnel, and from the U.S. responses (private and public) to that situation. The thesis is divided into two parts. The first part deals with traditional limitations on the judiciary's involvement in foreign affairs and the communication between the judiciary and the executive branches. The second part discusses some particular aspects of the crisis, including immigration, individual diplomacy, trade, personal tort actions, and the lead case that reached the U.S. Supreme Court.

1982
0846

Race for Martyrdom: The Islamic (Iranian) Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC).

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Susan E. Merdinger. December 1982. 117pp.

The Iranian Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) is often referred to in Western press but still, little is known about these uniformed zealots. This thesis is an attempt to show that the IRGC is not a haphazard army but one that is striving to organize while, at the same time, attempting to deal with Iran's internal security, as well as external threats.

0963

Iran's Future and U.S. Policy.

Department of State, Washington, D.C. Office of External Research. B. Rubin. December 30, 1982. 34pp.

Despite all the difficulties between the U.S. and Iran, that country remains critical to achieving American goals in the Middle East. Geographically Iran bars the northern approaches to the Middle East. Thus, one-third of the free world's supply of oil, the strategic routes connecting Europe with East Africa and South Asia, and the security of all the states in the area may be undermined by events in Iran. The danger is twofold. Iranian internal chaos or a Soviet invasion could lead to control by a pro-Moscow regime. Iran itself, with its military power and urge to spread Islamic revolution, could endanger pro-Western Arab regimes. Either development could destabilize the region. In the face of these dangers the primary U.S. interest is the same as it has been since 1946--to support the country's independence, unity, and sovereignty so that it continues to bar Soviet expansion. As for a second historic U.S. interest in Iran--namely oil--the world has learned to get along with low Iranian

production. The U.S. concern is not over Iran's oil but rather for continued security of oil fields, facilities and transit in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, etc.--in short, the protection of the Gulf's southern shore.

- 0997 **Iranian Revolution and Modernization. Way Stations to Anarchy.**
National Defense University, Washington, D C. Research Directorate.
Jack C. Miklos. 1983. 85pp.

To many observers in the West, events in Iran leading up to the revolution in 1979 took a mystifying and seemingly irrational course. In this National Security essay, Jack Miklos, a foreign service officer who served in several key assignments in Iran, discusses the Iranian Revolution. He looks at theories of social modernization as applied to the history and culture of Iran, and then focuses in depth on the effects of land reform and the pervasive influence of what he identifies as the Iranian national character. His purpose is to examine social science theorizing with a case study of U.S.-aided modernization that exploded in a traditional counter-reformation. Based on firsthand observations as well as theory, the author offers insights into how modernization may have contributed to the Iranian Revolution. These insights can broaden our understanding of nations culturally much different from our own and perhaps help us appreciate the complexity of national behavior and some of its determinants.

- 1082 **Problems and Prospects for U.S. Policy toward Iran and Saudi Arabia in the 1980s.**

Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Ralph H. Magnus. May 1, 1983. 16pp.

The author of this memorandum uses a set of guidelines for analysis of the problems and prospects for U.S. foreign policy toward Iran and Saudi Arabia in the 1980s. He examines U.S. policy in the context of its evolution from the initial phase (1954-70) through the Twin Pillars phase in the 1970s. After this historic treatment, he continues with an analysis of the present dangers and problems and prospects for U.S. policy toward Iran and Saudi Arabia in the 1980s. During the 1970s the author portrays a highly favorable period for U.S. policy, and for the 1980s, a period in which the United States will be relatively successful limiting the damage caused by events occurring toward the turn of the decade.

Reel 6

Iran cont.

1984-1985

0001 **Iran and the Big Powers, 1900-53.**

Army Military Personnel Center, Alexandria, Virginia. J.H. Muhl. April 26, 1985. 139pp.

