

A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

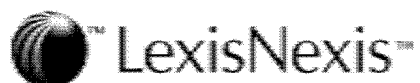
THE MIDDLE EAST

**Special Studies,
1998–2002**

Supplement

A UPA Collection

from



The Middle East

Special Studies, 1998–2002 Supplement

**Edited by
Robert E. Lester**

**Guide compiled by
Dan Elasky**

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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 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, Harvard University, Princeton University, and the RAND Corporation.

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

U.S. Federal Government Agencies and Organizations

Central Intelligence Agency

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is the keystone of the U.S. intelligence community. Its mission consists of supporting the president, the National Security Council, and all who make and execute U.S. national security policy by providing accurate, evidence-based, comprehensive, and timely foreign intelligence related to national security. It also conducts counterintelligence activities, special activities, and other functions related to foreign intelligence and national security as directed by the president.

Congressional Research Service

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

Defense Threat Reduction Agency

Since the end of the cold war, the major responsibility of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency has been to help in the development of a consistent approach to reducing and countering weapons of mass destruction.

General Accounting Office

The General Accounting Office (GAO) is the investigative arm of the Congress and is charged with examining all matters relating to the receipt and disbursement of public funds. GAO was established by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 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. The majority of these reviews are made in response to specific congressional requests.

U.S. Agency for International Development

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

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.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture operates programs designed to improve international trade opportunities for U.S. agriculture. FAS also heads the international activities of the Department of Agriculture. This role includes the collection and analysis of statistics and marketing information pertaining to agriculture. FAS is also responsible for administering the Department of Agriculture's export credit guarantee and food programs. Additionally, FAS represents the Department of Agriculture in international trade negotiations regarding agriculture.

U.S. Department of Defense

The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) grew out of the War Department, which dated from 1789. In 1947 the U.S. Congress passed the National Security Act, establishing a National Military Establishment and providing for a cabinet-level secretary of defense. In 1949, the National Security Act was amended to create the DoD, thereby consolidating all of the armed forces of the United States into a single department. Today, the responsibilities of the DoD include prosecuting wars, humanitarian missions, peacekeeping operations, evacuations, and homeland security.

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

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

ILAB implements these objectives through the following activities: (1) representing the secretary of labor on international issues in the interagency policy-making processes chaired by the National Economic Council and the National Security Council; (2) representing the U.S. government at the International Labour Organization; (3) implementing the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation, the labor supplemental agreement to the North American Free Trade Agreement; (4) issuing reports on international child labor issues and funding international programs to eliminate child labor exploitation; (5) representing the U.S. government at the Human Resources Development Working Group of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum; (6) preparing G-7 and European Union meetings involving labor market policy issues; (7) representing the U.S. government in the Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development; (8) assisting the U.S. trade representative in international trade negotiations, including immigration-related issues; (9) coordinating labor market technical assistance programs with foreign countries; and (10) undertaking research on the impact of international trade and immigration policies on U.S. workers.

U.S. 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 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 the Agency for International Development. It also provides an array of important services to U.S. citizens and to foreigners seeking to visit or immigrate to the United States.

U.S. House of Representatives, Armed Services Committee

The Armed Services Committee in the U.S. House of Representatives is responsible for overseeing the general structure and management of the Department of Defense. The committee is also responsible for assessments of threats to the national security of the United States. Some of the specific areas of the committee's jurisdiction include wages, salaries, and benefits of members of the armed services; military applications of nuclear energy; intelligence agencies of the Department of Defense; the size of the armed forces; and military installations and bases.

U.S. International Trade Commission

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

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. Military Educational Institutions and Organizations

Air Command and Staff College, Air University

The Air Command and Staff College prepares its graduates for careers involving aerospace operations. The school dates back to 1931 when it was formed as the Air Corps Tactical School; it was renamed in 1954. Students at the college take a ten-month curriculum that focuses on aerospace history and operations and an understanding of the core values of the U.S. Air Force.

Air War College, Air University

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.

Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL), U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

The U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) operates 32 schools at 15 army installations. The schools included: Adjutant General, Command and General Staff College, Army War College, Logistics Management College, Warrant Officer Career Center, and School of Advanced Military Studies. The mission of TRADOC is to train and educate the Army's soldiers, to develop the Army's leaders, and to establish doctrine and standards for the Army. The Center for Army Lessons Learned collects and analyzes data pertaining to Army operations.

Foreign Military Studies Office

The Foreign Military Studies Office (FMSO), located at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was founded in 1986. The FMSO publishes studies from unclassified sources about foreign armed forces. It also conducts research on civil-military and transnational security issues, such as peacekeeping operations, terrorism, and drug trafficking.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California

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 DoD.

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, Newport, Rhode Island

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 for Advanced Airpower Studies provides graduate programs for midcareer 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. Air Force Academy

The U.S. Air Force Academy, located near Colorado Springs, Colorado, educates men and women to become officers in the U.S. Air Force. The curriculum includes courses in biology, physics, math, history, and economics, as well as more specialized courses such as military history, air base design and performance, aeronautics, and foundations of aerospace power.

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 War College

The mission of the United States 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.

U.S. Marine Corps Command and Staff College

The U.S. Marine Corps Command and Staff College provides military education to field grade officers of the Marine Corps and other services and agencies to prepare them for command and staff duties with the Marine Air Ground Task Forces and for assignment with joint, multinational, and high-level service organizations. The college is located within the campus of the Marine Corps University in Quantico, Virginia.

U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit No. 3, Cairo, Egypt

The U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit No. 3 (NAMRU-3) conducts research on infectious diseases in order to protect the health of U.S. forces in the Middle East, Southwest Asia, Africa, and Eastern Europe.

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

Arab Monetary Fund

The Arab Monetary Fund, located in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, began operations in 1977. The 22 countries that are members of the fund are Jordan, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Tunisia, Algeria, Djibouti, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Somalia, Iraq, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Egypt, Morocco, Mauritania, Yemen, and Comoros. Among the goals of the fund are to establish policies for Arab monetary cooperation, to promote the development of Arab financial markets, encourage trade among the member states, and develop a unified Arab currency.

Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs

The Kennedy School of Government was established in 1978 when the school's Institute of Politics and Master in Public Policy Program were brought together. 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. The Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs is the main location within the John F. Kennedy School of Government for the study of international security affairs, science and technology policy, environmental and resource issues, and conflict studies.

Heritage Foundation, Washington, D.C.

The Heritage Foundation is a conservative think tank that advocates public policies based on the principles of free enterprise, limited government, individual freedom, and a strong national defense.

Howard University, Department of African Studies

The Department of African Studies at Howard University was established in 1953 and offers both M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. Students in the department focus their studies on public policy issues, socio-economic and political development, and the arts.

Institute for Defense Analyses

The Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA), located in Alexandria, Virginia, is a federally funded organization that advises the secretary of defense, Joint Staff, and defense agencies on issues related to national security. Research units at the institute include computer and software engineering; cost analysis and research; joint advanced war fighting; operational evaluation; science and technology; simulation; strategy, forces, and resources; and system evaluation.

International Monetary Fund

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was established to promote international monetary cooperation and exchange rate stability, to foster economic growth and high employment levels, and to provide financial assistance to countries. The IMF was originally conceived at a conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire in July 1944, and it came into existence in December 1945 when 29 countries signed its Articles of Agreement.

International Water Management Institute

The International Water Management Institute, headquartered in Colombo, Sri Lanka, is a nonprofit scientific research organization focusing on the sustainable use of water and land resources in agriculture, and on the water needs of developing countries. The institute has regional offices in India, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, and subregional offices in Ethiopia, Ghana, Nepal, Uzbekistan, China, and Laos.

Joint Intelligence Committee, Her Majesty's Government, United Kingdom

The Joint Intelligence Committee supervises British intelligence activity both in the United Kingdom and overseas. Her Majesty's Government is the official title for the government of the United Kingdom, indicating the sovereign position held by England's royal family.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) grew out of the organisation for European Economic Cooperation which was formed to administer the aid provided under the Marshall Plan after World War II. The OECD came into being in 1961. The OECD consists of 30 member countries committed to democratic governance and market economics. OECD publishes reports on topics such as macroeconomics, trade, education, development, and science and innovation.

Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries

The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), headquartered in Kuwait, was established in 1968 to foster cooperation in the Arab oil industry. Membership in OAPEC is restricted to Arab countries whose revenues from oil constitute a substantial part of their gross national product.

Princeton University, Near Eastern Studies Program

The Near Eastern Studies Program at Princeton University offers undergraduate courses and a master's and Ph.D. program. Students in the program study the languages, history and contemporary issues of the Near East. The Ph.D. program in Near Eastern Studies is offered for medieval and modern literature and history.

RAND Corporation

RAND (an acronym for research and development) is a nonprofit institution that helps improve policy and decision making through research and analysis. From its inception in the days following World War II, RAND has focused on the nation's most pressing policy problems, particularly on national security.

In the 1960s, RAND began addressing major problems of domestic policy as well. Today, RAND researchers operate on a broad front, assisting public policy makers at all levels, private sector leaders in many industries, and the public at large in efforts to strengthen the nation's economy, maintain its security, and improve its quality of life. They do so by analyzing choices and developments in many areas, including national defense, education and training, health care, criminal and civil justice, labor and population, science and technology, community development, international relations, and regional studies.

RAND was created at the urging of its original sponsor, the air force (then the Army Air Forces). Today, its activities are supported by a wide range of sources. U.S. government agencies provide the largest share of support, while charitable foundations, private sector firms, individuals, and earnings from RAND's endowment fund furnish a steadily growing proportion.

Tufts University, Feinstein International Famine Center

The Feinstein International Famine Center at Tufts University was established in 1996. The Center aims to improve humanitarian assistance, and relief and refugee efforts in times of famine, war, or other emergencies.

United Nations

The United Nations was created in October 1945 by fifty-one countries committed to international cooperation and collective security. As of 2002, 189 countries were

members of the UN. When countries become members, they must accept the obligations of the UN Charter. According to its Charter, the UN has four main purposes: to maintain international peace and security, to promote friendly relations between nations, to promote international cooperation and human rights, and to be a center for international relations. The UN consists of six major components: the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, Secretariat, and the International Court of Justice. All of these components are based at the UN headquarters in New York, except the International Court of Justice, which is located in The Hague, the Netherlands.

The World Bank

The World Bank is an international development assistance agency. Its chief role is to provide loans to developing nations in order to promote economic development in those countries. A key focus of the bank is to provide financial assistance for health programs and education programs. The bank also attempts to provide assistance that will allow the recipient nations to develop institutions and quality government programs to help reduce poverty. Also central to the bank's mission is promoting and supporting the development of private business enterprises.

World Health Organization

The World Health Organization (WHO), located in Geneva, Switzerland, is a special agency of the UN. Its primary mission is to study international public health and to try to help all peoples of the world attain the highest possible level of health. WHO studies all aspects of public health and, in recent years, has undertaken studies of the possible health effects of biological and chemical weapons.

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, 1998–2002 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.

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
DOD	Department of Defense
EU	European Union
GAO	General Accounting Office
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IMF	International Monetary Fund
NAFTA	North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
U.K.	United Kingdom
U.S.	United States
UN	United Nations
UNSCOM	UN Special Commission
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

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

1998

0001 **The Return of the Golan Heights.**

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Neil F. Wilson. 1998. 88pp.

The author of this thesis argues that Syria and its president, Hafiz al Assad, will not agree to peace with Israel without getting all of the Golan Heights in return. The author explores the conditions that must be met in order for Israel to return the Golan Heights while maintaining its security. First, the two countries must overcome historical and political obstacles. Second, Israel must be allowed to have unlimited forces on the Syrian border, while Syria is allowed only a token force on the Heights. Third, the two nations must have early warning systems. Fourth, Israel must carry out a phased withdrawal from the Golan Heights. Fifth, Syria must not interrupt water flow. Sixth, President Assad must bring about peace in southern Lebanon. Finally, Syria and Israel must resume bilateral talks.

0089 **Strategy for the Middle East Peace: Is the U.S. Acting in its Own Best Interest?**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Michael A. Phillips. 1998. 64pp.

The author of this paper contends that the United States is undermining its national interests in the Middle East through its "unconditional support for Israel and its policies." As evidence for his thesis, Phillips asserts that there are inconsistencies between U.S. policy statements and actions in six national interests: free flow of oil at reasonable prices, security of Israel and Arab allies of the U.S., regional stability, combating terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction, promoting democracy and human rights, and enhancing opportunities for U.S. firms doing business in the region.

0153 **The Southeast Anatolian Project and Middle East Water: Implications for NATO.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Meredith W. B. Temple. March 12, 1998. 39pp.

The author of this paper describes and examines the possible consequences of a water project built by Turkey on the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. The author notes that Turkey's downstream neighbors, Syria and Iraq, may be adversely affected by this

project, and believes that a regional conflict might result, requiring NATO to aid Turkey. Temple assesses various strategies that NATO can use to prevent conflict, including diplomatic contacts, technical assistance, and joint military training exercises.

0192 The Threat of Intentional Oil Spills to Desalination Plants.

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. James E. Lovell. April 1998. 44pp.

The author of this thesis examines the potential for Middle East terrorists to use intentional oil spills to disrupt the operation of water desalination facilities. After reviewing regional water scarcity and the growing importance and technology of desalination, the author assesses current and potential terrorist threats, describes the vulnerability of desalination plants to oil spills, and outlines spill response measures, including DOD capabilities. The author concludes with recommendations concerning DOD response planning and doctrine.

0236 Scientific Cooperation and Peace Building: A Case Study of USAID's Middle East Regional Cooperation Program.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Center for Development and Evaluation, Washington, D.C. Krishna Kumar and Irving Rosenthal. April 1998. 43 pp.

The authors of this report review the performance of AID's Middle East Regional Cooperation Program, which supports scientific and technical cooperative projects between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Focusing on Israel and Egypt, Kumar and Rosenthal trace the program's evolution, describe scientific and technical accomplishments of its projects, identify factors influencing project performance, and analyze the effects of the program on the Arab-Israeli peace process.

0279 United States Policy in the Middle East.

University of Texas at Austin. Adrian Eugene Smith. December 1998. 52pp.

The author of this thesis examines U.S. foreign policy and security strategy in the Middle East. Asserting that the paramount interest of the United States is the free flow of Middle East oil, the author develops a strategy for fostering regional stability. The author argues that the United States must establish "policy equity" in the region by considering normalizing relations with Iran, reassessing its unyielding opposition to rogue states like Iraq, supporting the economic development of Turkey, and playing a decisive role in the Arab-Israeli peace process.

1999

0331 Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC): Annual Statistical Report, 1999.

Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries. 1999. 248pp.

OAPEC presents detailed statistics on energy developments, both in Arab countries and from a global perspective. The first section of the report includes data on oil and gas exploration, reserves, production, refining, processing, prices, inter-Arab and worldwide exports and imports, shipping, pipelines (including detail for specific pipelines), supply and demand of other energy sources (coal and electric power), and selected economic indicators, for both OAPEC and all Arab countries. The following sections of the report include data on world energy consumption, production, trade, reserves, prices, and selected demographic and economic indicators. Data are shown for world regions or specific countries, and cover varying years, 1990–98, with some earlier trends from the 1960s–1970s.

0579 **Transnational Threats from the Middle East: Crying Wolf or Crying Havoc?**

U.S. Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Anthony H. Cordesman. May 31, 1999. 231pp.

The author of this study examines current and potential threats to the West posed by the Middle East. The author examines threat potentials in the areas of political instability and civil unrest, the rise of Islamic fundamentalist extremism, the Arab-Israeli conflict, other regional conflicts, the interruption of oil and natural gas exports, increasing legal and illegal immigration to the West, narcotics and organized crime, terrorism, regional military buildups, and weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons proliferation and long-range missile strike capabilities. The author includes a detailed country-by-country assessment of current weapons inventories and the capability for development of weapons of mass destruction. The author concludes that, while none of the threats requires "draconian action" by the West, a combination of terrorism with weapons of mass destruction would create "superterrorism," a new form of asymmetric warfare for which the West is singularly unprepared.

0810 **Regional Trade and Investment Initiative: Results Package.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Asia Near East Bureau. January 1999. 34pp.

USAID presents an assessment of the agency's Regional Trade and Investment Initiative, which is intended to increase sustainable economic growth and expand U.S. trade and investment in the Maghreb region (Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia), as well as to improve the legal, policy, and regulatory framework for trade and investment. The initiative works by assisting governments in their efforts to implement economic reforms and move away from import substitution economies and move toward market economies.

2000

0844 **Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC): Annual Statistical Report, 2000.**

Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries. 2000. 247pp.

OAPEC presents detailed statistics on energy developments, both in Arab countries and from a global perspective. The first section of the report includes data on oil and gas exploration, reserves, production, refining, processing, prices, inter-Arab and worldwide exports and imports, shipping, pipelines (including detail for specific pipelines), supply and demand of other energy sources (coal and electric power), and selected economic indicators, for both OAPEC and all Arab countries. The following sections of the report include data on world energy consumption, production, trade, reserves, prices, and selected demographic and economic indicators. Data are shown for world regions or specific countries and cover varying years, 1990–99, with some earlier trends from the 1960s–1970s.

Reel 2

Middle East (General) cont.

2000 cont.

- 0001 **The Pragmatic Entente: Turkey's Growing Relations with Israel.**
Princeton University, Near Eastern Studies Program, Princeton, New Jersey. Randy J. Smith. January 2000. 105pp.
The author of this thesis examines the history, status, and implications for the Middle East of the increasing degree of cooperation between Israel and Turkey. After presenting a chronology of military, economic, and political relations between Turkey and Israel from 1948 to the present, and reviewing recent agreements and interactions between the two countries, the author discusses the role the United States plays in the relationship. The author then reviews relations of Turkey and Israel with their Middle East neighbors and with countries and organizations outside the region, and analyzes the 1998 crisis between Turkey and Syria. Finally, the author assesses potential obstacles to Turkish-Israeli cooperation.
- 0106 **Demographic Transition in the Middle East: Implications for Growth, Employment, and Housing.**
International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Pierre Dhonte, Rina Bhattacharya, and Tarik Yousef. March 2000. 26pp.
The author of this working paper examines the impact of the growth in working-age population in the Middle East on employment, housing, and economic development. The author contends that while population growth presents the region with major challenges, the expanding labor force can also be viewed as a foundation for generating higher per capita income on a sustainable basis, provided that market-friendly institutions are in place. The author includes supporting statistical data.
- 0132 **The Use of Arms Transfers and Arms Control to Enhance Security in the Middle East.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Ainsworth B. Mills. April 7, 2000. 49pp.
The author of this paper examines the relationship between arms control and arms transfers, and evaluates their impacts on security in the Middle East. After presenting a chronology of Middle East wars and their associated arms transfer issues, the author discusses attempts to implement arms control in the region. The author assesses the economic benefits of arms transfers to supplier nations, including preservation of a defense industrial base, reduction of research and development costs for weapons systems, and mitigation of trade imbalances caused by oil purchases. The author concludes that arms transfers have delayed movements toward peace in the Middle East.
- 0181 **The Fat Lady Has Sung: The Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Thomas W. Spoehr. April 10, 2000. 35pp.
The author of this study evaluates the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO), which was created in 1982 to maintain peace on the Sinai Peninsula between Israel and Egypt. Although the author argues that the MFO has been a highly successful peacekeeping organization, he suggests that a critical review is appropriate as the United States considers providing peacekeepers to help secure the border between Syria and Israel. The author recommends changes to the MFO that would recognize a more mature

Egyptian-Israeli relationship, relieve contributing nations of resource burdens, and free U.S. forces for other, more pressing, obligations.

0216 **Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Zone: Implications for Sustainability—Case Studies, Assessments, and Recommendations.**

Friends of the Earth—Middle East, Amman, Jordan. July 2000. 86pp.

The authors of this collection of papers assess the potential environmental impacts of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, a regional trade liberalization process that is expected to culminate by 2010 in the establishment of a free trade zone involving the European Union (EU) countries and twelve non-EU Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPCs). The authors examine experiences in other free trade zones by analyzing case studies on sectors of economically, socially, and environmentally important sectors in the MPCs. The case studies include reviews of the environmental impacts of the Partnership on the textile sector in Egypt, the phosphate sector in Jordan, and the agriculture sector in the southeastern Mediterranean. The authors conclude that the Partnership is likely to cause environmental degradation in the MPCs.

