

A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

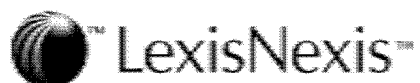
The Middle East

**Special Studies,
1995–1997**

Supplement

A UPA Collection

from



The Middle East

Special Studies, 1995–1997 Supplement

**Edited by
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SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

No single organization can provide the background information, the wide range of current data, and the crucial analyses that are required by the executive departments of the federal government on complex and volatile international issues. When there can be little margin of error concerning the facts and recommendations being given to key officials, executive departments depend upon an elite group of private and governmental organizations—“think tanks”—for special studies of the highest caliber.

The authors of these special studies are associated with many of the finest research facilities in the United States, including the Army War College’s Strategic Studies Institute, the National Defense University, the Army Command and General Staff College, and Harvard University.

Described below are several of the federal government agencies and organizations, U.S. military educational institutions, and quasi-government and nongovernment think tanks and consulting corporations identified in this publication.

U.S. Federal Government Agencies and Organizations

Agency for International Development

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

Department of Commerce

The Department of Commerce promotes job creation, economic growth, sustainable development, and improved living standards. Working in partnership with business, universities, communities, and workers, the Commerce Department builds and promotes U.S. competitiveness in the global marketplace by strengthening and safeguarding the nation’s economic infrastructure, keeping America competitive with science and technology and an information base, and providing effective management and stewardship of the nation’s resources and assets.

Department of Commerce, U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service

The U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service (Commercial Service) provides U.S. firms with information and advice regarding international business opportunities. The Commercial Service is co-located in Export Assistance Centers throughout the United States and in more than seventy countries abroad. The domestic and international offices are directly linked through a worldwide communications and information network, which services U.S. exporters, including liaison with multilateral development banks.

Department of Defense

The United States reorganized its military services after World War II. In 1947, Congress, under the National Security Act, created the position of a civilian secretary of defense. The act also created a new military department, the National Military Establishment, and a new service, the air force. At the same time, the War Department was renamed the Department of the Army. The secretary of defense took charge of the Departments of the Navy, Air Force, and Army. The armed services were further reorganized in 1949 when the National Military Establishment became the Department of Defense. At this time, the secretary of defense became a member of the president's cabinet.

The major role of the Department of Defense is to train and equip the army, navy and air force. These three departments, in turn, are responsible for performing the war-fighting operations of the United States. They also engage in peacekeeping and humanitarian disaster/assistance tasks.

Department of Defense, Defense Intelligence Agency

Established in 1961, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) is a designated combat support agency and the senior military intelligence component of the intelligence community. DIA's primary mission is to provide all-source intelligence to the U.S. armed forces. Intelligence support for operational forces encompasses a number of areas and challenges. Key areas of emphasis include targeting and battle damage assessment, weapons proliferation, warning of impending crises, support to peacekeeping operations, maintenance of databases on foreign military organizations and their equipment, and, as necessary, support to UN operations and U.S. allies.

In addition to providing intelligence to military forces, DIA provides information to policy makers in the Department of Defense and members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Additionally, DIA plays a key role in providing information on foreign weapons systems to U.S. weapons planners and the weapons acquisition community. In carrying out these missions, DIA coordinates and synthesizes military intelligence analysis for defense officials and military commanders worldwide, working in concert with the intelligence components of the military services and the U.S. unified commands.

Department of Defense, Office of International Security Affairs

The Office of International Security Affairs within the Department of Defense is responsible for formulating international security and political-military policy for Africa, Asia, and the Western Hemisphere. In addition, the office monitors policy matters pertaining to foreign military sales, international military education and training, and security assistance programs. Other responsibilities include formulating and overseeing policies relating to prisoner-of-war or missing-in-action matters and coordinating arrangement with foreign governments regarding U.S. forces in their territory.

Department of Energy

The Department of Energy (DOE), created in 1977, is responsible for providing the framework for a comprehensive and balanced national energy plan by coordinating and administering the energy functions of the federal government. The department is responsible for long-term, high-risk research and development of energy technology,

federal power marketing, energy conservation, the nuclear weapons program, energy regulatory programs, and a central energy data collection and analysis program.

Over its two-decade history, the DOE has shifted its emphasis and focus as the needs of the nation have changed. During the late 1970s, the department emphasized energy development and regulation. In the 1980s, nuclear weapons research, development, and production took a priority. Since the end of the cold war, the department has focused on environmental cleanup of the nuclear weapons complex, nonproliferation and stewardship of the nuclear stockpile, energy efficiency and conservation, and technology transfer and industrial competitiveness.

Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration

The Energy Information Administration (EIA), created by Congress in 1977, is a statistical agency of the DOE. The EIA provides policy-independent data, forecasts, and analyses to promote sound policy making, efficient markets, and public understanding regarding energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment.

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.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service

The Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) is a U.S. government operation that translates the text of daily broadcasts, government statements, and select news stories from non-English sources around the world. FBIS is supported by the Central Intelligence Agency.

General Accounting Office

The General Accounting Office (GAO) is the investigative arm of Congress and is charged with examining all matters relating to the receipt and disbursement of public funds. The Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 established the GAO to independently audit government agencies. Over the years, Congress has expanded GAO's audit authority, added new responsibilities and duties, and strengthened GAO's ability to perform independently.

Supporting Congress is GAO's fundamental responsibility. In meeting this objective, GAO performs a variety of services, the most prominent of which are audits and evaluations of government programs and activities. GAO makes the majority of these reviews in response to specific congressional requests. Other assignments are initiated pursuant to standing commitments to congressional committees, and some reviews are specifically required by law. Finally, GAO undertakes some assignments independently in accordance with its basic legislative responsibilities.

United States Institute of Peace

Established in 1984, 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.

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. Trade and Development Agency

The U.S. Trade and Development Agency is an independent federal agency that assists U.S. business in pursuing international business opportunities. It accomplishes this goal through funding feasibility studies, training grants, workshops, and technical assistance pertaining to international trade. The U.S. Trade and Development Agency works closely with the Department of Commerce, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. The agency was founded in 1981 and is located in Arlington, Virginia.

U.S. Military Educational Institutions and Organizations

Air Force Institute of Technology

The Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT) traces its roots to the early days of powered flight when it was apparent that the progress of military aviation depended upon special education in this new science. AFIT's graduates have made valuable contributions to national security in the fields of engineering, science, technology, medicine, logistics, and management.

Air War College

The mission of the Air War College is to educate senior officers to lead at the strategic level in the employment of air and space forces, including joint operations, in support of national security.

Army–Air Force Center for Low Intensity Conflict

The mission of the Army–Air Force Center for Low Intensity Conflict is to improve the capabilities of the army and the air force to participate in military operations other than war and to elevate awareness throughout the army and the air force about these operations.

Industrial College of the Armed Forces

The mission of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF) is to prepare selected military officers and civilians for senior leadership and staff positions by conducting postgraduate, executive-level courses of study and associated research dealing with the resource component of national power, with special emphasis on materiel acquisition and joint logistics and their integration into national security strategy for peace and war. Reflecting this joint and interagency perspective, 67 percent of the student body is composed of military representatives from the land,

sea, and air services; 25 percent are drawn from the Departments of Defense and State and ten other federal agencies; 7 percent are international military officers; and 1 percent come from the private sector.

In addition, at the direction of the under secretary of defense for acquisition and technology, ICAF serves as the information provider under the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act. In this capacity, ICAF acts as a consortium college of the Defense Acquisition University.

Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University

The Institute for National Strategic Studies was established in 1984 by the secretary of defense to provide a central institute for the analysis of national security and defense policy issues. The mission of the institute includes providing analysis to the highest levels of the Defense Department and to other U.S. government agencies involved in the formulation of U.S. national security and defense policy. The institute supports the education programs of the National Defense University, and it is involved in outreach activities, including offering conferences and publications about national security and defense policy issues.

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. The NDU consists of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, the National War College, and the Armed Forces Staff College. The NDU prepares selected commissioned officers and civilian officials from the Departments of Defense and State and from other agencies of the government for command, management, and staff responsibilities in a multinational, intergovernmental, or joint national security setting. The curriculum emphasizes the development and implementation of national security strategy 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. The NDU faculty and students conduct short-range 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 Defense Department.

Students come from all service branches of the U.S. defense community, as well as from 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 faculty, the majority of whom are civilians, are drawn from a broad range of educational institutions.

Naval War College

The Naval War College prepares its students by providing them with a professional naval education, based on a clear understanding of the fundamental

principles that have governed national security affairs in peace and in war throughout history.

The mission of the Naval War College is to enhance the professional capabilities of its students to make sound decisions in command, staff, and management positions in naval, joint, and combined environments; to provide a sound understanding of military strategy and operational art; to instill joint attitudes and perspectives; and to serve as a center for research and war gaming that will develop advanced strategic, war fighting, and campaign concepts for future employment of maritime, joint, and combined forces.

School of Advanced Airpower Studies, Air University

The School of Advanced Airpower Studies provides graduate programs for mid-career officers who are or will be involved in formulating the aerospace warfare strategy of the United States. Graduates of the school earn a Master of Airpower Art and Science degree.

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 of the Army 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.

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 national security policy formulation.

U.S. Army Center of Military History

The mission of the Center of Military History has been to record the official history of the U.S. Army in both peace and war. The center advises the staff of the U.S. Army on relevant historical matters, including providing information for decision making, staff actions, and public statements by army officials.

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College

The mission of the Command and General Staff College (CGSC) is to educate leaders in the values and practice of the profession of arms, to act as the executive agent for the army's Leader Development Program, to develop doctrine that guides the army, and to promote and support the advancement of military art and science. CGSC training, education, and professional military excellence prepare officers for wartime duties.

U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences

The U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences is the army's main laboratory for conducting research on personnel performance and training.

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.

Walter Reed Army Institute of Research

The Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, the oldest branch of the U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command, conducts research on medical issues pertaining to the military. These include naturally occurring infectious diseases, combat casualty care, operational health hazards, and medical defense against biological and chemical weapons.

Quasi-Governmental and Nongovernmental Think Tanks and Consulting Corporations; Foreign Organizations with Official U.S. Governmental Representation; and Foreign Government Agencies

Center for Naval Analyses

The CNA Corporation (CNAC) is a nonprofit organization providing research, analysis, and technical services to the government and other organizations. CNAC's two operating divisions are the Center for Naval Analyses (CNA) and the Institute for Public Research (IPR).

CNA is a federally funded research and development center sponsored by the U.S. Department of the Navy. For more than fifty years, CNA has conducted research and analyses that have helped the effectiveness and efficiency of the navy and marine corps. CNA also conducts analyses for other Department of Defense and nondefense clients whose needs fall within CNA's mission as a federally funded research and development center.

IPR addresses a broad range of issues for government agencies and other organizations.

John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University

In 1978 Harvard University brought together the school's Institute of Politics and its Master in Public Policy Program and established the Kennedy School of Government. Its predecessor institutions date back to 1936 when the School of Public Administration was founded at Harvard University. The mission of the school is to strengthen democratic governance by training students for public leadership and to deal with public policy problems. The school offers master's programs in public

policy and public administration and Ph.D. programs in public policy, health policy, social policy, and political economy and the government.

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) is a DOE laboratory operated by the University of California. LLNL's mission is to apply science and technology in the national interest, with a focus on global security, global ecology, and bioscience. Laboratory employees work with industrial and academic partners to increase national economic competitiveness and improve science education.

Macro International Inc.

Macro International Inc. is a professional services firm that focuses on management consulting, information technology, and research. The company began in 1966 as a software developer and became Macro International Inc. after several acquisitions.

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 several “think tanks” that provided research commentary and analyses under contract to the federal government.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The *Middle East, 1995–1997 Supplement* collection consists of studies that became available during the period 1995 through 1997 from a variety of sources, including U.S. executive branch departments, agencies, and commissions; U.S. military educational institutions and organizations; and U.S. government contracts to universities, corporations, and “think tanks.”

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations have been used throughout this guide.

AID	U.S. Agency for International Development
APCP	Agricultural Production and Credit Project
BOT	Build, Operation, and Transfer
CFE	Conventional Forces in Europe
EU	European Union
FMS	Foreign military sales
GAO	U.S. General Accounting Office
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IMET	International Military Education and Training
IPKF	Indian Peace-Keeping Force
MFO	Multinational Force and Observers
MTCR	Missile Technology Control Regime
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
UN	United Nations
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSCOM	United Nations Special Commission
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WEU	Western European Union
WRAIR	Walter Reed Army Institute of Research

REEL INDEX

The following index is a guide to the documents in this microfilm edition. The four-digit number on the far left is the frame number at which a particular document begins. This is followed by the document title, the originating institution and author, the date of the document, and the total number of pages in the document. A brief abstract follows.

Reel 1

Frame No.

Middle East, General

1994

- 0001 **Special Memorandum Middle East Chronology: A Record of High-Level Visits and Meetings (Late December 1993–February 1994).**

Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Washington, D.C. May 10, 1994. 24pp.

This document presents a chronological listing of high-level visits and meetings with officials from Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Palestine, Arab League, and Gulf Cooperation Council in late December 1993–February 1994.

- 0025 **Special Memorandum Middle East Chronology: A Record of High-Level Visits and Meetings (Late February–April 1994).**

Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Washington, D.C. June 7, 1994. 28pp.

This document presents a chronological listing of high-level visits and meetings with officials from Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Palestine, Arab League, and Gulf Cooperation Council in late February–April 1994.

- 0053 **Special Memorandum Middle East Chronology: A Record of High-Level Visits and Meetings (Late April–June 1994).**

Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Washington, D.C. July 19, 1994. 31pp.