Throughout its history Iran has been one of few Middle Eastern countries able to maintain independence under intensive imperialistic activity by foreign powers. Even in the aftermath of World Wars I and II, a battered Iran kept its autonomy despite the rearrangement of international boundaries throughout the Middle East. How was a country lacking modern technology and in the midst of drastic internal transformation and external pressures able to secure its sovereignty? With Russian and British empires as neighbors, Iran's survival during the "Age of Imperialism" was a remarkable act. Nationalism, as a counterweight to external forces and as a prod for domestic development, played the pivotal role. The interaction between Iranian foreign policy and the objectives of internal development is the backdrop. Iran's continual balancing act between imperialist or East-West powers provides the drama.

0139

Role of the Iranian Armed Forces in the Fall of the Shah.

Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. A.S. Avenido. June 1, 1984. 184pp.

This study attempts to answer the following questions on the role of the Iranian armed forces in the fall of the Shah in 1979: did the armed forces contribute to the causes that led the people of Iran to rise against the Shah; during the demonstrations and riots, did the armed forces worsen the situation; in the final confrontation, why did the armed forces fall to pieces after three days of minor street fighting; and what lessons may be learned from what happened in Iran? Investigation reveals that: the armed forces contributed to the revolution through human rights violations, corruption, excessive military expenditures and cultural dislocation; during riots and demonstrations the armed forces exacerbated the situation through the use of unnecessary force and military half-measures, loss of credibility, failure to feel the pulse of the people, and breakdown of discipline; and by the final confrontation, the armed forces had already lost their will to fight--the showdown only formalized their defeat. Lessons learned from Iran are: a leader cannot rely on the backing of the armed forces without broadening the base of his support; national development must be balanced; decisive leadership is essential; the armed forces must be prepared to counter internal as well as external threats; provision

of accurate information to the leader is necessary for correct decision making; the people can be pushed only so far; loyalty of the armed forces must be to the country above all else; and no armed forces personnel can be expected to massacre hundreds of their countrymen in a direct confrontation.

Israel

1983

0323

Israeli War in Lebanon, 1982: Implications for Modern Conventional Warfare.

National War College, Washington, D.C. Gordon M. Clarke et al. April 1983. 76pp.

This paper focuses on the lessons learned from examination of the June 1982 Israeli Defense Forces invasion of Lebanon--Operation "Peace for Galilee." A brief description of the national goals of the campaign and an historical perspective with respect to previous Israeli wars establish the introduction. These are followed by summaries of the ground, air and naval operations for the campaign. Lessons learned from analysis of Israeli military operations and innovations are reported and implications for modern conventional warfare, which may involve the projection of U.S. forces into the Middle East in the future, are drawn therefrom.

0399

Is U.S. Aid to Israel Justified at the 1982 Levels?

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Robert P. McClendon. June 7, 1983. 45pp.

The basic question is whether or not U.S. aid, including both Economic Support Funding (ESF) and Foreign Military Sales (FMS) as provided at 1982 levels, is justified. Those areas examined in search of justification include Jewish cultural history and dynamics within the U.S., the historic U.S.-Israel relationship, the record of the U.S. Congress in supporting Israel, and some of the military and diplomatic activities of the Israeli nation. Data was gathered utilizing a literature search followed by interviews with past and present U.S. federal government representatives including elected, appointed and staff personnel in various government branches. In addition to a government records review, both pro and con writings by Israeli citizens were also considered. It is concluded that while some aid to Israel is justified for various reasons, the current levels of support are out of proportion to the actual need. The primary reason Israel achieved this high level of U.S. support appears to be the exceptionally well-organized and efficient U.S.-Jewish Diaspora. While the cohesiveness displayed and constituency pressure exercised are both admirable and legal, the end result is not necessarily in the best cause of this

imbalance, so must it lead to the solution? Our elected officials hold the key but they must be directed by all they represent, not just the special interest groups.

0444 **U.S. Assistance to the State of Israel.**

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. International Division. June 24, 1983. 98pp.

This report is the unclassified version of a classified report that describes the full range of security assistance to Israel and the U.S. policies that govern this assistance. The report is one of a series on security assistance and arms sales to and security commitments with key Middle East countries.

0542 **U.S. Security Assistance to Israel.**

Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. School of Systems and Logistics. P.J. Madden and P.D. Woods. September 1983. 153pp.

