

A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

EUROPE AND NATO

**Special Studies,
1998–2002**

Supplement

A UPA Collection

from



Europe and NATO

Special Studies, 1998–2002 Supplement

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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 U.S. Army War College's Strategic Studies Institute, National Defense University, Naval Postgraduate School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Illinois, and the RAND Corporation.

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

U.S. Federal Government Agencies and Organizations

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.

Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress

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

Department of 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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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. 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.

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 Force Fellows Program, Air University

The Air Force Fellows Program allows air force leaders to study in civilian organizations and corporations that conduct research on defense issues. Among the institutions participating in the Air Force Fellows program are the RAND Corporation, the Government Affairs Institute at Georgetown University, the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, and the Council on Foreign Relations.

Air Force Institute of Technology

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

Air University

Established in 1946, Air University offers courses on air and space power to both enlisted personnel and air force officers. Schools within Air University include the Air War College; Air Command and Staff College; School for Advanced Air and Space Studies; College of Aerospace Doctrine, Research, and Education; and Community College of the Air Forces. Air University students and faculty conduct research on air and space power, as well as on education, leadership, and management. Air University is located at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

Air War College

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

National Defense University, Institute for National Strategic Studies

The research and analysis mission of the Institute for National Strategic Studies (INSS) is implemented through the Research Directorate (RD). RD is structured around six geographic and functional teams, each led by a senior expert. The institute's research agenda focuses on analysis of key issues of strategy and policy that require in-depth research to support senior decision makers in the office of the secretary of defense, the Joint Staff, and the commanders-in-chief.

The studies and analyses typically address questions of strategic importance that have long-term implications for U.S. national security. INSS serves as the in-house think tank for senior Pentagon leadership. As part of the National Defense University, RD's mission includes providing support to the colleges with research opportunities, faculty programs, and academic forums.

Naval Postgraduate School

The Naval Postgraduate School, located in Monterey, California, is an academic institution with an emphasis on study and research programs relevant to the navy's interests, as well as to the interests of the other arms of the 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.

School of Advanced Airpower Studies, Air University

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

Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College

The Strategic Studies Institute (SSI) traces its origin to the establishment in 1947 of the Advanced Studies Group by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, then chief of staff. The initial mission of this group was to develop concepts of national

security in light of the revolution in warfare brought about with the onset of the atomic age.

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

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

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

Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector, University of Maryland

In 1990, Professor Mancur Olson created the Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector at the University of Maryland, College Park. The center is located within the Department of Economics, and staff members are lawyers and economists who study economic growth and democratic development.

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), also known as the Helsinki Commission, was established in 1976. On August 1, 1975, following nearly three years of negotiation, leaders of the United States, the Soviet Union, Canada, and all the states of Europe except Albania and the then-occupied Baltic states met in Helsinki to sign the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The conference was renamed the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in 1995. The Helsinki Final Act is a politically binding agreement, adopted by consensus, that lays out fundamental principles and a broad range of measures designed to enhance security and cooperation in Europe. The act includes provisions related to military and security issues; cooperation in the fields of economics, science, technology, and the environment; and cooperation in humanitarian and other fields, as well as an agreed procedure for reviewing implementation of the agreement. CSCE includes members of Congress and representatives from the Commerce, Defense, and State Departments.

George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies

The George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies was established in 1993. Its mission is to improve international security by strengthening democratic institutions, promoting international security cooperation, and forging stronger ties

between countries in Europe, Asia, and North America. Among the center's major areas of interest are missile defense, terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, peacekeeping operations, expansion of the EU and NATO, and democratic reform in Muslim countries.

International Monetary Fund

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

KPMG

KPMG is a global business consulting firm. The company came into existence in 1987 as a result of the merger of Peat Marwick International and Klynveld Main Goerdeler. Among the services provided by KPMG are assurance, tax and legal, consulting, and financial advisory services.

Louis Berger International, Inc.

Started in 1953, Louis Berger International, Inc., is a consulting company that specializes in civil, structural, mechanical, electrical, and environmental engineering. In its first ten years of existence, the company worked on such projects as designing bridges for Buffalo, New York; designing and supervising the construction of the Calbar-Ikom highway in Nigeria; and performing multiple roles in the construction of the Rangoon to Mandalay Road in Burma. In more recent years, some of the company's projects have included work on the Channel Tunnel between Britain and France and supervising the construction of the Second Bangkok International Airport.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Security Studies Program

The Security Studies Institute at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is a graduate level program within the institute's Center for International Studies. Courses offered focus on strategy, arms control, technology, and political issues. Faculty members include social scientists as well as natural scientists and engineers.

National Defense Research Institute

RAND research for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, the Unified Commands, the defense agencies, the U.S. Marine Corps, and the U.S. Navy is carried out within the National Defense Research Institute (NDRI), a federally funded research and development center. NDRI supports sponsors in a number of ways: evaluating new policy options; defining and suggesting how to implement current policies; and maintaining a base of knowledge, theory, and methods. In this regard, the primary function of this institute is research on national defense policy and strategy problems, where multidisciplinary capability, objectivity, and an explicit national-interest charter are essential.

National Democratic Institute for International Affairs

Based in Washington, D.C., the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to strengthening and expanding democracy throughout the world. NDI works to build civic and political organizations, promote citizen participation in government, and ensure that elections are conducted in a fair and open manner. NDI has field offices in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Headquartered in Brussels, Belgium, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is an alliance of twenty-six countries committed to the North Atlantic Treaty, signed on April 4, 1949. NATO's primary role is to safeguard the security of its member countries by political and military means. NATO is also involved in peacekeeping operations and crisis management.

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. OECD came into being in 1961, and it consists of thirty member countries committed to democratic governance and market economics. OECD publishes reports on topics such as macroeconomics, trade, education, development, and science and innovation.

RAND Corporation

RAND (an acronym for research and development) Corporation 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.

Research Triangle Institute

Located in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, the Research Triangle Institute (RTI) is a nonprofit corporation focusing on scientific research and technological development. Major topics covered by RTI research include health care services, environmental resources, technology, economic development, education, and international development, including public health, financial institutions, and urban development.

University of Illinois, Program in Arms Control, Disarmament, and International Security

Established in 1970, the Program in Arms Control, Disarmament, and International Security at the University of Illinois focuses on energy uses of technology, democratization in Eastern Europe and Russia, and human rights. The program maintains a research library, organizes conferences and seminars, and produces several different publications that feature both student and faculty research.

The Urban Institute

The Urban Institute is a nonprofit policy research organization that was established in Washington, D.C., in 1968. The institute's goals include increasing awareness of societal problems and efforts to solve them, improving government decisions and their implementation, and increasing citizens' awareness of important public choices. Much of the institute's research spans several disciplines and combines quantitative and qualitative approaches.

SOURCE NOTE

This microform collection includes materials filmed from selected holdings of a variety of U.S. government departments and agencies, U.S. military academies and advanced training schools, and several “think tanks” that provided research commentary and analyses under contract to the federal government.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The documents in this microform collection consist of studies that became available during the period 1998 to 2002 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.

AAATA	Assistance to Albanian Agricultural Trade Associations
APFDP	Albania Private Forestry Development Program
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
EMU	European Monetary Union
EU	European Union
FY	Fiscal year
GAO	General Accounting Office
GDP	Gross domestic product
ICT	Information and communications technology
IFES	International Foundation for Election Systems
IFOR	Implementation force
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LGPP	Local Government Partnership Program
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PfP	Partnership for Peace
SEED	Support for East European Democracy
SFOR	Stabilization force
U.K.	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
U.S.	United States
USACOM	U.S. Atlantic Command
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USITC	U.S. International Trade Commission

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, and the total number of pages. A brief abstract follows.

Reel 1

Frame No.

Europe (General)

1998

0001 **Western Europe, 1979–2009: A View from the U.S.**

National Defense Research Institute, Arroyo Center, Project AIR FORCE, RAND, Santa Monica, California. Robert A. Levine. 1998. 74pp.

The author of this paper examines the emerging political and economic order in Western Europe. The author notes that the preeminent goal of European policy makers after World War II was the achievement of full employment. Yet compliance with the stringent Maastricht fiscal and monetary criteria for membership in the EMU has created high unemployment in Spain and other economies already drained by the financial and resource demands of East Germany's reconstruction. The author argues that the EMU's rigid constraints must be relaxed, balancing the focus on inflation control and deficit reduction with an emphasis on employment and growth.

0075 **European Security and NATO Enlargement: A View from Central Europe.**

Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Stephen J. Blank. April 1998. 188pp.

The authors of this collection of papers assess the potential impacts on European collective security of a NATO enlargement to include Central and Eastern European states such as Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Poland. The authors note that in a collective security system, all member states must act unanimously in the event of a threat to the peace of any of its members. Some authors criticize what they view as the unilateralist or imperialist policies of the United States and Russia. Other authors argue that NATO expansion should not be predicated on a collective defense against Russia but rather viewed as a framework within which all of Europe, including Russia, can be unified.

0263 **The Deterioration of Religious Liberty in Europe.**

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Washington, D.C. July 22 and 30, 1998. 107pp.

This report consists of transcripts of oral or submitted testimony at briefings before the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, an independent U.S. government agency charged with monitoring the implementation of the mandates of the Helsinki Final Act and other covenants of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The report presents the views of experts on what they argue is the emerging array of threats to religious freedom and tolerance in Europe, in Central and Eastern Europe but also, increasingly, in the West. The witnesses address criminal acts against members of certain religions, as well as the discrimination by governments against religious minorities.

1999

0370 **Privileged Interfirm/Bank Relationships in Central Europe: Trigger or Trap for Corporate Governance?**

Center for Social and Economic Research, Warsaw, Poland. Gerhard Fink, Peter R. Haiss, Lucjan T. Orłowski, and Dominick Salvatore. 1999. 32pp.

The authors of this working paper examine channels through which financial institutions and markets in the formerly Communist, transitional economies of Central and Eastern Europe can influence the operations and finances of private enterprises. The authors focus on firm-bank relationships such as ownership of banks by industrial companies, investment fund financing of industrial restructuring, and foreign bank partial ownership of large domestic institutions.