This document presents a chronological listing of high-level visits and meetings with officials from Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Palestine, Arab League, and Gulf Cooperation Council in late April–June 1994.

- 0084 **Report of Audit. Refugee Assistance: U.S. Contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.**

U.S. Department of State, Office of Inspector General, Arlington, Virginia. September 1994. 43pp.

This report covers the monitoring and oversight by the PRM of the U.S. government's annual contribution to the UNRWA. According to the report, PRM has performed

minimal monitoring of UNRWA programs, has made little use of U.S. missions and posts, and has not maintained organized and updated information on UNRWA.

0130 Special Memorandum Middle East Chronology: A Record of High-Level Visits and Meetings (July–August 1994).

Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Washington, D.C. October 3, 1994. 27pp.

This document presents a chronological listing of high-level visits and meetings with officials from Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Palestine, Arab League, and Gulf Cooperation Council in July–August 1994.

1995

0158 United States Security Strategy for the Middle East.

Department of Defense, Office of International Security Affairs, Washington, D.C. May 1995. 46pp.

This report outlines a strategy for promoting regional stability and peaceful development through diplomacy, peacetime engagement, forward presence, and rapid response capabilities, without the kind of formal alliances or permanent basing arrangements that are typical elsewhere in the world. The report covers the current situation in the Middle East; challenges facing the United States, including Israeli security, Islamic fundamentalism and terrorism, and weapons of mass destruction; and U.S. defense strategy and force deployment.

0202 Competition and Conflict: Water Management in the Jordan River Basin.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Mary Patricia Hill. June 1995. 100pp.

The author of this thesis covers the history of water use and management in the Jordan River basin, one of the most arid populated regions on earth. Since the partitioning of the Arabian peninsula, and the inclusion of a Jewish homeland in Palestine, this region has experienced conflict over water. The author reviews the history of the conflict and examines possible policies to reduce the potential for future conflict over water resources in the basin. These policies include the resort to international law, economic improvements in the area, projects to increase water supply, and water conservation efforts.

0302 Peacekeeping: Assessment of U.S. Participation in the Multinational Force and Observers.

U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. August 1995. 67pp.

This investigative report, requested by members of the U.S. Congress, reviews and evaluates U.S. participation in the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO), which has monitored the current Treaty of Peace between Egypt and Israel since 1982. The report provides information on U.S. contributions to and the total cost of the MFO, as well as efforts to reduce costs; the level of U.S. participation and its operational impacts; State Department oversight of U.S. participation; and the views of State Department officials on MFO performance and lessons learned.

0369 A Theory of Fundamentalism: An Inquiry into the Origin and Development of the Movement.

U.S. Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Stephen C. Pelletiere. September 28, 1995. 64pp.

The author of this report examines the origins and development of various Islamic fundamentalist groups currently challenging governments of Middle East countries and explains their growth, despite official repression by sophisticated and well-equipped security services. The author argues that the containment of Islamic fundamentalism depends first and foremost on the availability of accurate information about the movement. The author maintains that the solution is not to try to crush the fundamentalist movement—which has been attempted many times and has invariably failed—but to develop policies that exploit a split within the movement between constructive and more violent elements.

0433 Energy and National Security in the 21st Century.

National Defense University Press, Washington, D.C. Patrick L. Clawson, editor. October 1995. 190pp.

This volume of papers addresses two central questions on prospects of world energy markets for U.S. and other countries' national security: (1) What does energy security mean, now that energy supply (especially oil) is increasingly determined by market forces? (2) What are the most likely circumstances under which the United States may have to apply diplomatic and military pressure to ensure orderly world energy markets? The papers as a group consider energy prospects in key countries from the point of view of security, either because the countries are in volatile regions like the Persian Gulf, or because they are major military as well as energy powers, like Russia. Specific papers cover Russia, China, the newly industrialized Asian countries, and Saudi Arabia; the implications of nuclear energy proliferation; and U.S. energy vulnerability, including the role of OPEC, the macroeconomic impacts of oil supply/price shocks, and the potential significance of energy conservation and renewable resources.

0623 Effects of Governmental Policies on Islamic Movements: A Comparative Case Study of Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Algeria.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Michael P. Doran. December 1995. 134pp.

Since taking power in 1952, the Egyptian government has had to face political opposition from the Islamic fundamentalist movement. Egyptian leaders have used various policies to neutralize the Islamists, but they have become increasingly violent and present a threat to the stability of the government. The author of this thesis compares the different governmental responses to Islamic extremism in Syria, Jordan, and Algeria, as well as the effects of these responses on the respective Islamic movements, with emphasis on how those effects compare to the fundamentalist threat in Egypt. The author concludes that, unless Egypt allows Islamists a voice in government, the Mubarak regime may collapse, and an important intermediary between Arab states and the West will be lost.

1996

- 0757 **The Paradox of Political Islam: Unity and Diversity in the Greater Middle East.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. William J. Carr. March 1996. 219pp.
The author of this thesis examines the origins, ideologies, and political activities and goals of Islamic fundamentalist movements within Muslim countries. The author argues that Islamic fundamentalism, or "political Islam," is not a monolithic menace to Middle East stability or world order, is not influenced by some common "third world crisis environment," and is likewise not an Islamic replacement for the global ideological menace of Communism. The movement is in fact many movements, a diverse grouping of ideologies, whose political goals are typically aimed at local, intrastate levels. The author argues that the United States does not have a coherent, long-term policy toward this resurgent ideological force and contends that the United States must develop a corresponding diversity and flexibility in its policy stances toward the fundamentalists.

Reel 2

Middle East, General cont.

1996 cont.

- 0001 **Security and Peace in the Middle East: Experiments with Democracy in an Islamic World [Maxwell Paper No. 4].**
Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. David G. Curdy. August 1996. 27pp.
The author of this paper argues that, with the end of the cold war, the basis for U.S. policy toward the Middle East has changed fundamentally, away from being centered around oil, Israel, and the Soviet Union. Most importantly, major political events stemming from the 1990–1991 Persian Gulf War have reenergized efforts to implement democratic processes within the region. The author examines the upsurge of democratization within Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Jordan, and Israel/Palestine, as well as the conflict of democracy with Islamic fundamentalism. The author contends that the United States must reassure Arab states that it favors democratization based upon moderate, nonradical Islamic traditions.
- 0028 **Kurdish Nationalism: American Interests and Policy Options.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Elizabeth R. Hooks. December 1996. 130pp.
The author of this thesis examines the history and struggle for independence of the Kurds, the largest group of people without their own country. The Kurds currently live in several states, predominantly Iran, Iraq, and Turkey, where they constitute large minorities. The Kurdish struggle for a homeland has periodically disrupted the stability and security of these three countries; while for their part, the author argues, the Kurds have persistently been used as pawns by these countries and others, including the United States, only to be ignored when supporting them is no longer seen as cost-effective. The author analyzes impacts of the Kurds' struggle on the stability and security of these countries and the implications for U.S. policy. Viewing an independent Kurdistan as "not a realistic outcome," the author offers no solutions but notes that "most Kurds would happily remain citizens of the state they live in, if they had some basic rights, recognition, and were free from repression."

0158 **Congressional Presentation. Fiscal Year 1998. Annex II. Asia and the Near East.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. [1997]. 250pp.

This document describes USAID policies and issues, as well as planned programs and expenditures for countries in Asia and the Middle East, FY98. Supporting tables and charts throughout present data by program or functional area for the following countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and West Bank and Gaza. The programs are in five key priority areas: (1) securing comprehensive peace in the Middle East;

(2) strengthening a country's trade and technology base and links to the United States; (3) addressing problems affecting stability and economic development, including rapid population growth, HIV/AIDS, and environmental degradation; (4) strengthening democratic institutions and participation; and (5) reducing gender disparities in economic opportunity and social participation.

1997

0408 **The Water Conflict in the Middle East.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Mohamed El Sayed and Eisa Kandil. April 15, 1997. 37pp.

The authors of this paper examine water issues in the Middle East, a region suffering from a shortage of water, a high rate of population growth, and the absence of clear criteria for sharing water. The paper includes reviews of water shortages, existing and potential water projects, policy options, conflicts over water, recommended criteria for sharing international waters, and U.S. policy considerations. The authors contend that the Arab-Israeli peace process has created the climate for reaching a reasonable solution to the disputes and that the United States has an important role to play.

0445 **OPEC Fact Sheet.**

U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, Washington, D.C. May 1, 1997. 3pp.

This fact sheet summarizes and presents statistics on OPEC oil production and pricing.

0448 **Drug Control. U.S. Heroin Control Efforts in Southwest Asia and the Former Soviet Union.**

U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. May 1997. 52pp.

This briefing report to the chairman of the U.S. Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control provides information on (1) the heroin and opium production threat in Southwest Asia, Russia, and the Central Asian Republics, including the immediate threat to the United States; (2) U.S. efforts to address the threat; (3) counternarcotics strategies and programs in these regions; and (4) efforts to control diversion of opium produced in India for use by U.S. pharmaceutical companies. A key finding is that the United States has a limited counternarcotics assistance program and directs most aid to Pakistan.

0500 **Water and Conflict in the Middle East.**

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Stephen M. Woolwine. May 22, 1997. 54pp.

The author of this monograph assesses the potential for Middle East conflict resulting from water scarcity, using the Homer-Dixon model that relates environmental scarcity to

violent conflict. Beginning with a general overview of the water scarcity in the Middle East region, the author examines the relationship of the decreasing quantity and quality of a renewable resource to population growth and unequal access to the resource, as well as the impact of these factors on the outbreak of violence. The model is applied to three major water-scarce regions: the Jordan, Tigris-Euphrates, and Nile River basins.

Algeria

1996

- 0554 **Algerie: Un Drame Politique Perpetuel.**

Jack T. Aalborg and Dominique Agostini. May 2, 1996. 52pp.

The authors of this report analyze the background and causes to the political unrest in Algeria. The authors discuss events from Algeria's history, including the civil war in the 1950s, independence from France in 1962, and the rise of Islamic fundamentalism. Includes a table of contents and bibliography. Written in French.

1997

- 0606 **Country Commercial Guide. Algeria. Fiscal Year 1998.**

U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 1997. 46pp.

This report covers Algeria's commercial environment, including sections on the country's macroeconomic situation, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods and services, climate for U.S. investment, trade regulations, business customs, financial system characteristics, and project financing. Supporting statistics include market data by sector, as well as demographic and macroeconomic indicators.

- 0652 **Continuation or Equilibration: The Algerian Conflict and European Security.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Michael P. Lynch. March 1997. 171pp.

The author of this thesis discusses the background of the Algerian civil war and the implications of the war for Europe's energy security. The author contends that Europe's continuing support for the military government in Algeria, despite the victory of the Islamic Salvation Front in 1991 popular elections, has led to the rise of violent radical Islamic fundamentalist groups and has actually increased Europe's security risks. European states rely on Algerian natural gas for their energy needs and are fearful of the impact of Islamic fundamentalism. The result has been strong European support for the military regime, leading Algeria's radical Islamists to identify European states as co-belligerents. Since neither the Algerian military nor the Islamic radicals have the might to achieve a military victory, the conflict can be resolved only through a political settlement. The author concludes that accepting political Islam as a part of society, if it forswears violence, is the only way to bring peace to Algeria.

Arab-Israeli Conflict

1994

- 0823 **Hamas and Hezbollah: The Radical Challenge to Israel and the Occupied Territories.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Stephen C. Pelletiere. November 10, 1994. 63pp.

The author of this study argues that Hamas and Hezbollah, the two main Islamic fundamentalist groups fighting Israel, pose more of a threat to the United States than is generally believed, because they are part of a movement that is attempting to radicalize the entire Arab world. The author discusses the advances that the groups have made as they have exploited popular discontent, especially among unemployed youth, and how they profited from Israeli errors. The author examines the corresponding rise of religious radicalism in Israel and asserts that a plan to station U.S. troops in the Golan Heights might result in the United States being "bogged down" there for a long period.

Reel 3

Arab-Israeli Conflict cont.

1994 cont.

0001 **Israel and the Golan Heights: A Geostrategic Analysis.**

University of Texas at Austin. Shawn Anthony Kalis. December 1994. 190pp.

In the context of recent peace negotiations between Israel and Syria, in which Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin declared Israel's willingness to withdraw from the Golan Heights in order to secure peace with Syria, the author of this thesis examines the arguments for and against withdrawal. After presenting a geographical overview of the area and tracing the history of conflict in the Golan Heights, the author analyzes the importance of the area in Israeli land warfare operations. Next, the author reviews the issues of water resources conflicts and the Israeli settlements in the Golan Heights. The author concludes that the Golan Heights are geostrategically vital to Israel's national interests and are "militarily critical terrain" because they provide strategic depth that is necessary to Israel's defense strategy and therefore should not be returned to Syria in whole or in part.

1995

0191 **Operation Peace for Galilee: Operational Brilliance, Strategic Failure.**

Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. Bradley M. Jacobs. June 16, 1995. 33pp.

The author of this thesis critically examines Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon in Operation Peace for Galilee, the stated objective of which was to drive the PLO from Lebanon. The author argues that while the operational and tactical performance of the Israelis was flawless, the campaign was a strategic failure for two primary reasons. First, Israel was using military force to deal with what was primarily a political problem, the neutralization of the PLO's power. Second, Israel failed to recognize the "culminating point of victory" in the military operation, leading to strategic overextension and exhaustion.

0224 **U.S. Foreign Policy Decision-Making During the 1973 Arab/Israel Conflict: Its Impact on Soviet-Egyptian Policy Relations.**

Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. April 1995. 52pp.