0302 **Star and Crescent: Turco-Israeli Partnership in a Tough Neighborhood.**

Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Joseph M. Codispoti. August 2000. 31pp.

The author of this paper examines the emerging partnership between two U.S. allies, Turkey and Israel. The author begins by summarizing the historical development of relations between the two countries, highlighting their mutual security interests and their shared sense of isolation at the crossroads of Europe, Central Asia, and the Middle East. The author discusses their growing political, military, and economic links since the 1980s and concludes by assessing opportunities for and obstacles to the partnership, as well as its potential to foster stability or conflict in the Middle East.

0333 **U.S. Policy in the Middle East: The Struggle for Peace and Prosperity.**

U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado. October 2000. 33pp.

The U.S. Air Force presents this bibliography of books, government documents, journal articles, and reports that examine and document U.S. policy in the Middle East. The bibliography contains five parts: U.S. national interests in the Middle East, peace in the Levant, dual containment and sanctions, transnational challenges, and sources.

0366 **Mobilizing International Capital for Arab Economic Development: With Special Reference to the Role of FDI.**

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia. Ali T. Sadik and Ali A. Bolbol. November 2000. 95pp.

The authors of this paper examine the extent and potential impacts of foreign direct investment (FDI) on the economic development of Arab countries. The authors first discuss the importance of international capital and financial flows in the developing world. They then analyze the financing needs of Arab countries (as determined by the savings-investment gap), the determinants of FDI in Arab countries, based on an eclectic model of economic and political factors; and the effect of FDI on Arab technological development and total factor productivity (TFP). The paper includes supporting statistical data.

2001

- 0461 **Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC): Annual Statistical Report, 2001.**

Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries. 2001. 259pp.

The OAPEC presents detailed statistics on energy developments, both in Arab countries and from a global perspective. The first section of the report includes data on oil and gas exploration, reserves, production, refining, processing, prices, inter-Arab and worldwide exports and imports, shipping, pipelines (including detail for specific pipelines), supply and demand of other energy sources (coal and electric power), and selected economic indicators, for both OAPEC and all Arab countries. **For the first time, this section includes data on per capita consumption of various energy sources, government revenues and spending, balance of trade, and bank deposits.** The following sections of the report include statistics on world energy consumption, production, trade, reserves, prices, and selected demographic and economic indicators. Data are shown for world regions or specific countries, and cover varying years, 1995–2001, with some earlier trends from the 1960s and 1970s.

- 0720 **Strengthening Regional Collaboration in Animal Health and Zoonoses Control.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. George Saperstein, Jeffrey M. Mariner, and Rob C. de Rooij. March 2001. 38pp.

The authors of this report review the progress of the Strengthening Regional Collaboration in Animal Health and Zoonoses Control Project in meeting its objective of improving the health and nutritional status of people in the region by developing methods for controlling animal diseases and zoonoses. The authors examine progress in five specific areas: applied research on animal diseases and zoonoses, training to improve diagnostic capabilities, communication of information on epidemiology, regional cooperation among scientists, and sustainable mechanisms for continuing regional cooperation. The authors conclude that the project has been successful in building interaction and cooperation among researchers but is “losing momentum.”

- 0758 **The Euphrates-Tigris Basin and the Southeastern Anatolia Project: Is Armed Conflict in the Offing?**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Laurie A. Cason. March 1, 2001. 35pp.

The author of this paper examines the hypothesis that Turkey’s Southeastern Anatolia Project on the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers will reduce water flows to Syria and Iraq so drastically as to foment armed conflict in the region within the next ten years. Noting that Syria and Iraq are highly dependent upon the two rivers for drinking water, irrigation, industrial uses, and hydroelectricity, and considering the complex religious, ethnic, and political relationships among the three countries, the author argues that Turkey’s continuing development of the Anatolia Project is certain to increase tensions, if not lead to military conflict.

- 0793 **Water Conflict Between Turkey, Syria, and Iraq.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. A. Ercan Cakmak. March 15, 2001. 44pp.

The author of this paper, a Turkish Army officer, examines water-sharing issues generated by Turkey’s Southeastern Anatolia Project on the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. Reviewing Turkey’s historical and current relations with Syria and Iraq, including water disputes, the author contends that these countries have tried various methods to hinder the operations of the project. The author describes and criticizes the arguments put forward by Syria and Iraq concerning their rights to the flows from the two rivers, and

states Turkey's proposal for a system to share the water in a rational and equitable manner.

0837 **Strategic Importance of the Red Sea.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Turki Al-Anazi. April 10, 2001. 30pp.

The author of this paper, a Saudi Arabian military officer, examines the strategic importance of the Red Sea to Arab countries, Israel, and other countries. The author reviews the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Red Sea, and U.S., former Soviet Union, Israeli, and Arab strategies involving the sea. The author argues that attempts to control access to or through the Red Sea is a potential cause for war in the region and recommends that Arab states take certain steps to secure its strategic position.

0867 **Arms Control in the Middle East.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Ali Albataineh. April 10, 2001. 32pp.

The author of this paper, a Jordanian military officer, reviews various efforts to negotiate and implement arms control agreements in the Middle East. The author focuses on two developments initiated following the 1991 Persian Gulf War: the proposal by U.S. President George Bush to eliminate weapons of mass destruction in the region and limit the buildup in conventional arms, and the progress and eventual failure of the Arms Control and Regional Security Committee (ACRSC), established after the 1991 Persian Gulf War with fourteen Middle East states as members or parties.

0899 **Germany's Interests and Policy in and Toward the Middle East in the Context of the Arab-Israeli Conflict.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Thomas H. Papenroth. June 2001. 128pp.

The author of this thesis, a German navy officer, examines Germany's foreign policy toward and national interests in the Middle East. Relying on its growing influence in supranational institutions like the European Union, rather than on military strength, Germany pursues its national interests through a network of close alliances. The author notes that Germany's policy in the Middle East is somewhat ambiguous. Its dependence on imported oil inclines Germany toward the Arab states. The author argues that Arab states are trying increasingly to engage Germany into the Middle East conflict in order to outbalance the power of the United States in the region. On the other hand, the historical moral burden bequeathed by the Third Reich tilts German policy toward Israel. The author concludes, however, that German leadership carefully maintains a politically neutral position toward the Middle East.

Reel 3

Middle East (General) cont.

2001 cont.

0001 **End of the Islamic Cold War: The Saudi-Iranian Détente and its Implications.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Charles A. McLean II. June 2001. 140pp.

The author of this thesis analyzes the extent and causes of the recently improved relations between Saudi Arabia and Iran. Beginning with a review of political, cultural, and religious similarities and differences between the two countries, the author summarizes their past relations. The author then explores the causes of the

rapprochement, including changing domestic political conditions, the failure of U.S. policy with toward Iran and Iraq, the collapse of the Middle East Peace Accords, and, most importantly, the 1998–99 oil price collapse. The author concludes that the détente ensures higher world oil prices and has the potential to bring about a stable regional security framework, which might cause Arab host countries to question the need for continued U.S. military bases.

0141 Hydro-Crisis in the Middle East: Water Schemes for a Thirsty Region.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Matthew S. Flemming. June 2001. 99pp.

The author of this thesis evaluates the effects that proposed water projects, such as Turkey's planned "peace pipeline," would have on the Middle East, particularly Saudi Arabia. After reviewing the extent of current or impending water crises in major basins and areas, the author examines various water resource technologies including desalinization, canal systems, water bags, water-carrying tanker ships, and the proposed "peace pipeline." Flemming compares the cost of building the pipeline with the cost of building other means of water production or transport. The author describes the concept of "virtual water," a means of creating available water supplies by changing water use policies and by cooperation in water policy among neighboring states.

0240 Defense Trade: Information on U.S. Weapons Deliveries to the Middle East.

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. September 2001. 11pp.

GAO presents information on the amounts and types of military equipment, services, and training the U.S. government has delivered to the Middle East from FY91 through FY2000, the conditions placed on the use of selected U.S. weapon systems delivered to the Middle East.

0251 Strategic Personality and the Effectiveness of Nuclear Deterrence: Deterring Iraq and Iran.

Institute for Defense Analyses, Alexandria, Virginia; Defense Threat Reduction Agency, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Caroline F. Ziemke. September 2001. 142pp.

The author of this study uses the theory of Strategic Personality Typing to examine the circumstances under which small and medium nuclear powers such as Iraq or Iran might decide to employ nuclear weapons to try to deter U.S. military intervention in regional crises. The study is part of a continuing effort to use Strategic Personality Typing to help design more effective deterrent strategies in the face of a potentially more diverse cast of nuclear players. The author presents two case studies, for Iran and Iraq. After tracing the historical antecedents of each country's strategic personality, the author describes how the country makes the United States a target of nuclear blackmail and discusses possible U.S. responses. The author emphasizes that for the United States to deter a state like Iran or Iraq, it must not only use sound military strategic planning, but also take into account that country's strategic objectives and how they reflect its basic cultural vision and values.

0393 Terrorism: Near Eastern Groups and State Sponsors, 2001.

Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Kenneth Katzman. September 10, 2001. 41pp.

This report, completed immediately prior to the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, is an annual review of Middle East terrorist groups and countries on the U.S. "terrorism list," a group of countries that the secretary of commerce and secretary of state judge to have provided repeated support for international terrorism. For each group or country, the author summarizes its history, identifies its leadership, outlines its current goals, and describes its terrorist activities and casualties. In the last

section, the author discusses U.S. unilateral and multilateral efforts to combat terrorism in or from the region.

- 0434 **Exchange Rate Policies in Arab Countries: Assessment and Recommendations.**
Arab Monetary Fund, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. Philippe D. Karam. December 2001. 140pp.

The author of this report reviews currency exchange rate policies in Arab countries. For each country, the author assesses its performance in (1) maintaining internal and external stability of policies to preserve the viability of its balance of payments; (2) introducing structural productivity-enhancing reform policies to boost growth through trade liberalization, privatization, and foreign investment attraction; and (3) instituting a consistent mix of monetary and exchange rate policies that is conducive to international financial integration. The author notes the differences among countries in their factor endowments, economic structures, and financial systems. The author concludes that sound financial, structural adjustment, and demand management policies work in a complementary fashion to achieve an optimal exchange rate policy for a country.

- 0574 **Security or Politics: The Return of the Golan Heights.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Stacy D. Kaucher. December 2001. 64pp.

The author of this paper argues that the return of the Golan Heights is not a bilateral security issue between Israel and Syria but is instead an internal political matter. Refuting assertions that Israel continues to hold the heights for purely military reasons, the author contends that poll evidence suggests that most Israelis would favor full Israeli withdrawal if it is demanded as a condition for peace. The author further argues that, for new Syrian president Bashar al-Assad to shift from his late father's policy demanding full return of the Golan Heights, it would be political suicide.

- 0638 **Impact of the War on Terror on Certain Aspects of U.S. Policy in the Middle East.**
National Intelligence Council, Washington, D.C. Paul Jabber. December 27, 2001. 21pp.

The author of this paper assesses the impact that the U.S. campaign against global terrorism, launched in the wake of the September 11, 2001 terror attacks, is likely to have on key U.S. interests in the Middle East over the next twelve months. The author focuses on two issues: the probable range of responses of Middle East states to the U.S. campaign and the question of which U.S. policy choices will most effectively limit the threat of terrorist strikes against the U.S. homeland and other countries.

2002

- 0659 **Islamic Perspectives on Peace and Violence.**
United States Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. January 24, 2002. 8pp.

The Institute explores the position of Islam and the attitudes of Muslims on the religious justification for violence and finds that Islam advocates various nonviolent and peacebuilding values and expects Muslims to live by them. The institute suggests, however, that U.S. support for authoritarian regimes in the Muslim world stimulates both anti-American sentiments among moderates and radical opposition among extremist groups.

- 0667 **America's Credibility at Stake: Arab Perceptions of U.S. Foreign Policy.**
Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Michael B. Meyer. March 19, 2002. 49pp.
The author of this paper examines Arab perceptions that U.S. foreign policy toward the Arab world is unjust and biased toward Israel. The author focuses on Arab displeasure with the dealings of the United States with Iraq and with U.S. involvement in the Arab-Israeli conflict. The author discusses Arab resentment over the long-term U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf and its support of repressive regimes in order to maintain its military bases and oil supply. The author recommends that the United States improve its image through steps like increasing economic aid to Arab countries and expanded social contacts between mid-level U.S. and Arab diplomats.
- 0716 **The Middle East: Look to the Past to Resolve Conflict in the Future.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Craig L. Schuetz. April 9, 2002. 31pp.
The author of this paper examines the long-term impact of Western actions in the Middle East taken to change religions, cultures, governments, and territorial boundaries. The author recommends modifications of certain U.S. policies, including the removal or reduction of ground forces occupying the Arabian peninsula, the forcible removal of Saddam Hussein from power in Iraq, the resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, sensitivity to the religious and ethnic background of diplomatic personnel assigned to the Middle East, and U.S. economic aid to non-oil rich nations.
- 0747 **"Complex" Targeting: A Complexity-Based Theory of Targeting and its Application to Radical Islamic Terrorism.**
School of Advanced Airpower Studies, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Kevin B. Glenn. June 2002. 168pp.
The author of this thesis explores the following question: what are the concepts and principles of a targeting theory based on complexity theory? Complexity theory is an emerging theory to explain the behavior of complex adaptive systems. The author is particularly interested in why a major terrorist target that is also a complex adaptive system, the world financial system headquartered in and symbolized by the World Trade Center, was able to recover so quickly from the devastation of the September 11, 2001 attack. Beginning with a discussion of the principles of complexity theory and its predecessors, systems theory and chaos theory, the author then reviews the theories' recent impacts on military thought, theory, and doctrinal development. Finally, the author presents a targeting theory based on complexity theory. The author concludes that a targeting theory that incorporates concepts and principles similar to a theory attempting to capture the dynamics of living, adaptive systems may provide a more nuanced and less mechanistic targeting theory than is currently available to military strategists.
- 0915 **Islamic Extremists: How Do They Mobilize Support?**
United States Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. July 2002. 8pp.
The institute analyzes methods used by Islamic extremist and terrorist groups to attract recruits and explores the reasons why individuals join these groups. The institute cites a Muslim authority who asserts that the single most common emotional characteristic among recruits is their feeling that they have been treated as "second class" by their government or society.

- 0923 **Reform and Elusive Growth in the Middle East—What Has Happened in the 1990s?**
The World Bank, Washington, D.C. Dipak Dasgupta, Jennifer Keller, and T. G. Srinivasan. July 2002. 39pp.

The authors of this paper analyze the impact of political and economic reforms on growth in the Middle East and North Africa and compare the performance of these regions with that of other developing areas. Noting that Middle Eastern and North African countries have begun to implement reforms but lag behind other regions, the authors suggest that reforms may have helped reverse the productivity losses of the 1970s and 1980s, although private investors have been slow to respond. The authors conclude that continued productivity gains will depend on economic diversification away from dependence on commodities like oil.

- 0962 **Risks and Macroeconomic Impacts of HIV/AIDS in the Middle East and North Africa: Why Waiting to Intervene Can be Costly.**
The World Bank, Washington, D.C. David A. Robalino, Carol Jenkins, and Karim EL Maroufi. August 2002. 36pp.

The authors of this study use an econometric model to project the impacts of the AIDS epidemic in the Middle East and North Africa through 2025. The authors evaluate the risks of an epidemic in nine countries and its potential economic costs, while at the same time assessing the welfare effects of two preventive interventions: expanding condom use and access to clean needles for drug users. The authors conclude that the economic losses of an AIDS epidemic could constitute a significant percentage of gross domestic product and that the preventive interventions function as insurance against an epidemic.

Reel 4

Middle East (General) cont.

2002 cont.

- 0001 **Islam and Democracy.**
United States Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. September 2002. 12pp.
The institute presents findings of an expert workshop that explored the question why the majority of Muslim countries do not have democratic governments. The experts concluded that the explanation has more to do with historical, cultural, political, and economic factors than with religious ones, with conservative Muslims viewing the Western human rights agenda as a tool with which the West hopes to establish hegemony over the Muslim world.
- 0013 **Initial Conditions and Incentives for Arab Economic Integration: Can the European Community's Success be Emulated?**
The World Bank, Development Research Group, Washington, D.C. Bernard Hoekman and Patrick Messerlin. October 2002. 48pp.
The authors of this report compare the foreign trade conditions prevailing in the early days of the European Community with those presently applying in Arab countries. Noting that Arab countries trade with each other much less than EC members did, the authors contend that a successful trade strategy for Arab countries should differ from the EC's merchandise trade liberalization approach. The authors advocate a strategy that centers around the reform and liberalization of the services sector, and argue that the natural resources and manufacturing sectors will support it.

Afghanistan

1998

- 0061 **The Taliban and Afghanistan: Implications for Regional Security and Options for International Action.**

United States Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. January 1998. 11pp.

The institute presents the results of an expert panel discussion of the consequences for regional security of the Taliban movement's consolidation of power in Afghanistan. The panelists conclude that this development might well provide the catalyst for wider regional instability throughout parts of South and Central Asia, with particularly dangerous implications for the fragile government of Pakistan.

1999

- 0072 **The Limits and Scope for the Use of Development Assistance Incentives and Disincentives for Influencing Conflict Situations: Case Study—Afghanistan.**

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Development Assistance Committee, Paris, France. 1999. 75pp.

The consultants who wrote this report for the OECD Development Assistance Committee evaluate the attempt by donor countries to influence the conflict in Afghanistan through aid incentives and disincentives. The authors conclude that these attempts have not been successful, for several reasons. First, the Taliban are a relatively disorganized movement, so there is no clear "recipient" with the authority to effect policy changes the donors want. Second, the Taliban are essentially hostile to these policies. Third, the Taliban have access to other lines of support, so they do not see themselves as dependent on aid. Finally, the Taliban views threats by donors to withdraw assistance as not credible.

2000

- 0149 **Epidemiological Fact Sheet on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections: 2000 Update.**

United Nations and World Health Organization, Working Group on Global HIV/AIDS and STI Surveillance, Geneva, Switzerland. 2000. 12pp.

A World Health Organization working group presents epidemiological data on the incidence and demographic distribution of AIDS in Afghanistan.

- 0161 **Rebuilding Communities in Urban Afghanistan: Supporting the Development of Local Systems of Governance (Bamyan, Afghanistan).**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. March 30, 2000. 9pp.

USAID staff members review the progress of a project instituted to strengthen the ability of communities in Bamyan, Afghanistan to manage their own affairs through the establishment of mechanisms for governing, generating income, and providing education and other social services. The authors conclude that the project's relief, economic development, and education activities are making progress.

- 0170 **Defusing Terrorism at Ground Zero: Why a New U.S. Policy is Needed for Afghanistan.**

Heritage Foundation, Washington, D.C. James Phillips. July 12, 2000. 20pp.

The author of this paper argues that although the United States scored one of its biggest Cold War victories in helping the Afghan resistance defeat the Soviet Army in a guerrilla war in 1989, its withdrawal from active involvement in Afghan affairs has had the consequence of the United States squandering the influence it had acquired through its \$3 billion aid in the 1980s. The author contends that since Afghanistan leads the world in exporting terrorism, Islamic revolution, and opium, the United States must pursue policies to remove the Taliban regime from power and neutralize Osama bin Laden.

- 0190 **Afghanistan: Complex Emergency (Information Bulletin #1).**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. December 21, 2000. 4pp.
This USAID paper reviews the disastrous combined effects of the civil war and drought in Afghanistan, including refugees and casualties, and summarizes international and U.S. humanitarian and other assistance.

2001

- 0194 **Afghanistan: Complex Emergency (Information Bulletin #2).**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. May 4, 2001. 3pp.
This USAID paper reviews the disastrous combined effects of the civil war and drought in Afghanistan, including refugees and casualties, and summarizes international and U.S. humanitarian and other assistance.

- 0197 **Afghanistan: Complex Emergency (Information Bulletin #3).**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. July 9, 2001. 3pp.
This USAID paper reviews the disastrous combined effects of the civil war and drought in Afghanistan, including refugees and casualties, and summarizes international and U.S. humanitarian and other assistance.