0402 **ACDI/VOCA's CEE II Project, Annual and Final Report for the Period FY95 Through FY99.**

ACDI VOCA [Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance] and U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 1999. 116pp.

USAID presents case studies of a project to help develop private agribusiness enterprises in Central and Eastern Europe through mentoring, training, and interventions by volunteers and consultants. The case studies, presented for Romania, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Macedonia, and Albania, contain sections on project overviews, volunteer and consultant assignments, training programs and conferences, significant project impacts and results, lessons learned and success stories, and follow-on activities. Types of enterprises include agricultural production, food processing, milling and baking, warehousing, and rural economic development.

0518 **SEED Act Implementation Project, FY 1998.**

U.S. Department of State, Bureau of European and Canadian Affairs, Washington, D.C. March 1999. 265pp.

The State Department describes the activities and assesses the implementation of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act, which mandates provision of cost-effective financial, technical, and other assistance to transitional economies of Eastern Europe that have taken substantive steps toward institutionalizing political democracy and economic pluralism. The State Department argues that SEED assistance has promoted the building of democratic institutions and market economies and has fostered a growing respect for fundamental human rights, the rule of law, and the strengthening of civil society. The State Department has enlisted similar assistance from other donors, including international financial institutions and Western European countries, to enable it

to achieve a greater impact than would have been possible with only U.S. aid. The State Department notes that SEED assistance has helped support peace efforts and agreements in Bosnia and Kosovo. The report includes a summary of SEED entrepreneurial, agricultural, technical, social, or political assistance to each country, as well as a review of regional aid programs, with discussions of economic and political developments. The report also includes summaries of aid initiatives and programs of other U.S. government agencies, as well as those of international institutions. The report includes extensive supporting statistical data.

0783 **Partnerships for Sustainable Enterprise Growth, 21st Century Vision for USAID and Its Partners in Eastern Europe and the New Independent States.**

Management Systems International and U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Russell Webster, Thomas Gray, and Richard Johnson. July 1999. 80pp.

The authors of this report describe a USAID program to help develop micro, small, and medium-sized private enterprises in the transitional economies of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union through the creation of free markets where laws and regulations facilitate the efficient functioning of businesses. After discussing the program's working model, the authors examine six strategic program areas: legal and regulatory reform, institutional development, technical assistance, financial services, education of entrepreneurs and managers, and promotion of the political will to complete privatization. The authors then describe lessons learned during experience with individual firms and explain how program implementers adapt the strategic program areas to enterprises at different stages of development.

0863 **The Transition in Housing Finance in Central Europe and Russia, 1989–1999.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. Douglas B. Diamond. November 1999. 151pp.

The author of this paper examines the recent and near-term prospects for housing finance in Russia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia. The author reaches several conclusions. First, the Central European countries have implemented similar institutional arrangements for their new housing systems. Second, home buyers in Central Europe have been reluctant to borrow, even at subsidized low real rates, unless rates are below the return on bank deposits. Third, German-style "Bausparkassen" institutions, which are specialized housing savings institutions, may supplant mortgage or commercial banks as the primary housing lenders in all countries other than Poland, even though they will not, in the author's view, provide the expected benefits. Finally, in Russia, the housing sector has progressed more quickly toward market-based operation than the economy as a whole.

Reel 2

Europe (General) cont.

1999 cont.

0001 **Workshop Report on the Central and Eastern Europe Regional Training Workshop (Condensed Version).**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Europe and Eurasia Bureau, Washington, D.C. November 5, 1999. 39pp.

USAID reviews results of a workshop held in Bucharest, Romania, to train participants from Central and Eastern European countries in areas such as modern business and

management practices, reconstruction assistance in places such as Bosnia and Kosovo, agribusiness, women's entrepreneurship, finance, civil participation organizations, and enterprise restructuring.

2000

0040 **ACDI/VOCA's CEE II Project Final Report for the Period, 1994–2000.**

ACDI VOCA [Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance] and U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 2000. 53pp.

USAID presents case studies of the activities of a project that employs mentoring, training, and interventions by volunteers and consultants to help develop private agribusiness enterprises in Central and Eastern Europe. The case studies in this report cover project activities in Albania and Macedonia and include sections on project overviews, volunteer and consultant assignments, training programs and conferences, and significant project impacts and results.

0093 **Regional Conference on Housing Finance: Building Finance in Central and Eastern Europe: Sharing and Comparing.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. Sally Merrill. [December 10, 1999.] 26pp.

The author of this report summarizes proceedings of a conference in Warsaw, Poland, on recent developments in and prospects for housing finance in Central and Eastern Europe. The goals of the conference were to transfer knowledge about housing finance, especially through the development of a network of housing finance practitioners and experts to share the lessons they learned.

0119 **European Security: Washington's Shaping Strategy in Action.**

Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Stephen J. Blank, William T. Johnsen, and Thomas-Durell Young. March 2000. 48pp.

The authors of this paper examine the U.S. role in future European security. The authors suggest U.S. policies that could help bring about a free, politically pluralistic Europe, in which human rights are protected; people, ideas, capital, and goods move freely; conflicts are resolved through peaceful means; economic integration continues to develop; Europeans assume greater responsibility for their security through increased military participation within NATO; and effective controls are implemented to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

0167 **Analyzing Local Government Finances.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, East European Regional Housing Sector Assistance Project and The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. Francis J. Conway and Juliana H. Pigey. April 2000. 73pp.

The authors of this report discuss concepts and techniques used to analyze a country's system of local government finances. Designed for practitioners working with countries in Central or Eastern Europe, the report covers three key topics: the assignment of responsibility for expenditures and revenues, the implementation of expenditure and revenue operations, and the decision-making process that determines the quality and cost of local government services delivery. Concerning the last topic, the authors suggest ways to examine local government autonomy and the relationship between local and national governments.

- 0240 **Europe's New Defense Ambitions: Implications for NATO, the U.S. and Russia.**
George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, Germany. Peter van Ham. April 30, 2000. 49pp.

The author of this paper analyzes critical issues involved in the establishment of cooperative security arrangements in Europe and their impacts on NATO, the United States, and Russia. The author examines the EU's emerging common defense policy, including the implementation of a significant EU-led rapid deployment force. The author argues that the political and strategic consequences of this policy remain unclear and that EU "defense ambitions" put into question the future role of both NATO and the United States in the management of European security.

- 0289 **The Future of the American Military Presence in Europe.**
Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Lloyd J. Matthews. May 2000. 150pp.

The author of this report presents proceedings of a symposium on NATO's future functions and the U.S. role in it. Symposium participants explored key policy questions, including the following: Is Europe still strategically important to the United States? Which potential kinds of missions should NATO undertake during the next century? Should NATO supplant its now-dated cold war anti-Soviet mission with that of securing political and humanitarian order in outlying areas—possibly as distant as North Africa or the Persian Gulf—where instability could adversely affect interests of the North Atlantic region or outrage its moral sensibilities? While all participants favor the continued presence of the United States in NATO, they differ in their opinion of the appropriate U.S. commitment and force structure and on whether NATO should expand eastward and undertake out-of-sector missions.

- 0439 **The Extension of the European Security Community to the Periphery: France in the Mediterranean and Finland and Sweden in the Baltic Countries.**
Department of Strategic Studies, National Defence College, Stockholm, Sweden. Jan Hallenberg. June 2000. 45pp.

The author explores the question of how the influence of a security community might be extended to unstable areas on its periphery. The author defines "security community" as a pluralistic body in which the member nations retain the legal independence of sovereign states. The author then examines the attempts by France to bring order to the Maghreb countries of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, as well as the efforts of Finland and Sweden to help stabilize the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

- 0484 **Solving the Housing Problem, Lessons from Poland and Hungary in Creating a New Housing Finance System.**
U.S. Agency for International Development/Warsaw, Regional Urban Development Office, Central Europe. Rebecca Black, Krzysztof Jaszczolt, and Michael Lee. June 2000. 76pp.

The authors of this report describe the lessons learned by USAID staff members from their participation in the development of market-based housing finance systems in Poland and Hungary during the first decade of transition from centrally planned to market economies. First the authors review the history and status of financing systems in the two countries and define the necessary preconditions for a successful housing finance system. Then the authors examine different ways to structure a housing finance system and develop its institutional capacity. In conclusion, the authors recommend strategies by which program managers can most effectively accelerate a finance system's development.

- 0560 **Fiscal Policy in the Context of European Integration.**
International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Paul Masson. July 2000. 32pp.
The author of this working paper examines issues involved in the integration of fiscal policies among EU countries. In particular, the author explores the question whether Europe needs a supranational fiscal policy and, if so, what responsibilities it should have. These responsibilities might include spending on research and development, transportation, and communications networks, as well as the harmonization of social security systems to facilitate cross-country labor mobility. The author argues against EU-wide stabilization policies.
- 0592 **The Role of Entrepreneurship in U.S. and European Job Growth.**
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Washington, D.C. Robert W. Badnarzik. July 2000. 14pp.
The author of this paper examines births, deaths, expansions, and contractions of business firms to assess the comparative impact of entrepreneurship on job growth in the United States and Europe. The author uses data from both the U.S. government and the EU's Eurostat.
- 2001**
- 0606 **Environmental Action Programme Support Project, U.S. Agency for International Development.**
EAPS Project, Chemonics International Inc., Washington, D.C. Avrom Bendavid-Val. March 2001. 42pp.
The author of this report assesses the performance of a USAID program in which Central and Eastern European countries undertake environmental pollution prevention and abatement projects and related institutional reforms. The United States and partner Western European countries, as well as international financial organizations, provide technical and financial support for the projects. The projects typically involve enhancing the operation of a polluting facility through improved process technology, fuel substitution, or both.
- 0648 **NATO and the European Union's Emerging Security Role.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Suzanne Helene Himes. March 2001. 109pp.
The author of this thesis examines the nature and scope of the international crisis management functions that the EU intends to perform, including peacemaking and peacekeeping missions. The author critically examines the likelihood that member countries will be able to create the political will and sustained commitment or that they will increase defense expenditures to the degree needed to develop the required military capabilities in the EU. The author assesses the potential impacts of the EU's security role on NATO, the trans-Atlantic link, and the EU itself. The author concludes that the extent to which NATO and the EU coordinate their planning will be a decisive factor in the success of the EU's Common European Security and Defense Policy.
- 0757 **Fiscal Design Across Levels of Government, Year 2000 Surveys.**
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, Paris, France. May 15, 2001. 38pp.
The OECD summarizes the results of its survey of fiscal decentralization in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. The survey collected information on fiscal system design and intergovernmental fiscal relations, budgetary constraints and fiscal discipline, composition and sources of local government revenues,

patterns of local government expenditures, and control by national vs. subnational governments in the provision of public services.