This report sheds light on the U.S. and Soviet roles during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. It traces the history of Soviet foreign policy in the Middle East, leading to Anwar Sadat's termination of Soviet influence in Egypt and his decision to allow the United States to act as the sole mediator for the resolution of the Arab-Israeli military stalemate. According to the report, the courses of action followed by President Richard M. Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger helped erode Soviet-Egyptian relations and

also diminished the Soviet Union's overall influence in the Middle East, while bolstering U.S. importance in the region. But the Soviet Union's failure can also be attributed in large part to the inherent distrust by Arab nations—especially Egypt—of the Soviet Union's perceived expansionist motives.

0276 In the Line of Fire—Peacekeeping in the Golan Heights.

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Jeffery S. Bess. May 14, 1995. 70pp.

The author of this monograph examines factors involved in maintaining a U.S.-led peacekeeping force in the Golan Heights. First examining the historical background of the area since the 1967 war, the author covers national composition and operational considerations. The author then addresses the future peacekeeping force commander's concerns with credibility, freedom of movement, and force protection. The author argues that because of the need for force protection due to the potential of preemption by either Israel or Syria as well as terrorist attacks, a heavy brigade would be the most effective force.

0346 Special Memorandum. Negotiating Peace with Syria: Selected Statements by Rabin and Peres.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Washington, D.C. June 27, 1995. 22pp.

This document presents excerpts and summarizes the significance of selected statements made during the year by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres on principal issues involved in negotiating a peace agreement with Syria.

0368 Deterrence Theory: Success or Failure in Arab-Israeli Wars?

Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University, Washington, D.C. Elli Lieberman. October 1995. 88pp.

The author of this paper challenges opponents of deterrence theorists who claim that deterrence rarely works and that leaders challenge deterrence because of political vulnerabilities. The author criticizes the research designs of certain theorists who attempt to refute deterrence and contends that the phenomenon of deterrence, which is temporal, dynamic, and causal, has to be tested by a longitudinal method and not by research designs that focus on "snapshots" of single deterrence episodes. The author examines two Egypt-Israel conflicts, the 1969 War of Attrition and the 1973 Yom Kippur War, and concludes that deterrence stability can be created even in difficult cases in which both challenger (Egypt) and defender (Israel) seriously intended to attack and defend.

0456 Falcons Against the Jihad. Israeli Airpower and Coercive Diplomacy in Southern Lebanon.

School of Advanced Airpower Studies, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Kenneth C. Schow Jr. November 1995. 45pp.

The author of this thesis evaluates the effectiveness of raids on Lebanon in 1983–1985 by the Israeli Air Force in supporting the Israeli strategy of coercive diplomacy aimed at reducing the frequency of Shi'ite guerrilla attacks against Israeli ground troops. The author analyzes the reasons why the raids failed to stop the guerrillas. The author explains that the Israelis did not pay sufficient attention to the facts that the PLO and

Shi'ites were already paying tremendous costs and that neither precision-guided munitions nor iron bombs could add to these costs in any significant manner.

0501 **Application of the Principles of War in the Modern Warfare Arena: The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict.**

Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. Sidney R. Settlemyer. November 10, 1995. 22pp.

The author of this thesis contends that the fighting between Israel and its Arab neighbors is best understood and appropriately analyzed not as discrete wars, but as essentially one fifty-year-long conflict. The author examines military principles employed during the long conflict in this light and concludes that "security through occupation has become too costly politically and militarily."

1996

0523 **The 1973 Arab-Israeli War: The Albatross of Decisive Victory.**

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. George W. Gawrych. 1996. 102pp.

The author of this report analyzes the strategic and tactical mistakes made by the Israelis during the 1973 Yom Kippur War and contrasts them with the superior performance of the Israelis during the 1967 Six Day War. The author argues that overconfidence gained from victory in 1967, as well as greatly improved command and control in the Egyptian forces, contributed to Israel's losses in 1973. The author notes that the shock and lethality of the war, coupled with Anwar Sadat's adroit statesmanship and the United States' determined mediation, led to a change in Israeli attitudes and policy. A new Israeli government eventually signed a peace treaty with Egypt that significantly altered the political landscape of the Middle East.

0625 **Peacekeeping on the Golan Heights: Assessing U.S. Participation.**

John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. William B. Caldwell IV, Randall M. Falk, and Timothy G. Malone. May 22, 1996. 58pp.

The authors of this paper examine the costs, risks, and benefits of deploying a U.S.-led peacekeeping mission in the Golan Heights. The authors conclude that the strategic benefits outweigh the costs and make specific recommendations about the mission, based on the analysis of lessons learned from peace operations elsewhere. These recommendations address factors such as criteria for evaluating peacekeeping units, in-theater training opportunities, deployment rotation schedule, unit-level political and cultural training, public and congressional support, and exit strategies.

0683 **Foreign Aid and Middle East Peace.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Marion Wilson Daniel. September 1996. 116pp.

The author of this thesis examines the relationship between foreign aid and Middle East peace, focusing on Israel and its relations with Egypt, Syria, and the Palestinians. The author explores the opposition between the interests of Arab states and U.S. interests in the region and notes that U.S. aid can act as a sort of compensation for the costs of the compromises agreed to by the states for the sake of peace in the region. The author concludes that since it inadequately addresses the roots of the Arab-Israeli problem—territorial claims that predate the 1967 war and the need to ensure the

security of all the parties—U.S. aid will serve as, at best, a temporary approach to regional stability, even though it does advance U.S. policy goals in the region.

0799 An Assessment of the Israeli-Arab Peace Process: Could it be so Simple as “Land for Peace”?

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Larry R. West. December 28, 1996. 32pp.

The author of this paper evaluates the prospects for a lasting “Land for Peace” settlement between Israel and its Arab neighbors, while analyzing the recent history, demographics, economics, and water resources of the region. The author examines other factors as well, including Israel’s geostrategic position—its lack of strategic depth in terms of land mass and its relative proximity to its neighbors—from the perspective of current weapons technology, the significance of Israeli politics, and the U.S. role.

1997

0831 The Peace Process, Phase One: Past Accomplishments, Future Concerns.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Stephen C. Pelletiere. January 3, 1997. 102pp.

The author of this report compiles three essays that analyze several key aspects of what can be considered the first phase of the Mideast peace process (the time from the 1991 Madrid Conference to the 1996 Israeli election). The essays cover relations between Israel and Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon, respectively, with prominent reference to Palestinians throughout. The aspects covered are: the history and terms of the Jordan-Israeli peace agreement, the issue of deploying U.S. troops on the Golan Heights and its relation to a resumption of Israeli-Syrian peace talks, and Israeli and Syrian motives underlying the violent exchanges in April 1996 in southern Lebanon.

Reel 4

Arab-Israeli Conflict cont.

1997 cont.

0001 The Israeli Defense Force’s Operational Synchronization During the Six Day War of 1967 (U).

Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. Jimmy D. Smithers. June 13, 1997. 40pp.

The author of this paper examines the synchronization of Israel’s major air and ground operations in the Sinai Campaign of the 1967 Arab-Israeli Six Day War. The author shows that the synergistic effect of Israel’s air and ground actions efficiently neutralized Egypt’s forces in the Sinai and achieved their operational objectives. The operational lessons learned suggest several prerequisites for successful synchronization, such as realistic objectives, clear commander’s intent, sound command and control, good intelligence and logistics, and simplicity.

0041 Implementation of the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement: Lessons from Tul Karm and Kalkilieh for Senior Leaders.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Kenneth J. Leinwand. March 1, 1997. 49pp.

The author of this paper describes, from a military perspective, the implementation of the 1995 Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, in

which the two parties engaged in the process of transferring police and civilian control from Israel to the Palestinian Authority. The author examines three phases leading to the actual transfer: the Oslo Declaration of Principles and subsequent agreements; the implementation of Israel's national security strategy within the context of a military operational plan; and the execution of the commander's guidance to the tactical level, leading to the successful outcome of the mission.

0090 **The Arab-Israeli Peace Process: Assessing the Costs of Failure.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Shibley Telhami and Lawrence R. Velte. June 26, 1997. 35pp.

The authors of this report present two papers examining the likely effects on U.S. regional interests of either a breakdown or a breakthrough in the stalled peace talks between Israelis and Palestinians. In both papers, the authors elaborate the linkages between the Arab-Israeli peace process and U.S. regional interests. Specifically, they warn of threats to U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf should the peace process break down. The Arab leaders are becoming impatient with the United States' inability to restrain Israel.

Bahrain

1997

0125 **Country Commercial Guide. Bahrain. Fiscal Year 1998.**

U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 1997. 94pp.

This report sheds light on Bahrain's commercial environment, including sections on the country's macroeconomic situation, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods and services, climate for U.S. investment, trade regulations, business customs, financial system characteristics, and project financing. The report presents supporting statistics, including market data by sector, as well as demographic and macroeconomic indicators.

Bangladesh

1994

0219 **Options for Targeting Food Interventions in Bangladesh.**

April 1994. 80pp.

This report covers the proceedings and principal findings of an International Food Policy Research Institute working group reviewing cost-effective ways to provide targeted food relief to poor Bangladesh households. The group considered not only rural undernutrition, but also that of the urban poor. The members reviewed a complete spectrum of program options, including existing programs in Bangladesh and interesting alternatives from around the world. Although food aid and domestically produced surplus food stocks are the resources most widely available, the group also considered income supplements and other cash assistance options.

1997

0299 **Country Commercial Guide. Bangladesh. Fiscal Year 1997.**

[U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State], Washington, D.C. 1997. 64pp.

This report sheds light on Bangladesh's commercial environment, including sections on the country's macroeconomic situation, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods and services, climate for U.S. investment, trade regulations, business customs, financial system characteristics, and project financing. The report presents summary statistics on selected demographic and macroeconomic indicators.

Cyprus

1995

0363 **UN Chapter VI Operations in Cyprus and Lebanon.**

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Michael D. Winstead. May 19, 1995. 64pp.

With the goal of validating U.S. Army peacekeeping doctrine, the author of this monograph discusses how the current world situation and the Clinton administration's commitment to the UN have made peace operations an important part of U.S. armed forces' missions. The author first reviews the foundations for peace operations by examining the UN Charter and the relevant U.S. Army doctrine manual. The author then lays out the five doctrinal planning considerations: UN mandate; rules of engagement; the media, nongovernmental organizations, and coalition partners; centers of gravity; and transition and termination concepts. The author then examines case studies covering the long-standing peacekeeping mission in Cyprus and the Interim Force in Lebanon.

1997

0427 **Country Commercial Guide. Cyprus. Fiscal Year 1998.**

U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 1997. 39pp.

This report sheds light on Cyprus's commercial environment, including sections on the country's macroeconomic situation, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods and services, climate for U.S. investment, trade regulations, business customs, financial system characteristics, and project financing. The report presents supporting statistics, including market data by sector, and demographic and macroeconomic indicators.

Egypt

1994

0466 **Islamic Revivalism in Egypt: Its Implications for Egypt's Secular Government and for the United States Strategic Interests in the Middle East.**

National Defense University, Fort McNair, Washington, D.C. Jimmy M. Caldwell. 1994. 29pp.

The author of this report examines the current Islamic revival in Egypt and the political goals of radical fundamentalists. The author contends that if the Mubarak regime is to survive, it must make genuine political changes that would recognize and legitimize the participation of Islamic moderates in the political process. If Mubarak is forced from office or radical Islamists assassinate him, it would create a power vacuum with potentially devastating implications for U.S. and Israeli interests in the Middle East.

1995

0495 **Autonomy and Egyptian Women: Findings from the 1988 Egypt Demographic and Health Survey.**

Macro International Inc., Calverton, Maryland. Sunita Kishor. January 1995. 62pp.

The author of this report employs regression analysis to identify socioeconomic and cultural correlates of autonomy of Egyptian women. The author uses three alternative measures of attitudes and behavior as proxies of autonomy: a woman's belief that the wife should have decision-making power in matters related to children, a woman's belief that the wife should have decision-making power in areas of family life not specifically concerned with children, and the amount of control a woman actually has over her life. The author relates the index scores to demographic outcomes such as contraception use and health of children. The author analyzes 1988 survey data and presents results in tables and charts.

0557 The Foundation of United States Security Assistance to Egypt: 1969–1979.

Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. Donald S. Massey. September 1995. 76pp.

The author of this thesis examines the role of U.S. foreign policy in shaping Egypt's transition from Soviet economic and military aid to U.S. security assistance from 1969 to 1979, as well as the factors shaping that transition. Analyzing the foreign policies of the Nixon, Ford, and Carter administrations, the author concludes that U.S. diplomacy in negotiating an Egyptian-Israeli peace resulted in the end of Soviet economic and military aid to Egypt. During the negotiating process, U.S. aid served as both reward and enticement as Egypt moved toward peace with Israel, and aid increased greatly when Egypt signed a permanent peace treaty with Israel. The 1979 accord signaled the end to Soviet involvement in Egypt.

1996

0633 U.S. Security Assistance to Egypt: A Source of Influence or Illusion?

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Scott Charles Gover. March 1996. 103pp.

The author of this thesis studies how the United States uses military hardware and training assistance to influence the foreign and domestic policies of Egypt, one of the two leading recipients of U.S. aid. The author evaluates U.S. assistance during the presidencies of Nasser, Sadat, and Mubarak. After examining influence theory and difficulties associated with the study of influence, the author analyzes the mechanisms through which the FMS and the IMET programs serve as tools for the United States to exert influence. The FMS program influences Egyptian behavior through the development of U.S.–Egyptian personal relationships at all governmental levels, and the IMET program provides Egyptian military students exposure to U.S. culture and values.