- 0200 **Afghanistan: Current Issues and U.S. Policy Concerns.**
Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Kenneth Katzman. December 12, 2001. 33pp.
The author of this report examines U.S. policy issues in Afghanistan in light of the current political, social, and economic conditions in that country following the fall of the Taliban regime. After reviewing the history and current status of the various political factions and ethnic groups, the author discusses Afghanistan's current relations with neighboring states and summarizes key problems confronting U.S. policy makers, including the harboring of Osama bin Laden and other radical Islamic fundamentalists, human rights issues, narcotics trade, landmines, international sanctions, and long-term economic development.

2002

- 0233 **Rebuilding Afghanistan.**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 2002. 15pp.
The USAID assesses the status of its ongoing program to rebuild Afghanistan. The agency outlines the status of U.S. humanitarian and reconstruction efforts, including aid for rehabilitating agriculture, improving education and health, creating jobs, strengthening institutions, rebuilding infrastructure, restoring media, and empowering Afghan people, particularly women and children, who for years were denied the human rights of health, education, and personal liberty.

- 0248 **The Pitfall of Regional Interests and Reconstruction in Afghanistan.**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. James Clad. January 2002. 8pp.
The author of this report argues that international donors hoping to reconstruct Afghanistan face forbidding obstacles, including disunity among the victorious anti-Taliban factions whose warlords compete for aid resources, and illicit trade in guns and drugs. The author views a high degree of aid leakage as inevitable, something which donors must expect and accept to enable the weak, divided central government to consolidate its power.

- 0256 **Issues Affecting Internet Use in Afghanistan and Developing Countries in the Middle East.**

RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Elham Ghasghai and Rosalind Lewis. February 8, 2002. 8pp.

The authors of this report examine recent literature to identify fundamental issues affecting the use of information and communications technology, and particularly the Internet, in developing countries in the Middle East. The authors identify social and cultural factors contributing to the “digital divide” in the region and recommend strategies for enhancing Internet access, including the establishment of prototype Internet centers.

0264 Food and Education in the Reconstruction of Afghanistan: Final Proceedings Report.

Creative Associates International Inc. and U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Bronwen Morrison. February 20, 2002. 37pp.

The author of this report presents the findings and recommendations of a workshop attended by international nongovernmental organizations that are attempting to provide food aid and education rehabilitation in Afghanistan. The objective of the workshop was to establish partnering models, implementation principles, goals and modalities for food aid, and education activities during the Afghan reconstruction period.

0301 Afghanistan Relief, Reconstruction and Development: Implications for the U.S. Foreign Assistance Agenda.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. February 20, 2002. 64pp.

USAID presents proceedings of a public meeting sponsored by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. Meeting participants discussed the current social, economic, and political conditions in Afghanistan and Central Asia; USAID assistance programs, problems USAID faced such as dealing with warlords, and lessons that public and private aid providers can learn from them as Afghanistan moves successively through the phases of relief, reconstruction, and long-term development; and the larger context of foreign aid after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the United States.

0365 Afghanistan: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, 2001.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. March 4, 2002. 24pp.

The State Department reviews human rights violations committed by the Taliban and other movements and factions in Afghanistan. The review covers the following categories: arbitrary killings, disappearances, torture, arbitrary arrest or detention, denial of fair trial, interference with domestic life, use of excessive force, freedom of speech and press, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, freedom of movement, right of free elections, governmental interference with human rights investigations, gender-based and other discrimination, and workers' rights.

0389 Qaht-E-Pool—“A Cash Famine”: Food Insecurity in Afghanistan 1999–2002.

Tufts University, Feinstein International Famine Center, Boston, Massachusetts. Sue Lautze, Elizabeth Stites, Neamat Nojumi, and Fazalkarim Najimi. May 2002. 62pp.

The authors of this report identify the dimensions, causes, and consequences of food shortages in Afghanistan, as well as international relief responses. Basing their findings on fieldwork in the country, the authors focus on what they conclude have been the devastating impacts of armed conflict and drought. They find that recent political, military and humanitarian interventions in Afghanistan have helped alleviate food and water shortages. In particular, the replacement of the Taliban regime has “likely put more food on the Afghan table than all of the relief combined.”

0451 Aid Responses to Afghanistan: Lessons from Previous Evaluations.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Development Assistance Committee, Paris, France. Niels Dabelstein. May 2002. 11pp.

The author of this background paper reviews lessons from past evaluations of large-scale emergencies and reconstruction efforts that might help guide international public and private aid agencies engaged in relief and reconstruction programs in Afghanistan.

0462 **Final Report: Mercy Corps' Project to Provide Emergency Assistance to IDPs in Northeastern Afghanistan.**

Mercy Corps, Portland, Oregon. June 30, 2002. 10pp.

Mercy Corps assesses the effectiveness of and problems confronted by its program to provide essential nonfood items to 3,000 families internally displaced in Afghanistan because of civil war and/or the continuing severe drought. Tables show the distribution of specific items.

0472 **U.S. Support for Afghan Women, Children, and Refugees.**

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. July 12, 2002. 29pp.

Pursuant to the Afghan Women and Children Relief Act of 2001, the State Department presents a report describing and evaluating assistance activities carried out under the act, as well as providing an update on the condition and status of women and children in Afghanistan and persons in refugee camps. The State Department concludes that although relief and reconstruction efforts have made a solid start in ameliorating the problems of women and children in Afghanistan, the job has just begun.

0501 **PHNIP [Population, Health, and Nutrition Information Project] Country Health Statistical Report, Afghanistan.**

Population, Health, and Nutrition Information Project, Washington, D.C. September 2002. 15pp.

Compiling data from various U.S. and international organizations, the Population, Health, and Nutrition Information Project presents statistical data on current health conditions, population dynamics, health and family planning behavior, and demographic and health trends in Afghanistan.

Bahrain

1998

0516 **Bahrain: Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards, 1998.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hovaguim Kizirian. December 23, 1998. 17pp.

The author of this report compiles information on quality standards for food exports to Bahrain. The author includes discussions of food laws, labeling requirements, copyright and trademark laws, and import procedures, as well as a listing of contact persons in Bahrain and a table showing shelf life of food products in Bahrain.

1999

0533 **1998 Country Reports on Economic Policy and Trade Practices: Bahrain.**

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. January 31, 1999. 9pp.

The State Department presents a summary of general economic policies in Bahrain, as well as specific policies and practices affecting U.S. exporters in areas such as import regulations, U.S. intellectual property protections, and worker rights.

0542 **FY 2000 Country Commercial Guide: Bahrain.**

U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. July 1999. 86pp.

The State Department and U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service present an overview of Bahrain's commercial environment. The report includes sections on the country's

economic situation, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods including leading sectors for exports and investment, trade regulations and customs, investment climate, trade and project financing, and business travel. The report also includes summary economic and trade statistics; and listings of U.S. and Bahrain contacts, market research reports, and major trade show venues and events.

2000

- 0628 **Bahrain Trade Policy Monitoring: Bahrain Abolishes Import Duties on Selected Food and Agricultural Products, 2000.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hovaguim Kizirian. June 28, 2000. 4pp.

The author of this report presents a tabular listing of food and agricultural products on which Bahrain has abolished import duties.

2002

- 0632 **Bahrain: Country Report on Human Rights Practices, 2001.**

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. March 4, 2002. 14pp.

The State Department describes the political and governmental structure of Bahrain, and assesses its conformance to or violations of various internationally recognized standards for human rights and civil liberties, with particular detail for workers' rights. The State Department considers Bahrain to have a comparatively poor record in this area, whereas the country has a satisfactory or significantly improving record in other categories.

Egypt

1998

- 0646 **Democratization and Islamization in Egypt: Counterbalancing Forces for Autocracy.**

Air War College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Gregory S. Tate. April 1998. 50pp.

The author of this report analyzes the interaction among forces for democratization, Islamist movements, and the ruling autocracy in Egypt. Starting with definition of terms like "democracy" and "Islamic democracy," the author explores preconditions in Egyptian society and government that provide impetus for these political interests. The author then attempts to predict the country's future political directions through the use of an "Egyptian Equilibrium Model." The author concludes that the model portends a continuation of Egypt's political status quo, with very slow, if any, real progress toward democracy from its intermittent efforts at liberalization.

- 0696 **Trade Integration with Europe, Export Diversification and Economic Growth in Egypt.**

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, France. Sebastien Dessus and Akiko Suwa-Eisenmann. June 1998. 35pp.

The author of this technical paper uses a general equilibrium econometric model to simulate alternative scenarios for the economy of Egypt to 2010, based on different assumed results of the preferential trade agreement between Egypt and the European Union. The author concludes that the agreement should facilitate Egypt's transition from a rentier economy to one of export-led economic growth, if the increase in trade results in higher productivity through technology transfer and competition pressure.

- 0731 **Egypt: The Market for U.S. High Value Food Products.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Manal El Masry. November 23, 1998. 9pp.

The author of this report discusses the Egyptian market for high value U.S. food exports such as cheese, meat, and snack foods. After presenting an overview of the U.S. export market position, the author discusses Egyptian distribution channels, domestic food processing, high value product opportunities, and import regulations.

1999

0740 1998 Country Reports on Economic Policy and Trade Practices: Egypt.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. January 31, 1999. 13pp.

The State Department presents a summary of general economic policies in Egypt, as well as specific policies and practices affecting U.S. exporters in areas such as import regulations, U.S. intellectual property protections, and workers' rights.

0753 The Egyptian Stock Market: Efficiency Tests and Volatility Effects.

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Mauro Mecagni and Maged Shawky Sourial. April 1999. 30pp.

The authors of this paper examine the behavior of stock returns in the Egyptian stock exchange, the efficiency of the market in pricing securities, and the relationship between returns and conditional volatility. Using econometric analysis, the authors show that the four best known daily indexes indicate significant departures from the efficient market hypothesis, as well as a significant positive link between risk and returns.

0783 FY 2000 Country Commercial Guides: Egypt.

U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. July 1999. 108pp.

The State Department and U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service present an overview of Egypt's commercial environment. The report includes sections on the country's economic situation, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods including leading sectors for exports and investment, trade regulations and customs, investment climate, trade and project financing, and business travel. The report also includes summary economic and trade statistics, as well as listings of U.S. and Egypt contacts, market research reports, and major trade show venues and events.

0891 Egypt: Food and Agricultural Import Regulations (FAIRS) Report.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Manal El-Masry. July 29, 1999. 95pp.

The author of this report compiles information on quality standards for food exports to Egypt. The author includes discussions of food laws, labeling requirements, copyright and trademark laws, and import procedures. Appendixes to the report include listing of contact persons in Egypt, as well as tables listing standards for specific food products in the areas of artificial and natural color additives, preservatives, antioxidants, and shelf life.

Reel 5

Egypt cont.

1999 cont.

0001 **Nonfarm Income, Inequality, and Land in Rural Egypt.**

The World Bank, Washington, D.C. Richard H. Adams Jr. September 1999. 30pp.

The author of this report analyzes the impact of nonfarm income on the inequality of income distribution in rural Egypt. After discussing the contribution of nonfarm income to poor households, the author uses econometric techniques to break down rural income according to its sources: nonfarm, crop, livestock, rental, and transfer payments. The author finds that while nonfarm income represents the most important inequality-decreasing income source, crop income constitutes the most significant inequality-increasing source.

2000

0031 **Population Growth in Egypt, a Continuing Policy Challenge.**

RAND Corporation, Center for Middle East Public Policy, Santa Monica, California.

Mona Khalifa, Julie DaVanzo, and David M. Adamson. 2000. 8pp.

The authors of this report examine Egypt's current and projected population growth rates. The authors conclude that if the fertility declines of recent decades are to be sustained and the country is to achieve the government's goal of reducing fertility to replacement level in 2016, the government must support a strong family planning program.

0039 **Egypt: Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards, Country Report, 2000.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hassan Ahmed and Manal El-Masry. July 30, 2000. 25pp.

The authors of this report compile information on quality standards for food exports to Egypt. The authors include discussions of Egyptian food laws, labeling and packaging requirements, food shelf life, food additive and pesticide and other contaminate regulations, food certificates and other regulations, copyright and trademark laws, and import procedures, as well as listings of related Egyptian government agencies and import specialist contact persons in Egypt.

2001

0064 **The Interrelationship of Malnutrition and Diarrhea in a Perubian Area outside Alexandria, Egypt.**

U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit No. 3, Cairo, Egypt. Thomas F. Wierzba, Remon Abu El-Yazeed, Stephen J. Savarino, Ali S. Mourad, Malla Rao, Manal Baddour, A. Nour El-Deen, Abdullah B. Naficy, and John D. Clemens. May 2001. 10pp.

The authors of this report investigate the interrelationship between diarrhea and malnutrition among children in three villages in the vicinity of Alexandria, Egypt. The authors conclude that although low weight-for-age and diarrhea itself correlate with an increased risk of diarrhea, the disease by itself does not appear to contribute substantially to malnutrition when children have diarrhea-free time for catch-up growth.

0074 **Egypt: Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards, Country Report, 2001.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Manal El-Masry. July 30, 2001. 30 pp.

The author of this report compiles information on quality standards for food exports to Egypt. The author includes discussions of Egyptian food laws, labeling and packaging requirements, food shelf life, food additive and pesticide and other contaminate regulations, food certificates and other regulations, copyright and trademark laws, and import procedures, as well as listings of related Egyptian government agencies, import specialist contact persons in Egypt, and tariffs.

0104 **Egypt: Retail Food Sector Report, 2001.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Ali Abdi and Manal El-Masry. December 26, 2001. 12pp.

The Agricultural Department surveys food retailing trends in Egypt, with discussions of retail establishments by category and specific chain, food products by type, and U.S. food exports and competition from the European Union.

2002

0116 **Egypt: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, 2001.**

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. March 4, 2002. 25pp.

The State Department describes the political and governmental structure of Egypt, and assesses its conformance to or violations of internationally recognized standards for human rights and civil liberties. The report covers homicide, disappearances, torture, arbitrary arrest or detention, denial of fair trial, interference with domestic life, freedom of speech and press, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, freedom of movement, right of free elections, governmental attitudes on human rights investigations, abuses of women and other subgroups, and workers' rights.

0141 **Egypt: Grain and Feed, Annual, 2002.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Ali Abdi and Sherif Ibrahim. March 5, 2002. 11pp.

The authors of this report review grain and feed trends and outlook for Egypt, covering production, consumption, stocks, and trade of wheat and corn, as well as prospects for U.S. exporters.

0152 **Egypt: Oilseeds and Products, Annual, 2002.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Ali Abdi and Sherif Ibrahim. May 2, 2002. 21pp.

The authors of this report review oils, oilseeds, and oil meals trends and outlook for Egypt, covering production, consumption, stocks, and trade by commodity, including cottonseeds, soybeans, sunflower seeds, and palm oil. The authors also discuss prospects for U.S. exporters.

0173 **Egypt: Tobacco and Products, Annual, 2002.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Ali Abdi and Sherif Ibrahim. May 20, 2002. 6pp.

The authors of this report review tobacco trends and outlook for Egypt, covering production, trade, and prices of, as well as tariffs on, unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco products.

- 0179 **Egypt: Cotton and Products, Annual, 2002.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Ali Abdi and Sherif Ibrahim. May 29, 2002. 7pp.
The authors of this report review cotton trends and outlook for Egypt, covering production, consumption, stocks, and trade, as well as prospects for U.S. exporters.
- 0186 **Egypt: Livestock and Products, Annual, 2002.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Sherif Ibrahim. June 18, 2002. 9pp.
The authors of this report review livestock trends and outlook for Egypt, covering production, consumption, prices, and trade, as well as prospects for U.S. exporters.
- 0195 **Arab Republic of Egypt: Poverty Reduction in Egypt—Diagnosis and Strategy. Volume 1: Main Report.**
The World Bank, Social and Economic Development Group, Middle East and North Africa Region, Washington, D.C. June 29, 2002. 95pp.
The World Bank Middle East and North Africa Development Group presents an analysis of the extent and causes of poverty in Egypt, as a first step in constructing a poverty reduction strategy for the country. The authors begin with a review of poverty trends, including its regional distribution within Egypt, and a discussion of issues in poverty measurement. The authors then examine detailed social and demographic characteristics of the poor population, explore the determinants of poverty, and analyze the impact of economic growth on poverty and income inequality. The authors conclude by outlining an agenda for poverty reduction in Egypt. The agenda includes specific policies in the areas of job growth, improvement of education, lessening of regional disparities, creation of a safety net, and monitoring programs.
- 0290 **Arab Republic of Egypt: Poverty Reduction in Egypt—Diagnosis and Strategy. Volume 2, Annex Tables.**
The World Bank, Social and Economic Development Group, Middle East and North Africa Region, Washington, D.C. June 29, 2002. 126pp.
The World Bank Middle East and North Africa Development Group appends a detailed statistical annex to support and illustrate its analysis in Volume 1 of the distribution and determinants of poverty in Egypt. The annex includes matching tables for 1995/96 and 1999/2000 covering the selected demographic and economic characteristics of the poor, including education, gender of household head, employment and occupation, access to water and sanitation, ownership of durable goods, housing tenure and house condition, household composition, and means of transport. Data for most of the topics are shown by region and often by sex or age.
- 0416 **Egypt: Solid Wood Products, Annual, 2002.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Ali Abdi and Sherif Ibrahim. September 3, 2002. 9pp.
The authors of this report review wood products trends and outlook for Egypt, covering consumption, prices, and trade, as well as prospects for U.S. exporters.
- 0425 **Egypt: Dairy and Product, Annual, 2002.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Ali Abdi and Sherif Ibrahim. October 18, 2002. 15pp.
The authors of this report review dairy products trends and outlook for Egypt, covering consumption, prices, and trade, as well as prospects for U.S. exporters. The authors include sections for fluid milk, cheese, butter, and nonfat dry milk.
- 0440 **Egypt: Citrus, Annual, 2002.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Ali Abdi and Sherif Ibrahim. December 2, 2002. 9pp.

The authors of this report review citrus fruit trends and outlook for Egypt, covering production, consumption, and trade of oranges, tangerines, and other citrus fruits. The authors also discuss prospects for U.S. exporters.

Iran

1998

0449 **United States–Iran Policy: From Dual Containment to Constructive Conditional Engagement.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Robin P. Swan, William DeCamp, and Michael Mulcahy. 1998. 188pp.

The authors of this report advocate a U.S. policy of gradual rapprochement with Iran. The authors first argue that the current policy of dual containment has failed, first because it constitutes coercive diplomacy without serious bilateral dialogue. Intended to isolate two regional enemies, Iran and Iraq, dual containment has had the practical effect of isolating the United States from its regional and global partners, most importantly its allies in the Gulf Cooperation Council, who disagree with the U.S. assessment of the Iranian threat, and European and Asian allies who refuse to participate in U.S. economic sanctions against Iran. In constructive conditional engagement, on the other hand, U.S. policy makers would “wean ourselves off *realpolitick*, where *is* determines *ought*, and embrace neo-idealism by returning to our core values, where *ought* determines *is*.” The authors explain that the key components of the policy include mutual respect for one another’s traditions, revocation of sanctions, graduated rapprochement, universal application of rules and courses of actions involving the Israelis and Palestinians, and renewed efforts to achieve peace between Israel and the Palestinians.

0637 **Germany’s Iran Policy: Beyond “Critical Dialogue.”**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Mark A. Gerschoffer. March 1998. 130pp.

The author of this report explores the historical underpinnings and rationale for Germany’s policy toward Iran and contrasts it with that of the United States. While the United States seeks to contain Iran through diplomatic isolation and economic sanctions, Germany believes that its policy of constructive diplomatic engagement and economic cooperation is the most effective way to influence another country’s behavior. The author notes that this conviction has its roots in the Cold War policy of *Ostpolitik*, which involved a “policy of small steps” leading to rapprochement and détente. Despite a series of crises with Iran that have prevented the normalization of relations between the two countries, Germany has continued its constructive engagement policy. As the author notes, Germany believes that the political and economic costs of sanctions would be unacceptably high.

0767 **Iran and the Arabian Gulf: Threat Assessment and Response.**

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Mark S. Haskins. April 1998. 57pp.