0795 **Importance of U.S. Naval Forward Presence in Mediterranean Affairs.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Timothy E. Kalley. June 2001. 121pp.

The author of this thesis advocates the continuing forward deployment of the U.S. Navy in the Mediterranean. Beginning with a discussion of the current political volatility of the Mediterranean region, the author describes its economic importance. The author then relates historic examples of U.S. intervention in the Mediterranean from the early nineteenth century through World War II. The author cites recent examples of U.S. Navy interventions to illustrate the need to maintain forward deployment and describes various types of mission roles, including pilot rescue, reconnaissance, missile attacks, and amphibious and other armed intervention. The author discusses specific future offensive and defensive capabilities the navy will be able to use in the region.

0916 **Partners for Financial Stability: An Assessment.**

First Washington Associates, Ltd., Arlington, Virginia. June 2001. 82pp.

First Washington Associates, Ltd. evaluates the activities of USAID and partner agencies in managing the delivery of technical assistance to the financial sectors of Central and Eastern European transition economies in the areas of accounting, banking regulation, capital markets, corporate governance, and pension reform. First Washington Associates, Ltd. recommends that USAID take steps to strengthen senior-level management control of the assistance program to make its procedures and requirements clearly understood by all participants, as well as to ensure program accountability.

Reel 3

Europe (General) cont.

2001 cont.

0001 **Euro Area: Report on Observance of Standards and Codes, Assessment of Observance of the IMF Code of Good Practices on Transparency in Monetary and Financial Policies—Monetary Policy and Payment System Oversight, and the CPSS Core Principles for Systemically Important Payment Systems (Target and the EURO1 Payment Systems).**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. October 2001. 31pp.

The IMF evaluates the European Central Bank's observance of two codes of financial standards: the IMF's Code of Good Practices on Transparency in Monetary and Financial Policies, including the transparency of payment system oversight in the euro area; and the Core Principles for Systemically Important Payment Systems (CPSS). The IMF suggests that the European Central Bank seek regular public feedback on proposed technical, regulatory, and policy changes.

0032 **Military Readiness: Effects of a U.S. Military Presence in Europe on Mobility Requirements.**

U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. November 2001. 16pp.

GAO assesses the impact of forward-deployed U.S. military forces in Europe on mobility requirements in the event of a regional conflict in Europe or the Middle East. Specifically, GAO examines the impact on mobility requirements of the en-route system of airbases, pre-positioned weapons and equipment, air force personnel and aircraft, and army forces.

0048 **Selected Euro-Area Countries: Rules-Based Fiscal Policy and Job-Rich Growth in France, Germany, Italy, and Spain—Report with Supplementary Information.**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Jöng Deccressin, Enrica Detragiache, Marcello Estevão, Christoph Kligen, Gian Maria Milesi-Ferretti, Philip Gerson, Teresa Daban, and Steven Symansky. November 2001. 121pp.

The authors of this report address two major issues confronting advanced Western European industrial economies. First, the authors examine the appropriateness and sustainability of government fiscal policies. They argue that adopting carefully designed, multiyear budget rules may help consolidate fiscal discipline, reducing deficit and spending biases and reducing the pro-cyclical character of fiscal policy. Second, the authors examine the comparative impacts on job creation of wage moderation, active labor market policies, labor market deregulation, or benefits reform. The authors conclude that only wage moderation has been shown consistently to spur employment growth, although governments could help promote new hiring by reducing overly generous unemployment benefits.

0169 **European Security: U.S. and European Contributions to Foster Stability and Security in Europe.**

U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. November 2001. 104pp.

GAO identifies and assesses the military and nonmilitary contributions of the United States and Europe to security and stability in the European and Balkan regions. GAO examines the status of NATO and European defense initiatives, noting that initiatives such as the European allies' plans to procure critical aircraft to improve strategic lift capability and to field a 60,000-strong EU force for deployment to humanitarian, peacekeeping, enforcement, and evacuation operations demonstrate the desire of European countries to assume greater responsibility for regional security. GAO argues nevertheless that it is not clear whether the countries will increase their defense spending enough to pay for these initiatives.

0273 **ESDP and Missile Defense: European Perspectives for a More Balanced Transatlantic Partnership.**

Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Martin Agüera. December 2001. 32pp.

The author of this paper explores the question whether the EU's effort to create a strong military force through the European Security and Defense Policy [ESDP], on the one hand, and the United States' plans for a national missile defense system, on the other, are dividing the transatlantic alliance. The author argues that neither program will undermine NATO, which needs advanced military capabilities.

2002

0305 **The Transmission Mechanism of European Monetary Policy: Is There Heterogeneity? Is it Changing over Time?**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Matteo Ciccarelli and Alessandro Rebucci. March 2002. 42pp.

The authors of this working paper argue that monetary policy in the euro area countries had become relatively homogenous by the second half of the 1990s. Using econometric models, the authors show that although the effects of European Central Bank decisions on economic activity in the countries might differ in terms of timing, they do not differ much in their cumulative effects.

0347 **Western Unity and the Transatlantic Security Challenge.**

George C. Marshall European Center for Strategic Studies, Germany. Peter van Ham and Richard L. Kugler. June 2002. 65pp.

The authors of this paper present differing views on U.S.–European unity in security matters. One of the authors warns that cohesive U.S.–European action is becoming increasingly difficult because of the asymmetrical nature of the relationship: while the United States as the remaining superpower exudes confidence and strength, Europe acts in a confused, indecisive manner. The other author advocates a continuing strong NATO with quickly deployable strategic response forces that can counter the “boiling primordial stew” of venomous anti-Western ideologies, nihilistic terrorists, and menacing rogue nations that threaten both Europe and the United States.

0412 **European Adaptation to Expeditionary Warfare: Implications for the U.S. Army.**

Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Andrew Dorman. November 2002. 41pp.

The author of this paper argues that the EU cannot manage emerging security threats using cold war–legacy forces such as heavy mechanized and armored divisions. The author supports the EU’s commitment to establish a European rapid-deployment expeditionary force, even though it will require substantially increased defense investment and will take years to put in place. The author urges the United States to support this EU initiative.

European Union

1998

0453 **China: U.S. and European Union Arms Sales Since the 1989 Embargoes.**

U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. Harold J. Johnson. April 28, 1998. 18pp.

The author of this report describes the status of the arms embargoes imposed on China by the EU and the United States following the 1989 massacre of demonstrators in Beijing’s Tiananmen Square. The author covers the extent of arms sales to China since 1989 and the potential role that the items could play in China’s defense planning.

0471 **Impact of European Union Association Agreements on Mediterranean Countries.**

International Monetary Fund, Middle Eastern Department, Washington, D.C. Henri Ghesquiere. August 1998. 26pp.

The author of this paper assesses the economic costs and benefits for Tunisia, Morocco, Lebanon, Egypt, and Jordan of these countries’ free-trade agreements with the EU. To maximize the benefits of the agreements, the author recommends that the countries accompany the agreements with reforms such as liberalizing trade in services and agriculture, improving the climate for foreign direct investment, and strengthening EU assistance.

2000

0497 **The Euro: Implications for the United States—Answers to Key Questions.**

U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. March 2000. 84pp.

GAO presents information on the euro, adopted in 1999 as a common currency by eleven of the fifteen EU member countries. GAO discusses the following topics: the nature of the euro and the reasons for its establishment and adoption, the potential effects of the euro on the dollar, the euro’s potential impacts on U.S. monetary policy and exchange rates, the implications for U.S. financial markets and their regulation, the

effects on U.S. trade with and investments in and by Europe, and the implications for international economic policy making.

0581 **Czech Koruna and Polish Zloty Currency Options: Information Content and EU-accession Implications.**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. R. Armando Morales. May 2000. 37pp.

The author of this working paper employs econometric analysis to examine and compare the determinants of currency exchange rates volatility in the Czech Republic and Poland. The author also identifies potential policy trade-offs that may result from the countries' decision to adopt the euro as their currency during the next three to five years.

0618 **The European Union's Barcelona Process and Mediterranean Security.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Richard E. Myrick. December 2000. 110pp.

The author of this thesis examines the EU's motivations in launching the Barcelona Process in 1995 to foster closer relations between the EU and the twelve countries on the southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. The author investigates three hypotheses. The first is that the EU is attempting to apply its strategy of peace through economic cooperation and integration to its Mediterranean neighbors. The second hypothesis is that the EU is creating a Greater European Free Trade Area to help it compete as a geopolitical block with the United States and East Asia. The third hypothesis is that the EU believes that engagement will help it deal with the problems it most fears from the south: crime, immigration, and terrorism. The author recommends ways to make the southern countries more equal partners in the process and urges the United States to participate.

2001

0728 **The U.S.–European Union Mutual Recognition Agreement: Implications For The U.S. Medical Device Industry.**

U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Industries, Washington, D.C. Christopher Johnson. February 2001. 32pp.

The author of this paper examines the implications for U.S. medical device manufacturers of the medical device annex of the mutual recognition agreement signed by the United States and the EU on May 18, 1998. The agreement is intended to establish rules and criteria for ensuring that U.S. medical devices exported to EU countries meet European quality and safety requirements, and vice-versa, as well as to streamline the evaluation/approval process.

0760 **The European Security and Defense Identity Explained: Why the US Should Support It.**

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Patrick T. Sullivan. April 2001. 46pp.

The author of this paper analyzes the projected structure, functions, and capabilities of the EU's planned 100,000-soldier rapid deployment force and its implications for the United States. Noting that the force and the other elements of the emerging European Security and Defense system are the means by which the EU intends to build a military capability commensurate with its economic and political power, the author advocates U.S. support, provided that the system continues to evolve within the context of NATO. The author argues that U.S. failure to support the system would further damage already strained relations with Europe.