Security assistance, an outward sign of the long-standing special relationship between the U.S. and Israel, is examined in light of the impact of defense spending on the Israeli economy. The threat to Israel's security is traced from its founding through the 1973 Arab-Israeli War, a political and economic turning point, at which time defense spending increased abruptly. Since 1973, disproportionate amounts of resources relative to its economy have been allocated to expanding and modernizing the Israeli Defense Forces, resulting in an increased financial dependence on the U.S. Security assistance to Israel in the form of Foreign Military Sales credits, Economic Support Funds, and Peace-Keeping Operations is outlined as it evolved in four distinct phases over the 35 years since Israel's independence. Substantial portions of the assistance have been extended on a nonreimbursable basis. Possible repayment problems are described in relation to Israel's external debt and future military requirements. Finally, the special relationship between the U.S. and Israel is examined in such areas as U.S. commitment, special privileges granted to Israel, political leverage, and U.S. relations with Arab states.

0695 **U.S. Policy Toward the Israeli-Egyptian Conflict, September 1970-February 1972: The Analysis of a Failure of American Diplomacy.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. J.T. Stanik. December 1983. 137pp.

Between September 1970 and February 1972, a unique opportunity existed in the Middle East for the conclusion of an interim settlement in

the dispute between Egypt and Israel. Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat declared his willingness to enter into a peace agreement with Israel and demonstrated his sincerity by renewing the Rogers Cease-Fire Plan, proposing an interim Suez Canal agreement with Israel, and opening a dialogue with the United States. Unfortunately, the American foreign policy establishment failed to take full advantage of the positive political developments in the Middle East and a rare opportunity to move this troubled region closer to peace was lost. This failure of American diplomacy can be traced to the uncoordinated and ineffective Middle East policy pursued in the three years separating the Jordanian Civil War of 1970 and the October 1973 Arab-Israeli War.

1984

0832

West Bank: An Assessment.

Middle East Institute, Washington, D.C. January 20, 1984. 191pp.

Contents: The Ottoman Era; The Mandatory Era; The Jordanian Era; Major Trends and Developments--1900-67; The Israeli Dimension; Jewish Settlement in the West Bank: Current Status; The Military Government Administration; The Arab Dimension; West Bank Economy; The Future of the West Bank.

Reel 7

Jordan

1983

0001

Five Year Plan for Economic and Social Development, 1981-85.

National Planning Council, Amman, Jordan. 1983. 381pp.

This comprehensive development plan contains chapters on: development objectives and strategy; framework of the plan (1981-85); monetary policy and the banking system; agriculture; cooperatives; water and irrigation; mining and manufacturing; tourism and antiquities; energy and electricity; trade and supply; transportation; communications; youth and culture; information; education; health; social development; manpower and labor; housing and government buildings; municipal and rural affairs and the environment; Islamic affairs, and holy places; and science, technology, and statistics.

1984

0081

Potentially Destablilizing Effects of Islamic Fundamentalism on U.S. Aid to Jordan.

Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. School of Engineering. C.L. Strobbe. March 1984. 102pp.

The 1979 Islamic Fundamentalist Revolution in Iran resulted in the replacement of the pro-U.S. monarchy of the Shah with the theocracy of the Ayatollah Khomeini, which repudiated all Iranian-U.S. security agreements, radically changing the equations of influence in the Middle East. The Iranian Revolution was an expression of a resurgence of Islamic religious zeal throughout the area, a fundamentalist revival that threatens all Arab nations that support U.S. policy, especially vis-à-vis Israel. Fundamentalists, encouraged by the success of Khomeini, have pledged to support their religious brothers by all means available to them, including terrorism, assassination, and war. Jordan, absolutely essential to any possible Arab/Israeli accommodation because of its geopolitical position and historic association with the Palestinian people, is militarily extremely weak and financially dependent upon aid from nations themselves threatened by fundamentalism. Jordan's financial and military vulnerability coupled with its political fragility make it a prime target for radical Islamic destabilization. At present, Jordan, incapable of independent foreign policy, will continue under anti-U.S. pressures unless the U.S. develops a clearer understanding of the religious-political situation in the Middle East and devises a security assistance program for Jordan that recognizes the value and vulnerability of that nation. This will require an increase of \$400 to 700 million a year in Foreign Military Sales credits and economic aid for ten years, as well as the reassessment of the traditional unconditional U.S. support of Israeli-perceived military requirements.