0736 Security Assistance: Who Decides How Much?

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Julius G. Scott Jr. April 1, 1996. 30pp.

The author of this paper assesses the decision-making process by which the United States funds security assistance—in particular, whether decisions are properly prioritized to support national security and defense strategies. The author evaluates the Economic Support Fund and Foreign Military Financing programs as they have been applied to Egypt and Israel since the Camp David Accord of 1979. The author finds that the programs do not always operate as intended and offers recommendations for improvement.

- 0766 **Agricultural Production and Credit Project (APCP). A Final Assessment.**
Datex Inc., Falls Church, Virginia. Lehman B. Fletcher and Karl F. Jensen. June 1996. 50pp.
The authors of this report present a final assessment of the APCP. APCP has been a leading element in USAID support of agricultural policy reforms in Egypt, providing both cash transfers and credit support since its inception in 1986. The authors evaluate the two major components of APCP: (1) the program assistance component that utilizes cash transfers to encourage agricultural policy reforms; and (2) a project assistance component to strengthen the Principal Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit. The programs improved farm output and income but also exposed farmers to price instability in international markets.
- 0816 **Agricultural Situation. Egypt.**
American Embassy, Cairo, Egypt. Sherif Ibrahim and Manal El Masry. September 30, 1996. 31pp.
The authors of this report review the current situation and outlook for Egypt's agricultural sector. They analyze government economic and agricultural policy and present considerable statistical data on production and trade of major commodities and commodity groups in the 1990s.
- 1997**
- 0847 **Country Commercial Guide. Egypt. Fiscal Year 1998.**
U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 1997. 129pp.
This report covers Egypt's commercial environment, including sections on the country's macroeconomic situation, political conditions including the relationship with the United States, markets for U.S. goods and services, the climate for U.S. investment, trade regulations and standards, business customs, financial system characteristics, and project financing. Supporting statistics include market data by sector, as well as demographic and macroeconomic indicators.

Reel 5

Egypt cont.

- 1997 cont.**
- 0001 **Oil, Natural Gas, Coal, Electricity Profile. Egypt.**
U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. February 26, 1997. 8pp.
This report sheds light on Egypt's energy supply/demand situation and outlook, covering oil, natural gas, and electric power. Key statistics are interspersed throughout the text.
- 0009 **Security Assistance: A Time for Reevaluation.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. James C. Ransick. March 10, 1997. 44pp.
The author of this report reviews U.S. security assistance programs, consisting of military hardware and training assistance to foreign countries as a tool to influence their foreign or domestic policies. The author reviews the need for and effectiveness of these programs, while noting their high cost. The author presents case studies on U.S.

Frame No.

security assistance to Egypt, Israel, and the newly independent former Soviet republics. The author concludes that security assistance alone is not sufficient to achieve U.S. strategic objectives.

India

1994

- 0053 **Asia's Other Giant: Recognizing India's Role in the Post-Cold War World.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Anthony J. Parisi. December 1994. 181pp.

The author of this thesis forecasts India's global role in the twenty-first century, focusing on four key periods: Nehru and nation building, the clash of realpolitik and idealism, regional hegemony and the cold war, and beyond socialism and the Soviet Union. The author augments the chronological analysis with a detailed consideration of three key indicators of the country's great power potential: the Kashmir issue, the status of the Indian economy, and the navy. The author concludes that India should play a more important role in U.S. strategic planning and policy making, because it is an established regional power approaching great power status.

1995

- 0234 **The Big Emerging Markets (BEMs) Conference. Workshops: India.**
U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. July 24, 1995. 82pp.
This report is a transcript of the proceedings of a conference sponsored by the U.S. Commerce Department that covered two topics: the changing business climate in India, and perspectives of U.S. and Indian corporations on doing business in India.

- 0316 **Can the Indian Navy Respond to a Growing Chinese Fleet?**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Vincent J. Quidachay. December 1995. 105pp.
The author of this thesis assesses the degree to which the Indian navy can expand enough to respond to a Chinese naval threat. The author analyzes the historical development of the Indian navy since independence and identifies three causal factors that determined naval expansion periods: responses to perceived threat, India's economic condition, and foreign military aid. The author concludes that the navy will expand only if all three factors are in play and that without a substitute arms supplier to take the place of the Soviet Union, the Indian navy will not expand in the near future.

1996

- 0421 **Country Commercial Guide. India. Fiscal Year 1997.**
[U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State], Washington, D.C. 1996. 165pp.
This report sheds light on India's commercial environment, including sections on macroeconomic situation, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods and services, climate for U.S. investment, trade regulations, business customs, financial system characteristics, and project financing. Supporting statistics include market data by sector, as well as demographic and macroeconomic indicators.

- 0586 **South Asia and the Indian Ocean: The Strategic Environment, 1995-2010.**
Center for Naval Analyses, Alexandria, Virginia. Paul H. Kreisberg. March 1996. 58pp.
The author of this memorandum assesses the security environment of the Asia-Pacific region from 1996 until 2010, with emphasis on India, as it will affect U.S. military forces, especially the navy. The author covers regional characteristics; the political military situation with respect to India, Pakistan, and China; and relations with the United States. The author concludes that chances are good for a peaceful, stable system of

regional relations, the absence of a dominant hostile power, and the peaceful resolution of conflicts over the next ten to fifteen years.

- 0644 **Tiger, Tiger Burning Bright—Or Not? India–U.S. Relations in the 21st Century.**
U.S. Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. Paul I. Murdock. June 1996. 69pp.
The author of this paper presents forecasts about India's political and socioeconomic status in 2005. The author cites developments, such as the Indian economy's rapid growth and the government's recently implemented economic reforms, to conclude that India may be a new "Asian Tiger" in the making. The author then analyzes India's military power projection capabilities, addressing the key question of whether India's national security strategy might impact U.S. strategy for the Persian Gulf and Southwest Asia. The author also examines ways to make U.S.–Indian policies less contentious and more mutually beneficial, both in Southwest Asia and elsewhere.

- 0713 **India's Security Environment: Towards the Year 2000.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Raju G. C. Thomas. July 29, 1996. 41pp.
The author of this report analyzes India's defense situation, perspectives, history, and outlook. The author focuses on three major areas of security challenge that India faces in the post–cold war period: internal security, conventional military, and nuclear capability. The author devotes much attention to shifting alliances or confrontations between India, China, the former Soviet Union, and Pakistan. The author argues that, while the risks may be low, the consequences of conflict among states in the region with existing or near-term nuclear capabilities would be serious.

- 0754 **Agricultural Situation. India.**
American Embassy, New Delhi, India. M. Takkar, A. Govindan, and S. Singh. September 30, 1996. 68pp.
This report sheds light on the current situation and outlook for India's agricultural sector, with considerable statistical data on production and trade of major commodities and commodity groups in the 1990s.

- 0822 **India's Nuclear Weapons Posture: The End of Ambiguity?**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Scott D. Davies. December 1996. 109pp.
The author of this thesis examines prospects for India's nuclear weapons policy in light of its ability, since 1974, to produce weapons material within its civilian nuclear power program. The study examines factors such as the loss of the Soviet Union as a strategic ally, the extension of the nonproliferation treaty, the rise of Hindu nationalism, and the country's increasing participation in the global economy. The author identifies domestic and international pressures on India and assesses prospects for it to retain its "ambiguous" policy, renounce the nuclear option, or assemble an overt nuclear arsenal.

1997

- 0931 **Nuclear Nonproliferation: India & Pakistan.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. James S. Fallon. April 1, 1997. 27pp.
The author of this thesis reviews the history and current situation regarding nuclear weapons policy for India and Pakistan. The author recommends lessening the

likelihood of proliferation in South Asia, while addressing the security concerns of India and Pakistan.

Reel 6

India cont.

1997 cont.

- 0001 **The Proliferation of Conventionally-Powered Submarines: Balancing U.S. Cruise Missile Diplomacy? The Cases of India and Iran.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Eric R. Jones. June 1997. 112pp.

The author of this thesis assesses whether the perceived threat posed by the United States—the world's sole remaining superpower—has emerged as a motivation for other countries to acquire conventionally powered submarines since the end of the cold war. According to the author, the ability of the United States to strike deep into the territories of most nations with impunity represents a new security threat to many nations. Defeating the U.S. military is not feasible, in most cases, but presenting a counterbalance to the United States might be possible, especially with weapons of mass destruction. After examining the recent submarine acquisitions of India and Iran, the author presents an econometric model to predict when developing nations will be able to afford submarines if they choose to acquire them.

Iran

1995

- 0113 **U.S. Policy and the Iranian Threat.**

Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. Paul Kerstanski. February 1995. 115pp.

The author of this thesis critically examines the U.S. policy of containment in response to Iranian policies including unconventional weapons acquisition, sponsorship of assassination of opposition leaders, conflicts with neighboring states, rebuilding of its military, and its exporting of terrorism. The author suggests that, despite these developments, Iran should be brought into regional security arrangements, because to continue to ostracize Iran from the international community will harm U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf region. By supporting unprecedented military buildups in the authoritarian monarchies of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, the United States is in danger of repeating the same mistakes it made in the 1970s when it tried to establish Iran as a surrogate force to counter Soviet designs.

- 0228 **Broken Stiletto. Command and Control of the Joint Task Force During Operation Eagle Claw at Desert One.**

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. William C. Flynt III. May 19, 1995. 76pp.

The author of this thesis narrates the history of Operation Eagle Claw, the failed attempt to rescue the American hostages held in Iran. To a great extent, the operation's history parallels the characteristics of many situations facing U.S. forces today. An unexpected crisis erupts, intense media coverage thrusts it before domestic and international audiences, a joint task force is formed, and a military operation is launched to protect and further U.S. interests abroad. The author contends that the failure of Eagle Claw—whose mission was not impossible—can be directly attributed to

a failure by leaders in ensuring unity of command as a command and control imperative for a joint task force composed of multiple services.

0304 American Diplomacy in the Iranian Revolution, 1976–1981.

University of Texas at Austin. Constance Marie Meskill. August 1995. 167pp.

The author of this thesis examines U.S. diplomatic relations with the government of Iran and the opposition forces in that country during the 1978–1979 Iranian Revolution. It chronicles U.S. policy errors, most due to America's delay in establishing timely contacts with the religious elements that took power, which fed the anti-American hysteria in Iran. According to the author, confused U.S. policies and its acceptance of the shah as the center of Iranian politics and the sole representative of the people of Iran contributed to the delay. The ultimate result was the hostage crisis catastrophe and the beginning of an era of hostility between the two countries, as the U.S. attempts to deal with an Islamic government.

0471 American Foreign Policy and Iran.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Eric Van Meter. December 1995. 128pp.

The author of this thesis presents an examination of U.S.–Iranian security perspectives, a discussion of domestic Iranian and regional dynamics, and an analysis of several U.S. policy proposals. The author finds that the United States and Iran share many strategic and economic interests and criticizes the Clinton administration for reversing the Bush policy of rewarding Iran for good behavior and instead embarking on a confrontational course with Tehran through a policy of containment. The author analyzes alternative possible U.S. stances toward Iran and recommends a policy of constructive engagement, arguing that it would strengthen pragmatic elements within the government, foster economic development, and improve regional security and stability.

1996

0599 Khomeini's Incorporation of the Iranian Military.

National Defense University, Washington, D.C. Mark J. Roberts. January 1996. 113pp.

The author of this paper argues that "the Iranian revolution succeeded not only in spite of the armed forces, but because of them." It contends that the Khomeini regime successfully engineered the revolution without effective resistance by the military because of command and control problems caused by the shah's personal control of the military hierarchy. The shah's insistence that the military chiefs deal directly with him, and his ban on their communication with each other, prevented effective joint coordination of operations. The Khomeini regime then incorporated the military into its power structure and used it as its coercive arm to consolidate its power by purging all actual or potential competition (ethnic minorities, political opposition groups, and religious minorities) and establishing itself as the supreme power in Iran.

0712 The Iranian Threat: Key Concerns for the Combatant Commander in Response.

Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. Scott Jasper. March 5, 1996. 27pp.

The author of this thesis analyzes Iran's apparent strategic posture with respect to its perceived threats within the region and from the United States, and he describes the current, formidable array of weapons in Iran's military arsenal, including fast attack missile patrol boats, submarines, ballistic missiles, and long range strike aircraft. The

author argues that the U.S. combat commander's strategy must be tailored for rapid and decisive response to Iranian threats.

1997

0739 Iranian Strategic and Operational Planning Against the United States.

Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. John I. Kittle. February 7, 1997. 23pp.

The author of this thesis infers and examines Iran's strategies in the Persian Gulf, which revolve around its objectives of higher oil prices and forcing the withdrawal of U.S. military forces in the region. Using U.S. planning methodology, including elements of operational design, Iran's strategy could include interdependent political, diplomatic, and military elements, with its forces inflicting significant damage on U.S. forces if properly sequenced and synchronized.

0762 Oil, Natural Gas, Electricity Profile. Iran.

U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. April 22, 1997. 19pp.

This report covers Iran's energy development, supply, and marketing situation and outlook, with some supporting statistical data. It also refers to impacts of the Clinton administration's 1996 sanctions on non-U.S. energy companies who invest in Iran.

0781 The Impact of Revolutionary Ideology on the Military in Time of War Case Study: The Iranian Military During the Iran-Iraq War 1980–88.

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Joseph T. Gerard. 1997. 126pp.