0806 **The European Union's Emerging Military Capability.**

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Johan Tornqvist. April 2001. 38pp.

The author of this thesis, a Swedish air force officer, discusses certain issues surrounding the EU's planned rapid deployment military force. The issues include the French insistence that the force be independent of NATO, the actual capabilities of the force, and the EU's potential need to rely on the United States and/or NATO to compensate for the shortfalls. The author presents recommendations including increased military spending by the EU.

0844 **International Trade: Comparison of U.S. and European Union Preference Programs.**

U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. June 2001. 61pp.

GAO compares nonreciprocal trade preference arrangements of the EU and the United States. Instituted to foster economic development through increased trade, nonreciprocal trade preferences reduce tariffs, duties, or import quotas for designated products of developing countries, without requiring beneficiary countries to reciprocate with lower tariffs for donor country exports. GAO presents information on the volume of EU and U.S. preferential trade, the differences in the programs of the EU and the United States, and the extent to which EU and U.S. beneficiary countries take advantage of the preferences. The report includes extensive supporting statistics, with data by country and commodity.

0905 **Real Convergence to EU Income Levels: Central Europe from 1990 to the Long Term.**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Peter Doyle, Louis Kuijs, and Guorong Jiang. September 2001. 36pp.

The authors of this working paper employ econometric analysis to identify the determinants of economic growth of five Central European countries that are candidates for accession to the EU: the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Slovak Republic, and Slovenia. Finding that total factor productivity growth will provide the greatest impetus to economic growth, the authors argue that uncertainties remain about the countries' ability to finance the necessary investments and provide the requisite business environments.

2002

0941 **Turkey and European Union Relations.**

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Atilla Darendeli. March 2002. 29pp.

The author of this thesis, a Turkish military officer, examines the continued denial of Turkey's applications to join the EU. The author argues that the EU has resisted Turkey's efforts because of Turkey's dominant religion, its turbulent relations with Greece and Greek Cypriots, and its human rights record. The author asserts that Turkey has made and continues to make progress in the last three areas.

0970 **U.S.–European Union Trade Relations: Issues and Challenges.**

Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division, Washington, D.C. Raymond J. Ahearn. December 16, 2002. 19pp.

The author of this report examines trade tensions between the United States and the EU, including disputes associated with U.S. steel tariffs, tax breaks for U.S. exporters, aerospace subsidies, and beef hormones; public concerns over new technologies such as biotechnology; mergers and acquisitions; the multilateral trading system; and economic sanctions.

Reel 4

Albania

1998

- 0001 **Final Report on Community Forest Transfer Albania Private Forestry Development Program.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and Chemonics International Inc. Jeffrey D. Saussier. March 1998. 45pp.

The author of this report examines the operation of a program to assist Albania in implementing community forestry transfer, in which forest estate management is decentralized from central state ministerial control to subnational "komuna" districts, and then to villages. The author presents several recommendations to help the program work more effectively, including actions related to institutional development, community mobilization, community-based rather than komuna-based management, and development partner identification.

- 0046 **Assistance in Short Term Investment Plan for Tirana and Durres, TASK2, Assist the Local Governments in Tirana and Durres in Priority Infrastructure Projects Development, Securing Donors Funding and Adopting Effective Citizens Participation Strategy.**

Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. James Dorrman, Christopher Kaczmarek, and Brenda Linton. July 1998. 39pp.

The authors of this report assess the development, funding, and citizen participation in a program to help the cities of Tirana and Durres, Albania, to plan, finance, and manage public infrastructure in areas such as roads, sewers, and water supply. The authors argue that the program can succeed only if local citizens actively support and participate in the project. The authors recommend the early installation of a citizen participation specialist.

1999

- 0085 **Gender and Participation in Natural Resources Baseline Survey, Albania Private Forestry Development Program.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and Chemonics International Inc. Mari H. Clarke. February 1999. 117pp.

The author of this report presents the results of a survey of selected Albanian communities on gender issues in rural households. The emphasis of the survey was on work roles and knowledge of and attitudes about natural resource management, including community forestry programs. The survey covered household characteristics including education, landholdings, decision making, and media use; division of labor and time allocation of farm family women and men in homes, fields, pastures, and forests; use of wood and other natural resources; familiarity with the Albania Private Forestry Development Program (APFDP); cooperation with other families; and views on community activities and services. The author notes that the major constraint on women's participation in APFDP is their heavy labor burden and their limited amount of available time.

0202 **Association Development Consultancy, Albania Private Forestry Development Program.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and Chemonics International Inc. Jeffrey R. Nash and Henrieta Stojko. July 1999. 45pp.

The authors of this report describe the work of a consultant to a rural district in Albania in connection with APFDP. The consultant assessed the interest of farmers in establishing an agricultural/natural resource-based farmers association, delineated the consultant's role within APFDP, and proposed an action plan for developing the association and carrying out its functions. The consultant considered the area population's reluctance to collaborate among themselves since the fall of Communism and the abolition of communes.

0247 **Recommended Additions to Rules of the Albanian Water Supply and Sanitation Regulatory Commission, Final Report.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, East European Regional Housing Sector, Assistance Project, Institute for Public-Private Partnerships, Inc., and The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. December 1999. 29pp.

USAID presents a contractor report that identifies and recommends additional or revised regulations governing the Albanian Water Supply and Sanitation Regulatory Commission. The purpose of the report is to help operationalize and reform Albania's water supply and wastewater to make it responsive to the public and attractive to private sector participants, especially system operating licensees.

2000

0276 **Evaluation of Albania Land Market Project.**

U.S. Agency for International Development/Albania and ARD Consortium, Burlington, Vermont. Richard M. Gaynor and David J. Bledsoe. November 2000. 48pp.

The authors of this report examine the progress made by the University of Wisconsin Land Tenure Center in cooperation with the government of Albania in achieving the goals of the Albania Land Market Project. The goal of the project is to undertake activities and implement reforms that would stimulate the development of active real estate markets in Albania. The authors recommend various priority actions and improvements to make the project more efficient and responsive to public needs.

0324 **Inflation in Albania.**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Philipp C. Rother. December 2000. 28pp.

The author of this paper uses econometric analysis to identify some of the main determinants of inflation in Albania. Focusing on the impact of relative price adjustments and the upward bias that their skewedness imposes on inflation, the author argues that monetary policy should allow for some positive inflation, since factors driving skewedness represent equilibrium adjustments that should be accommodated.

2002

0352 **AAATA Project Phase One Report: Building Foundations for Private Agribusiness Growth in Albania.**

U.S. Agency for International Development Mission in Albania and IFDC [International Fertilizer Development Center], Muscle Shoals, Alabama. March 2002. 33pp.

USAID reviews implementation of the first phase of a project intended to foster agribusiness growth in Albania. The project, called Assistance to Albanian Agricultural Trade Associations (AAATA), strives to help Albania develop prosperous private

enterprises that stimulate growth in agricultural production and processing. In phase one, the focus was on building seven strong agribusiness trade associations.

0385 **Assistance to Albanian Agricultural Trade Associations, AAATA, Cooperative Agreement No. PER-A-00-99-00001-00, Phase Two.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and International Fertilizer Development Center, Muscle Shoals, Alabama. August 2002. 57pp.

USAID reviews implementation of the second phase of a project intended to foster agribusiness growth in Albania. The project, called AAATA, strives to help Albania develop prosperous private enterprises that stimulate growth in agricultural production and processing. In phase two, the project has worked to form an alliance of the individual associations established in phase one. In addition to the alliance, the project has spurred the development of ancillary organizations such as extension services, credit unions, and institutes for food quality and agricultural statistics.

Austria

2000

0442 **FY 2001 Country Commercial Guide: Austria.**

U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Economic and Business, U.S. Embassy Vienna, Austria. July 2000. 76pp.

The U.S. Embassy Vienna presents an overview of Austria's commercial environment. The report includes sections on the country's economic situation; political conditions, including the relationship with the United States; advice on marketing U.S. goods; leading sectors for U.S. exports; Austrian trade regulations and standards; investment climate; trade and project financing; and business customs and travel. The report also includes summary economic and trade statistics, listings of U.S. and Austrian government and business contacts, market research reports, and trade shows.

2002

0518 **The Austrian Theory of Business Cycles: Old Lessons for Modern Economic Policy?**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Stefan Erik Oppers. January 2002. 16pp.

The author of this working paper examines the "Austrian" theory of the business cycle first proposed by Friedrich Hayek. According to the theory, credit creation by monetary authorities pushes investment beyond society's long-term willingness, creating a mismatch between supply and demand that inevitably causes recession. Although agreeing with the consensus of economists that the Austrian theory is flawed, the author finds that some of its tenets provide insights into current world business slowdowns.

0534 **Austria: Selected Issues.**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Kornélia Krajnyák, Leif Lybecker Eskesen, and Michael Andrews. July 24, 2002. 63pp.

The IMF reviews selected economic issues concerning Austria and provides general statistical data on the country. Selected issues include the fiscal burden facing Austria due to an aging population and the policies needed to address it; the increasing internationalization of the financial sector, including banks, mutual funds, and insurance companies; evolving regulatory structures for the sector, including those resulting from Austria's accession to the EU; and the effects on Austria of Central and Eastern European countries' accession to the EU. Each review includes supporting statistical data.

- 0597 **Population Aging and Long-Term Fiscal Sustainability in Austria.**
International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Leif Lybescker Eskesen. December 2002. 25pp.

The author of this paper analyzes the fiscal impacts on Austria of an aging population, including increased spending on pensions, health care, and long-term care, as well as falling tax and social security revenues. The author argues that despite recent pension and labor market reforms, further reforms are needed, including the harmonization of male and female retirement ages, an increase in the retirement age, and price indexation of pensions.

The Balkans

2001

- 0622 **The American Army in the Balkans: Strategic Alternatives and Implications.**
Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Steven Metz. January 2001. 54pp.

The author of this paper reviews the history of governance, ethnic tensions, and armed conflict in the Balkan region and examines U.S. strategic objectives in the Balkans and the U.S. Army's role in helping to achieve them as part of international peacekeeping forces. The author argues that, if U.S. political leaders decide that involvement in protracted peace operations will be a continuing part of strategy, the Defense Department should form specialized joint and interagency peacekeeping organizations to augment the existing force structure.