0483

Economy: Present and Future Outlook, October 29-November 2, 1984.
Royal Scientific Society, Amman, Jordan. B. Saket, A. Al-Hindi and M. Smadi. November 1984. 36pp.

Chapter One of this report discusses the investment climate in Jordan, including the encouragement of investment law, future investment strategy, joint ventures, bilateral economic relations between Jordan and Austria, main areas for cooperation in the field of projects, and free zones in Jordan. Chapter Two covers the banking sector, including the Central Bank of Jordan, commercial banks, specialized credit institutions, finance companies and savings and loan companies, non-bank financial institutions, the Amman financial market, and some recommendations to foster financial relations. Chapter Three discusses the overall fiscal position including revenues, expenditures, financing, public debt, and international fiscal cooperation.

Lebanon

1983

0519

Lebanon in the Middle East Subordinate System.

Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. N.S. Eid. June 3, 1983. 202pp.

This thesis studies Lebanon in the Middle East Subordinate System. It outlines Lebanon's individuality, the people's attitudinal prisms, and their attachment to Western values and ethics, as well as their link to the hinterland through Lebanon's arabity. This study does not focus on the Arab-Israeli problem, but only looks at it as it applies to Lebanon's stability, a stability threatened during the crises of 1958 and 1975-76 and in the following years. It underscores Lebanon's uninterrupted friendly relations towards the United States, which in its preoccupation with major issues in the Middle East, neglected to perceive Lebanon's individuality. Although the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was the catalyst that brought the U.S. closer to Lebanon, it is hoped that the full partnership of the U.S. in negotiations for peace in the region will be a long-lasting, mutual commitment. America's understanding of the uniqueness of Lebanon, it is believed, should serve the interests of both Washington and Beirut in the seemingly endless turbulence of the Middle East.

0721

Lebanon: Prospects for Unification.

RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. N.B. Schahgaldian. November 1983. 18pp.

The cost of the U.S. presence in Lebanon has been so shockingly raised following the tragic massacre of the Marines in Beirut that a renewed public debate about the various aspects of the Lebanon crisis and U.S. policy options in that country seems in order. This paper is consciously framed to address the dynamics of political forces inside Lebanon, as opposed to the wider regional and international dimensions of the crisis.

1984

0739

Lessons of Beirut. Testimony before the Long Commission.

RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. B.M. Jenkins. February 1984. 17pp.

The attack on the Marine Headquarters in Beirut conforms to several trends in international terrorism: it was an attack calculated to cause heavy casualties; and it involved the use of a vehicle loaded with explosives. There is a high probability that the attack was instigated by a government. The attack raises a number of difficult questions: how can the Marines in Lebanon or other American forces in similar situations be protected against further terrorist attacks; who was responsible for the attack; and if we can identify who was ultimately responsible, what

response, if any, is appropriate? This paper briefly reviews some of the recent trends in terrorism and examines the implications of growing international terrorism for the U.S. military.

0756

Moscow's Lessons from the 1982 Lebanon Air War.

RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. B.S. Lambeth. September 1984. 52pp.

This report reviews Soviet impressions of Israeli air operations during the 1982 Lebanon War. It evaluates a 1983 article published in the Soviet Air Force monthly (whose audience includes Soviet air crews) that assesses the implications of the Israeli-Syrian air battles. For Western audiences, the article provides insights into how the Soviets have interpreted the Bekaa Valley experience. It appears that the Soviets have either deliberately misrepresented Israel's air combat results to their own pilots or else failed to comprehend the tactical lessons suggested by Israeli combat performance.

Pakistan

1981

0808

Nonfamilial Roles of Women and Fertility: Pakistan and the Philippines Compared.

East-West Population Institute, Honolulu, Hawaii. N.M. Shah and P.C. Smith. July 1981. 51pp.