The author of this thesis argues that Iran failed to achieve its objectives in the Iran-Iraq war because it incorporated an overarching revolutionary component into its forces at all three levels of war, often at the expense of military professionalism. At the strategic level, Iran expanded its war aims to include establishing an Islamic republic in Iraq. At the operational level, the authorities failed to integrate the efforts of its two armed forces, the army and the ideologically driven Revolutionary Guards. At the tactical level, they used the zealous spirit of religiously inspired troops, with mixed results. The author concludes that the failure to balance the professional with the ideological caused Iran to be forced to settle for peace on terms short of its political goal.

Reel 7

Iran cont.

1997 cont.

0001 Iran's Sea Power Strategy: Goals and Evolution.

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. John G. Walker. 1997. 160pp.

The author of this thesis examines Iran's naval posture, arguing that it is a key component of a coherent national security strategy of sea denial designed to protect its key resource, oil. The author discusses six components of Iran's sea power structure: submarines; mines; coastal-based, antiship cruise missiles; missile-armed corvettes; naval special warfare forces; and maritime strike air force. Also discussed are several factors that limit Iran's sea power strategy: current sea power capability, political conditions, domestic socioeconomic pressures, and Iran's historical sense of superiority

and isolation. The author concludes that Iran's sea power will contribute to its probable return as the dominant power in the Persian Gulf.

Iraq

1995

- 0161 **Operation Provide Comfort: Operational Analysis for Operations Other Than War.**
Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. John W. Cowan. June 16, 1995. 28pp.
The author of this thesis analyzes the decision-making processes in Operation Provide Comfort, which provided humanitarian aid to Iraqi Kurds in the aftermath of Operation Desert Storm. The author argues that the operation helped consolidate the U.S. Army's new doctrinal principles for Operations Other Than War. The author also argues that the operation's peacemaking success established the standard in political and public perception for using coalition military power as a way to save lives.
- 0189 **Lessons from UNSCOM/IAEA Applicable to Nuclear Arms Control.**
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, University of California. David W. Dorn. December 5, 1995. 14pp.
The author of this paper reviews lessons that can be drawn from the UNSCOM/IAEA to inspect, locate, remove, and destroy nuclear weapons materiel and capabilities in Iraq. The author concludes that "probably the most important lesson to be learned from the experience in Iraq is that inspections, even extremely intrusive inspections, cannot prevent proliferation."

1996

- 0203 **The Merchants of Mesopotamia and the Causes of the Persian Gulf War.**
U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Patrick J. Sharon. April 30, 1996. 59pp.
The author of this thesis reviews historical events leading to the 1991 Persian Gulf War, including relations with the West, the Iran-Iraq war, and the incidents immediately preceding Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait. The author employs the relative power theory of Geoffrey Blainey, who posits that war is caused by a dispute between nations about their power relative to each other. The author concludes that Saddam Hussein overestimated his power relative to the United States, which resulted in an overwhelming military defeat.
- 0262 **Economic Sanctions: Are They a Viable Instrument of Power?**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Paul S. Izzo. April 15, 1996. 31pp.
The author of this paper has two objectives. The first is to identify the general principles and characteristics common to most uses of economic sanctions, using examples from the past half century. The second objective is to evaluate the use of economic sanctions by the United States and its allies against Iraq after the 1990 invasion and occupation of Kuwait. The author assesses the sanctions' immediate impact on the Iraqi economy and political decision-making process, and then examines Iraq's ability to reduce the sanctions' impact.

0293 Dual Containment in the Persian Gulf: Strategic Considerations and Policy Options.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Jerry L. Mraz and John P. McCallen. June 1996. 116pp.

The authors of this thesis critically analyze the U.S. policy toward Iran and Iraq known as dual containment, the objective of which is to isolate the two regimes politically, economically, and militarily. The authors evaluate U.S. conduct in the region for the last fifty years, in order to show how previous strategies culminated in the present policy. The authors discuss both the merits and problems inherent in dual containment, as well as the impact of this policy on its two intended recipients. The authors find that, while dual containment is sustainable in the near term, in the long term the United States should adopt a policy of incremental engagement toward both Iran and Iraq, beginning with economic ties and leading to eventual diplomatic relations.

0409 The No-Fly Zones in Iraq: Air Occupation.

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. David E. Petersen. 1996. 113pp.

The author of this thesis examines the use of no-fly zones in Iraq after the Persian Gulf War in Operations Provide Comfort and Southern Watch, which have been followed by a no-fly zone in the former Yugoslavia. The author provides a historical comparison of these no-fly zones and the post-World War II occupations of Germany and Japan. The author shows that the use of no-fly zones accomplishes the strategic goals of occupation, holding and controlling. The author recommends further research to determine the optimal mix of forces, environments, and types of aircraft for no-fly zones.

0522 Managing Strains in the Coalition: What to Do About Saddam?

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Stephen C. Pelletiere. November 15, 1996. 36pp.

The author of this report explores the complex history of events revolving around the Kurds of Iraq, involving civil war, interstate war, sanctions on Iraq, and diplomacy on the part of the major stake-holding nations of Iraq, Iran, Turkey, the United States, Saudi Arabia, and Great Britain. The author attempts to uncover the reasons why the key coalition members divided in response to U.S. actions. The author concludes that the U.S.-led coalition constraining Iraq has made mistakes because it has not understood the basic power structure of the Persian Gulf.

0558 Preventing Ballistic Missile Proliferation: Lessons from Iraq.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Brian J. Talay. December 1996. 115pp.

The author of this thesis uses the case of Iraq to assess the performance since 1970 of the MTCR, an informal association of countries seeking to control nuclear proliferation. By providing a detailed analysis of the methods used by Iraq to obtain missile systems and technology, the author assesses the ability of the international community to prevent ballistic missile proliferation and suggests ways for the MTCR to improve its performance. The author finds that the existence of the MTCR, while necessary to slow proliferation, is not sufficient to ensure nonproliferation.

1997

0673 The March to Baghdad: Did We Stop Too Soon?

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Steven W. Dalbey. 1997. 37pp.

The author of this thesis addresses the question of whether President George Bush made the correct decision by stopping Operation Desert Storm when he did, or whether he should have allowed General H. Norman Schwarzkopf and the coalition forces to advance into Baghdad. The author finds that the execution of Desert Storm fulfilled UN objectives and that further action to eliminate the Iraqi regime would have destroyed the coalition.

0710 Sovereignty Considerations for the Military Strategist: Lessons from Desert Strike.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. David P. Carey. April 15, 1997. 44pp.

The author of this thesis argues that the 1996 Desert Strike operation, a U.S. intervention into Iraq, exemplifies the dangers of flaunting international law. A fundamental principle of international law is that one state may intervene in the affairs of another only in carefully circumscribed instances. To ignore this principle of sovereignty is to dangerously sanction future interventions. The same justifications proffered to support Desert Strike could be used to interfere in U.S. territorial sovereignty, based on another country's claim of human rights violations against a supposed "repressed" minority on U.S. soil.

0754 Turning Back the Clock: U.N. Sanctions Against Iraq.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. James D. Alger. June 1997. 74pp.

The author of this thesis analyzes the impact of economic sanctions on Iraq's current and projected economic conditions. The author concludes that the hard-line U.S. stand against Iraq is preventing the settlement of war reparations, exposing a generation of Iraqi people to poverty, and causing friction among U.S. allies—but is not leading and probably will not lead to a change in political regime. The author contends that war and global embargo have stymied Iraq's economic growth potential for the next three decades, thereby making economic sanctions unnecessary.

Israel-Palestine

1995

0828 Report of Audit. Refugee Assistance: Grant Agreement Between the U.S. Government and the United Israel Appeal, Inc.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. February 1995. 52pp.

This report covers monitoring and oversight by the PRM of a congressionally earmarked grant to United Israel Appeal, Inc., to fund aid by the Jewish Agency for Israel to refugees resettling in Israel. It is one of a series of audit, inspection, security oversight, and investigative reports issued by the State Department to identify waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement. This report isolates some problems with the PRM grant program.

- 0880 **Conflict in the Military World-View: An Ethnography of an Israeli Infantry Battalion.**
U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, Alexandria, Virginia. Eyal Ben-Ari. June 1995. 68pp.

The author of this report analyzes the cognitive organization of everyday military knowledge with "folk models." Using a case study of a battalion of elite infantry reserve of the Israel Defense Forces, the author explores the assumptions about, and images of, military concepts that soldiers and officers hold. These concepts include "conflict," "use of military force," "enemy," "soldiering," and "commanding." Based on participant observation over a number of years, the analysis is basically ethnographic in its approach.

Reel 8

Israel-Palestine cont.

1995 cont.

- 0001 **United States Security Assistance to Israel 1967–1979.**
Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. Lance J. Newbold. September 1995. 76pp.

The author of this thesis examines U.S. security assistance to Israel from the 1967 Six Day War through the signing of the Camp David Accords in 1979. The author identifies three factors influencing U.S. aid: Soviet power in the region; desire for peace in the Middle East, and extraneous American political problems such as the Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal. The author concludes by recommending areas of further research, including, during the period immediately after the Six Day War when the United States assumed the role of leading arms supplier to Israel, the decisions made to resupply the Israelis and counter the arming of Egypt and Syria by the Soviet Union.

- 0077 **Foreign Assistance. PLO's Ability to Help Support Palestinian Authority Is Not Clear.**

U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. November 1995. 15pp.

This report, requested by the House International Relations Committee, sheds light on the PLO's handling of funds from international donors to help finance the Palestinian Authority's operations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The report includes a review of international donors' analyses of funding needs, as well as a determination of whether controls have been implemented to ensure adequate accounting of donor funds.

1996

- 0092 **Foreign Assistance. Controls Over U.S. Funds Provided for the Benefit of the Palestinian Authority.**

U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. January 1996. 10pp.

In this report, the GAO investigates whether U.S. aid intended to help the Palestinian Authority meet its operating expenses while establishing its own revenue collection system was diverted to other covert purposes, such as purchasing land and building apartments in Jerusalem and supporting groups inside Israel sympathetic to the Palestinian cause.

0102 **Agricultural Situation. Israel.**

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. Tully Friedgut. November 4, 1996. 90pp.
The author of this report reviews the current situation and outlook for Israel's agricultural sector, with statistical data on production and trade of major commodities and commodity groups from the 1990s.

1997

0192 **Country Commercial Guide. Israel. Fiscal Year 1998.**

U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 1997. 83pp.

This report sheds light on Israel's commercial environment, including sections on macroeconomic situation, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods and services, climate for U.S. investment, trade regulations, business customs, financial system characteristics, and project financing. Includes supporting statistical data.

0275 **Country Commercial Guide. West Bank and Gaza. Fiscal Year 1998.**

U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 1997. 59pp.

This report sheds light on the commercial environment in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including sections on macroeconomic situation, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods and services, climate for U.S. investment, trade regulations, business customs, financial system characteristics, and project financing.

0334 **Israel Security in the 21st Century: Risks and Opportunities.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Gadi Eisenkot. March 20, 1997. 42pp.

The author of this thesis attempts, in light of the lack of an official, publicly published security doctrine, to identify the core principles that underlie Israel's security strategy. Unlike the United States, which publicizes its national security strategy and national military strategy in official public documents, Israel has no detailed security doctrine approved and updated by the cabinet, Knesset, or General Staff. The author traces the factors influencing their evolution, since the 1948 war of independence.

0376 **The Ethical Dilemmas of Golda Meir.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Janet B. Strafer. April 15, 1997. 25pp.

The author of this research paper examines ethical dilemmas faced by Golda Meir, a woman who played a major role in every phase of the struggle that led to the creation of the state of Israel, as she sought to reconcile her political goals with the traditional responsibilities of wife and mother. The author chronicles Meir's experience as prime minister of Israel.

Jordan

1995

0401 **Jordan Rift Valley Development Symposium. Final Report.**

U.S. Trade and Development Agency and CORE International, Inc., Washington, D.C. May 1995. 365pp.

This report presents proceedings of a symposium on joint projects by Jordan, Israel, the United States, and private companies to develop infrastructure in the Jordan Rift

Valley, which lies between the Red Sea and the Dead Sea and covers an area shared by Israel and Jordan. The development, mandated by the October 1994 peace agreement between Israel and Jordan, involves projects in the areas of industrial development, water supply, hydropower and desalination projects using the natural elevation drop from the Red Sea to the Dead Sea, aquaculture, energy resources development, transportation construction, and tourism facilities and services expansion. The report contains papers that detail technical and financial aspects of the proposed projects.

Reel 9

Jordan cont.

1995 cont.

- 0001 **Final Report. Preparatory Studies for the Jordan Rift Valley Development Program.**

Ecology and Environment, Inc. December 1995. 412pp.

This report sheds light on efforts of the government agencies involved in carrying out the cooperative development of the Integrated Development Study of the Jordan Rift Valley. The development program, mandated by the October 1994 peace agreement between Israel and Jordan, involves joint projects in areas such as industrial development, water supply, energy, transportation, and tourism. The report covers the data collection and evaluation programs. It includes a preliminary environmental profile and impact assessment of the Rift Valley area, covering flora, fauna, human settlements, possible environmental impacts from the proposed development projects, and requirements for sustainable development, including environmental safeguards. Appendixes contain the environmental and economic assessments conducted for the study.

1996

- 0413 **Agricultural Situation. Jordan.**

American Embassy, Jordan. Hala Y Khoury. September 30, 1996. 24pp.

The author of this report reviews the current situation and outlook for Jordan's agricultural sector, with statistical data on production and trade of major commodities and commodity groups from the 1990s.

Kuwait

1996

- 0437 **The Kuwaiti Resistance.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Sami Murjan Al-Merjan. April 15, 1996. 28pp.