- 0676 **U.S. Participation in Balkan Peacekeeping: The Rice Proposal.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Benjamin A. Shupp. December 2001. 100pp.

The author of this thesis examines the implications of and debates over the October 2000 argument by U.S. National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice favoring withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from peacekeeping missions, especially those in the Balkans. Rice maintains that such missions are detrimental to U.S. military preparedness and that the responsibilities of U.S. forces should be transferred to European allies. Rice contends that the U.S. military should be deployed solely to combat major threats around the world. Some U.S. commentators argue that peacekeeping missions do not prepare troops for combat, while others contend that such missions train troops for the larger roles they are now required to perform, many of which do not involve traditional combat. In Europe, the author argues, NATO allies may be unwilling to accept continuing U.S. leadership if the United States is unwilling to place its troops at risk.

2002

- 0776 **Lawless Rule Versus Rule of Law in the Balkans.**
U.S. Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. Michael Dziedzic, Laura Rozen, and Phil Williams. December 2002. 16pp.

The authors of this report draw on the results of three case studies of Serbia, Bosnia, and Kosovo to describe the manner in which political extremists, intelligence and security forces, and organized criminal enterprises instigated civil wars in the 1990s and now persist in obstructing peace efforts.

Bosnia-Herzegovina

1998

0792 **Target Bosnia: Integrating Information Activities in Peace Operations.**

National Defense University, Institute for National Strategic Studies, Washington, D.C. Pascale Combelles Siegel. 1998. 212pp.

The author of this monograph examines the role of information activities as command and control tools in military peace support operations. The author uses as a case study the NATO-led operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina from December 1995 to 1997 and analyzes three major components of the NATO command's information strategy: a public information campaign designed to establish NATO's credibility with international media reporters and gain support for the mission from the contributing nations; a psychological operations campaign designed to influence the local population and its leaders in favor of NATO troops and operations; and a civil-military cooperation information campaign, which undertook to inform civilian audiences about matters such as taking precautions against rabies or learning about the dangers of land mines. Reviewing the effectiveness of the various information activities, the author notes that throughout the operation, NATO personnel experienced difficulties in communicating with local audiences. The author concludes that the NATO information campaign succeeded only in part in countering local propaganda and misinformation and in offering the local populations a credible alternative view (that of the international community) to those presented in the propaganda of the local factions.

Reel 5

Bosnia-Herzegovina cont.

1998 cont.

0001 **Lessons from Bosnia: The IFOR Experience.**

National Defense University, Institute for National Strategic Studies, Washington, D.C. Larry Wentz. 1998. 530pp.

The editor of this volume describes and assesses the NATO-led peacekeeping operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Operation Joint Endeavor. In particular, the editor compiles information supplied by study team members and Joint Endeavor participants on the operational deployment of complex command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems in support of the NATO implementation force (IFOR), an international coalition of military forces from both NATO and non-NATO countries. Beginning with a historical overview of the conflicts in the countries of the former Yugoslavia, the editor summarizes UN and NATO actions that led to the deployment of the IFOR. Next, the editor introduces the complex command and control structure established to control the former warring factions and achieve peacekeeping objectives of the 1995 Dayton peace agreement for Bosnia and Herzegovina. In subsequent chapters, the editor presents detailed discussions on coalition intelligence operations, civil-military cooperation, International Police Task Force establishment, psychological operations, public information and media activities, and counterintelligence operations, with a final analysis of C4ISR lessons learned during the IFOR's deployment. Appendixes include a detailed chronology of IFOR activities.

- 0531 **Bosnia: Operational Decisions Needed Before Estimating DOD's Costs.**
U.S. General Accounting Office, National Security and International Affairs Division, Washington, D.C. February 1998. 27pp.
GAO reviews the Defense Department's incremental costs for its Bosnia and Herzegovina operations, whether the department's FY98 appropriations for Bosnia are sufficient to cover the costs of planned operations, and the nature and timing of key decisions that could significantly affect costs. GAO notes that FY98 funding will not cover the department's likely Bosnia costs if the decision is made to extend U.S. participation beyond June 1998.
- 0558 **Bosnia: Military Services Providing Needed Capabilities but a Few Challenges Emerging.**
U.S. General Accounting Office, National Security and International Affairs Division, Washington, D.C. April 1998. 22pp.
GAO assesses the Defense Department's performance in providing needed capabilities for the U.S. force participating in the NATO-led peacekeeping force in Bosnia, as well as the department's plans for providing them in the future. GAO examines the president's discretion to call up reserves under his Presidential Selected Reserve Call-up authority.
- 0580 **Bosnia Peace Operation: Pace of Implementing Dayton Accelerated as International Involvement Increased.**
U.S. General Accounting Office, National Security and International Affairs Division, Washington, D.C. June 1998. 205pp.
GAO presents an updated review of the progress made in achieving the four key objectives of the 1995 Dayton Peace Agreement for Bosnia and Herzegovina: to create conditions that allow Bosnia's new political leaders to (1) provide security for the people of Bosnia; (2) create a unified, democratic Bosnia that respects the rule of law as well as internationally recognized standards of human rights and that cooperates with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in the arrest and prosecution of war criminals; (3) ensure the rights of people to return to their prewar homes, and (4) rebuild the Bosnian economy. GAO recognizes that some progress has been made but notes that most positive results were achieved only with intense international involvement and pressure, both diplomatic and military, and that Bosnia still lacks functioning, multiethnic governments at all levels. GAO concludes that a self-sustaining peace in Bosnia is still elusive, primarily because of the continued intransigence of Bosnia's leaders. Appendixes include chronologies and supporting statistics.
- 0785 **Bosnia Peace Operation: Mission, Structure, and Transition Strategy of NATO's Stabilization Force.**
U.S. General Accounting Office, National Security and International Affairs Division, Washington, D.C. October 1998. 63pp.
GAO examines changes in the operations of the NATO-led Stabilization Force (SFOR) in Bosnia, particularly the operations' civil aspects, and inquires whether such changes constitute an expansion of SFOR's defined mission. GAO also examines the mission and force structure of the post-June 1998 SFOR follow-on force, including the decision-making sequence for U.S. participation in the force and the status of developing the force's new Multinational Specialized Unit, a paramilitary unit designed to deal with civil disturbances. Finally, GAO evaluates NATO's transition strategy for removing NATO-led forces from Bosnia.

1999

- 0848 **Reconciling Ethnic Conflicts: A Case Study of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia.**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Center for Development Information and Evaluation. Eliene Augenbraun, Karl Feld, Iain Guest, and Susan Merrill. March 1999. 25pp.
USAID assesses efforts by international donors to attempt to resolve ethnic conflicts in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, particularly at the community level. USAID examines three types of projects: those attempting to rejuvenate private sector economic growth, those supporting alternative media sources, and those trying to strengthen civil institutions and the rule of law.
- 0873 **Final Report: Bosnia-Herzegovina: Political and Civic Organizing, Parliamentary Development.**
National Democratic Institute for International Affairs. June 30, 1999. 34pp.
The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs describes its efforts in Bosnia and Herzegovina to achieve its program objectives, including freeing political parties to compete and use voter outreach techniques, empowering citizens and citizen groups so that they can participate in the political process, and strengthening legislative institutions.
- 0907 **BiH Economic Update.**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Economic Restructuring Office. July 5, 1999. 39pp.
USAID reviews economic conditions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The update includes statistical tables or charts and narrative summaries on various indicators including GDP, industrial activity, the informal economy, foreign trade, population, employment, prices, wages, fiscal operations, monetary aggregates, interest rates, privatization, retail sector ownership and productivity, national income, and inflation.
- 0946 **Technical Election Advisors to the Provisional Election Commission–Bosnia and Herzegovina.**
U.S. Agency for International Development and International Foundation for Election Systems, Washington, D.C. Diana Cepeda, Stephen H. Connolly, Linda Edgeworth, Fitzgerald Jean, Alexander Knapp, Scott Lansell, Jessie Pilgram, Roger Plath, Denise Wales, and Michael Yard. July 15, 1999. 109pp.
The USAID-funded International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) presents information on the challenges its advisers faced as they carried out activities in areas such as election law and senior management, operations, design, procurement, training, professional development, voter registration and public information programs, and computer programming and database development. IFES was established to assist OSCE in conducting elections at the national, subnational, and municipal levels in Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with the Dayton Accords peace agreement. IFES also helped develop a strategy for returning the responsibility for conducting elections back into Bosnian hands.

Reel 6

Bosnia-Herzegovina cont.

2000

0001 **The Real Estate Market in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Current Status and Recommendations for Reform.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. Carol S. Rabenhorst. January 2000. 64pp.

The author of this report assesses the status of and prospects for real property laws and institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The author covers the prewar property system; administrative, financial, legal, and international context of the real estate sector; the activities and transactions in the current sector; obstacles to transforming real estate into a market-based sector, including unclear ownership rights, an antidevelopment bias, and lack of regulation; and preliminary recommendations for achieving reforms.

0065 **Bosnia and Herzegovina: Civic Education Program for 1999–2000.**

International Foundation for Election Systems, Washington, D.C. Natasa Borcanin, Stephen H. Connolly, and Edgar Morgan. July 2000. 148pp.

The authors of this report describe activities of the USAID-funded IFES, originally established to assist OSCE in conducting elections at the national, subnational, and municipal levels in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The authors discuss further efforts of the IFES to foster the development of an informed and active electorate in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the period covered by this report, the IFES implemented a program of voter education seminars and civic education seminars, and it established 350 local civic initiative groups that achieved more than one hundred cases of action by local authorities. The authors conclude that citizens throughout the program area are responding enthusiastically to encouragement to become involved with the local government and are embracing the notion that government officials must be accountable for their action or inaction with respect to local needs.

0213 **Aftermath: The Role of Women's Organizations in Postconflict Bosnia and Herzegovina.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Center for Development Information and Evaluation, Washington, D.C. Martha Walsh. July 2000. 20pp.

Based on an examination of five important women's organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the author of this report analyzes and illustrates the status and activities of these organizations, with emphasis on their contribution to postconflict relief and reconstruction. The author also reviews assistance from international donor organizations and areas of tension with the donors.