The author of this report argues that because the Persian Gulf is the key sea line of access to two-thirds of the world’s known oil reserves, U.S. decision makers must understand the Iranian threat to free commerce through the gulf and how best to counter it. The author argues that the United States should play a supporting role to a Gulf Cooperation Council–led effort to thwart Iran. The author notes that the council countries themselves depend on access to the Gulf, both as a waterway and as a location of

resource reserves and desalinization plants. Thus, it is in their own vital interests to resist aggression.

0824 **Gulf Security and the Iranian Threat.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Matar Juma Alneyadi. April 27, 1998. 37pp.

The author of this thesis examines the threat posed by Iran to its Persian Gulf neighbors in the context of overall Middle East security issues. The author considers Iran's relation to the other Persian Gulf states and Iran's role in regional security debates. The author speculates about a potential conflict between Iran and the Gulf Cooperation Council in alliance with the United States. The author reviews Iran's military resurgence, weapons purchases, and effort to acquire weapons of mass destruction.

0861 **Directory of Iranian Officials: A Reference Aid.**

Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. August 1998. 148pp.

The CIA Intelligence Directorate lists individuals who hold positions in selected government, party, or other public organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and summarizes the structure and functions of some of these organizations. The directory covers the following categories of organizations: supragovernmental including Islamic, governmental, legislative, judicial, provincial, international, political including dissident, economic and commercial, educational and scientific, information and communications, and religious. The directory includes organization and name indexes.

Reel 6

Iran cont.

1999

0001 **U.S. Policy Toward an Emerging Iran: A Need for Change.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Louis W. Weber. March 5, 1999. 36pp.

Examining the actions of the moderate cleric Mohammad Khatami since his election to the Iranian presidency, the author suggests that Khatami is pursuing a liberal domestic agenda focused on social and political reforms and an aggressive foreign policy agenda designed to lead Iran out of its nineteen-year isolation. The author concludes that the conditions are favorable for the United States and Iran to move toward rapprochement and eventually reestablish diplomatic relations.

0037 **The U.S. and Iran: Prospects for Normalization.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. William M. Harris. April 7, 1999. 48pp.

The author of this report advocates a strategy by which the United States eventually reestablishes diplomatic relations with Iran. Noting that the United States has attempted with only mixed results to punish Iran economically, isolate it politically, and deter it militarily, the author argues that this approach no longer serves the U.S. national interest and that recent political changes in Iran offer a chance to improve the relationship between the two countries. The author recommends that the United States respond positively to conciliatory overtures and actions by Iranian president Khatami.

0085 **Islamic Republic of Iran: Statistical Appendix.**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. May 1999. 66pp.

The IMF presents statistical tables with detailed economic and social indicators for Iran. The tables cover topics including national accounts, energy, agriculture, employment and earnings, population, education, health, government finance, prices, subsidies, monetary policy, financial institution accounts, foreign trade, and external debt.

0151 **Common Trends and Structural Change: A Dynamic Macro Model for the Pre- and Postrevolution Islamic Republic of Iran.**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Torbjorn Becker. June 1999. 30pp.

The author of this IMF Working Paper uses econometric analysis to analyze the determinants of inflation in Iran and the relationship to Iran's unification of its exchange rates. The author finds that expansionary monetary policy does not achieve low inflation, nor is it compatible with a stable unified exchange rate. The author discusses the implications of these findings for supply-side policies in Iran's second five-year plan.

2000

0181 **The Islamic Republic of Iran and the Importance of Khomeini's "Mandate of the Jurist."**

Princeton University, Near Eastern Studies Program, Princeton, New Jersey. Danial D. Pick. January 2000. 113pp.

The author of this thesis examines the current debate within Iran about the authority and policies of its government. Noting that Iranians are calling in increasing numbers for the accountability of the government to the people, the author contends that Iranian religious intellectuals are debating the role of religion and the clergy in politics, the compatibility of Islam with democracy, and Iran's relations with the West. In particular, the author explores current challenges to the doctrines of the late Ayatollah Khomeini, which mandated the country's rule by Islamic jurists. The author concludes that Iranians both inside and outside the government are rejecting the use of Islam as the basis for state ideology, calling for reforms within the religious establishment and advocating a more democratic government. The author discusses in detail the views of influential Iranian intellectuals including Abdolkarim Soroush and Mohsen Kadivar.

0294 **United States Policy and the Islamic Republic of Iran: A Time for Change?**

U.S. Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. B. J. Constantine Jr. March 6, 2000. 108pp.

The author of this report analyzes and criticizes U.S. policy toward Iran. Starting with an overview of U.S. sanctions, the author then discusses the implications of recent developments such as the election of moderate Mohammad Khatami as president of Iran, the country's rapprochement with other Middle East countries and Europe, and U.S.–Iran diplomatic initiatives. The author then assesses Iran as a military threat, presents information on its economy, and examines the role of religion. Finally, the author analyzes Iran's strategic importance to the United States, evaluates proposals for U.S. policy changes, and argues for an incremental change from isolation and containment to constructive engagement and, eventually, rapprochement.

0402 **Determinants of Inflation in the Islamic Republic of Iran: A Macroeconomic Analysis.**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Olin Liu and Olumuyiwa S. Adediji. July 2000. 29pp.

The authors of this report describe and demonstrate an econometric model for identifying the major determinants of inflation in Iran. The authors find that excess

money supply generates increased inflation that, in turn, intensifies asset substitution from money to foreign exchange, thereby weakening real demand for money and exerting pressures on the foreign exchange market. The authors conclude that the results strongly support the need for a sustained prudent monetary policy to reduce inflation.

0431 Islamic Republic of Iran: Recent Economic Developments.

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Zubair Iqbal, Ghiath Shabsigh, Nada Chouerj, Gunther Taube, and Olumuyiwa Adediji. September 2000. 149pp.

The authors of this report present an economic overview of Iran, review selected issues facing the country, and append detailed statistical data. The overview covers the domestic economy, public finance, the financial sector, and international finance. The selected issues cover Iran's third five-year development plan, long-term determinants of economic growth, determinants of inflation and its impact on economic growth both globally and in Iran, fiscal policy, and demand for money. The statistical appendix includes data on GDP, the oil and natural gas sectors, agriculture, employment and earnings, population, education, health, prices, government revenues and spending, subsidies, government enterprises, money supply, the financial sector, balance of payments, foreign trade, foreign debt, and exchange rates.

2001

0580 Iran: Trade and Foreign Exchange Policies in Iran—Reform Agenda, Economic Implications and Impact on the Poor.

The World Bank, Social and Economic Development Group, Middle East and North Africa Region, Washington, D.C. November 1, 2001. 106pp.

The Middle East and North Africa Social and Economic Development Group examine the need for trade liberalization and foreign exchange policy reforms in Iran. The authors assess the status of recent reforms instituted since 1997 by the government of President Mohammad Khatami, explain and argue for further policy initiatives, and develop and demonstrate an econometric general equilibrium model that estimates the gains of various reform options to the economy as a whole and to the poor population. The authors propose a program for sequencing the reforms, which, they contend, will benefit most Iranians, including the poor, and help the country gain membership in the World Trade Organization.

2002

0686 Trade, Foreign Exchange, and Energy Policies in the Islamic Republic of Iran: Reform Agenda, Economic Implications, and Impact on the Poor.

The World Bank, Development Research Group, Washington, D.C. Jesper Jensen and David Tarr. January 2002. 43pp.

The authors of this working paper analyze the impacts of planned economic reforms in Iran on that country's economic development and its poor population. The authors use an econometric model to estimate the separate effects of specific policy reforms including the tariffication of nontariff trade barriers, lowering tariffs, exchange rate standardization for import, and energy subsidies elimination. The authors also estimate the impact of implementing all of these reforms, and find that the reforms, whether implemented separately or together, yield large welfare gains for the poor.

- 0729 **Iran: Country Report on Human Rights Practices, 2001.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. March 4, 2002. 26pp.
The State Department reviews the human rights record of Iran. The review covers the following categories: arbitrary killings, disappearances, torture, arbitrary arrest or detention, denial of fair trial, interference with domestic life, use of excessive force, freedom of speech and press, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, freedom of movement, right of free elections, governmental interference with human rights investigations, gender-based and other discrimination, and workers' rights.
- 0755 **Political Transition in Iran: The Ideological Struggle for Power within the Islamic Republic.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Sekou S. Karega. June 2002. 63pp.
After tracing the country's transition from the monarchical Pahlavi dynasty to a revolutionary Islamic republic, the author discusses the social, political, and ideological dynamics of the power struggle between the conservative ruling clerics and the moderates who seek to implement reforms. The author also discusses the connection between this power struggle and the foreign policy differences between the European Union and the United States with respect to Iran. The author concludes that if the conservatives retain power, policies to increase liberalization will stall and Iran will maintain its position as a threat to regional stability.
- 0819 **Islamic Republic of Iran: Selected Issues and Statistical Appendix.**
International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. September 2002. 127pp.
The IMF reviews selected issues concerning Iran and provides general statistical data on the country. The selected issues include currency exchange rate policies, the performance and competitiveness of the non-oil economy, the relationship of money demand and inflation, the investment of oil wealth for future generations, and the labor market. The statistical appendix includes data on national accounts, balance of payments, money supply, GDP, the oil and natural gas sectors, agriculture, industrial production, employment and earnings, population, education, health, prices, government revenues and spending, subsidies, government enterprises, infrastructure and other major project financing, financial institutions, private sector credit, foreign trade, foreign debt, and exchange rates.
- 0946 **An Analysis of Money Demand and Inflation in the Islamic Republic of Iran.**
International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Oya Celasun and Mangal Goswami. December 2002. 21pp.
The authors of this report use econometric analysis to examine the relationships among money supply growth, money demand, and inflation in Iran. The authors find that the stabilization of the exchange rate attributable to strong oil revenues during 2000–2002 buoyed the demand for domestic currency and contributed to the decline in inflation.

Reel 7

Iraq

1998

- 0001 **Saddam Hussein: Operational Artist or Madman?**
Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. Ted A. Pierson. February 13, 1998. 27pp.
The author of this paper argues that since seizing power in Iraq in 1979, Saddam Hussein's actions have been guided by a rational design to make himself one of the most powerful men in Arab history. In order to achieve his goal, Saddam pursues

specific objectives including consolidating his power, living lavishly, controlling OPEC, uniting Arab nations, destroying Israel, establishing a Palestinian homeland, and removing Western influence.

0028 Activities of the Department of Defense in Support of the United Nations Special Commission on Iraq.

U.S. Department of Defense, Washington, D.C. June 1998. 9pp.

This quarterly report to Congress covers DOD activities and expenditures in support of the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM) on Iraq, in accordance with the Weapons of Mass Destruction Control Act of 1992.

0037 Airpower and the Battle of Khafji: Setting the Record Straight.

School of Advanced Airpower Studies, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. John F. Newell III. June 1998. 86pp.

The author of this report reviews the available unclassified evidence to assess the operational and tactical effects of the Allied Coalition's use of airpower in the 1991 Persian Gulf War against the Iraqis in the battle of Khafji, along the eastern Saudi-Kuwait border. The author focuses on the claim of airpower advocates that "Khafji symbolized the dawn of a new age in warfare, where precision-guided munitions (PGM) so increased the lethality of airpower that U.S. air forces alone could halt and defeat a significant armored offensive." The author concludes that while airpower was primarily responsible for repulsing the Iraqi attack, the Iraqi army was so outmatched at Khafji that airmen should be cautious about overstating the effects of airpower.

0123 Between Impediment and Advantage: Saddam's Iraq.

United States Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. Amatzia Baram. June 1998. 18pp.

The author of this report examines the history and current rule of Saddam Hussein and his Ba'th regime in Iraq. The author discusses Saddam's family and tribal power base, assesses the results of power struggles and violent conflicts between the Sunni Muslim elite and other Muslim groups including the Kurds, evaluates Saddam's "high-risk, high-cost policies," gauges Iraq's military arsenal and the threat it poses, and surveys changing attitudes in the Arab world toward Iraq.

0141 U.S. Policy Towards Iraq: Conceding Defeat?

U.S. House of Representatives, Armed Services Committee, Washington, D.C. Floyd Spence. November 1998. 4pp.

Examining the Iraqi practice of placing obstacles in the path of weapons inspectors and then removing them in the face of a threatened military response," the author of this article contends that U.S. acquiescence in this obstructionism is lessening the credibility of U.S. threats and enhancing the ability of Saddam Hussein to defy inspectors and ultimately eliminate them from Iraq.

1999

0145 Thinking Out Loud: Policies Toward Iraq.

United States Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. Jon B. Alterman. February 17, 1999. 12pp.

The author of this report reviews conclusions of a U.S. Institute of Peace study group that explored the threats posed by Iraq, especially its failure to comply with international agreements relating to its development of weapons of mass destruction. The author focuses on the options available to counter these threats, including UN containment, U.S. containment, deterrence, and support for opposition groups within Iraq.

0157 **Gulf War Termination Revisited.**

Air War College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Stanley T. Kresge. April 1999. 39pp.

The author of this report examines arguments that the ceasefire decision ending the Persian Gulf War resulted from lack of a clear end state. The author contends that there was indeed a commonly understood end state: the expulsion of Iraqi forces from Kuwait, the destruction of Iraq's offensive military capability, and a unified, stable Iraqi state with Saddam Hussein removed from power. The author argues that a coalition assault on Republican Guard divisions at Basra may not have toppled Saddam and, if it had, a power vacuum destabilizing to the entire region might have resulted.

0196 **Information Operations in Iraq.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Ronald M. Bouchard. April 7, 1999. 47pp.

The author of this paper contends that after the victory of the Allied Coalition in the Persian Gulf War, Iraq attacked the U.S. asymmetrically. Defining asymmetric warfare as the propensity of the aggressor to focus on shattering the opponent's will as opposed to destroying military forces," the author argues that Saddam Hussein's effective use of the media squashed U.S. efforts to establish a coalition response to Iraq's non-compliance with the UNSCOM weapons inspections in early 1998. The author concludes that this tactic shows how an unsophisticated desert country mastered the use of information systems.

0243 **Avoiding a Second Bay of Pigs: Lessons Relevant to the Liberation of Iraq.**

Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. John S. Holt. May 17, 1999. 22pp.

Drawing parallels between the U.S. attempt to remove the Castro regime from power in Cuba in the early 1960s and the U.S. government's current policy to support efforts to oust Saddam Hussein in Iraq, the author of this paper examines mistakes made in both strategies. The author recommends ways that the U.S. military and intelligence communities can work together to avoid another national policy failure in Iraq.

0265 **Saddam Hussein's Iraq.**

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. September 1999. 37pp.

The State Department presents salient facts on various topics related to government repression and mismanagement by the Saddam Hussein regime in Iraq. The topics include diversion or obstruction of food and medical aid, misuse of resources to enrich Iraqi leaders, repression of the Iraqi people and crimes against humanity, noncompliance with UN resolutions relating to Iraqi disclosure of weapons of mass destruction, smuggling of oil to finance palaces, and Iraq as a regional threat.

0302 **Life after UNSCOM: The Regional Response to an Unsupervised Iraqi WMD Program.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Christian A. Isham. December 1999. 86pp.

The author of this report uses a "balance of threat" model to examine the foreign policy and security measures conducted by Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Israel in response to the threat posed by Iraq following the end of UNSCOM inspections to identify weapons of mass destruction. Arguing that UNSCOM did a better job than is currently recognized and that Iran thus may be less of a threat than is generally presumed, the author suggests that U.S. policies like periodic air attacks and harsh economic sanctions might be contributing more to new regional alignments than the perceived Iraqi threat.

2000

- 0388 **Confronting Iraq: U.S. Policy and the Use of Force Since the Gulf War.**
RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Daniel L. Byman and Matthew C. Waxman. 2000. 117pp.
The authors of this report evaluate the use of coercion to influence Iraq since the end of Operation Desert Storm. Starting with a discussion of coercive diplomacy in general, the author then describes Iraq as an adversary, explaining how Saddam Hussein stays in power, and outlining his foreign policy goals. The authors summarize U.S. policy objectives and the overall U.S. strategy for achieving them. The authors then describe eight U.S. attempts to coerce Iraq since the Persian Gulf War, with summaries of U.S. objectives and strategy, and evaluations of Iraq's vulnerabilities and its techniques for trying to minimize coercive pressure. The authors conclude by examining the implications of their findings for U.S. policy toward other medium-sized rogue nations like Iran and Libya.
- 0505 **Responding to Saddam: U.S. Policy Toward Iraq Since the Gulf War.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Daniel E. Murphy. June 2000. 90pp.
The author of this thesis analyzes U.S. policy toward Iraq since the Persian Gulf War. In particular, the author focuses on actions the United States needs to take to compel Iraq to comply with UN Security Council resolutions 687 and 1284, which require Iraq to eliminate weapons of mass destruction and allow UNSCOM inspectors to look for them in the country. Noting that UNSCOM was disbanded after nine years without having certified the destruction of Iraq's weapons, the author concludes that current U.S. policy has not succeeded in either forcing Iraqi compliance or containing Iraq and recommends policy changes.

2001

- 0595 **United Nations Sanctions Against Iraq and Iraq's Current Military Status.**
U.S. Marine Corps Command and Staff College, Marine Corps University, Quantico, Virginia. Steven J. Brackett. January 12, 2001. 68pp.
The author of this thesis examines the question of whether economic sanctions, imposed over an extended period of time, are a viable and credible way to restrict the military potential of a rogue nation. Reviewing Iraq's defiance of sanctions and evasion of UNSCOM inspections since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990, the author contends that Iraq has had the opportunity in recent years to rebuild both its conventional military forces and weapons of mass destruction facilities.
- 0663 **Myths and Facts About Iraq.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. January 21, 2001. 4pp.
The State Department cites facts to refute commonly held misperceptions about Iraq, with emphasis on the impact of international sanctions and the brutality and corruption of the regime of Saddam Hussein.
- 0667 **Economic Sanctions Against Iraq: Time for a Change?**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. William J. McManus. March 2, 2001. 33pp.
The author of this thesis examines the effects of the resolutions requiring the destruction of weapons of mass destruction that were imposed on Iraq by the UN Security Council following the Persian Gulf War. Focusing on the economic sanctions put in place to enforce the resolutions, the author evaluates arguments that advocate the continuation or the elimination of the sanctions, with particular attention to the humanitarian effects of the sanctions.

0700 **An Aerospace Power Engagement Strategy for Iraq and the Persian Gulf after Sanctions.**

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Robert B. Blanke. April 2001. 73pp.

Contending that economic sanctions against Iraq have not succeeded, have lost support and generated "sanctions fatigue" within the Security Council, and will eventually be lifted, the author of this report explores the role of U.S. military force projection in the region in the absence of sanctions. The author argues that land-based air forces constitute the ideal power projection mode for the region because the geography of the theater is suited to it, the infrastructure for basing it is available, it best complements the capabilities of our allies, and it provides the greatest combat power in the least amount of time.

0773 **Between Iraq and a Hard Place: Fighting Guerrilla Warfare in the Air.**

Air War College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Gary C. Webb. May 2001. 31pp.

The author of this report examines Iraq's emerging strategy of guerrilla warfare in the air to counter U.S. airpower dominance over the country. The author notes that guerrillas will strike aircraft from dispersed small units on the ground and disappear quickly. Although the guerrilla cannot risk direct mass confrontation with the United States, it can inflict a series of small blows that will eventually weaken the U.S. political will to continue fighting.

0804 **Is the United Nations' Current Policy in Iraq Effective? Evaluation of Economic Sanctions and the 'Oil-for-Food' Program.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Gordy Jacobs, Pat Rainey, Bill Donaher, and Ross B. DeBlois. May 15, 2001. 78pp.

The authors review the effectiveness of economic sanctions against Iraq as well as the Oil for Food program, which allows Iraq to sell oil in order to purchase food and other goods essential to meet the humanitarian needs of its people. The authors cite evidence that U.S. national security objectives for the region are not served by either economic sanctions or the Oil for Food program. The authors argue that Saddam Hussein has managed to use these measures as a propaganda tool against the U.S., convincing his people that the UN and the United States are causing the deprivations they suffer, thereby developing a generation that hates the West.

2002

0882 **More Effective and Efficient Sanctions.**

Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. Kevin W. Sutton. January 14, 2002. 28pp.