The author, a Kuwaiti colonel, presents firsthand knowledge about the resistance of Kuwaiti armed forces and civilians to the 1990 Iraqi invasion. The author outlines the specific principles and tactics followed by the Kuwaiti resistance and illustrates how a determined small force "fixed the aggressors in most directions and positions, and caused large losses in troops and equipment."

1997

0465 Country Commercial Guide. Kuwait. Fiscal Year 1998.

U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 1997. 81pp.

This report sheds light on Kuwait's commercial environment, including sections on macroeconomic situation, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods and services and climate for U.S. investment, trade regulations, and financial system. Includes supporting statistical data, mostly from the period 1996–1998.

Lebanon

1994

0546 Achieving Victory in Peace Operations: An Application for Clausewitz's Theory on Culmination.

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Daniel J. Schuster. December 14, 1994. 54pp.

The author of this monograph examines U.S. military operations in Lebanon (1982–1993) and Somalia (1993) in the context of Carl von Clausewitz's theory regarding a culminating point of victory. Defining the term (after Clausewitz) as "the point after which the opportunity for the optimal form of victory is lost and beyond which further military action is counterproductive," the author argues that these peace operations are examples of commanders not recognizing the culminating point of victory. As a result, the author argues, in both cases U.S. military forces suffered tactical defeats that directly and adversely affected the diplomatic objectives of the nation.

1997

0600 Country Commercial Guide. Lebanon. Fiscal Year 1998.

U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 1997. 34pp.

This report sheds light on Lebanon's commercial environment. It includes sections on macroeconomic situation, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods and services, climate for U.S. investment, trade regulations, and financial system.

0634 Lebanon: The Uncertain Road to Reconstruction.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Robert B. Chadwick II. June 1997. 110pp.

The author of this thesis assesses prospects for Lebanon's reconstruction effort, a \$30 billion plan involving physical reconstruction after fifteen years of civil war as well as an attempt at national reconciliation. The author argues that the program is doomed because of the lack of a regional peace agreement between Israel and Syria.

According to the author, "Syria's domination of the Lebanese political scene and Israel's occupation of nearly 10 percent of Lebanese territory, both of which are near certainties in the absence of peace, ensure that Lebanon will be the last remaining battlefield of the Arab-Israel conflict. Further, the lack of a regional peace exacerbates internal problems within Lebanese society."

Libya

1994

- 0744 **Responses to Libyan-Sponsored Terrorism, 1980–1994: A Comparative Analysis.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Bradley D. Voigt. December 1994. 101pp.

The author of this thesis examines four U.S. and UN responses to Libyan-sponsored terrorism occurring in the years 1982–1992. The author analyzes the rationale for each response from U.S. political, diplomatic, and security standpoints. The author evaluates the effectiveness of each response with respect to its impact on Libyan exports and on the rise and fall in Libyan-sponsored terrorist incidents before and after each response. In addition, the author assesses the international response to alleged state-sponsored terrorism. The author concludes that a firm military and flexible diplomatic response are most effective in dealing with state-sponsored terrorism.

1996

- 0845 **Suasion Through Military Presence: An Analysis of the Role of Presence in U.S.–Libyan Relations, 1977–1995.**
U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Peter Josef Alfred Riehm. 1996. 214pp.

The author of this thesis examines military presence as an effective means of influencing conflict management and resolution in contemporary midlevel conflicts. To illustrate his points, the author relates his experience with, and critiques, presence applications in Haiti (Operation Support/Uphold Democracy). Then he presents a case study of U.S.–Libyan relations to analyze strategic and policy aspects of presence. The author concludes that to achieve suasion, joint presence has two fundamental requirements: an enabling doctrine of phased-presence operations and integration into a long-term synergistic strategy balancing and coordinating all instruments of national power.

Reel 10

Morocco

1997

- 0001 **Country Commercial Guide. Morocco. Fiscal Year 1998.**
U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 1997. 59pp.

This report covers Morocco's commercial environment. It includes sections on the macroeconomic situation; political conditions including relationship with the United States, markets for U.S. goods and services, and climate for U.S. investment; trade regulations; the climate for foreign investment; the financial system including project financing; and business travel. The report also includes supporting statistical data.

Oman

1995

- 0060 **The Fight for Oman 1963–1975. Analysis of Civil-Military Operations in Low-Density Conflict and its Relevance to Current World Conflict.**

Air War College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Robert R. Sarnoski. April 1995. 57pp.

The author of this report argues that although the recent collapse of the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union considerably reduced the threat of major conventional and nuclear conflict, the peace dividends from those events did not extend into the area of low-intensity conflict. Current global unrest suggests low-intensity conflict is a significant and perhaps growing threat. While often overlooked, the government response to the 1963–1975 insurgency in Oman provides excellent examples of both ineffective and effective strategies for combating a low-intensity threat.

Pakistan

1995

- 0117 **War in Afghanistan: Implications for Pakistan Armed Forces.**

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Jatinder Sikand. 1995. 113pp.

The author of this thesis analyzes the impact of the Afghanistan war (1979–1989) on Pakistan's armed forces (PAF), in terms of both domestic politics and military capability. The author traces the background of the PAF from independence to the 1979 Soviet invasion, as well as the effort of the PAF to assert its position in national governance, to acquire conventional weapons, and to initiate a nuclear weapons program, all without much success. The PAF suffered many reverses, including those in the war with India. The Afghanistan war, diverting attention from the ills of military rule, helped the martial law regime to suppress the opposition and project its support of the Afghanistan mujahideen. The author concludes that, as a result of the war, Pakistan modernized and strengthened its armed forces and acquired de facto veto power over decisions of the civilian government in security issues.

- 0230 **Pakistan: Frontline State Again?**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. David S. Rivard. December 1995. 90pp.

The author of this thesis assesses Pakistan's position in U.S. national security strategy. U.S.–Pakistani relations are strained due to the Pressler Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act, which prohibits arms transfers from the United States to Pakistan in response to Pakistani efforts to develop a nuclear weapons capability. The author traces the evolution of U.S. security objectives in South and Southwest Asia, including U.S. strategies to contain Iran and Iraq and to prevent nuclear proliferation in the region. The author concludes that the United States needs a close cooperative relationship with Pakistan in order to attain security objectives in the region.

1996

0320 Agricultural Situation. Pakistan.

American Embassy, Islamabad. Ikram-ul-Hak and Asif M. Farrukh. September 30, 1996. 49pp.

The authors of this report review the current situation and outlook for Pakistan's agricultural sector. The authors analyze government agricultural policy and present considerable statistical data on production and trade of major commodities and commodity groups in the 1990s.

1997

0369 Country Commercial Guide. Pakistan. Fiscal Year 1998.

U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 1997. 126pp.

This report sheds light on Pakistan's commercial environment. It includes sections on the macroeconomic situation; political conditions including relationship with the United States, markets for U.S. goods and services, and the climate for U.S. investment; trade regulations; business customs; financial system characteristics; and project financing. Supporting statistics include market data by sector, as well as demographic and macroeconomic indicators.

Persian Gulf

1995

0495 The Oil Policies of the Gulf Arab Nations.

U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. Ronald D. Ripple and Ronald E. Hagen. March 1995. 40pp.

The authors of this report examine the petroleum production and marketing activities of seven Arab nations in an attempt to identify their de facto oil policies. The countries are Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. The authors compare the states' actual activities with their public pronouncements. The authors examine OPEC and regional organizations in which the countries jointly participate, the interrelationships of which seem to the author "somewhat like an example of an elaborate interlocking directorate."

1997

0535 Without Clear Objectives: Operation Earnest Will.

Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. Michael W. Selby. June 15, 1997. 21pp.

The author of this thesis analyzes the 1987 Operation Earnest Will in the Persian Gulf. Established to provide protection to eleven Kuwaiti oil tankers reregistered under a U.S. flag, the operation was originally planned to require only the five ships normally assigned to the U.S. Navy's Middle East Force. No significant hostilities were anticipated. But Earnest Will grew into a joint task force comprising more than thirty warships, including a U.S. frigate that was severely damaged. The author argues that the United States entered into the operation without clearly focused political objectives, committing forces to military action without adequate operational guidance.

0556 **Prospects for a Gulf Cooperation Council Security Structure.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Ahmed M. Al-Azemi. April 7, 1997. 34pp.

The author of this paper examines past efforts of the Gulf Cooperation Council to identify weaknesses that hamper efforts to improve security throughout the Persian Gulf region. The author evaluates the security arrangements among the regional powers and concludes that these past collective arrangements failed largely because of their lack of inclusion and resultant solidarity. The author recommends that countries in the Gulf Cooperation Council pursue an aggressive policy of "Gulfanization."

Persian Gulf War

1995

0590 **Band of Brothers: The 2d Marine Division and the Tiger Brigade in the Persian Gulf War.**

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Graig A. Tucker. 1995. 62pp.

The author of this monograph analyzes the impact of organizational culture on tactical joint warfare. The author discusses the merger of the Army's Tiger Brigade with the 2nd Marine Division during the Persian Gulf War as the case study.

0652 **The Whirlwind War. The United States Army in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.**

U.S. Army Center of Military History, Washington, D.C. Frank N. Schubert and Theresa L. Kraus. 1994. 315pp.

In this volume, a team of military historians chronicles the history of the U.S. Army in the 1990–1991 Persian Gulf War with Iraq, as well as the buildup to war. The team attributes the overall excellent performance of the army to the effort successive chiefs of staff after the Vietnam War gave to professionalize the service's officer and noncommissioned officer corps. In Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, the authors contend, the army clearly demonstrated that it could project its force—a small, superbly equipped, highly skilled, well-trained, and extremely mobile force—effectively. One of the major lessons for the army was that it could operate as part of a multinational force with great success. The volume includes appendixes on the Patriot Air Defense System, as well as U.S. and Iraqi military equipment.

Reel 11

Persian Gulf War cont.

1995 cont.

0001 **Heart of the Storm. The Genesis of the Air Campaign Against Iraq.**

Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Richard T. Reynolds. January 1995. 167pp.

The author of this document presents an exhaustive, unofficial narrative account of the preparation of the air warfare strategy employed by the United States against Iraq in the Persian Gulf War. The author begins with the decision by U.S. Central Command Commander-in-Chief General H. Norman Schwarzkopf to task senior officers of the U.S. Air Force to generate an air strategy that would defeat Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait. The resultant strategy, the brainchild of Air Force Colonel John Warden and

developed by his “Checkmate” group, skirted regular air force planning channels and created intense debates within the air force about the service’s primary and proper mission: was it primarily to support ground operations or should it include attacks independent of ground operations to achieve strategic results that would be instrumental in attaining national policy objectives. In the case of the Iraqi aggression, these strategic attacks would aim to destroy targets deep within Iraq—especially its air force, air defense system, war-fighting production facilities, and logistical infrastructure, such as railroads—and thereby cripple the Iraqis’ ability to sustain their invasion. The intent of such strategic attacks would be to avoid causing needless destruction to the country and to ensure that the eventual ground operations by the U.S.–led coalition would be swift and relatively free of casualties. The strategic plan, named Instant Thunder, formed the basis of the U.S. strategic air campaign in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

0168 Pollution Warfare—A New Challenge for the Commander.

Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. Wayne Williamson. June 16, 1995. 22pp.

During the Persian Gulf War, the United States encountered pollution warfare for the first time, as Iraq intentionally released millions of gallons of oil into the Persian Gulf and ignited over five hundred oil wells in Kuwait. The author of this paper examines not only the effects of pollution warfare used in Desert Shield/Desert Storm but also the potential effects of other forms of pollution warfare and the costs of environmental restoration.

0190 Desert Storm: Attrition or Maneuver?

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Stephen E. Hughes. March 5, 1995. 56pp.

The author of this study probes the question of whether the U.S. military achieved victory in the Persian Gulf War using the army’s new air-land battle doctrine, with an emphasis on maneuver warfare, or did it win the campaign in a traditional way, using firepower-attrition warfare? The author traces the evolution of maneuver warfare from its roots in the ancient writings of Sun Tzu, through the concepts employed by the Germans in World War II, to the U.S. Army’s doctrine from World War II to the Persian Gulf War. The author concludes that the United States used the maneuver warfare precepts in air-land battle doctrine to defeat Iraq.

0246 Investigation of a U.S. Army Fratricide Incident.

U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. April 7, 1995. 111pp.

This report by GAO presents the results of an investigation into a fratricide incident during the Persian Gulf War. In the incident, one U.S. serviceman was killed and a second was wounded by U.S. soldiers who had mistaken them for the enemy. GAO critically examines the army’s investigation after the incident and raises questions as to its completeness and accuracy. GAO criticizes the army commanders involved, asserting that their operation plans were incomplete, confusing, and based on noncurrent intelligence information. GAO also asserts that the commanders did not maintain proper command and control of their troops who did not abide by the stated rules of engagement not to fire unless fired upon.

0357 **The Gulf War: An Analysis of American and Arab Cross-Cultural Encounters.**

Army–Air Force Center for Low Intensity Conflict, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia. James K. Bruton and Edward C. Stewart. April 1995. 44pp.

The authors of this paper examine cross-cultural interactions and perceptions between U.S. military personnel and Arabs during the Persian Gulf War. Based on interviews with army personnel, and using an analytical model called Cultural Trilogy, the authors present findings in areas such as “blind spots of Arabs,” “blind spots of Americans,” “receptive centers of Arabs,” and “receptive centers of Americans.” The authors suggest ways that U.S. service personnel can better adapt to Arab customs and communicate with the people.

0401 **The Persian Gulf Hostages: A Case Study in Terrorism, Diplomacy, and Strategy.**

Christopher Preston Murdoch. April 24, 1995. 86pp.