0233 **Bosnia: Crime and Corruption Threaten Successful Implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement.**

U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. Harold J. Johnson. July 19, 2000. 11pp.

GAO presents the text of a statement of a GAO official before the House International Relations Committee on the impact of crime and corruption on the implementation of the 1995 Dayton Peace Agreement, designed to help Bosnia achieve a self-sustaining peace, and on the response of the international community to the crime and corruption.

0244 **BiH Economic Update.**

[U.S. Agency for International Development.] October 31, 2000. 43pp.

USAID reviews economic conditions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with statistical tables or charts and narrative summaries on various indicators including GDP, business losses and profits by major company, industrial activity, foreign trade, current account balance, employment, prices, wages, government revenues including taxes, government spending, monetary aggregates, banking sector assets, interest rates, and privatization.

2001

0287 **Bosnia-Herzegovina: Political and Civic Organizing, Parliamentary Development.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, [Washington, D.C.]. September 30, 2001. 13pp.

The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs describes its efforts in Bosnia and Herzegovina to support the long-term development of political parties, encourage citizen participation in the political process, and assist in the formation of professional, accountable, and transparent legislative bodies.

Bulgaria

1998

0300 **Judicial Strengthening in Bulgaria.**

U.S. Agency for International Development/Bulgaria. Gerald Zarr, Karen Otto, Jon A. Leeth, and Todor Tabakov. November 13, 1998. 102pp.

Noting that the top priority of the Bulgarian reform government has been the harmonization of Bulgarian laws with those of the EU, the authors of this report present a systematic assessment of judicial reform in the country. The authors present an overview of the sector, including workload of and problems retaining judges. Then the authors discuss reforms and innovations in legal education and judiciary training, as well as court caseload management and record keeping. The authors conclude with recommendations for USAID assistance in areas such as computer systems and technical assistance.

2000

0402 **Is Membership in NATO the Best Alternative for Bulgaria's National Security?**

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Nikolay T. Boyadjiev. April 2000. 31pp.

The author of this report, a Bulgarian air force officer, examines positions for and against Bulgaria's prospective membership in NATO. The author argues that since Bulgaria faces continuing potential threats, such as the situation in the Balkans, and since NATO remains the only power capable of guaranteeing peace and security in the region, membership in NATO would be the best way to protect the country's national security.

0433 **Public Perceptions of Euro-Atlantic Partnership: Issues of Security and Military (The Case of Bulgaria).**

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, Office of Information and Press, Sofia, Bulgaria. Yantsislav Yanakiev and Christo Domozetov. June 2000. 62pp.

The authors of this report employ a public opinion survey to assess the extent to which the Bulgarian population, both civilian and military, are informed about security and defense issues, including the NATO alliance. The authors compare the attitudes toward NATO of military officers as well as the youth and elderly population of Bulgaria and examine the attitudes of Bulgarians about the NATO air strikes against Yugoslavia

during the Kosovo conflict. The authors estimate the extent to which the Kosovo crisis has changed the attitudes of Bulgarians toward NATO and the EU.

2001

0495 **Bulgaria Democracy and Governance Assessment.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and Management Systems International, Inc., Washington, D.C. June 2001. 52pp.

Based on field research and interviews, USAID assesses the economic and political situation in Bulgaria, focusing on progress and problems during the past four years under the Kostov administration. USAID argues that while discontent with the government and ruling party has grown, in part because of its practice of “crony privatization” and other perceived abuses of power, the country has made significant advances in economic reforms and in the move toward democratic institutions.

2002

0547 **Evaluation of Firm Level Assistance Group (FLAG) Program in Bulgaria.**

U.S. Agency for International Development/Bulgaria, Checchi and Company Consulting, Inc., and Louis Berger International, Inc. Washington, D.C. October 2002. 56pp.

USAID consultants present an evaluation of the agency’s program to provide technical assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises in Bulgaria. The report covers the impact of the program on the Bulgarian business sector, the management and implementation of the program, the prospects for future assistance, and the program’s sustainability. The consultants conclude with recommendations for refocusing and streamlining the program to meet the anticipated strong demand for its services in a more competitive environment.

0603 **The Hidden Economy in Bulgaria.**

December 2002. 24pp.

This report presents information on the size and characteristics of the informal economy in Bulgaria. The report also presents survey findings of the attitudes of both the general population and the business community on the reasons for and justification of the “gray sector,” whose aspects include unreported incomes, unregistered work activity, and unreported sale of home-produced goods.

0627 **Biodiversity Conservation and Economic Growth (BCEG) Project.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Government of Bulgaria, and Bulgaria Biodiversity Conservation and Economic Growth Project, Bulgaria. Nikolay Ivanov. December 2002. 46pp.

The author of this report reviews the implementation of a joint USAID-Bulgarian project to conserve biodiversity in the country. The author covers implementation of specific national park management plans, as well as the development of financial mechanisms and strategies to ensure the solvency of Bulgaria’s national parks. The author notes that the project managers emphasize public information campaigns to enlist public support for biodiversity programs.

Croatia

2000

0673 **Croatia Commercial Law Assessment Report.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Commercial Law Assessment Team. Charles Schwartz. March 2000. 54pp.

The author of this report assesses the implementation and enforcement of commercial and economic laws in Croatia. The author finds that Croatia suffers from “hasty transplant syndrome”: the laws borrowed from other countries are generally adequate but have not been harmonized into the Croatian legal system. Also, Croatia’s courts are badly clogged, are underequipped, and lack skills training in the practical interpretation of laws. The author concludes that the most immediate challenge lies in increasing the administrative capacity of courts and related agencies.

0727 **Croatia Commercial Courts Assessment.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and Booz-Allen & Hamilton, International Client Service Team. June 2000. 65pp.

Observing that Croatia has worked to re-integrate its commercial laws into the Western legal tradition, with a number of important laws adopted from Germany and Austria, USAID finds that Croatian commercial courts have entered a crisis period. The judges are relatively inexperienced and undertrained, and they face an escalating caseload backlog, with some courts almost overwhelmed by bankruptcy cases. In addition, lack of attorney discipline and excessive appeals and challenges are eroding the utility and reputation of the courts. The judicial system breakdown has affected Croatia’s economy, causing losses such as bankruptcies and unemployment.

0792 **Croatia ICT Assessment.**

U.S. Agency for International Development Europe and Eurasia Bureau and SETA Innovative Enterprise Solutions. September 2000. 111pp.

USAID assesses the degree to which Croatia has adopted information and communications technology (ICT) and identifies areas in which USAID can include ICT in its development assistance projects in the country. USAID examines current telecommunications infrastructure and capabilities in Croatia, analyzes the government’s legal and regulatory framework for ICT, reviews the private sector’s current use of ICT, and explores Croatia’s education and training environments. USAID acknowledges that the country has advanced telecommunications infrastructure and a well-educated labor force but argues that ICT diffusion, including Internet commerce, is constrained by certain legal and policy impediments to competition and development in the sector, including the lack of a national ICT strategy.

2001

0903 **Croatia, Strategic Plan 2001–2005.**

U.S. Agency for International Development/Croatia. January 2001. 72pp.

USAID outlines its five-year plan of objectives and strategies for assisting Croatia. USAID’s plan components include private sector growth to stimulate employment, the transparent privatization of state enterprises, the development of business-friendly legal and regulatory environments, an improved investment climate, improved governance and greater citizen participation, the strengthening of the judicial system, the return and re-integration of war-affected population subgroups, and the mitigation of adverse social conditions and trends.

0975 **USAID Economic and Institutional Reforms in Croatia.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and Booz-Allen & Hamilton, McLean, Virginia. Wade Channell and Eufrona Snyder. May 31, 2001. 52pp.

The authors of this report describe the results of a USAID project to provide technical assistance to Croatia in several priority areas: modernizing and streamlining the land registration system, establishing a collateral registry system and regulatory agency, and improving the processing of commercial cases in the Commercial Court through the introduction of case management tools, training programs for judicial personnel, and methods for enforcing discipline in the courtroom. The authors also present recommendations for continued USAID technical assistance.

2002

1027 **Croatia Agriculture/Agribusiness Assessment.**

U.S. Agency for International Development/Croatia, Office of Economic Growth. Lena Heron, Ivor Knight, and Marcus Winter. July 1, 2002. 41pp.

The authors of this report assess the agriculture/agribusiness sector in Croatia. The authors analyze developments in the following areas: the sector's role in the overall economy; government policies; exports and imports; retail food marketing; agricultural education, research, and extension services; USAID and other donor assistance in the sector; and constraints and opportunities, including tourism, in Croatia's increasingly market-based economy.

Reel 7

Czech Republic

1998

0001 **The Current Operation of the Bauspar Systems in the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovakia.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, East European Regional Housing Sector Assistance Project and The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. Douglas B. Diamond. September 1998. 33pp.

The author of this report examines the history and current adoption of "Bauspar" housing finance systems in the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovakia. Originating in Austria and Germany, "Bausparkassen" are separate contract-savings banks that are intended to increase savings, subsidize housing, indicate creditworthiness, and create a pool of stable funding for housing. Policy makers in the countries view the program as only partly successful and, in some cases, counterproductive.

1999

0034 **Recommendations for Future Municipal Credit Training in the Czech Republic.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, East European Regional Housing Sector Assistance Project and The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. George Peterson. May 1999. 5pp.

The author of this report finds that introductory seminars on the municipal credit market provided by Czech institutions and professionals have been successful and that the conducting institutions have shown that this training can be fully financed from participants' fees.

2000

0039 NATO Expansion in the Post Cold War Era, the Case of the Czech Republic.

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. James W. Crowhurst. April 2000. 43pp.

The author of this paper uses the Czech Republic as a case study to explore the desirability of NATO enlargement to countries in Central and Eastern Europe. Noting that NATO's focus has changed from collective defense to collective security, and now includes "out of area" peace operations, the author argues that the Czech Republic used NATO's Partnership for Peace program and its involvement in peacekeeping operations in Bosnia to strengthen its successful bid for membership.