The author of this report argues that the economic sanctions against Iraq, which prevent it from exporting petroleum except as part of the Oil for Food program, have failed because the U.S. has not been able to interdict oil smugglers effectively. The government-supported smugglers use small, easily hidden boats and escape through Iranian territorial waters. The author recommends measures to enhance enforcement, such as using mines to prevent smugglers from using Iranian waters.

0910 **Iraq: Country Report on, 2001.**

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. March 4, 2002. 20pp.

The State Department reviews the "extremely poor" human rights record of Iran. The review covers the following categories: arbitrary killings including mass executions, disappearances (including mass disappearances of Kurds and Shi'a Muslims), torture, arbitrary arrest or detention, denial of fair trial, interference with domestic life, use of excessive force, freedom of speech and press, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, freedom of movement, right of free elections, governmental interference with human rights investigations, gender-based and other discrimination, and workers' rights.

0930 **Intelligence Update: Chemical Warfare Agent Issues During the Persian Gulf War.**

Central Intelligence Agency, Langley, Virginia. April 2002. 51pp.

The Persian Gulf War Illnesses Task Force presents findings of its investigation to determine whether U.S. troops were exposed to chemical, biological, or radiological agents and to identify causative factors in Gulf War illnesses. The task force concludes that at the time of Operation Desert Storm, Iraq did not have substantial amounts of "exotic" chemical agents that could explain the symptoms experienced by Gulf War veterans. The task force also finds that chemical warfare agents affected U.S. troops in only one case, a 1991 inadvertent release of nerve gas from U.S. demolition of Iraqi chemical rockets.

Reel 8

Iraq cont.

2002 cont.

0001 **Making it Work: U.S. Economic Sanctions in Iraq.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Catherine G. Haight. April 9, 2002. 44pp.

The author of this report assesses the effectiveness of U.S. economic sanctions against Iraq. Starting with a general overview of the uses of sanctions, the author examines their usefulness as instruments of policy. The author criticizes the past U.S. sanctions regimes in Iraq and evaluates the set of "smart sanctions" proposed by U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell. The author favors a sanctions policy that, while addressing the humanitarian plight of the Iraqi people, aims to tighten controls over Iraqi oil revenues and weapons-related imports.

0045 **Strategic Implications for U.S. Policy in Iraq: What Now?**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. William J. Bender. April 9, 2002. 38pp.

The author of this report examines strategic factors affecting a U.S. decision to use military force to overthrow Saddam Hussein's regime in Iraq. The author reviews the history of U.S. policy toward Iraq, examines the efficacy of military force to achieve national security and political objectives, and identifies criteria that help determine whether a military intervention will be successful. The author concludes that as a result of the ongoing U.S. war on terrorism, strategic factors support the use of force to end Saddam's regime.

- 0083 **Weapons of Mass Destruction: U.N. Confronts Significant Challenges in Implementing Sanctions against Iraq.**
General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. May 2002. 48pp.
Reviewing problems facing the UN in its effort to implement economic sanctions against Iraq, such as illegal smuggling by the Iraqi regime, the GAO explores the question of whether U.S. standards for approving exports to Iraq are more stringent than UN requirements and examines the elements of a proposed new sanctions agreement that could achieve more unqualified success than the current sanctions regime. The GAO notes that while the new sanctions agreement contains features that focus sanctions more effectively, the agreement does not deter oil smuggling or ensure the reintroduction of weapons inspectors.
- 0131 **The Battle of Al-Khafji.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Scott Williams. June 2002. 76pp.
The author of this report examines Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein's motives in initiating the Battle of Al-Khafji, the only organized Iraqi offensive operation during the Persian Gulf War. Noting that Iraqi military forces mounted a "rather sophisticated" ground attack and seized the Saudi town of Al-Khafji with relative ease despite the Allied Coalition's technological advantages in reconnaissance and the strength of its military forces defending Saudi Arabia, the author assesses Saddam's success in using the surprise attack to advance political and military objectives, including the disunification of the Allied Coalition and the weakening of the U.S. public's support for the war. The author concludes that, on balance, Saddam failed to achieve his objectives.
- 0207 **Iraq's Weapons of Mass Destruction: The Assessment of the British Government.**
Joint Intelligence Committee, Her Majesty's Government, United Kingdom. September 24, 2002. 53pp.
The U.K. Joint Intelligence Committee presents information on Iraq's possession of and capability to develop weapons of mass destruction. Based on both public evidence and secret intelligence sources, the committee concludes that Iraq continues to possess chemical and biological warfare agents produced before the Persian Gulf War, that Iraq has refurbished sites associated with the production of these agents, and that Iraq remains able to manufacture these agents and to use bombs, shells, artillery rockets, and ballistic missiles to deliver them. The committee also concludes that Saddam Hussein intends to conceal evidence of these weapons from renewed inspections.
- 0260 **Iraq's Weapons of Mass Destruction Programs.**
Central Intelligence Agency, Langley, Virginia. October 2002. 26pp.
The CIA finds that Iraq has continued its weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs in defiance of UN resolutions, has hidden much of its WMD effort, has maintained its chemical weapons program, has energized its missile program, and is reconstituting its nuclear weapons program. The CIA also finds that the research and development, production, and weaponization aspects of Iraq's biological weapons program are more advanced than they were before the Persian Gulf War.
- 0286 **Iraq: A Population Silenced.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. December 2002. 15pp.
The State Department describes and presents examples of the repression of the Iraqi people as well as citizens of other nations by the regime of Saddam Hussein and his sons. The department includes numerous examples of executions, torture, mass murder through gassing and other means, and other forms of human rights abuses practiced by the regime.

0301 **Iraq: From Fear to Freedom.**

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. December 2002. 36pp.

The State Department examines the dimensions of the threat posed by the Saddam Hussein regime in Iraq to its own citizens and the rest of the world. The department reviews the regime's past and present policies and programs in areas including possession and development of weapons of mass destruction in defiance of UN resolutions; human rights abuses including executions, genocide, torture, and disappearances; sponsorship of international terrorism; and aggression against neighboring countries.

Israel (includes Palestinian Territories)

1998

0337 **The Politics of Nationalism and Identity in Palestine.**

Princeton University, Near Eastern Studies Program, Princeton, New Jersey. Kevin W. Massengill. January 1998. 92pp.

The author of this report examines the ideologies that are competing to define Palestinian national identity, including Arab nationalism, pan-Islam, and Palestinian nationalism. After reviewing the characteristics of nationalism in both Western and Middle Eastern contexts, as crystallized in religious versus secular views, the author considers potential obstacles to the development of a Palestinian identity, including weaknesses within the Palestinian leadership, questions of Islam's compatibility with a modern state, and the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. The author concludes that resolution of the internal Palestinian debate, not the creation of an independent state, is the prerequisite for regional stability.

0429 **The Historical Impediments to Arab-Israeli Peace and the Role for the United States.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Robert L. Tremaine. April 1, 1998. 41pp.

The author of this paper argues that in order for the United States to play an effective role in Arab-Israeli peacemaking, the U.S. must understand the historical factors that continue to impede efforts to end the long-standing regional conflict, such as unwillingness to compromise, use of terrorism, obstructionist leaders and coalitions, and water rights disputes. The author recommends various policies that the U.S. can employ to reduce the influence of these factors.

0470 **Hydropolitics and the Prospect for Peace in the Arab-Israeli Conflict**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Gregory W. Gombert. June 1998. 91pp.

The author of this thesis examines the role of water scarcity, demand, and access in the Arab-Israeli conflict. The author notes that Israeli military orders have, since the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip began after the 1967 Six Day War, denied Palestinian involvement in water management and limited Palestinian consumption for both agricultural and domestic purposes. After reviewing the history of water disputes in the Levant and presenting projections of the water situation over the next twenty years, the author argues that issues such as the increasing scarcity of water in the Middle East and the relationship between and disagreement over water and territorial sovereignty may destabilize and possibly destroy any "final settlement" agreement to end the Arab-Israeli conflict.

- 0561 **Israel: Agricultural Situation—The World's Largest Kosher Market, 1998.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Thomas Pomeroy and Tully Freidgut. October 21, 1998. 40pp.
The authors of this report review the food consumption and marketing situation in Israel, with special attention to prospects for U.S. exports of kosher food products. The report includes discussions of Israeli food imports, import regulations and standards, and applicability of international trade agreements, as well as statistical tables on imports of major food, beverage, and tobacco products.
- 1999**
- 0601 **1998 Country Reports on Economic Policy and Trade Practices: Israel.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. January 31, 1999. 10pp.
The State Department presents general economic indicators and a summary of economic policies in Israel, as well as specific policies and practices affecting U.S. exporters in areas such as tariffs and export subsidies, U.S. intellectual property protections, and worker rights.
- 0611 **Israel: Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS).**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. March 10, 1999. 35pp.
The Foreign Agricultural Service compiles information on quality standards for food exports to Israel. The report includes discussions of food laws, labeling requirements, additive and pesticide regulations, copyright and trademark laws, and import procedures. Appendixes to the report include listing of relevant agencies and contact persons in Israel, as well as tables listing standards for sodium and specific sweeteners.
- 0646 **Attack on the USS Liberty: Realpolitik Gone Haywire.**
Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Richard D. Lee, Jr. April 1999. 59pp.
The author of this report examines the circumstances surrounding the attack by Israeli air and naval forces on the U.S. naval vessel USS *LIBERTY* during the Six Day War in 1967. The author analyzes available evidence on Israeli intentions in attacking the ship, the immediate U.S. military response or lack thereof, and the reactions and motives of President Lyndon B. Johnson, Secretary of Defense Robert S. MacNamara, and top U.S. military leaders. The author concludes that U.S. leaders ignored significant options in responding militarily, diplomatically, and politically to the incident and recommends a full congressional inquiry into the matter.
- 0705 **Israel: Selected Issues and Statistical Appendix.**
International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. May 1999. 87pp.
The IMF reviews selected economic issues concerning Israel and provides general statistical data on the country. The selected issues include the structure, soundness, and profitability of the banking sector; monetary policy instruments and targets; restrictions on foreign currency transactions; and the structure of the tax system. The statistical appendix includes data on GDP, other national account aggregates, prices, financial institutions including the central bank, credit, interest rates, stock and bond markets, institutional investors, government revenues and spending, government enterprises, government securities, balance of payments, foreign trade, capital account transactions, foreign debts and debt service, and international reserves.

- 0792 **FY 2000 Country Commercial Guide: West Bank and Gaza.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. July 1999. 66pp.
The State Department and U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service present an overview of the commercial environment in the West Bank and Gaza. The report includes sections on the country's economic situation, political issues affecting the business climate, advice for marketing U.S. goods, leading sectors for exports and investment, trade regulations and standards, the climate for foreign investment, trade and project financing, and business customs and travel. The report also includes summary economic and trade statistics, and listings of Palestinian Authority agencies and contacts, business and banking contacts, and relevant U.S. government and international agencies.
- 0858 **Israel: Publication of CY 2000 TRQ's [tariff rate quotas], 1999.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Thomas Pomeroy and Tully Freidgut. October 22, 1999. 5pp.
The authors of this report list import quotas for commodities that will be permitted entry free of duties or tariffs during 2000.
- 2000**
- 0863 **Ethiopia's Foreign Relations with Israel, 1955–1998.**
Howard University, Department of African Studies, Washington, D.C. Jennifer A. Joyce. April 2000. 114pp.
The author of this thesis examines the evolving official diplomatic and unofficial relationships between Ethiopia and Israel during the period 1955–98. Beginning with a review of relations during the 1950s and 1960s, which were amicable and based on partially shared heritages and common interests, the author goes on to show how the military relationship between the two countries grew stronger until Ethiopia, under pressure from Arab nations, severed official relations in 1973, during the Yom Kippur War. After this, the Ethiopia-Israel relationship was primarily one of tacit military cooperation until the early 1990s, when a new government assumed power in Ethiopia and the two countries rebuilt their diplomatic and economic relations. The author concludes that throughout these periods, the relationship between Ethiopia and Israel was based ultimately on pragmatic factors.

Reel 9

Israel cont.

2000 cont.

- 0001 **Palestinian Political Violence and Israel.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. David A. Levy. June 2000. 102pp.
The author of this thesis analyzes political violence used by Palestinian groups against Israel during four time periods in Palestinian history from 1948 to the Oslo Accords and afterward. The author shows that three forms of political violence were used: guerrilla warfare, terrorism, and civil unrest. The author also shows that when one form of violence ended, another began. Noting that the demand for personal security by the citizens of Israel created a strong demand for peace, the author argues that Israel is engaged in a land-for-security peace deal with the Palestinians primarily because the Palestinians had engaged in political violence.

- 0103 **Israel: Agricultural Situation—Non-Citrus Fruits, A Review of the 1999 Season.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Tully Freidgut. July 25, 2000. 21pp.
The author of this report reviews and presents statistics on Israel's production, consumption, prices, and trade of noncitrus fruits in crop year 1999, with some forecasts to 2010.
- 0124 **Israel: Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards, Country Report, 2000.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Tully Freidgut. July 31, 2000. 33pp.
The author of this report compiles information on quality standards for food exports to Israel. The report includes discussions of food laws, labeling requirements, additive and pesticide regulations, copyright and trademark laws, and import procedures. Appendixes to the report include listing of relevant agencies and contact persons in Israel, as well as tables listing standards for sodium and specific sweeteners.
- 0157 **Israel's Preparedness for High Consequence Terrorism.**
Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Ariel Merari. October 2000. 33pp.
The author of this paper examines the Israeli response to terrorist attacks that are designed to result in high numbers of casualties, such as those using weapons of mass destruction. Beginning with an overall review of Israel's experience with terrorism, the author then examines the country's preparation for high-consequence conventional attacks, followed by a detailed analysis of command and control responsibilities and procedures to manage response to an attack with weapons of mass destruction.
- 0190 **Israeli Inflation from an International Perspective.**
International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Stanley Fischer and David Orsmond. November 2000. 45pp.
The authors of this working paper examine Israel's experience with controlling inflation in the period after the 1985 fiscal stabilization program and compare it to the experiences of other countries. The authors find that international experiences demonstrate the importance of establishing credibility of commitment to disinflationary policies, maintaining a tight fiscal position, reducing or eliminating wage/price controls, and reforming protections of domestic industries.
- 2001**
- 0235 **Homa: Israel's National Missile Defense Strategy (Abridged Version).**
Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Guermantes E. Lailari. April 2001. 117pp.
The author of this thesis describes Israel's national missile defense program and assesses the degree to which a theater missile defense system such as that of Israel supports or jeopardizes the U.S. national missile defense strategy. The author also describes the confrontation or potential confrontation of Israel with various Islamic states, discusses the views of other countries such as Jordan, Turkey, and Western states, and includes information on future threats facing Israel such as Palestinian artillery and rockets. The author concludes with a recommendation that the U.S. and Israel work together in developing missile defense systems as effective deterrents to potential aggressor nations.

- 0352 **Sharm El-Sheik Fact-Finding Committee Report.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. April 30, 2001. 18pp.
The Sharm El-Sheik Fact-Finding Committee was formed at the conclusion of the Middle East Peace Summit at Sharm El-Sheik, Egypt, to investigate the extent and causes of the renewed violence in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories. The committee recommends various measures to end the violence and help restart the stalled peace negotiations.
- 0370 **Israel: Oilseeds and Products, Annual, 2001.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Tully Friedgut. May 22, 2001. 19pp.
The author of this report reviews oils, oilseeds, and oil meals trends and outlook for Israel, covering production, consumption, prices, trade and tariffs, for soybeans and other oilseeds and their products.
- 0389 **A Case Study of ICT-Enriched School Environment at Cramim School, Rishon Le-Zion, Israel.**
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, France. May 25, 2001. 20pp.
The Tel Aviv University School of Education's Science and Technology Center describes the implementation of information and communications technology (ICT) systems in a school in Rishon Le-Zion, Israel. The center argues that the evidence from the school's experience indicates that successful implementation of ICT depends primarily on the ability of the staff to assimilate ICT in teaching and interpersonal communications.
- 0409 **Israel: Tomatoes and Products, Annual, 2001.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Tully Friedgut. May 30, 2001. 24pp.
The author of this report reviews and presents statistics on Israel's production, consumption, prices, and trade of fresh tomatoes and tomato products.
- 0433 **Palestinian Refugees and the Regional Security Implications of the Peace Process.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Edward R. Sullivan. June 2001. 86pp.
The author of this thesis raises concerns about the status of Palestinian refugees following a final peace settlement with Israel. The author argues that basic refugee rights are not likely to be honored given the substantial imbalance of power between Israel and the PLO, that the refugee community may become a permanently marginalized outcast group in the Middle East, and that the probable result of this condition will be increasing Palestinian violence and terrorism against Israeli, U.S., and allied Arab interests. The author contends that for the U.S. to protect its own interests in the Middle East, the U.S. must treat seriously the rights of Palestinian refugees during peace negotiations.
- 0519 **Poverty in the West Bank and Gaza.**
The World Bank, Washington, D.C. June 18, 2001. 78pp.
This report by the World Bank North Africa and Middle East Development Group examines the distribution, determinants, and impacts of poverty in the Palestinian occupied territories. The group presents a detailed poverty map for the territories, identifies specific causes of poverty, and analyzes the impact of economic growth, income redistribution, and labor market developments on poverty. The group discusses programs and policies that might strengthen the social safety net, or which could develop markets for Palestinian exports and provide an impetus for increased economic growth in the occupied territories.

0597 **Israel: Country Commercial Guide, FY 2002.**

U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. July 2001. 82pp.

The State Department and U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service present an overview of the commercial environment in Israel. The report includes sections on the country's economic situation, political issues affecting the business climate, advice for marketing U.S. goods, leading sectors for exports and investment, trade regulations and standards, the climate for foreign investment, trade and project financing, and business customs and travel. The report also includes summary economic and trade statistics, listing of Israeli and U.S. agencies and contacts including U.S. state agencies, and listing of trade shows.

0679 **Israel: Poultry and Products, Annual, 2001.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Tully Friedgut. August 13, 2001. 26pp.

The author of this report describes and presents statistics on Israel's production, production costs, consumption, prices, and trade of poultry and products, including eggs.

0705 **Israel: Financial System Stability Assessment.**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. September 2001. 89pp.

An IMF staff team examines the financial system of Israel and presents an assessment of the country's adherence to international standards and codes in the following areas: monetary and financial policy transparency; banking supervision; securities supervision; and payments systems. The team includes data on selected financial indicators including banking sector balance sheets, loan delinquencies and defaults, and financial derivatives. The team concludes that although Israel's financial system is robust, improvements are needed in financial sector supervision, in particular the design and oversight of the major payment systems.

0794 **Israel: Citrus, Annual, 2001.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Tully Friedgut. October 24, 2001. 28pp.

The author of this report discusses factors influencing recent declines in the Israel citrus fruit industry, with statistics on production, acreage, production costs, consumption, trade, and prices of fruits by type.

2002

0822 **Israel, Grain and Feed, Annual, 2002.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Tully Friedgut. January 17, 2002. 20pp.

The author of this report reviews grain and feed trends and outlook for Israel, covering production, consumption, stocks, trade, and prices by grain, as well as prospects for U.S. exporters.

0842 **Fifteen Months—Intifada, Closures and Palestinian Economic Crisis: An Assessment.**

The World Bank, Washington, D.C. March 2002. 156pp.

The World Bank analyzes the dimensions, causes, and impacts of the economic crisis in the West Bank and Gaza. Noting that the Palestinian economy is in severe recession, the bank finds that the preeminent cause of the slowdown is Israel's closure of the Palestinian territories. As a consequence of the closure, only a substantially reduced number of Palestinian workers can work in Israel and the settlements, and the flow of goods into and out of the territories has shrunk to a trickle. As a result, unemployment

has more than doubled in the West Bank and Gaza, and the consequent reduction in tax revenues has effectively bankrupted the Palestinian Authority. Nevertheless, the bank notes, the territories have managed to survive because the authority has tightened its fiscal belt and because international donor organizations have injected timely, generous emergency aid. The bank argues, however, the if Israel further tightens its closure, the efforts of community leaders, the Palestinian Authority, and international donors will fall short and the Palestinian economy will unravel completely.