The author of this report examines the hostage situation that began on August 9, 1990, a week after Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait, with the Iraqi announcement that thousands of Americans and other foreigners in Iraq would not be permitted to leave. Focusing on the actions of Saddam Hussein and the Bush administration, the author analyzes hostage taking as a crisis in general, then discusses problems posed for officials in handling the situation, using the Persian Gulf hostage crisis as a case study. The author explores the roles of politics, diplomacy, negotiation, international law, international institutions, the media, and crisis management tools and constraints in dealing with the crisis.

0487 **Operational Deception: U.S. Joint Doctrine and the Persian Gulf War.**

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Henry S. Larsen III. May 19, 1995. 59pp.

The author of this monograph examines operational deception concepts that are unique to joint military operations. The author presents historical examples of deception operations in the Napoleonic era, World War I, World War II, and the 1973 Arab-Israeli War. The author compares unique joint deception concepts with the deception operations performed by U.S. forces during the Persian Gulf War and contrasts current doctrine with earlier separate deception doctrine for the four U.S. service branches. The author concludes that U.S. operational deception in the Gulf War was in concordance with joint doctrine.

0546 **Operation Desert Shield Desert Storm. A Summary Report.**

Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, D.C. Kathleen M. Wright, David H. Marlowe, James A. Martin, Robert K. Gifford, Gregory L. Belenky, and Frederick J. Manning. 1995. 122pp.

The authors of this technical report describe the initial phases of the effort by WRAIR to provide the army’s senior leadership with information on the stresses associated with Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. These operations were extremely demanding combat deployments to a region of the world that presented physical, psychological, and social challenges to the health, well-being, and combat effectiveness of soldiers. WRAIR demonstrated the success of efforts made by leaders of small units to ensure soldiers’ rapid adaptation to a harsh and alien environment, where there was an ever-present possibility of Iraqi aggression, a threat compounded by the expected Iraqi use of chemical or biological weapons. The authors conclude that the excellent predeployment readiness of these army units, including their excellent

training and correspondingly high levels of unit cohesion, contributed to the units' success.

1996

- 0668 **Captivity and Culture: Insights from the Desert Storm Prisoner of War Experience.**
Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. Mary A. Anderson. March 6, 1996. 63pp.
The author of this report reviews the history of the U.S. soldier's prisoner-of-war experience from the War of 1812 through the Persian Gulf War. The author examines the "culture of captivity," including "capture shock" and the psychological and physical effects of long-term captivity. The core of the study is the summary of the author's survey of the opinions and recollections of Americans who were captives in Iraq during Operation Desert Storm. The author reports a general consensus among the captives that knowledge of the culture of their captors was centrally important in their ability to cope with their incarceration.
- 0731 **The Persian Gulf War: Military Doctrine and Strategy.**
The Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Fort McNair, Washington, D.C. Marsha J. Loges. April 1996. 75pp.
The author of this paper analyzes U.S. military doctrine and strategy in the Persian Gulf War, focusing on air force airpower doctrine. The author considers political objectives, military leadership, and other key factors that influenced the strategies implemented by the opposing forces. The author then assesses the successes and failures of the adversaries, using the principles of war as an analytical framework. Analysis of all the factors supports the conclusion that the U.S. Air Force's Aerospace Doctrine played the dominant role in the war-fighting strategy employed in the Persian Gulf War.
- 0806 **Did Desert Storm Complete the Mission?**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Anthony T. Lupo. April 10, 1996. 33pp.
The author of this paper attempts to answer two questions raised in the years since the end of Operation Desert Storm: (1) Should the United States and its coalition partners have continued the attack against Iraq into Baghdad, with the objective of removing Saddam Hussein from power? (2) Would a massive defeat of the Iraqi army, along with the destruction of its military equipment, have created a power vacuum in the Middle East region? The author notes that officials in the United States, as well as in Middle East and neighboring regions, shared a concern that a totally defeated Iraq would have left the door open for Iran to reestablish its hegemony in the region.
- 0839 **Defining the Operational End State: Operation Desert Storm.**
U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Richard E. Matthews. 1996. 43pp.
The author of this monograph examines the critical first step in operational planning: defining the end state. Using a combination of theory, doctrine, and history, the author argues that the United States should give more importance to the end state in its doctrine and planning. The author uses the Persian Gulf War to demonstrate that military success can be achieved if political leaders first define the desired end state and, second, allow military leaders the means and flexibility to achieve the goal.

0882 **U.S. Army Special Forces in Desert Shield/Desert Storm: How Significant an Impact.**

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. William M. Johnson. 1996. 127pp.

The author of this thesis assesses the contributions made by U.S. Army Special Forces during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm. The author first describes the organization of a Special Forces Group, with emphasis on the operational A-detachment and the characteristics of the Special Forces soldier. The author then discusses the various missions assigned to support the coalition warfare of Special Forces, including "ground truth" and close air support to Arab-allied units, border surveillance, direct action, special reconnaissance, and combat search and rescue. The author concludes by examining published quotes from key leaders within the U.S. Department of Defense, providing a means to determine the significance that the missions executed by Special Forces had on the success of Desert Shield/Storm.

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Persian Gulf War cont.

1996 cont.

0001 **Operation Desert Storm. Evaluation of the Air War.**

U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. July 1996. 28pp.

In this report GAO assesses the use and effectiveness of various aircraft, munitions, and related weapons systems used in the victorious air campaign in Operation Desert Storm. GAO also assesses the accuracy of contractor claims, particularly in regard to stealth technology and the F-117, as well as the cost/performance relationships for the weapon systems employed. GAO concludes that the Defense Department's future ability to conduct an effective air campaign will depend to a significant degree on its procurement of enhanced-capability sensors and its success in training pilots to meet challenges such as medium-altitude operations in a high-antiaircraft threat environment.

1997

0029 **How Did General Schwarzkopf Apply the Nine Principles of War?**

Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. Roberta Stein. February 7, 1997. 22pp.

The author of this paper examines the application of the principles of war (mass, objective, offensive, security, economy of forces, maneuver, unity of command and effort, surprise, and simplicity) by U.S. Central Command Commander-in-Chief H. Norman Schwarzkopf during the planning of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. The author notes that external factors affect the implementation of the principles, and, based on this fact and the complexity of current operations, he suggests prior planning as a tenth principle of war.

0051 **Mailed Fist or Pursuit Operations: An Operational Analysis of VII Corps During the Gulf War.**

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Steven Mark Zotti. 1997. 217pp.

The author of this thesis analyzes the decisions made by Lieutenant General Frederick Franks during the planning and execution of the ground campaign of Operation Desert

Storm. Critics of Franks claim that his effort to synchronize his forces overcomplicated the plans and that Franks's conservative command style delayed the fight. The author looks at the magnitude and complexity of maneuvering an armored corps of six divisions over terrain one-half the size of South Carolina and considers such factors as command and control from Central Command through Third Army to VII Corps, correlation of forces, and time-space considerations. The author evaluates the plan's development at the three levels, the decisive points, and General Franks's decisions. The author concludes that Lieutenant General Franks was prudent and tactically wise to mass his divisions and identifies three factors contributing to the inability to destroy the Republican Guards. Includes statistical data on Iraqi forces.

0268 **Operation Desert Storm. Evaluation of the Air Campaign.**

U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. June 1997. 235pp.

This report is the unclassified version of a July 1996 classified report evaluating the air campaign of Operation Desert Storm. The document addresses issues including (1) the use and performance of aircraft, munitions, and missiles employed during the air campaign; (2) the validity of U.S. Department of Defense and manufacturer claims about weapon system performance, particularly those systems employing advanced technology; (3) the relationship between cost and performance of weapons systems; and (4) the extent that Desert Storm air campaign objectives were met. The report presents detailed findings on performance of key weapons systems including the F-117 stealth fighter, the Tomahawk missile, and the claims by the Defense Department and contractors of a one-target, one-bomb capability for precision-guided munitions.

0503 **A Chronology of Defense Intelligence in the Gulf War: A Research Aid for Analysts.**

Defense Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. July 1997. 61pp.

This report presents a chronology of defense intelligence support to Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. The purpose is to learn and communicate the lessons the Defense Intelligence Agency learned as a Combat Support Agency. The chronology covers prewar events (including Iraq's invasion of Kuwait) and postwar events, as well as Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Illustrations, charts, and maps are included.

Qatar

1997

0564 **Oil, Natural Gas Profile. Qatar.**

U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. May 1, 1997. 8pp.

This report sheds light on Qatar's energy development, supply, marketing situation, and outlook, with some supporting statistical data.

Saudi Arabia

1995

0572 **Saudi Arabia: A Kingdom in Decline.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. James T. Midkiff. September 1995. 92pp.

The author of this thesis argues that the Saudi regime is not prepared to survive a long depression in world oil prices. The author adduces three arguments to support this claim. First, unlike most states, Saudi Arabia relies on rents for revenues, not external

taxation. Rather than extracting resources from its citizenry, the state merely redistributes resources that come from abroad through the sale of oil. Huge oil revenues have allowed the regime to let relations with its own society wither. Second, the ongoing depression in the oil market has already weakened the regime, as indicated by the growing strength of Islamic fundamentalism. Finally, the world oil market may remain soft for years to come, further undermining the Saudi royal family.

1996

0664 Forecasting and Explanatory Models for Middle Eastern Defense Budgets: A Case Study of Saudi Arabia.

Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. Robert S. Renfro II. March 1996. 93pp.

The author of this thesis uses linear regression techniques to develop two models to forecast Middle Eastern military expenditures, with Saudi Arabia as a case study. The author chose this country because it is one of the largest purchasers of U.S. arms and will continue to be so for many years. The first model considers the assumption that Gulf War spending would continue. The second model considers the assumption of postwar reductions and is based only on the Saudi Arabian Gross Domestic Product lagged by three years. Using decision analysis, the author assesses the implications of the forecasts for the United States, considering such factors as the succession of the Saudi king, the U.S. foreign military sales policy, and risk.

Reel 13

Saudi Arabia cont.

1996 cont.

0001 Saudi National Security.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Ibrahim Al-Ayed. May 28, 1996. 26pp.

This research paper, prepared by a Saudi Arabian brigadier general, examines Saudi national security issues and prospects. It highlights geographic and historic factors that have an impact on threats to the country. The author discusses strategies for strengthening security, including military readiness and cooperation with other countries. The author contends that the continued flow of Saudi oil at reasonable prices is an imperative requiring U.S. policies that ensure stability in the Persian Gulf region.

1997

0027 Saudi Arabia. Country Commercial Guide. Fiscal Year 1998.

U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 1997. 71pp.

This report sheds light on Saudi Arabia's commercial environment. It includes sections on the country's macroeconomic situation, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods and services, climate for U.S. investment, trade regulations, business travel and customs, financial system characteristics, and project financing. Supporting statistics include market data by sector, as well as demographic and macroeconomic indicators.

- 0098 **Oil, Natural Gas, Electricity Profile. Saudi Arabia.**
U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. March 3, 1997. 7pp.
This report sheds light on Saudi Arabia's energy supply, marketing situation, and outlook. The report covers oil, natural gas, and electric power and includes key summary statistics on energy, as well as selected socioeconomic indicators.
- 0105 **Personal Accountability for Force Protection at Khobar Towers.**
U.S. Department of Defense, Washington, D.C. William S. Cohen. July 31, 1997. 46pp.
The author of this report examines issues concerning personal accountability for the protection of U.S. military personnel residing at the Khobar Towers housing complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, in the wake of the June 25, 1996, terrorist bombing that killed nineteen U.S. soldiers and injured hundreds of others. The author concludes that adequate precautionary and preventive measures were not taken to protect the troops and that evacuation procedures were unclear and unpracticed. Appendix includes excerpts from interviews with service members who lived in the Khobar Towers compound.

Sri Lanka

1994

- 0151 **An Assessment of USAID's Agribusiness Program. Sri Lanka Case Study.**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Krishna Kumar, Joseph Lieberman, and Eugene Miller. 1994. 69pp.
This report is one of several country case studies evaluating USAID's agribusiness promotion programs. The objectives of the evaluation are to examine performance and impacts of the agribusiness program, determine its costs and benefits, and derive policy and programmatic lessons that USAID can use in developing new projects and programs. After briefly describing the economic and social landscape of Sri Lanka and the nature of the USAID projects, the authors assess the impact of the program on agribusiness enterprises, farmer organizations, small farmers' employment and income generation, and the status of women. Includes statistical data.
- 0220 **The Indian Peace-Keeping Force in Sri Lanka, 1987–90: A Case Study in Operations Other Than War.**
U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. James D. Scudieri. December 19, 1994. 76pp.
This monograph provides background on the ethnic and religious turmoil that has plagued Sri Lanka for decades. The author discusses India's geopolitical objectives as regional power broker, which prompted the ratification of the Indo–Sri Lankan accord on July 29, 1987. That accord gave the Indian Peace-Keeping Force (IPKF) its mandate. The author traces the operations of the IPKF through three significantly different missions: peacekeeping, an assault on an urban guerrilla stronghold, and a protracted rural insurgency. The author emphasizes the tactical lessons the IPKF learned and suggests that planners for such operations should anticipate "mission creep."

1996

0296 Country Commercial Guide. Sri Lanka. Fiscal Year 1997.

U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 1996. 49pp.

This report sheds light on Sri Lanka's commercial environment. It includes sections on the country's macroeconomic situation, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods and services, climate for U.S. investment, trade regulations, business travel and customs, financial system characteristics, and project financing. Supporting statistics include market data by sector, as well as demographic and macroeconomic indicators.