0082 NATO Enlargement: Economic Aspects of Czech Republic's Cooperation with other PfP Countries.

CA IB Securities, an investment bank of the Bank of Austria-Creditanstalt Group. Št pán M üller, Radim Habartík, Megan King, and Christina Pla ek. June 30, 2000. 56pp.

The authors study the policies and events during which the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, and Poland managed, within a few years of dismantling their Communist economic systems, to establish successfully a functioning mutual trading framework, the Central European Free Trade Agreement. The authors argue that the added security for the countries as members of NATO's Partnership for Peace Accord gave the necessary assurance to foreign investors, who in turn brought increased stability to the countries through their direct investments.

0138 FY 2001 Country Commercial Guide: Czech Republic.

U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Economic and Business, U.S. Embassy Prague. July 2000. 70pp.

The U.S. Embassy Prague presents an overview of the Czech Republic's commercial environment. The report includes sections on the country's economic situation; political conditions; including the relationship with the United States; advice on marketing U.S. goods; the most promising sectors for U.S. agricultural and nonagricultural exports; Czech Republic trade regulations and standards; investment climate; trade and project financing; and business customs and travel. The report also includes summary economic and trade statistics, listings of U.S. and Czech Republic government and business contacts, market research reports, and trade shows.

2001

0208 Urban and Industrial Pollution Programs, Czech Republic Case Study, Working Paper No. 319.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Center for Development Information and Evaluation, Washington, D.C. Matthew Addison, Keith Forbes, Steven Gale, and Michael Gould. April 2001. 40pp.

The authors of this report assess the Czech Republic's implementation of a USAID program in which Central and Eastern European countries making the transition to market economies undertake environmental pollution prevention and abatement projects and related institutional reforms, while the United States and partner Western European countries and international financial organizations provide technical and financial support for the projects. The authors conclude that the program significantly strengthened the planning and operations of the Czech State Fund for the Environment.

0248 **Country Report: Czech Republic. Fiscal Design Across Levels of Government, Year 2000 Surveys.**

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. May 3, 2001. 45pp.

The OECD summarizes the results of its survey of fiscal decentralization in the Czech Republic, in the context of the major public sector reforms in 2001. The survey collected information on fiscal system design and intergovernmental fiscal relations, budgetary constraints and fiscal discipline, composition and sources of local government revenues, the patterns of local government expenditures, and the control by national vs. subnational governments in the provision of public services.

2002

0293 **The Significance of the Washington Summit for Strengthening the Membership of the Czech Republic in NATO.**

Jiří Hýbner. [2002.] 52pp.

The author of this paper traces the development of Czech military forces from the end of World War I through the Soviet domination and Warsaw Pact participation to the peaceful revolution in 1989. The author then assesses the structure, capabilities, readiness, and civil-military relationship of the current defense force, as well as the main features of the military reorganization of 2001, with particular emphasis on the problem of recruitment and retention of military personnel. The author concludes by examining the impact of NATO membership on the military.

France

1999

0345 **Three Million Foreigners, Three Million Unemployed? Immigration and the French Labor Market.**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Dominique M. Gross. September 1999. 29pp.

The author of this working paper employs econometric analysis to examine the impact of immigrant worker flows on the French labor market between the mid-1970s and mid-1990s. The author finds that while immigration increases unemployment slightly in the short run, it permanently lowers the unemployment rate in the long run.

2000

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

U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Economic and Business, U.S. Embassy Paris. July 2000. 143pp.

The U.S. Embassy Paris presents an overview of France's commercial environment. The report includes sections on the country's economic situation; political conditions, including the relationship with the United States; advice on marketing U.S. goods; the most promising sectors for U.S. agricultural and nonagricultural exports; French trade regulations and standards; investment climate; trade and project financing; and business customs and travel. The report also includes economic and trade statistics, listings of U.S. and French government and business contacts, market research reports, and trade shows.

2001

0517 **Labor Market Developments and Wage Moderation in France in the 1990s.**

International Monetary Fund, France. Marcello Estevão. October 2001. 19pp.

The author of this report presents an overview of French labor market characteristics in the 1990s, followed by a wage curve for France based on an econometric model and a discussion of French wage moderation during the 1990s. The author finds that the growth rate of wages has fallen below that of productivity.

2002

0536 **Foie Gras with Ketchup, Understanding Differences and Improving Military Cooperation with the French.**

Air Force Fellows Program, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Scott K. Gibson. April 2002. 64pp.

The author of this thesis identifies factors contributing to France's reluctance to engage in full military cooperation with the United States and NATO. Examining French public perceptions of U.S. motives, the author argues that the French resent what they see as the overriding U.S. foreign policy goal: to impose its will unilaterally upon France, Europe, and the world. The author recommends several practices to improve U.S.–French military cooperation, including early consultation with France on important matters, involving the highest levels of the French government, learning and speaking French, and observing proper etiquette.

0600 **Wage Moderation in France.**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Marcello Estevão and Nigar Nargis. September 2002. 32pp.

The author of this working paper uses econometric analysis to estimate the dynamics of wage moderation in France, the degree to which earnings growth has not kept pace with productivity growth. The author finds that wage moderation contributed strongly to French employment growth in the late 1990s.

0632 **The Bases of French Peace Operations Doctrine: Problematical Scope of France's Military Engagements Within the U.N. or NATO Framework.**

Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Joseph Philippe Grégoire. September 2002. 26pp.

Examining French policies toward future peace operations in relation to its overall security objectives, the author concludes that France is moving toward a multilateral orientation, supporting multinational peace operations if the underlying mandates are specific and the rules of engagement robust, with the number of troops deployed depending not only on logistical considerations but also on the French desire to “maintain global reach and relevance.”

0658 **Labor Market Developments and Related Policies: Consequences For Long-Run Unemployment, the Budget, Inflation, and the Business Cycle.**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Enrica Detragiache, Marcello Estevão, Hans Weisfeld, and Francisco Nadal De Simone. October 10, 2002. 49pp.

The authors of this paper examine the causes and impacts of recent French labor market developments. Specifically, the authors discuss the impact of wage moderation on long-term unemployment, the effects of job-rich economic growth on public spending on unemployment insurance and antipoverty programs, the impact of wage moderation on inflation, and the impact of labor developments and policies on French business cycle dynamics.

Germany

1998

0707 **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.

1999

0837 **Image of the Wehrmacht in Federal German Society and in the Tradition of the Bundeswehr.**

Naval Postgraduate School, The Center for Civil-Military Relations, Monterey, California. Donald Abenheim. August 1999. 37pp.

The author of this paper examines the manner in which the population of the Federal Republic of Germany has dealt in the second half of the twentieth century with the legacies of German military defeats in the first half. The author discusses two antagonistic images that arose after World War II and continue to spark debates: the Wehrmacht as a semicriminal or criminal organization, versus the military as a reservoir of patriotic, soldierly professional virtues that had not been wholly corrupted by the Nazis.

2000

0874 **The Unbearable Stability of the German Wage Structure: Evidence and Interpretation.**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Eswar S. Prasad. February 2000. 53pp.

The author of this working paper uses econometric techniques to identify the causes and impacts of the unusually persistent and invariant wage stability in West Germany during the period 1984–97. The author finds that the wage bargaining system, in which unions successfully set wage floors and negotiated uniform relative wage increases for workers of all skill levels, contributed more to wage rigidity than market forces did and has resulted in declining employment rates for unskilled workers.

0927 **Implications of Germany's Declining Defense Spending.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Jürgen Merrath. June 2000. 139pp.

Starting with a discussion of alternative definitions of "defense spending," the author presents data supporting the view that German spending has declined in both absolute and relative terms. The author examines the determinants of defense spending and then estimates the economic impacts of declining defense spending, including the magnitude of the "peace dividend" that accrued from the reunification of Germany. The author also estimates the effects on indicators of national well-being, including equality of income and the perceived level of civil liberties and political freedom. Finally, the author

examines the requirements of the German military in relation to its European security commitments and concludes that if Germany does not reverse the trend of declining defense spending, its high political position in Europe and the world will erode.

Reel 8

Germany cont.

2000 cont.

0001 **FY 2001 Country Commercial Guide: Germany.**

U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Economic and Business, U.S. Embassy Berlin. July 2000. 47pp.

The U.S. Embassy Berlin presents an overview of Germany's commercial environment. The report contains sections on the country's economic situation; political conditions, including the relationship with the United States; advice on marketing U.S. goods; the most promising sectors for U.S. agricultural and nonagricultural exports; German trade regulations and standards; investment climate; trade and project financing; and business customs and travel. The report also includes economic and trade statistics, listings of contacts in U.S. and German government and business, market research reports, and trade shows.

2001

0048 **Foreign Affairs: Changes to Germany's Implementation of the Hague Child Abduction Convention.**

U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. April 2001. 19pp.

GAO reviews the status and outcome of cases that U.S. parents have filed with Germany, as well as Germany's stated intention to reform the process to accelerate case handling. GAO notes that the German government has not acted to enforce visitation rights granted by German courts.

2002

0067 **Germany: Selected Issues.**

International Monetary Fund, Germany. Jörg Decressin, Laura Kodres, and Christoph Klingen. October 9, 2002. 130pp.

The authors of this paper review selected major economic issues facing Germany, with a focus on strategies for enhancing growth and the impact of fiscal policies on long-term public finances. The authors first analyze the reasons for Germany's lagging growth during the 1990s and identify the most important determinant as the inability to create jobs because of over-generous welfare systems. Next, the authors assess Germany's external competitiveness, with emphasis on the impact of reunification and the factors underlying the recent slowdown in credit. Finally, the authors address fiscal sustainability issues, including the impact of population on the budget and the magnitude of public spending on health care, which in the authors' view demands an increase in copayments by patients using medical services. The authors include extensive supporting statistics, many comparing Germany with other EU or industrial countries.

Greece

1998

0197 **Foreign Labor Trends, Greece 1996–1997.**

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, American Embassy Athens. 1998. 18pp.

The U.S. Embassy Athens reviews labor trends in Greece, including collective bargaining and strikes, trade unions, and government labor-related activities, including policies related to industrialization, privatization, and taxation. The report also includes data on labor-related indicators.

2002

0215 **Dispute in the Aegean Sea, the Imia/Kardak Crisis.**

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Stergios Arapoglou. April 2002. 50pp.