Reel 10

Israel cont.

2002 cont.

- 0001 **Israel and the Occupied Territories: Country Report on Human Rights Practices, 2001.**

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. March 4, 2002. 55pp.

The State Department describes the political and governmental structure of Israel, and assesses its conformance to or violations of internationally recognized standards for human rights and civil liberties, primarily in the context of the historic Arab-Israeli conflict and particularly the new *intifada* begun by the Palestinians in 2000. The report covers homicide, disappearances, torture, arbitrary arrest or detention, denial of fair trial, interference with domestic life, freedom of speech and press, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, freedom of movement, right of free elections, governmental attitudes on human rights investigations, abuses of women and other subgroups, treatment of children, and workers' rights. A separate section covers the occupied territories of Gaza and the West Bank.

- 0056 **"Nation Building in Palestine—The Time is Now."**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. David G. MacLean. April 9, 2002. 146pp.

The author of this thesis advocates a U.S.–Palestinian relationship that achieves U.S. national security objectives. Warning that the U.S. must not become obsessed with the war on terrorism at the expense of all other foreign policy interests, the author asserts that the United States must either involve itself proactively in the Arab-Israeli conflict or "the negative nature of events in the region will dictate our involvement." The author argues that if the U.S. does not seek engagement with Palestine, the U.S. should not be surprised if Palestine suffers continual refugee problems, harbors terrorists and criminals, threatens natural resources or infrastructure, or continues to incite violent conflict. Contending that the U.S. must support the eventual creation of a Palestinian state, the author outlines specific U.S. policies and assistance programs that will help the Palestinians develop their social, economic, and political institutions to levels required for a sovereign state.

- 0202 **The Three Possible Solutions to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict and their Impact on the Achievement of U.S. Interests.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Scot F. Stine. June 2002. 75pp.

The author of this thesis evaluates three currently proposed solutions to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict: a one-state solution involving the removal of Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza, a binational state in which Israel would fully absorb Palestinians, and a two-state solution resulting in two contiguous, independent states. Examining the implications of each solution for Israel, the Palestinians, and the United States, the author advocates a sovereign Palestinian state. The author concludes that statehood

would establish order and the rule of law and allow the Palestinians to rid themselves of the divisive elements that have propagated most of the political unrest between Israel and Palestine.

0277 **Israel: Oilseeds and Products, Annual, 2002.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Yossi Barak. July 29, 2002. 26pp.

The author of this report reviews oils, oilseeds, and oil meal trends and outlook for Israel, covering production, consumption, prices, trade and tariffs, for soybeans and other oilseeds and their products.

0303 **OECD Investment Policy Reviews: Israel.**

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, France. September 2002. 6pp.

The OECD reviews Israeli policies governing foreign direct investment (FDI) in the country and examines trends in and prospects for FDI.

0309 **Israel: Dairy and Products, A General Review, 2002.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Yossi Barak. October 8, 2002. 16pp.

The author of this report reviews Israel dairy products consumption, production, prices, and trade, including discussions of changing production policies and consumer preferences.

0325 **The Israeli Military and Israel's Palestinian Policy: From Oslo to the Al Aqsa Intifada.**

United States Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. Yoram Peri. November 2002. 67pp.

The author of this monograph analyzes the evolving role of the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) in Israel's policy-making process and in Israeli society in general since the first Palestinian *intifada* in the late 1980s. The author finds that since 2000, civilian control over the IDF has weakened because of factors including the military monopoly on intelligence information, a weak institutional system of civilian control lacking constitutional constraints, the absence of formal coordinating bodies between the civilian and military sides, and the lack of obstacles preventing easy transition from military service to a political career.

0392 **The Palestinian Reform Agenda.**

United States Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. Nathan J. Brown. December 2002. 55pp.

The author of this monograph discusses seven areas in which a broad consensus exists that the Palestinian Authority (PA) needs to be reformed: the drafting of a constitution for a Palestinian state, the clarification of the relationship between the PLO and the PA, the lack of transparency in PA finances, judicial reform and the rule of law, corruption, governance and accountability of the security services, and the development of democratic institutions including elections, political parties, nongovernmental organizations, and professional associations. The author concludes that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict will not end before robust Palestinian institutions are put in place.

Jordan

1998

- 0447 **Jordan: Grain and Feed, Grain and Feed Annual, 1998.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Thomas Pomeroy and Hala Y. Khoury. October 8, 1998. 11pp.
The authors of this report review grain and feed trends and outlook for Jordan, covering production, consumption, stocks, and trade by grain, including imports by country including the United States.

1999

- 0458 **1998 Country Reports on Economic Policy and Trade Practices: Jordan.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. January 31, 1999. 9pp.
The State Department presents general economic indicators and a summary of economic policies in Jordan, as well as specific policies and practices affecting U.S. exporters in areas such as tariffs and export subsidies, U.S. intellectual property protections, and workers' rights.
- 0467 **Military Assistance to Jordan: What Happened to the Peace Dividend?**
Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Herbert Philips, Jr. April 1999. 47pp.
After presenting a brief historical review of the Arab-Israeli conflict as it involves Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinians, the author of this thesis compares Jordan's role in the peace process with that of Egypt and Israel. The author argues that in view of Jordan's major contributions and strategic importance, the United States has made a mistake by giving Jordan proportionately much less aid than it gives to Egypt and Israel. The author recommends substantial increases in U.S. military and economic assistance to Jordan.
- 0514 **Jordan: ATO Activities Reports—Drought in Jordan, 1999.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Thomas Pomeroy, Hassan Ahmed and Hala Khoury. April 8, 1999. 3pp.
The authors of this report review the impact of the current drought in Jordan on crop and livestock production and provide information on stocks, imports, and U.S. aid.
- 0517 **FY 2000 Country Commercial Guide: Jordan.**
U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. July 1999. 56pp.
The State Department and U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service present an overview of Jordan's commercial environment. The report includes sections on the country's economic situation, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods including leading sectors for exports and investment, trade regulations and customs, investment climate, trade and project financing, and business travel. The report also includes summary economic and trade statistics, as well as listings of U.S. and Jordanian contacts, market research reports, and major trade show venues and events.
- 0573 **Jordan: Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards, Country Report, 2000.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hassan Ahmed and Hala Y. Khoury. July 27, 2000. 7pp.
The authors of this report compile information on quality standards for food exports to Jordan. The authors include discussions of food laws, labeling and packaging requirements, food shelf life, food additive and pesticide and other contaminate

regulations, copyright and trademark laws, and import procedures. Appendixes to the report include listings of contact persons in Jordan.

2000

0580 Economic Impact on the United States of a U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement.

U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. September 2000. 55pp.

The U.S. International Trade Commission presents the results of an investigation of the economic impact on the United States of a free trade agreement with Jordan. The commission reviews the Jordanian economy, provides data on Jordan's trade patterns, describes the tariff and foreign investment relationships between the United States and Jordan, and identifies U.S. sectors that would receive significant economic impacts from a U.S.-Jordan free trade agreement.

2001

0635 The Peace Process after the Gulf War: The Implications for Jordan.

U.S. Marine Corps Command and Staff College, Marine Corps University, Quantico, Virginia. Ahmed Mesleh Al-Zoubi. April 16, 2001. 79pp.

The author of this thesis, a Jordanian military officer, assesses the impacts on Jordan of the Israeli-Jordanian peace treaty of 1994. After reviewing the negative political and economic effects of Jordan's refusals to join the Camp David Accord of 1979 and the Allied Coalition against Iraq in the Persian Gulf War, the author argues that there is realistic hope that the 1994 treaty will lead to a stronger international position for Jordan, the restoration of its rights to its territories and water, an expansion of foreign trade and cultural relations with Israel, increases in tourism and foreign investments, a reduction in military spending, and the elimination of its national debt.

0714 Regional Security in the Middle East and the Jordanian Role in it.

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Fayez Al-Dwairi. May 15, 2001. 61pp.

The author of this monograph, a Jordanian army officer, examines the changing views of regional security by the countries, including Jordan, that are trying to bring about an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The author contrasts peace, which can be "contractually concluded," with security, which "must be earned by building trust and confidence and, above all, by sharing common interests." The author argues that to achieve true security, Israel and its neighbors must develop "real communications, mingling of cultures, and harmony of interests." The author points out, however, that the imbalance in military power between Israel and its neighbors is the most sensitive issue complicating the efforts toward cooperation.

2002

0775 Free Trade Agreements Between Developing and Industrialized Countries: Comparing the U.S.-Jordan FTA with Mexico's Experience under NAFTA.

U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. Grace V. Chomo. January 2002. 37pp.

Critically examining the view that trade liberalization with industrialized nations slows the economic development of less developed countries, the author of this report argues that evidence from the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) shows that trade flows and foreign direct investment into Mexico expanded after NAFTA implementation. The author contends the proposed U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement will similarly lead to trade growth and economic development in Jordan.

0812 Jordan: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, 2001.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. March 4, 2002. 22pp.

The State Department describes the structure of Jordan's constitutional monarchy government and assesses the country's conformance to or violations of international standards for human rights and civil liberties. The report covers homicide, disappearances, torture, arbitrary arrest or detention, denial of fair trial, interference with domestic life, freedom of speech and press, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, freedom of movement, right of free elections, governmental attitudes on human rights investigations, abuses of women and other subgroups, and workers' rights.

0834 **Jordan: Agricultural Situation—Rainfall and Food/Feed Supplies, 2002.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hala Y. Khoury. June 11, 2002. 3pp.

The author of this report discusses the impact of the 2001/2002 rainfall season on crop production in Jordan and assesses the supply situation for food and feed grains.

0837 **Jordan: Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes.**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. October 2002. 175pp.

The IMF Statistics Department presents a review of Jordan's statistics collection and dissemination programs and assesses the degree to which they conform to IMF standards. The review covers programs, reports, and databases in the areas of national income and product accounts, consumer and producer price indexes, government finance, monetary aggregates, and balance of payments. While finding that Jordan's Department of Statistics and other agencies broadly observe the IMF standards, the IMF recommends improvements in various areas, and views balance of payments data as the area most needing reform and development. Following the IMF's report, the Jordanian authorities (Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, and the Central Bank) respond to the recommendations and present detailed plans for implementing program improvements, as well as results of a survey of statistics users in Jordan.

Reel 11

Kuwait

1998

0001 **Kuwait: Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards, 1998.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Ron Verdonk and Hovaguim Kizirian. November 30, 1998. 15pp.

The authors of this report compile information on quality standards for food exports to Kuwait. The authors include discussions of food laws, labeling requirements, food additive and pesticide regulations, copyright and trademark laws, and import procedures. Appendixes to the report include food shelf life rules and listings of contact persons in Kuwait.

1999

0016 **1998 Country Reports on Economic Policy and Trade Practices: Kuwait.**

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. January 31, 1999. 9pp.

The State Department presents general economic indicators and a summary of economic policies in Kuwait, as well as specific policies and practices affecting U.S. exporters in areas such as restrictive regulations and tariffs, U.S. intellectual property protections, and workers' rights.

0025 **FY 2000 Country Commercial Guide: Kuwait.**

U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. July 1999. 68pp.

The State Department and U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service present an overview of Kuwait's commercial environment. The report includes sections on the country's economic situation, economic policies, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods including leading sectors for exports and investment, trade regulations and customs, investment climate, trade and project financing, and business travel. The report also includes summary economic and trade statistics; and listings of U.S. and Kuwaiti contacts, market research reports, and major trade show venues and events.

0093 **Kuwait: Retail Food Sector Report, 1999.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Ronald Verdonk and Hovaguim Kizirian. December 8, 1999. 14pp.

The authors of this report review food retailing trends and outlook in Kuwait. The authors then outline a suggested strategy for U.S. food exporters, with discussions of distribution channels, competition, and products with best prospects, and list Kuwait agricultural imports and consumer food cooperatives.

2000

0107 **Operation Desert Thunder—Kuwait: Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures.**

Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL), U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. March 2000. 48pp.

The U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command's Center for Army Lessons Learned discusses the army's involvement in a multinational coalition combat task force in Operation Desert Thunder, established to counteract a series of aggressive acts by Iraq that threatened Kuwait and the entire Persian Gulf area. The center discusses tactics, techniques, and procedures employed in combat and combat support operations, including intelligence, air support, operational law, and civil-military relations. The center concludes that the procedures and planning can be used as a model to build future coalition task forces.

2002

0155 **Kuwait: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, 2001.**

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. March 4, 2002. 21pp.

The State Department describes the structure of Kuwait's constitutional amirate government and assesses the country's conformance to or violations of international standards for human rights and civil liberties. The report covers homicide, disappearances, torture, arbitrary arrest or detention, denial of fair trial, interference with domestic life, freedom of speech and press, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, freedom of movement, right of free elections, governmental attitudes on human rights investigations, abuses of women and other subgroups, and workers' rights.

0176 **Kuwait: Poultry and Products, Annual, 2002.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hovaguim Kizirian. September 24, 2002. 8pp.

The author of this report describes and presents statistics on Kuwait's production, consumption, trade, and marketing of poultry and products, with suggestions for U.S. exporters.

Lebanon

1998

0184 **UNIFIL in Lebanon: The Past and the Future.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Jamal El-Hajj. May 21, 1998. 38pp.

The author of this paper, a Lebanese army officer, examines the operational history and current status of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, which was established in 1978 to effect the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and to restore Lebanese government authority. The author devotes most attention to the social and economic impacts of the force and concludes that, in addition to reducing the level of violence in the country, the force has protected the local population and rendered valuable humanitarian assistance and strengthened the local economy.

0222 **Lebanon: Agricultural Situation—Agricultural Production Statistics, 1998.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hassan Ahmed and Mona Morcos. December 22, 1998. 9pp.

The authors of this report present statistics on Lebanese production of specific vegetables, fruits, oils, grains, and tobacco.

1999

0231 **Lebanon: Grain and Feed—Grain and Feed Annual Report, 1999.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hassam Ahmed and Jaber Dalati. June 6, 1999. 5pp.

The authors of this report present information on production, consumption, imports, stocks, and marketing of grains.

0236 **Lebanon: Lebanese Custom Duties Report, 1999.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Thomas Pomeroy and Jaber Dalati. June 24, 1999. 4pp.

The author of this report presents information on Lebanese customs duty rates for agricultural imports, as well as on preferential duties and prohibited items in agricultural imports from Egypt.

0240 **Lebanon: Exporter Guide.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Jaber Dalati. September 30, 1999. 3pp.

The author of this report presents information for exporters on the market for food imports in Lebanon.

2000

0243 **FY 2001 Country Commercial Guide: Lebanon.**

U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. July 2000. 46pp.

The State Department and U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service present an overview of Lebanon's commercial environment. The report includes sections on the country's economic situation, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods including leading sectors for exports and investment, trade regulations and customs, investment climate, trade and project financing, and business travel. The report also includes summary economic and trade statistics, as well as listings of U.S. and Lebanon contacts, market research reports, and major trade show venues and events.

2002

0289 Lebanon: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, 2001.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. March 4, 2002. 21pp.

The State Department describes the structure of Lebanon's parliamentary republic government and assesses the country's conformance to or violations of international standards for human rights and civil liberties. The report covers homicide, disappearances, torture, arbitrary arrest or detention, denial of fair trial, interference with domestic life, freedom of speech and press, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, freedom of movement, right of free elections, governmental attitudes on human rights investigations, abuses of women and other subgroups, and workers' rights.

Oman

1999

0310 1998 Country Report on Economic Policy and Trade Practices: Oman.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. January 31, 1999. 10pp.

The State Department presents general economic indicators and a summary of economic policies in Oman, as well as specific policies and practices affecting U.S. exporters in areas such as restrictive regulations and tariffs, U.S. intellectual property protections, and workers' rights.

0320 FY 2000 Country Commercial Guide: Oman.

U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. July 1999. 40pp.

The State Department and U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service present an overview of Oman's commercial environment. The report includes sections on the country's economic situation, economic policies, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods including leading sectors for exports and investment, trade regulations and customs, investment climate, trade and project financing, and business travel. The report also includes summary economic and trade statistics, as well as listings of U.S. and Omani contacts, market research reports, and major trade show venues and events.

2001

0360 Oman: Retail Food Sector Report, 2001.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. June 6, 2001. 13pp.

The authors of this report review food retailing trends and outlook in Oman. The authors then outline a suggested strategy for U.S. food exporters, with discussions of distribution channels, competition, and products with best prospects.

2002

0373 Oman: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, 2001.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. March 4, 2002. 11pp.

The State Department describes the structure of Oman's monarchical government and assesses the country's conformance to or violations of international standards for human rights and civil liberties. The report covers homicide, disappearances, torture, arbitrary arrest or detention, denial of fair trial, interference with domestic life, freedom of speech and press, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, freedom of movement, right of free elections, governmental attitudes on human rights investigations, abuses of women and other subgroups, and workers' rights.

Persian Gulf

1998

0384 Searching for Stable Peace in the Persian Gulf.

Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Kenneth Katzman. February 2, 1998. 38pp.

The author of this monograph critically evaluates the current U.S. policy of “dual containment” to prevent the quest for regional hegemony by both Iraq and Iran. The author argues that since the policy is unilateral, and partially undermined by the actions of U.S. allies, the strategy has both high costs and high risks for the United States. The author outlines and advocates a new policy that promotes peaceful cooperation among Persian Gulf states, beginning with U.S.–led multilateral talks involving the Gulf monarchies as well as Iran and Iraq.

0422 Concept of Security for Gulf States after Gulf War.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Mohamed Al-Sulaiti. May 14, 1998. 39pp.

The author of this paper explores the concept of national security for the Persian Gulf states. Arguing that security is not merely synonymous with military deterrence of aggression or the preservation of sovereignty, the author contends that true national security requires a shift to a civilian concept involving a flourishing economy, cultural enlightenment, and political democracy.

0461 The U.S. Arms Sales to the Gulf Cooperation Council States.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Isa Khalifa Abdulla Aljeeran. September 1998. 121pp.

The author of this thesis, a Bahrainian military officer, examines existing U.S. arms sales arrangements with the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. The author recommends reforms to the system in order to develop a unified weapons acquisitions strategy: weapons standardization and interoperability among the GCC military forces, the coordination of arms purchases among the GCC states, an emphasis on total life cycle cost in the acquisition of weapons systems, and especially the increasing use of weapons co-production (“offsets”) in the GCC states and the United States. In a co-production arrangement, the United States typically manufactures the parts for a weapons system and ships them to the recipient country for assembly. In order to illustrate this process, the author presents a detailed case study of the co-production of the M1A2 battle tank in the United States and Egypt.

1999

0582 Arabian Gulf Maritime Interception Operations: Balancing the Ends, Ways, Means, and Risks.

U.S. Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. Thomas P. Shaw. February 5, 1999. 24pp.

The author of this thesis analyzes the effectiveness of the international force charged to intercept Iraqi vessels attempting to smuggle out oil or other prohibited items by UN Security Council sanctioning resolutions. The author argues that the force commander will not be able to fulfill his mission as long as the smugglers are able to transit in Iranian territorial waters.

2000

0606 The Gulf Cooperation Council's Peninsular Shield Force.

U.S. Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. Glenn P. Kuffel Jr. February 7, 2000. 34pp.

The author of this thesis examines the military readiness and effectiveness of the Peninsula Shield Force, established by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to defend the six member countries from aggression. Based on observations during U.S. joint exercises with several GCC navies in 1999, the author concludes that the force lacks the material and ability to defend GCC borders and that the U.S. should not factor the force into military plans.

0640 The Arab Gulf Cooperation Council (AGCC) Economic Integration and Future Recommendation.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Khalifa D. Albinali. December 2000. 121pp.

The author of this thesis, a Bahrainian military officer, examines the history of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), its role in Middle East regional security, and its relations with the West. Then the author analyzes the economies and the political and economic cooperation of the GCC countries. The author finds that, although the countries have not developed their financial institutions to the point at which they can form a full monetary union, they can accelerate their development by coordinating their exchange rates and integrating their capital markets. Noting that the countries all have oil-based economies, the author recommends that they diversify their economies into other sectors.

2001

0761 Security Challenge or Business Bonanza: United States Arms Transfers to the Persian Gulf.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Michael J. Smith. April 5, 2001. 34pp.