Syria

1994

0345 Analysis Report. Syrian "Public Diplomacy": Preparing the Public for Peace.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Washington, D.C. September 16, 1994. 41pp.

This paper covers the extent to which official Syrian pronouncements and gestures have served to prepare the Syrian public for an eventual peace settlement with Israel. Noting that President Hafez al-Assad introduced peace as a "strategic option" for Syria at his Geneva summit with President Bill Clinton, the report notes that although Syrian media still retain much of their traditional anti-Zionist rhetoric, they no longer engage in blanket condemnations of relations with Israel and that such relations are unacceptable only insofar as they neglect the broader Arab interests of Syria.

0386 Businessmen and Butchers: The Domestic Roots of Syria's Changing Foreign Policy.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Michael B. Meyer. December 1994. 88pp.

The author of this thesis attempts to identify the reasons for Syria's pro-Western foreign policy shift in recent years. Criticizing the commonly held view that the shift occurred because of the demise of the Soviet Union, Syria's primary patron, the author argues that the changes in Syria's foreign policy began with the economic liberalization policies of the early 1980s. For liberalization to succeed, Syria had to attract foreign, primarily Western, capital. In addition, economic liberalization changed the country's class structure, expanding and promoting to positions of influence a new class of Western-educated and progressive entrepreneurs. Syria's participation in the Persian Gulf War coalition and in the Madrid Conference demonstrated this shift toward the West.

1995

0474 Assad and the Peace Process: The Pivotal Role of Lebanon.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Stephen C. Pelletiere. February 1, 1995. 53pp.

The author of this report analyzes Syrian President Hafez al-Assad's "extremely astute game of diplomatic intrigue against the Israelis, with successes far beyond anything one might have imagined." The author shows how Assad was able to improve his originally weak position in the peace talks on the status of the Golan Heights by exploiting crisis conditions in Lebanon. In particular, Assad seems to have been among the first Middle East politicians to recognize the potential of guerrilla groups like

Hezbollah. The study examines why Israel is vulnerable to this group and how the vulnerability has played into Assad's hands.

1996

0527 Agricultural Situation. Syria.

American Embassy, Damascus. Jaber Dalati. September 19, 1996. 34pp.

The author of this report reviews the current situation and outlook for Syria's agricultural sector, analyzes government agricultural policy, and presents considerable statistical data on production and trade of major commodities and commodity groups in the 1990s.

1997

0561 Syria and the Peace: A Good Chance Missed.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Helena Cobban. July 7, 1997. 46pp.

The author of this paper attempts to identify the reasons why the peace negotiations between Syria and Israel, which came very close to ending the decades-old conflict between the two countries, ultimately collapsed. After the suspension of talks by Israel following a rash of attacks by Palestinian extremists, the Israeli-Syrian relationship deteriorated into mutual recriminations, which Israel, Syria, and the United States appeared to do nothing to brake. The author's conclusions about lessons learned during the negotiations and their aftermath raise more questions than they provide answers.

Tunisia

1997

0607 Country Commercial Guide. Tunisia. Fiscal Year 1998.

U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 1997. 45pp.

This report sheds light on Tunisia's commercial environment. It includes sections on the country's macroeconomic situation, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods and services, climate for U.S. investment, trade regulations, climate for foreign investment, financial system including project financing, and business travel. Includes supporting statistical data.

Turkey

1995

0652 Turkey's Role in the Middle East.

United States Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. Patricia Carley. January 1995. 37pp.

The author of this report examines salient issues involved in Turkey's relationship with its Middle East neighbors, on the one side, and with the West, on the other. The report covers events and developments such as the Kurdish rebellion in southeast Turkey, the water dispute with Syria, the peace accords between Israel and the PLO signed in September 1993, and the current serious economic crisis.

0689 Greece and Turkey. U.S. Assistance Programs and Other Activities.

U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. April 1995. 18pp.

In this report GAO responds to requests from members of the U.S. Congress for information on the amount of U.S. cash assistance provided to Greece and Turkey from all funding sources for the years 1992–1994. The report provides information on other benefits the United States provides to these countries, including the costs and amount of military equipment transferred under the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty. Statistical tables present detailed data by category or item.

0708 Summary of Turkey BOT Law and Regulations.

U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service, Washington, D.C., and U.S. Embassy, Turkey. November/December 1994. 20pp.

This report presents information on amendments to Turkey's Build, Operation, and Transfer (BOT) Law governing foreign investments in electric power generation, transmission, and distribution. This report includes the full text of the BOT Law amendments.

0728 Report on the Market for Thermal and Hydro Power Generating Equipment in Turkey.

U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service, Washington, D.C., and U.S. Embassy, Turkey. March 30, 1995. 30pp.

This report covers medium-term electric power demand projects made by the Turkish government. These projects indicate that Turkey's current power capacity and the additional capacity to come from those power plants already under construction will meet demand until 1996 but that the country will face power shortages through 2010 unless additional power generating capacity is put into place. The report presents text and statistics describing the market for various categories of electricity generating equipment.

0758 1995 Country Commercial Guide for Turkey with Specific Focus on the Electric Power Sector.

U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service, Washington, D.C., and U.S. Embassy Turkey. March 30, 1995. 66pp.

This report sheds light on Turkey's commercial environment. It includes sections on the country's macroeconomic situation; political conditions, including relationship with the United States, markets for U.S. goods and services, and climate for U.S. investment; trade regulations; the climate for foreign investment; the financial system, including project financing; and business travel. Special emphasis is on prospects for U.S. business in the electric power sector, and the report includes supporting statistical data.

0824 Turkey Toward the 21st Century.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Hakan Zeren. June 1995. 231pp.

The purpose of this thesis is to analyze the effects of the end of the cold war and the collapse of Communism on Turkey's regional and international role, as well as its foreign and security policies. The author presents background historical information on Turkey's founding and the evolution of its foreign and security policies through the cold war era. The author argues that Turkey has attempted to adjust to the changes that the end of the cold war introduced into international relations by pursuing two complementary objectives: (1) to preserve and further strengthen its traditional ties with the West, mainly Western Europe and the United States; and (2) to limit the damage that regional conflicts might eventually inflict on its own domestic stability and welfare.

In addition, the author addresses the continuing problem of the government's conflict with Kurdish nationalists. The author concludes that Turkey does not see either Central Asia or the Middle East as a real alternative to the West, despite all the exclusionary signs that it receives from Europe and its strained relations with the United States, and that Turkey still requires the military, economic, and political cooperation and assistance of the West to overcome the challenges that are awaiting it in the next decades. The author finishes by arguing that the West has compelling reasons to provide the assistance and cooperation that Turkey seeks.

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Turkey cont.

1995 cont.

0001 **The Big Emerging Markets (BEMs) Conference. Turkey.**

U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. July 25, 1995. 108pp.

This report is a transcript of the proceedings of a conference sponsored by the U.S. Commerce Department, one of a series on markets for U.S. goods and services in countries that are emerging as significant trading partners. The conference covered three topics: Turkey at the world's crossroads, risk analysis for Turkey's future, and prospects for infrastructure projects in the climate of privatization and liberalization.

0109 **The Effects of 1985 Defense Policy on the Defense Infrastructure of Turkey.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Murat Aksoy. December 1995. 90pp.

The author of this thesis examines the new defense policy established by Turkey in 1985, which was designed to build an indigenous defense industrial infrastructure. The author attempts to determine whether the policy has been effective in achieving its stated goals of modernizing the Turkish armed forces and developing a civilian infrastructure to support the armed forces. The method used is a detailed survey of the armored combat vehicle project, the largest project currently managed by the government agency established with the policy. The author concludes that the policy creates the desired infrastructure but that the current economic conditions inside Turkey make it difficult for Turkey to remain with the policy due to the high initial investment cost.

1996

0199 **Turkey's Economy: Past Performance and Future Prospects.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Serdar Kocaaliogullari. June 1996. 108pp.

The purpose of this thesis is to present a general discussion of the patterns of development in Turkey between 1923 and 1991, by contrasting the 1923–1980 period with the postliberalization era of the 1980s, and to analyze the dynamics of economic growth and the concomitant mutation the economy underwent during these years. The author argues that, despite some favorable outcomes, these liberalization attempts and structural adjustment policies failed to remedy some of the most important structural problems of the Turkish economy. The author assesses the sustainability of the current policies, discusses determinants of economic growth and its relation to macroeconomic policy, and draws conclusions about the efficiency of Turkey's policy making. Includes statistical tables throughout the report.

0307 **Turkey. Environmental Technologies Export Market Plan.**

U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. July 1996. 57pp.

This report sheds light on Turkey's current and projected needs for infrastructure projects in the areas of water supply, sewage treatment, and solid waste collection and disposal. It supports the argument that, as a result of rural-to-urban migration, Turkey's urban areas are growing rapidly and cannot keep up with the demand for basic municipal services. The report notes the "great opportunity" for U.S. environmental firms and financing organizations to become involved in Turkey. With decentralization and privatization, the projects likely to be undertaken are those that can be financed in international markets or through multilateral agencies.

0364 **Agricultural Situation. Turkey.**

American Embassy, Ankara, Turkey. A. Unal Sarigedik. October 8, 1996. 32pp.

The author of this report reviews the current situation and outlook for Turkey's agricultural sector, with a prefatory discussion of the country's general economic situation and policies. The author discusses agricultural policies and the status of major projects. The author includes statistical tables on production and trade of major commodities and commodity groups in the 1990s.

0396 **Turkey and the European Union: Will the Paradigm Shift?**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Alonzo W. Henderson. December 1996. 157pp.

The author of this thesis ponders the question of whether Turkey will become a full partner in the "European Club" by joining the EU and the WEU to add to its current NATO membership. This has not happened yet despite a long and intensive effort by Turkey to be accepted, and, the author contends, it will not happen in the foreseeable future, because the advantages Turkish membership would bring are outweighed by EU concerns about Turkey's foreign, economic, and domestic policies. Most significant among these concerns, the author argues, are (1) the fact that Turkey's membership would bring increased EU exposure to Greek-Turkish issues, (2) the fact that Turkey's economic strengths lie in areas of little interest to Europe, and (3) an exploding population that is expected to surpass Germany's by 2010. Turkey's nonadmission, combined with the demise of the Soviet Union, has caused Turkey to begin acting as its own foreign policy center. The author concludes that this trend toward unilateralism will continue at least as long as Turkey is excluded from the EU and WEU.

1997

0553 **Country Commercial Guide. Turkey. Fiscal Year 1998.**

U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 1997. 86pp.

This report sheds light on Turkey's commercial environment. It includes sections on the country's macroeconomic situation; political conditions, including Turkey's relationship with the United States; markets for U.S. goods and services; trade regulations and standards; climate for foreign investment; financial system, including project financing; and business travel. Includes supporting statistical data.

0639 **Turkey: Thwarted Ambition.**

National Defense University, Washington, D.C. Simon V. Mayall. January 1997. 123pp.

The author of this paper examines Turkey's post-cold war security policy to the present, based on an examination of the foundations, and the exercise, of the country's defense and foreign policies. The author assesses the extent to which Turkey's security policy has changed since the end of the cold war, as well as the implications for its relationship with the West. The paper covers historical development of modern Turkey, state foundations and exercise of security policy, and post-cold war obstacles and constraints. Throughout, the author makes the distinction between "permanent" policy, which is taken as the immutable foundation of actions, and "temporary" policy, which comprises pragmatic courses of action that are followed for a period of time in order to adapt most ideally to current political circumstances.

0762 **Analysis of Transferring U.S. Navy Perry Class Frigates to Turkey and Issues Raised During the Process.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Eser Cimenderoglu. March 1997. 60pp.

The author of this thesis analyzes the process of transferring U.S. Navy Perry Class frigates to Turkey and examines issues raised during this process. The author notes that although the transfer was, up to the final step, representative of most U.S. military equipment transfers, and the foreign military sales process is in general an effective process for ship transfers, political issues always have a propensity to interfere. As the cold war ended, the mutual threat had changed, affecting alliances and causing more domestically oriented policies to predominate within Turkey's political system.

0822 **Oil, Natural Gas, Coal, Electricity, Privatization, Profile. Turkey.**

U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. May 12, 1997. 10pp.

This report sheds light on Turkey's energy policies, including privatization. The report covers Turkey's supply and marketing situation, as well as its outlook, covering oil, natural gas, coal, and electric power. Key summary statistics on energy and selected socioeconomic indicators are interspersed throughout the text.

Yemen

1996

0832 **Yemen and Stability in the Persian Gulf: Confronting the Threat from Within.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Stephen C. Pelletiere. May 22, 1996. 51pp.

The author of this study examines the falling fortunes of Yemen, in light of the end of the cold war, the end of Soviet support, and the country's actions preceding the Persian Gulf War. The author argues that Yemen should not be abandoned, since it is part of the vital Persian Gulf system that the United States has pledged to uphold. The author suggests possible economic assistance to Yemen, as well as strategies for reducing tensions between it and its neighbor, Saudi Arabia. Finally, the author contends that a collapse of the Yemen state would undermine regional stability.

0883 **Country Commercial Guide. Republic of Yemen. Fiscal Year 1997.**

U.S. Embassy, Sanaa. August 1996. 34pp.

This report sheds light on Yemen's commercial environment. It includes sections on the country's macroeconomic situation; political conditions, including relationship with the United States; markets for U.S. goods and services; the climate for U.S. investment; trade regulations; business customs; financial system characteristics; and project

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financing. Supporting statistics include market data by sector, as well as demographic and macroeconomic indicators.

SUBJECT INDEX

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