Although fertility is high and contraceptive use low in both Pakistan and the Philippines, the fertility behavior among working and nonworking women in the two countries is very different. Based on data from the 1973 National Demographic Survey of the Philippines and the 1975 Pakistani Fertility Survey, this report examines the effect of women's work force participation on their recent fertility.

1983

0859

Pakistan's Search for a Foreign Policy after the Invasion of Afghanistan.

Department of State, Washington, D.C. Office of External Research. W.H. Wriggins. 1983. 37pp.

This essay seeks to reconstruct Pakistan's government perceptions of its foreign policy situation following the Soviet invasion. Necessarily speculative, it considers Pakistan's bill of constraints and limited options as Islamabad sought to define a response to the Soviet invasion that best served its interests. Its actions have often seemed to American observers half-hearted. But it can be argued that the government's policy of limited liability made the most of a much worsened security situation, which at the outset its neighbors did little to improve.

1984

0896

"Peace Gate": A Case Study of F-16 FMS (Foreign Military Sales) Management.

Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. School of Systems and Logistics. A. Greenlee and M.D. O'Neill. September 1984. 139pp.

The sale of 49 F-16 multi-role fighter aircraft to the emerging nation of Pakistan not only encompasses a variety of geopolitical, economic, and military consequences for the country itself but subsequently creates unique challenges for United States Air Force foreign military sales program managers. This thesis examines the managerial challenges and program management performance during the acquisition and logistics support phases of the "Peace Gate" Program by first analyzing Pakistan as an emerging nation and recipient of F-16 aircraft under the Zia dictatorship. The thesis then discusses program management impediments and consequent management action taken by the United States Air Force, Pakistan Air Force and contractor management teams. Managerial decisions and strategies applied during the sale and support phases are assessed in light of accomplishing "Peace Gate" Program objectives. Conclusions regarding the contribution of specific management techniques toward program success are made.

Saudi Arabia

1983

1035

Assessing Saudi Arabia: A Review of Leading American and European Analysts (1982-95).

Operational Research and Analysis Establishment, Ottawa, Ontario. Melvin A. Conant. March 1983. 140pp.

This report attempts to assess the present and future condition of Saudi Arabia in terms of changes in elite groups in Saudi politics. The report suggests that the capacity of the regime to react and persist in the face of change may be limited. These problems may be reduced through dependence on an external guarantor--the U.S.; but the report indicates that this approach is in itself fraught with a different set of complexities that may prove to be excessively challenging for the regime.

Reel 8

Saudi Arabia cont.

1983 cont.

0001 **Status of U.S.-Saudi Arabian Joint Commission on Economic Co-operation.**

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. International Division. May 26, 1983. 53pp.

The U.S. government has been assisting the Saudi Arabian government in implementing a broad range of development projects since inception of the Joint Commission in 1974. These projects involve such areas as industrialization, manpower training, agriculture, and trade. Significant accomplishments have resulted, but there is a need to establish more specific project goals and milestones, and to increase the number of Saudi nationals trained and retained. Government Accounting Office recommends that the Secretary of the Treasury establish these goals and milestones for each project.

1984

0053 **Saudi Arabia and the United States: Perceptions and Gulf Security.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. D.S. Inbody. June 1984. 144pp.

This thesis examines the relationship of Saudi Arabia and the United States, particularly in the framework of Gulf Security. A brief analysis is conducted of internal authority within Saudi Arabia followed by a look at security problems in the Gulf region as seen from the Saudi perspective. How the Saudis perceive the role of the U.S. in Gulf security is then studied, with an emphasis on the cultural clash and the problems that are wont to arise. With an assumption that Saudi-U.S. relations are likely to continue in the foreseeable future, and that such relations are in the best interests of the U.S., a conclusion is reached that offers several suggestions for strengthening these ties, reassuring the Saudis of American resolve and encouraging the maintenance of stability in the Gulf region.

Syria

1984

0197 **Syria and Iraq: Relations and Prospects.**

Center for Research and Development, Binghamton, New York. F. Brown. May 1984. 125pp.