The author of this study explores the trend of arms transfers from the United States to southern Persian Gulf states in the contexts of U.S. arms transfer policy, the downsizing of the U.S. defense budget and defense industry, and the military and geopolitical situation in the Middle East. The author argues that the United States should not reduce arms sales to the southern Gulf States; instead, the United States needs to help these countries close the military imbalance between themselves and Iran and Iraq.

2002

0795 U.S. Military Presence in the Gulf: Challenges and Prospects.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Sami G. Hajjar. March 2002. 84pp.

The author of this paper examines various issues related to the forward presence and deployment of U.S. military forces in the Persian Gulf region. Noting that a high visibility posture for U.S. personnel is a sensitive matter to the generally conservative Muslim population of Gulf countries, the author recommends strategies by which the United States can achieve its regional security goals while maintaining a "small footprint presence." These strategies include diplomatic efforts to participate in a "dialogue of civilizations," which has been proposed by Arab intellectuals as an alternative to the "clash of civilizations" espoused by terrorist groups.

0879 **Gulf Security in the Twenty-first Century.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Mohammed Al Mazidi. April 9, 2002. 27pp.

The author of this paper examines security challenges confronting Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states, especially the threats posed by Iran and Iraq. The author recommends that in order to achieve security, the GCC states must become more unified, developing common political, military, and economic policies. Further, the countries should not base their relations with the West on oil alone but should create common interests with Western nations by establishing joint ventures in various sectors.

0906 **Security of the Arabian Gulf.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Saad Alshehri. April 9, 2002. 27pp.

The author of this paper, a Saudi Arabian army officer, analyzes security issues faced by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states. The author evaluates the likely effectiveness of current and possible strategic arrangements, both military and diplomatic, and recommends policies to further the Middle East peace effort, strengthen GCC military forces, and expand economic cooperation among the countries through joint projects.

0933 **The Gulf Cooperation Council: Security Challenges and Recommendations.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Khaled Ali Ghalib Ahmad. April 9, 2002. 37pp.

The author of this paper, a Kuwaiti army officer, reviews military strategic and other policies that the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states could implement to strengthen their common defense against Iraqi or Iranian aggression, as well as to improve their relations with U.S. and other allied coalition forces. The author recommends specific improvements in force structure, weapons systems, coordinated procurement, command and control, and training.

Reel 12

Qatar

1999

0001 **Qatar: Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards, 1999.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Ronald Verdonk and Hovaguim Kizirian. June 20, 1999. 9pp.

The authors of this report compile information on quality standards for food exports to Qatar. The authors include discussions of food laws, food additive and pesticide regulations, copyright and trademark laws, and import procedures. Appendixes to the report include listing of contact persons in Qatar.

0010 **FY 2000 Country Commercial Guide: Qatar.**

U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. July 1999. 65pp.

The State Department and U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service present an overview of Qatar's commercial environment. The report includes sections on the country's economic situation, economic policies, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods including leading sectors for exports and investment, trade regulations and standards, investment climate, trade and project financing, and business travel. The report also includes summary economic and trade statistics, as well as listings of U.S. and Qatari contacts, market research reports, major trade shows, and major public sector projects.

2002

0075 Qatar: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, 2001.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. March 4, 2002. 11pp.

The State Department describes the structure of Qatar's monarchical government and assesses the country's conformance to or violations of international standards for human rights and civil liberties. The report covers homicide, disappearances, torture, arbitrary arrest or detention, denial of fair trial, interference with domestic life, freedom of speech and press, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, freedom of movement, right of free elections, governmental attitudes on human rights investigations, abuses of women and other subgroups, and workers' rights.

Saudi Arabia

1998

0086 Impact of a Regime Change in Saudi Arabia: An Operational Perspective.

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Craig K. King. April 1998. 45pp.

The author of this thesis predicts the effects on U.S. military operations of a change in power in Saudi Arabia. While the author believes that an ouster of the Al-Saud ruling family is not likely, the author argues that the U.S. must expect any successor to King Fahd to face pressure to constrain U.S. freedom of action from Saudi soil. The author favors the continuing development of flexible, mobile, quickly deployable Air Expeditionary Forces so that the U.S. will not remain dependent on the use of Saudi soil for land-based air warfare operations in the Gulf.

0131 Khobar Towers: The Aftermath and Implications for Commanders.

Air War College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Robert L. Creamer Jr. and James C. Seat. April 1998. 119pp.

The authors of this paper examine issues surrounding the 1996 terrorist attack on U.S. military personnel deployed to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. After presenting a detailed chronology of events leading up to the explosion, the authors compare and evaluate the conflicting judgments of the several DOD and congressional investigations of the tragedy. The authors assert that some of the investigations "appear to take a perspective after-the-fact with the benefit of near perfect information, since the event had already occurred." The authors analyze the command and control processes that preceded and followed the bombing. The authors conclude that commanders took faulty actions or inactions with respect to risk management, force protection, and antiterrorism measures including intelligence, which made the compound more susceptible to attack. The authors stress the necessity for reviewing the state of relations and communication between DOD and the Executive Branch.

0250 Threats to the Saudi Arabian Monarchy.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Joseph P. Manning. April 6, 1998. 33pp.

The author of this paper assesses the seriousness of current threats to the Al-Saud ruling family of Saudi Arabia. The author considers recent terrorist bombings, a declining economy, high unemployment at a time when many foreign workers live in the country, a belief that the royal family is corrupt, and questions about the viability of a monarchy in a country experiencing increased friction between modernists and Islamic fundamentalists. The author concludes that the monarchy must institute various reforms including privatization of government services.

- 0283 **Saudi Arabian Force Structure Development in a Post Gulf War World.**
Foreign Military Studies Office, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. C. A. Woodson. June 1998. 28pp.
The author of this paper analyzes the challenges confronting Saudi Arabia in its efforts to build a viable defensive deterrent in the aftermath of Desert Storm. The author concludes that most of Saudi Arabia's force development goals remain unfulfilled because of fiscal drains including the country's foreign aid to Iraq in the 1980s and aid to the Desert Storm coalition to disarm Iraq in the early 1990s.
- 0311 **Saudi Arabia: 1998 Annual Marketing Plan Market Information Report.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hussein Mousa and John Wilson. July 14, 1998. 15pp.
The authors of this report review food marketing, distribution, and processing trends in Saudi Arabia, the changing consumption patterns of Saudis, and challenges and opportunities for U.S. and other exporters.
- 0326 **Saudi Arabia: Grain and Feed—An Overview of the Saudi Rice Market, 1998.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. John H. Wilson and Hussein Mousa. September 14, 1998. 9pp.
The authors of this report assess the prospects for rice exports to Saudi Arabia, with emphasis on consumers' increasing preference for Indian basmati rice, at the expense of U.S. white rice.
- 1999**
- 0335 **1998 Country Reports on Economic Policy and Trade Practices: Saudi Arabia.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. January 31, 1999. 10pp.
The State Department presents general economic indicators and a summary of economic policies in Saudi Arabia, as well as specific policies and practices affecting U.S. exporters in areas such as tariffs and export subsidies, U.S. intellectual property protections, and workers' rights.
- 0345 **FY 2000 Country Commercial Guide: Saudi Arabia.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. July 1999. 94pp.
The State Department presents an overview of Saudi Arabia's commercial environment. The report includes chapters on the country's economic situation, economic and fiscal policies, infrastructure development, programs to stimulate employment of Saudi nationals, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods including sections on leading product/service sectors for exports and investment, trade regulations and customs, investment climate, trade and project financing, and business travel and customs. The report also includes summary economic and trade statistics, as well as listings of U.S. and Saudi contacts, market research reports, and major trade show venues and events.
- 0439 **Saudi Arabia: Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards, 1999.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. John H. Wilson and Hussein Mousa. July 19, 1999. 31pp.
The authors of this report compile information on quality standards for food exports to Saudi Arabia. The report includes discussions of food laws and standards, labeling and packaging requirements, pesticide regulations, copyright and trademark laws, and import procedures. Appendixes to the report include listings of contact persons in Saudi Arabia, major food additives, and trade barriers including import duties, banned products, and shelf life regulations.

- 0470 **Saudi Arabia: Exporters Guide, 1999.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. John H. Wilson and Hussein Mousa. November 28, 1999. 19pp.
The authors of this report present information on the market for food and agricultural imports in Saudi Arabia and offer advice to U.S. exporters who wish to penetrate the Saudi market for high value food products.
- 2000**
- 0489 **Saudi Relations with its Main Contiguous Neighbors.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Fahad Al-Saud. March 14, 2000. 28pp.
The author of this report, a Saudi army officer, presents an assessment of Saudi Arabia's foreign relations from several perspectives including Islamic values, Arab heritage, geography and borders, common interests, and Saudi national interests. The author reviews relations with Yemen, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, and the Arab world as a whole.
- 0517 **Saudi Arabia: ATO Activities Reports—Agricultural Export Opportunities Update, May 2000.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. John H. Wilson and Hussein B. Mousa. September 13, 2000. 3pp.
The authors of this report present information on recent developments in the market for food and agricultural imports in Saudi Arabia.
- 0520 **Saudi Arabia: Livestock and Products—Saudi Arabia Imposes Livestock Import Bans from Seven Countries.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hussein Mousa. September 25, 2000. 5pp.
The author of this report presents information on a ban by Saudi Arabia of livestock imports from seven African and Asian countries following an outbreak of Rift Valley disease in those countries.
- 0525 **Saudi Arabia: Retail Food Sector Report, 2000.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hussein Mousa. November 27, 2000. 16pp.
After reviewing food retailing trends and outlook in Saudi Arabia, the authors of this report outline a recommended strategy for U.S. food exporters, with discussions of distribution channels, competition, and products with best prospects.
- 2001**
- 0541 **Saudi Arabia: Livestock and Products—Foot & Mouth Disease Spreads in Saudi Arabia and Yemen, 2001.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hussein Mousa. March 22, 2001. 3pp.
The author of this report presents information on a recent outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Saudi Arabia and Yemen.
- 0544 **Saudi Arabia: 2001 Economic Trends.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. May 2001. 14pp.
The State Department presents a general overview of Saudi Arabia's economy, as well as discussions of specific topics such as fiscal policy, World Trade Organization accession, foreign direct investment liberalization, the oil and gas sector, and the privatization of economic sectors.

0558 **Omnibalancing and the House of Saud.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Baron Reinhold. June 2001. 174pp.

The author of this thesis argues that the greatest threat to the ruling Al-Saud family of Saudi Arabia comes not from potential external aggressors, but from its own people. Noting that the regime spends 30 percent of its budget on internal security, the author contends that the Saudi rulers have until now kept themselves in power by aligning themselves with a strong and reliable outside power (currently, the United States), by preventing opposition groups from gaining a significant popular following or developing a power base through elimination or control of informal networks within Saudi Arabia, and by creating a rentier state in which citizens are dependent on the government for everything from subsidized education and housing to guaranteed paychecks. The author argues however, that these power pillars are weakening. The regime is threatened by ethnic, regional, and religious tensions; questions about regime legitimacy and succession; urbanization; an increasingly educated population; technology, modernization, and globalization; rapid population growth; high unemployment combined with heavy reliance on foreign workers; undisciplined fiscal policies; and the dependence on an unpredictable oil economy. Nevertheless, the author concludes, the pragmatic, self-interested regime will pursue whatever policies are necessary to remain in power.

0732 **Saudi Arabia: Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards, Country Report, 2001.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hussein Mousa. July 23, 2001. 33pp.

The authors of this report compile information on quality standards for food exports to Saudi Arabia. The report includes discussions of food laws and standards, labeling and packaging requirements, pesticide regulations, copyright and trademark laws, and import procedures. Appendixes to the report include listings of contact persons in Saudi Arabia, major food additives, and trade barriers including import duties, banned products, and shelf life regulations.

0765 **Saudi Arabia: Sanitary/Phytosanitary/Food Safety—Halal Food Conference, 2001.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hussein Mousa. October 10, 2001. 6pp.

The author of this report summarizes proceedings of a conference in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on international promotion and standards harmonization of Halal, which refers to food products, ingredients, and food contact materials allowed by and prepared in accordance with strict Islamic regulations.

0771 **American Middle East Policy: Increasing the Threat to U.S. Forces in Saudi Arabia?**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Kevin Scott Dowling. December 2001. 73pp.

The author of this thesis examines the unintended consequences, or “blowback,” of U.S. Middle East policy on U.S. forces deployed to Saudi Arabia. The author argues that deteriorating regional support for Iraqi sanctions and growing international desires for economic and political engagement with Iraq make the U.S. military presence in Saudi Arabia appear hegemonic and self-serving. The author concludes that the ability of Islamist militants to attack U.S. targets in Saudi Arabia is increasing under the combination of Saudi economic policies and the U.S. policy of dual containment.

- 0844 **Saudi Arabia: Biotechnology—Update on Saudi Arabian GMFs [Genetically Modified Foods] Labeling, 2001.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hussein Mousa. December 12, 2001. 3pp.
The author of this report presents information on the implementation by Saudi Arabia of content thresholds and testing procedures for food imports to be labeled free of genetically modified content.
- 2002**
- 0847 **The Royal Saudi Air Force and Long-Term Saudi National Defense: A Strategic Vision.**
U.S. Marine Corps Command and Staff College, Marine Corps University, Quantico, Virginia. Turki K. Al Saud. 2002. 41pp.
Noting that Saudi Arabia's military policy has for over fifty years centered on deterring and defending against external attack, the author of this thesis, a Saudi air force officer, argues that technological advances employed in strategic offensive air operations during the 1991 Persian Gulf War revolutionized fighting war in a desert environment and enabled air warfare to play a key role in the coalition victory. The author concludes that effective defense against an aggressor must be based on joint war fighting operations, and that the Saudi air force should assume the lead role in the defense of Saudi Arabia.
- 0888 **Saudi Arabia: Livestock and Products—Saudi Arabia Lifts Import Ban Imposed on Sudanese Livestock, 2002.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hussein Mousa. January 12, 2002. 4pp.
The author of this report presents information on the lifting by Saudi Arabia on imports of livestock from Sudan, as a result of a bilateral agreement ensuring that the imported animals are free of cattle plague.
- 0892 **Saudi Arabia: Grain and Feed—Saudi Arabia Requests Lab Test for Lead Levels in U.S. Rice, 2002.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hussein Mousa. February 5, 2002. 3pp.
The author of this report provides information on a Saudi Arabian decision to require testing for lead levels in rice imported from the United States. The action was taken in response to claims that contaminated U.S. rice has been found in Japan, as well as in response to a reported ban by South Korea.
- 0895 **Saudi Arabia: Livestock and Products—The Kingdom Lifts Ban on Imports of Live Sheep from Syria and Jordan, 2002.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hussein Mousa. February 5, 2002. 3pp.
The author of this report presents information on the lifting of a ban by Saudi Arabia on imports of sheep from Syria and Jordan as a result of evidence that the animals are free of foot and mouth disease.
- 0898 **Saudi Arabia: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, 2001.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. March 4, 2002. 19pp.
The State Department describes the structure of Saudi Arabia's constitutional amirate government and assesses the country's conformance to or violations of international standards for human rights and civil liberties. The report covers homicide, disappearances, torture, arbitrary arrest or detention, denial of fair trial, interference with domestic life, freedom of speech and press, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion,

- freedom of movement, right of free elections, governmental attitudes on human rights investigations, abuses of women and other subgroups, and workers' rights.
- 0917 **Saudi Arabia: Biotechnology—Detailed Information on Saudi Arabian GMF Testing, 2002.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Quintin Gray. March 7, 2002. 3pp.
The author of this report presents information on the implementation by Saudi Arabia of content thresholds and testing procedures for food imports to be labeled free of genetically modified content.
- 0920 **Saudi Arabia: Grain and Feed, Annual, 2002.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hussein Mousa. March 19, 2002. 15pp.
The author of this report reviews the grain situation and outlook for Saudi Arabia. The author covers production, consumption, stocks, trade and trade policies, and prices for barley, wheat, and corn. The author includes a discussion of the impact of the Saudi decision to test imported U.S. rice for lead.
- 0935 **Saudi Arabia: 2002 Economic Trends.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. May 2002. 15pp.
The State Department presents a general overview of Saudi Arabia's economy, as well as discussions of specific topics such as unemployment, the financial sector, fiscal policy, World Trade Organization accession, foreign direct investment liberalization, the oil and gas sector, and the privatization of economic sectors.
- 0950 **Saudi Arabia: Poultry and Products—Saudi Arabia Puts Temporary Ban on Imports of Poultry and Products from EU Countries, 2002.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hussein Mousa. July 27, 2002. 2pp.
The author of this report presents information on Saudi Arabia's ban on imports of poultry and poultry products from the fifteen European Union countries because of contamination by synthetic hormones potentially harmful to humans.
- 0952 **Saudi Arabia: Poultry and Products, Annual, 2002.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hussein Mousa. August 30, 2002. 9pp.
The author of this report describes and presents statistics on Saudi Arabia's production, consumption, prices, and trade of poultry and products, with discussion of import regulations and salmonella testing.
- 0961 **Saudi Arabia: Exporter Guide, Annual, 2002.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hussein Mousa. October 15, 2002. 19pp.
The authors of this report present information on the market for food and agricultural imports in Saudi Arabia, summarize standards and regulations, and offer advice to U.S. exporters who wish to market high value food products in the country.

- 0980 **Saudi Arabia: Agricultural Situation—Saudi Arabia Creates the Ministry of Water, 2002.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. Hussein Mousa. October 16, 2002. 4pp.
The author of this report announces the establishment of a Saudi Arabian government agency to manage the water and sewer departments, develop water policies and regulations, collect water revenues, and manage private infrastructure projects.
- 0984 **Saudi Arabia: Retail Food Sector Report, 2002.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Washington, D.C. Hussein Mousa. November 10, 2002. 17pp.
After reviewing food retailing trends and outlook in Saudi Arabia, the authors of this report outline a recommended strategy for U.S. food exporters, with discussions of distribution channels, competition, and products with best prospects.
- 1001 **Saudi Arabia: Planting Seeds—Saudi Arabia to Ban Forage Production, 2002.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hussein Mousa. November 18, 2002. 3pp.
The author of this report presents information on Saudi Arabia's planned ban on forage farming because of its effect on nonrenewable water resources.
- 1004 **Saudi Arabia: Biotechnology Update, 2002.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Hussein Mousa. November 30, 2002. 4pp.
The author of this report announces a change in certification requirements by the Saudi government relating to imports of products containing genetically modified plant ingredients.

Reel 13

Syria

1998

- 0001 **Economic Liberalization in Syria: Prospects for Regime Stability and Democratization.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Dana Andrew Nelson. June 1998. 81pp.
The author of this thesis examines the impacts of the economic reforms that the Hafiz al-Assad regime implemented in Syria following the 1985–1991 economic crisis. The author contends that because the regime altered its power base during this crisis, embracing and expanding the private business sector while distancing itself from the Ba'th party and the public economic sector, it created a newly empowered business sector with the power to demand major changes during the next crisis, which the author predicts will occur before 2010. The author predicts that the al-Assad regime will not survive this crisis intact.
- 0082 **Assad's Syria at the Crossroads: Strategic and Political Culture vs. New World Order.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Ali R. Kugu. December 1998. 127pp.
The author of this thesis, a Turkish military officer, analyzes the regime of Syrian president Hafiz al-Assad to explain Syria's resistance to more rapid political and economic liberalization as well as to a peace settlement with Israel. First, the major beneficiaries of the regime's social policies, including minorities, peasants, and public

sector managers, fear that they would lose their favorable positions in a democratic government. Second, the main beneficiaries of current economic policies, including corrupt bureaucrats, business persons, and the military, fear that the more transparent government processes under democratic government would jeopardize their secure positions. The author concludes that as long as Assad is in power, he will allow only gradual democratic reforms, and only if they do not jeopardize the stability of his regime, and will not conclude a peace settlement with Israel.

1999

0209 1998 Country Reports on Economic Policy and Trade Practices: Syria.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. January 31, 1999. 12pp.

The State Department presents general economic indicators and a summary of economic policies in Syria, as well as specific policies and practices affecting U.S. exporters in areas such as tariffs and export subsidies, U.S. intellectual property protections, and workers' rights.