Topics studied include: the political history of the Fertile Crescent region, with special emphasis on the background of contemporary Syrian-Iraqi relations; a comparative analysis of Syrian and Iraqi political, military,

ideological, economic, and ethno-religious structures, and the dynamic interaction within and between the two states; analysis of the structural dynamics of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party in both its Syrian and Iraqi configurations with particular focus on the complex osmosis between the party apparatus, the military elite, the state bureaucracy and the ethno-religious-economic substructure; identification and explication of the determinants of Syrian and Iraqi foreign policies and strategic perceptions, concentrating on the crucial linkages between domestic politics and foreign policies; a longitudinal analysis of the patterns of Syrian-Iraqi relations (1958-84) and the consequences of these patterns for the ruling elite, party factions, military establishment, regional conflicts, superpower relationships, and the propensities of unity/disunity between the two states.

Turkey

1982

0322

Turkey: A Strategic Ally.

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Victor E. Stamey. April 16, 1982. 48pp.

The author examines the concept of Turkey as a strategic ally by looking at relevant aspects of Turkish history: national characteristics, to include the people, economic status and geography; politics and security, to include an examination of the government activities from September 1980 to date, military forces and Turkish foreign policy; strategic importance, to include geopolitical factors and Turkey's relationship with NATO and the Middle East; and general conclusions.

1984

0370

Turkish Economy, 1984.

Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen's Association, Istanbul. 1984. 229pp.

The report on the Turkish economy in 1984 contains the following chapters: national accounts, investments, public finance, production, and employment; monetary trends; and foreign economic relations. The same chapters are then repeated. The first set covers 1983, and the second set covers the first quarter of 1984. Appendices give a summary of the fifth Five Year Plan, the method used in capital stock estimation, calendar of main economic policy measures, and a statistical annex.

Yemen Arab Republic

1982

0599

Agricultural Sector Assessment, Yemen Arab Republic.

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. E.B. Hogan, I.E. Asmon, et al. December 1982. 348pp.

Yemen is by far the most fertile country on the Arabian Peninsula, yet agriculture remains an arduous undertaking. This report assesses the Yemini agricultural sector and examines constraints to and opportunities for agricultural development in Yemen. The report discusses the social milieu, the economy, agricultural institutions, agricultural education and training, horticulture, dry land agriculture and irrigated field crops, live-stock and poultry, irrigation, fisheries, forestry, farm systems, and agricultural marketing.

1985

0947

Private Sector Assessment: Yemen Arab Republic.

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. M. Cassam and D. Miller. February 1985. 64pp.

The report provides U.S. AID/Yemen with a general picture of the private sector in the Yemen Arab Republic. It gives a descriptive analysis of private sector strengths and weaknesses, the relationship between the public and private sectors, and the overall investment climate. A non-random sample of roughly 35 Yemini businessmen in Sanasa, Ta'izz and Al Hudaydah was interviewed. The results of the study show that Yemen's business community is cash-rich, but technique-poor. Businessmen are eager to purchase a wide variety of engineering, management, and technical skills and machinery where appropriate to set up new enterprises. The report recommends expanding U.S. AID's dollar commitment of Yemen's private sector by redirecting experts already in place toward private sector investors interested in agribusiness, education, and health fields. It calls for the hiring of a U.S.-based consulting firm to provide feasibility studies and policy advice to individual private sector customers and organizations.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of

1983

1011

Politics and the Soviet Presence in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen: Internal Vulnerabilities and Regional Challenges.

RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. L. Mylroie. December 1983. 81pp.

Since its independence in 1967, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) has posed various challenges to the conservative pro-Western states of the Arabian peninsula, and thus indirectly to the

U.S. This note describes the evolution of the PDRY's internal political and economic situation and discusses its relations with other states in the region and with the Soviet Union. It also discusses potential changes in the PDRY's relationships with the Soviet Union and with the conservative Arab states and analyzes various U.S. options in relation to the PDRY. The U.S. can play a background role: U.S. policies that enhance the conservative Arab states' sense of security will contribute to greater rigor in their dealings with the PDRY. In addition to strengthening the PDRY's neighbors, the U.S. might, in the proper circumstances, consider playing a subsidiary role in the South Arabian *détente* itself.

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