0221 Syria: Grain and Feed, 1999.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Thomas Pomeroy and Jaber Dalati. April 26, 1999. 11pp.

The authors of this report present information on production, consumption, trade, and stocks of wheat, corn, and rice in Syria.

0232 Syria: Drought Conditions and Grain Production in Syria, 1999.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Thomas Pomeroy, Hassan Ahmed and Jaber Dalati. May 2, 1999. 4pp.

The authors of this report discuss the impact of worsening drought conditions on wheat and barley production in Syria.

0236 FY 2000 Country Commercial Guide: Syria.

U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. July 1999. 77pp.

The State Department presents an overview of Syria's commercial environment. The report includes chapters on the country's economic situation, economic and fiscal policies, infrastructure development, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods including sections on leading product/service sectors for exports and investment, trade regulations and customs, investment climate, trade and project financing, and business travel and customs. The report also includes summary economic and trade statistics and listings of U.S. and Syrian contacts, market research reports, and major trade show venues and events.

0313 Syria: Food and Agricultural Import Regulations Report (FAIRS).

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Jaber Dalati. August 9, 1999. 9pp.

The author of this report compiles information on quality standards for food exports to Syria. The author includes discussions of food laws, labeling and packaging requirements, food shelf life, food additive and pesticide and other regulations, copyright and trademark laws, and import procedures. Appendix includes listing of customs duties.

0322 **Syria: Agricultural Situation—Agricultural Imports, 1999.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Jaber Dalati. October 15, 1999. 10pp.

The author of this report lists major agricultural commodity importers, feed importers, and seed importers.

2000

0332 **The State of Relations Between the Countries of the Former Soviet Union and its Former Client State of Syria: How Have the Relationships Changed after the Break-up and What Does it Mean?**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Robert C. Faille Jr. April 27, 2000. 42pp.

The author of this paper notes that the Soviet Union provided arms and training to Syria during the 1960s through 1980s, giving Syria what it believed to be sufficient military strength to go to war with Israel twice. The author examines the changing nature of relations between Syria and the former countries of the Soviet Union, especially Russia, since the breakup. The author argues that although Russia has continued the role of the former Soviet Union with respect to Syrian aid, it has not been willing to give Syria open-ended concessionary arms deals.

0374 **FY 2001 Country Commercial Guide: Syria.**

U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. July 2000. 63pp.

The State Department presents an overview of Syria's commercial environment. The report includes chapters on the country's economic situation, economic and fiscal policies, infrastructure development, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods including sections on leading product/service sectors for exports and investment, trade regulations and customs, investment climate, trade and project financing, and business travel and customs. The report also includes summary economic and trade statistics, as well as listings of U.S. and Syrian contacts, market research reports, and major trade show venues and events.

0437 **Omnibalancing in Syria: Prospects for Foreign Policy.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Christopher Bergen. December 2000. 98pp.

The author of this thesis attempts to refute the prevailing belief that Syrian foreign policy has been the domain of one man, Hafiz al-Assad and now his son, who makes decisions irrespective of their domestic political implications. Contending that domestic concerns form the central element in Syrian foreign policy, the author argues that Syrian policy is best understood as the result of "omnibalancing" the interests and threats of the two key power constituencies: the Alawi military elite and the Sunni urban business class. The author concludes that the omnibalancing model provides insights into Syria's cost-benefit calculations of the merits of possible peace deals with Israel.

2002

0535 **Syria: Grain and Feed, Annual, 2002.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Jaber Dalati. February 6, 2002. 12pp.

The authors of this report present information on production, consumption, trade, and stocks of wheat, barley, corn, and rice in Syria.

- 0547 **Syria: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, 2001.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. March 4, 2002. 18pp.
The State Department describes the structure of Syria's government and assesses the country's conformance to or violations of international standards for human rights and civil liberties. The report covers homicide, disappearances, torture, arbitrary arrest or detention, denial of fair trial, interference with domestic life, freedom of speech and press, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, freedom of movement, right of free elections, governmental attitudes on human rights investigations, abuses of women and other subgroups, and workers' rights.
- 0565 **Syria: Cotton and Products, Annual, 2002.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Jaber Dalati. June 11, 2002. 6pp.
The author of this report presents information on production, consumption, and trade of cotton in Syria.
- 0571 **Syria: Tree Nuts, Annual, 2002.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Jaber Dalati. August 12, 2002. 6pp.
The author of this report presents information on production and trade of pistachios in Syria.
- 0577 **Syria: International Religious Freedom Report.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. October 7, 2002. 4pp.
The State Department assesses religious freedom and attitudes in Syria.

Turkey

1999

- 0581 **Foreign Labor Trends: Turkey.**
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Washington, D.C. 1999. 23pp.
The Labor Department presents information on labor developments in Turkey. The report covers general political and economic conditions, employment, unemployment, wages, productivity, labor-management relations, and Turkish workers abroad.
- 0604 **Turkey.**
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, France. June 1999. 8pp.
The OECD assesses Turkey's progress in environmental affairs, including pollution control activities, natural resources management, integration of environmental and economic policies, and international cooperation.

2000

- 0612 **Terrorism in Turkey.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Yuksel Oztekin. April 17, 2000. 31pp.
The author of this paper, a Turkish army officer, examines the long-standing conflict between the Turkish government and the Kurdistan Worker Party (PKK). Arguing that the PKK is the primary agent of terrorism in Turkey, but does not represent the majority of Kurdish people in the country, the author describes efforts by the government to eliminate the PKK while improving living standards of people in the eastern Kurdish region.

- 0643 **Economic Effects of the 1999 Turkish Earthquakes: An Interim Report.**
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, France. June 26, 2000. 46pp.
The OECD examines the economic and social impacts of the Marmara and Bolu earthquakes of 1999 in Turkey. The report includes statistical data on damage from the earthquakes, as well as on losses caused by major disasters in OECD countries during the period 1906–99. Examining policy failures that made the country vulnerable to the extreme damage caused by the earthquakes, the OECD advocates economic policy reforms that would ensure a more orderly, earthquake-resistant pattern of urban development.
- 0689 **FY 2001 Country Commercial Guide: Turkey.**
U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. July 2000. 107pp.
The State Department and U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service present an overview of Turkey's commercial environment. The report includes sections on the country's economic situation including projected impacts of EU accession, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods including leading sectors for exports and investment, trade regulations and standards, investment climate, trade and project financing, and business customs and travel. The report also includes summary economic and trade statistics, a listing of U.S. contacts, an extensive listing of Turkish government and business contacts, and a listing of market research reports.
- 2001**
- 0796 **Modeling Scenarios for Water Allocation in the Gediz Basin, Turkey.**
International Water Management Institute, Colombo, Sri Lanka. Geoff Kite, Peter Droogers, Hammond Murray-Rust, and Koos de Voogt. 2001. 38pp.
The authors of this report use a distributed hydrological model to evaluate the water supply and other environmental impacts of alternative scenarios of water use patterns and climatic changes in the Gediz River basin in Turkey. The authors find that climate change from a doubling of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere would have the largest impact of any of the factors studied.
- 0834 **2000 Country Report on Economic Policy and Trade Practices: Turkey.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. March 2001. 8pp.
The State Department presents a summary of general economic policies in Turkey, as well as specific policies and practices affecting U.S. exporters in areas such as import regulations, U.S. intellectual property protections, and workers' rights.
- 0842 **Turkish Society and Foreign Policy in Troubled Times.**
RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Shahram Chubin, Jerrold D. Green, and Ian O. Lesser. April 2001. 22pp.
The authors of this report summarize the proceedings of a 2001 workshop of experts from Turkey, Europe, and the United States. The participants considered four main topics: Turkish society and politics, Turkey in the international context, Turkey's regional relations, and Turkey's position vis-à-vis the EU and NATO.

- 0864 **Memorandum of the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation to the Executive Directors on a Country Assistance Strategy Progress Report of the World Bank Group for the Republic of Turkey.**

The World Bank, Washington, D.C. June 7, 2001. 67pp.

The World Bank Group for the Republic of Turkey assesses the New Economic Program of the Turkish government in the context of the financial crisis facing the country. The group proposes to support the government's reforms, especially in their structural and social aspects. In the structural area, the group supports banking sector restructuring, public sector reform, and continued reforms in agriculture, energy, telecommunications, and pensions. In the social area, the group proposes that the World Bank help Turkey strengthen its social assistance programs and provide financial services for targeted aid to vulnerable groups and the poor.

2002

- 0931 **Government Capacity to Assure High Quality Regulation.**

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, France. 2002. 55pp.

The OECD assesses the capacity of the Turkish government to implement wide-ranging regulatory reforms and its progress in doing so. The OECD suggests an integrated set of short and medium-term actions, including the establishment by Turkey of a regulatory management system that establishes clear objectives, accountability, and frameworks for implementing regulations. To achieve this goal, the OECD recommends that Turkey establish a ministerial position to champion regulatory reform at the cabinet level and coordinate reform across the government. An oversight technical unit should be instituted to assist the minister.

- 0986 **Regulatory Reform in Electricity, Gas and Road Freight Transport.**

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, France. 2002. 65pp.

The OECD analyzes issues in the regulatory reform of the energy and transport sectors in Turkey. Beginning with a review of the financial crisis from which the country is emerging, the OECD notes that carefully targeted structural reforms can help insulate the country from internal and external shocks. The OECD supports Turkey's efforts to privatize energy and transport systems, noting that these reforms parallel the longer term objectives of accession to the EU and consequent need to approximate laws to EU standards, which require progressive liberalization of gas and electricity markets.

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Turkey cont.

2002

- 0001 **Regulatory Reform in the Telecommunications Industry.**

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, France. 2002. 52pp.

The OECD analyzes issues in the regulatory reform of the telecommunications sector in Turkey. The OECD notes that the country has accelerated the process of liberalizing its telecommunication markets, influenced by the desire to accede to membership in the EU, that IMF intervention has further spurred the most recent reforms and the plan to privatize the state-owned monopoly Turk Telekom, and that the first sector-specific independent regulatory agency was created, the Telecommunications Authority. The OECD notes that while Turkey has made progress, the country needs to make further reforms.

- 0053 **The Role of Competition Policy in Regulatory Reform.**
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, France. 2002. 35pp.
The OECD reviews the interrelationships between government regulation and competition policies in Turkey and assesses the degree to which the government has implemented regulatory reforms that will foster competition. The OECD concludes that Turkey's greatest challenge in completing the transition from a state-led economy to a market-driven one is to eliminate the remaining state monopolies and the regulatory distortions that favor state firms.
- 0088 **ABCD Basic Disaster Awareness Handbook.**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 2002. 72pp.
USAID presents a handbook containing information for the people of Turkey to use to prepare for earthquakes and reduce potential earthquake damage. In the text of the report, USAID reviews the nature of earthquakes and their history in Turkey; discusses earthquake hazards, risks, and warning systems; recommends earthquake preparedness strategies including a family disaster plan; advises actions to take during and after an earthquake; and discusses emergency assistance programs. Following the body of the report are fact sheets including statistics on major twentieth-century earthquakes in Turkey and checklists for family earthquake preparedness.
- 0160 **Turkey: Country Report on Human Rights Practices, 2001.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. March 4, 2002. 34 pp.
The State Department describes the structure of Turkey's constitutional republic government and assesses the country's conformance to or violations of international standards for human rights and civil liberties. The report covers homicide, disappearances, arbitrary arrest or detention, torture and other cruel punishment, denial of fair trial, interference with domestic life, freedom of speech and press, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, freedom of movement, right of free elections, governmental attitudes on human rights investigations, abuses of women and other subgroups, and workers' rights.
- 0194 **The Increasing Importance of Turkey for U.S. Security.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Donald M. MacWillie. April 9, 2002. 46pp.
The author of this paper examines the U.S.–Turkey relationship, including factors moving the countries toward a closer strategic alliance and those that could put the countries on opposite sides of future issues. The author proposes several U.S. actions to strengthen Turkish stability and improve U.S.–Turkish relations, including ending the Iraqi dictatorship, providing economic aid, making Turkey an oil pipeline terminus, accepting political Islam, and promoting Turkey's defense capabilities.
- 0240 **The Turkish Middle East Role: Between the Arabs and Israel.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Moustapha H. Sleiman. April 9, 2002. 36pp.
The author of this paper, a Lebanese army officer, explores the question of how Turkey's secular, westernized foreign policy, inherited from Kemal Ataturk, has enabled the country to assume an increasingly important role as a NATO member and as an Islamic state strategically located between Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. The author focuses on Turkey's changing relations with the Arab countries of the Middle East in light of the Arab-Israeli conflict, water disputes with Syria and Iraq, and other issues.

- 0276 **PHNIP [Population, Health, and Nutrition Information Project] Country Health Statistical Report: Turkey.**
Population, Health and Nutrition Information Project, Washington, D.C. September 2002. 15pp.
The Population, Health and Nutrition Information Project, an USAID program, presents statistical data on current health conditions including maternal and child health indicators, infectious disease indicators, population dynamics and socioeconomic indicators, health and family planning behavior, and health and population trends in Turkey.
- 0291 **Turkey: International Religious Freedom Report, 2002.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. October 7, 2002. 6pp.
The State Department assesses religious freedom and attitudes in Turkey.

United Arab Emirates

1999

- 0297 **1998 Country Report on Economic Policy and Trade Practices: United Arab Emirates.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. January 31, 1999. 9pp.
The State Department presents general economic indicators and a summary of economic policies in the United Arab Emirates and specific policies and practices affecting U.S. exporters in areas such as ownership requirements, U.S. intellectual property protections, and workers' rights.

- 0306 **FY 2000 Country Commercial Guide: United Arab Emirates.**
U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. July 1999. 91pp.
The State Department presents an overview of the United Arab Emirates' (UAE) commercial environment. The report includes chapters on the country's economic situation, economic and fiscal policies, infrastructure development, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods including sections on leading product/service sectors for exports and investment, trade regulations and customs, investment climate, trade and project financing, and business travel and customs. The report also includes summary economic and trade statistics, as well as listings of U.S. and UAE contacts, market research reports, and major trade show venues and events.

2002

- 0397 **United Arab Emirates: Country Report on Human Rights Practices, 2001.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. March 4, 2002. 17pp.
The State Department describes the structure of the United Arab Emirates' constitutional federation government and assesses the country's conformance to or violations of international standards for human rights and civil liberties. The report covers homicide, disappearances, arbitrary arrest or detention, torture and other cruel punishment, denial of fair trial, interference with domestic life, freedom of speech and press, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, freedom of movement, right of free elections, governmental attitudes on human rights investigations, abuses of women and other subgroups, and workers' rights.

- 0414 **United Arab Emirates: International Religious Freedom Report.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. October 7, 2002. 5pp.
The State Department assesses religious freedom and attitudes in the United Arab Emirates.

Yemen

1998

- 0419 **Yemen Political Reform Assessment.**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, DC. Michael Miklaucic. October/November 1998. 12pp.
The author of this paper evaluates Yemen's progress toward developing a democratic society. The author argues that while USAID should seek to institutionalize democratization of the electoral process, future aid should shift toward broadening the social contract and strengthening the rule of law.

2000

- 0431 **Epidemiological Fact Sheet on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2000 Update.**
UNAIDS/WHO Working Group on Global HIV/AIDS and STI Surveillance, Geneva, Switzerland. 2000. 12pp.
This report covers the incidence and demographic distribution of HIV/AIDS in Yemen, as well as public knowledge and behavior concerning the disease.

- 0443 **FY 2001 Country Commercial Guide: Yemen.**
U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. July 2000. 38pp.
The State Department and U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service present an overview of Yemen's commercial environment. The report includes sections on the country's economic situation, economic policies, political conditions, markets for U.S. goods including leading sectors for exports and investment, trade regulations and customs, investment climate, trade and project financing, and business travel. The report also includes summary economic and trade statistics; and listings of U.S. and Yemeni contacts, market research reports, commercial laws, and major trade shows.

2001

- 0481 **Republic of Yemen: Selected Issues.**
International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. April 2001. 194pp.
The IMF reviews selected issues concerning Yemen and provides general statistical data on the country. The selected issues include Yemen's emergence as an oil producer; external debt; government reforms in the areas of currency exchange rates, foreign trade, taxation, government spending, civil service, budget management, regulation, privatization, and the financial sector; social safety net and antipoverty policies; tourism development; and economic policy and economic performance during the 1990s. The statistical appendix includes data on population, socioeconomic indicators, gross domestic product and other national accounts, employment, income, educational attainment, oil production and consumption, agricultural and industrial production, prices, government finances, public enterprises, money supply, financial institutions finances, central bank operations, bank credit to the private sector, interest rates, balance of payments, foreign trade, enterprise privatization, and finances of the social fund for development.

2002

0675 Yemen: Country Report on Human Rights Practices, 2001.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. March 4, 2002. 27pp.

The State Department describes the structure of Yemen's government and assesses the country's conformance to or violations of international standards for human rights and civil liberties. The report covers homicide, disappearances, torture, arbitrary arrest or detention, denial of fair trial, interference with domestic life, freedom of speech and press, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, freedom of movement, right of free elections, governmental attitudes on human rights investigations, abuses of women and other subgroups, and workers' rights.

0702 Memorandum of the President of the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation to the Executive Directors on a Country Assistance Strategy for the Republic of Yemen.

The World Bank, Washington, D.C. August 6, 2002. 55pp.

Presenting a report designed as the "business plan" to use to support Yemen's poverty reduction strategy, the World Bank assesses the country's progress in implementing economic, financial, and administrative reforms. Noting that Yemen faces obstacles because of its poorly developed institutions and public services, the bank recognizes that the country has grown more stable following north-south reunification, has begun governance and judicial reforms, has used its oil revenue surpluses wisely, and "is poised to have one of the most decentralized governments in the Middle East." Still, the bank notes that human development indicators, which remain on par with those of the least developed countries, have been slow to respond to the policy changes.

0757 Governance and the Investment Climate in Yemen.

The World Bank, Washington, D.C. Arup Banerji and Caralee McLiesh. September 2002. 43pp.

The authors of this report summarize findings from a survey of Yemeni firms on their country's overall level of governance and investment climate. The authors find that business firms face major obstacles including corruption, lack of security and rule of law, uncertainty about economic policy, the youth of the economic system and its consequent low level of institutional and infrastructure development, and impediments to efforts to scale up existing firms, rather than barriers to initial entry, since large firms (those with more than ten employees) report greater barriers to growth than small firms.

0800 PHNIP [Population, Health, and Nutrition Information Project] Country Health Statistical Report: Yemen.

Population, Health and Nutrition Information Project, Washington, DC. September 2002. 15pp.

The Population, Health and Nutrition Information Project, an USAID program, presents statistical data on current health conditions including maternal and child health indicators, infectious disease indicators, population dynamics and socioeconomic indicators, health and family planning behavior, and health and population trends in Yemen.

0815 Economic Growth in the Republic of Yemen: Sources, Constraints, and Potentials.

The World Bank, Washington, D.C. October 2002. 120pp.

To help it prepare a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and qualify for IMF assistance, the government of Yemen asked the World Bank to examine determinants of poverty and constraints on economic growth in the country. In its report, the bank first reviews Yemen's economic performance before and since the country's unification and assesses the government's medium- and long-term development plans. Next, the bank examines

Yemen's private business climate and foreign trade competitiveness in the context of the development plans and inquires why business has been slow to respond to the government's stabilization and structural reforms. The bank concludes with policy recommendations for Yemen to implement to strengthen its weak system of governance and accelerate and sustain its economic growth. In particular, the bank urges the country to devote more effort to increasing nonoil exports.

0935 Implementation Completion Report on a Credit in the Amount of SDR 24.7 Million to the Republic of Yemen for the Transport Rehabilitation Project.

The World Bank, Washington, D.C. December 11, 2002. 55pp.

The World Bank evaluates the implementation of a bank-assisted project to rehabilitate Yemen highways and the Aden International Airport. The bank concludes that, although the project has not succeeded in reforming the governance of either the road or civil aviation ministries, the country has used the aid to rehabilitate road and airport infrastructure efficiently and with quality work. The bank notes that the project has had some impact on institutional development, putting in place some of the mechanisms that are necessary for improved planning and maintenance in the transport sector.

SUBJECT INDEX

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