The author of this thesis, a Greek air force officer, analyzes aspects of the Greek-Turkish dispute over the Aegean Sea, including sovereign rights over the Aegean continental shelf, territorial waters boundaries claimed by each side, jurisdiction over airspace zones, and sovereignty over certain unspecified islands, including the rocky islet Imia/Kardak, which brought the two countries close to war. The author argues that the International Court of Justice can best resolve the dispute over the island, along with the other issues.

0265 **Territorial Waters of Greece and Air/Maritime Navigation.**

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Theodoros Syrmos. April 2002. 37pp.

The author of this thesis examines certain sections of the recently revised convention on the Law of the Sea, especially the rules concerning “innocent passage” and “straight baselines” of ships and airplanes on or over territorial waters. The author argues that Greece has the right to extend its territorial waters and airspace in the Aegean Sea from six to twelve nautical miles, which effectively extends Greek sovereignty over the greater part of the sea.

Hungary

1998

0302 **Housing Finance Outlook in Commercial Banks.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, East European Regional Housing Sector Assistance Project and The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. Éva Várhegyi. November 1998. 23pp.

The author of this paper analyzes reasons why commercial banks have been slow to enter the housing finance market in Greece and identifies high information and handling costs of mortgages, high inflation, interest costs, and low demand as some of the factors.

1999

0325 **Consolidating Economic Reforms: The Hungarian Experience with Lessons for Poland.**

Center for Social and Economic Research, Central European University, Warsaw, Poland. Béla Greskovits. 1999. 37pp.

Contending that the task of creating capitalism after the breakdown of socialism is an eminently political one, the author of this paper examines how Hungary succeeded in balancing the political and economic forces of its transition to a capitalist democracy. The author argues that both the legal and institutional infrastructure inherited from the last Communist governments and the new democratic institutions, such as protest through voting, contributed to the country's stability during its transition period.

0362 **Budget and Creditworthiness Analysis Model for Hungarian Local Governments.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. Ádám Balogh and Róbert Kovács. April 1999. 21pp.

The authors of this report present an econometric model to evaluate the financial status of local governments using budget data as inputs. The model enables one to assess whether the government is in a position to draw credit and to determine how much credit the government can draw.

0383 **Indicators of Evolution in Housing Policy in Hungary, 1993–1998.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. Douglas Diamond and Erika Farkas. August 1999. 19pp.

The authors of this report describe six indicators used by USAID to assess the impact of its housing finance assistance program in Hungary. The indicators include loan and other subsidies, income distribution, and loan delinquencies and default recoveries.

0402 **The Urban Institute Close Out Report; Hungary Program in the Local Government and Housing Sectors: Activities, Impact, and Lessons Learned.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, East European Regional Housing Sector Assistance Project and The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. Katharine Mark and Margaret Tabler. August 1999. 113pp.

The authors of this report describe The Urban Institute's work since 1996 under the East European Regional Housing Sector Assistance Project, as part of USAID's effort to help Hungary carry out the last stage of full democratic and economic transition. The institute worked to achieve three objectives: improved performance of small and medium-sized enterprises, increased participation by informed citizens in local decision making, and a more competitive and market-responsive private financial sector. The authors describe various specific projects such as condominium renovation, housing development training, municipal budget reform, solid waste management, foreclosure regulation review, savings cooperatives technical assistance, and a national housing finance conference and workshops for lenders.

0515 **Modernizing Financial Management for Hungarian Local Government Program: Final Program.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, East European Regional Housing Sector Assistance Project and The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. Wendy Graham and Andrea Tönkö. December 1999. 46pp.

The authors of this report assess the implementation of a USAID training program on municipal budget reform in Hungary. The program was intended to help cities change the way they manage their finances in the environment of autonomy and responsibility given to local governments since the transition to a market-based economy and

democracy. The authors note that both local officials and the business community felt that the new budget documents, with their data, information, and analyses, enabled them for the first time to make planning decisions on the basis of hard facts.

2000

0561 **The 1956 Unsuccessful Hungarian Revolutionary Movement.**

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Imre Lamos. April 2000. 22pp.

The author of this thesis, a Hungarian air force officer, examines the conditions and events leading up to the Hungarian freedom movement in 1956. The author analyzes the reason that the international community, and Western democracies in particular, did not come to Hungary's aid or pressure the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from the country. The author identifies a number of factors causing Western inaction, including the threat of nuclear war and the Suez Canal crisis.

0583 **Changing Hands: A Case Study of Financial Sector Governance in Hungary's Market Transition.**

Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland. Patrick Meagher. November 2000. 71pp.

The author of this study examines the path Hungary took through "a stew of hazy corporate networks, official cronyism and corruption" to create one of the strongest financial systems of the Central and Eastern European transition economies, as well as a vibrant economy and a reasonably well-governed and competitive marketplace. Arguing that corporate governance and public sector integrity are closely linked, the author examines Hungary's efforts during the transition from state control to private ownership to ensure that political power did not translate into private economic capital and that the state did not become a convenient vehicle for the massive self-enrichment of "individual oligarchs," as happened in Russia.

2001

0654 **Country Report: Hungary. Fiscal Design Across Levels of Government, Year 2000 Surveys.**

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, Fiscal Affairs. May 3, 2001. 75pp.

The OECD summarizes the results of its survey of fiscal decentralization in Hungary, which has a one-tier subnational government system with only local governments at its base. The survey collected information on fiscal system design and intergovernmental fiscal relations, budgetary constraints and fiscal discipline, composition and sources of local government revenues, the patterns of local government expenditures, and the control by national vs. subnational governments in the provision of public services. The OECD notes that in a large number of municipalities the number of inhabitants and financial resources are insufficient to fund and perform efficient public services.

Ireland

1999

0729 **Foreign Labor Trends, Ireland 1997–1998.**

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, American Embassy Dublin, Ireland. 1999. 14pp.

The U.S. Embassy Dublin reviews labor trends in Ireland, including labor-management relations, trade unions, social safety nets, labor standards, and workers' rights. The report includes data on labor-related indicators.

2000

0743 **FY 2001 Country Commercial Guide: Ireland.**

U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Economic and Business, U.S. Embassy Dublin, Ireland. July 2000. 134pp.

The U.S. Embassy Dublin presents an overview of Ireland's commercial environment. The report contains sections on the country's economic situation; political conditions, including the relationship with the United States; advice on marketing U.S. goods; the most promising sectors for U.S. agricultural and nonagricultural exports; Irish trade regulations and standards; investment climate; trade and project financing; and business customs and travel. The report also includes economic and trade statistics, listings of contacts in U.S. and Irish government and business, market research reports, and trade shows.

Italy

1999

0877 **Foreign Labor Trends: Italy 1997–1998.**

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, American Embassy Rome, Italy. 1999. 21pp.

The U.S. Embassy Rome reviews labor trends in Italy, including information on the political situation, labor-management relations, immigration, child labor, social safety nets, labor ministry, labor unions, strikes, and wages. The report also includes supporting statistical tables.

0898 **Regional Income Redistribution and Risk Sharing: How Does Italy Compare in Europe?**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Jörg Decressin. September 1999. 34pp.

The author of this working paper uses econometric analysis to estimate the degree of revenue and risk sharing through income taxes, transfer payments, and social security contributions among Italy's twenty regions. The author compares the findings to comparable data for the United States, the United Kingdom, and France and concludes that there appears to be less sharing in Italy.

2000

0932 **Health Care and Its Financing in Italy: Issues and Reform Options.**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Franco Reviglio. October 2000. 28pp.

The author of this working paper examines Italy's health care system. Noting problems such as excessive costs, long waiting lines for medical services, and payment arrears to suppliers and banks, the author concludes that the central government lacks effective control and should delegate fiscal responsibility to local governments.

2002

0960 **Italy: Selected Issues.**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Michael Keen, Christopher Kent, and Athanasios Vamvakidis. October 7, 2002. 74pp.

The authors of this report present analyses on three issues centrally related to economic growth and job creation in Italy. After an introductory chapter, the first analysis presents production function estimates of potential output under alternative assumptions of employment and productivity growth. The second examines the relationship between regional wage differentiation and unemployment and finds that Italy has low wage disparities but high regional unemployment disparities. The third analysis examines and assesses the tax reform program put in place in 2001, including its impacts on incentives to work and invest. The report includes extensive supporting statistical data.

Reel 9

Kosovo

1999

0001 **Erasing History: Ethnic Cleansing in Kosovo.**

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. May 1999. 30pp.

The State Department presents a documentary record of war crimes and human rights atrocities during the “ethnic cleansing” of ethnic Albanian residents of Kosovo by the regime of Slobodan Milosevic, including forced migration to other countries, looting and burning of villages, illegal detentions, summary executions, rape, violations of medical neutrality, and destruction of identity documents. The department includes information on crimes and atrocities in individual villages and towns.

0031 **Ethnic Cleansing in Kosovo: an Accounting.**

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. December 1999. 104pp.

The State Department presents a second, more detailed documentary report on war crimes and human rights atrocities during the “ethnic cleansing” of ethnic Albanian residents of Kosovo by the regime of Slobodan Milosevic, including forced migration to other countries, looting and burning of villages, illegal detentions, summary executions, rape, violations of medical neutrality, and destruction of identity documents. The report includes details on crimes in over five hundred individual villages and towns, with accompanying maps. The department also provides some information on crimes of retribution against Serbian and Roma residents of Kosovo allegedly committed by leaders of the Kosovar Albanian population. The department concludes with a listing of related Web sites.

2000

0135 **Kosovo/Operation Allied Force After-Action Report.**

U.S. Department of Defense. January 31, 2000. 192pp.

The Defense Department reviews the military operation conducted by the United States and its NATO allies to end the atrocities by Slobodan Milosevic’s Serbian regime in the province of Kosovo, as well as the associated humanitarian relief operations. Beginning with a background discussion of events that led to the conflict, the department then presents detailed accounts of the major activities involved in planning and executing the operation, such as interagency planning for coalition warfare, force deployment and basing, force direction, intelligence and targeting support, force protection, target attack,

logistics and force sustainment, and training and personnel. For each activity, the department identifies the important lessons learned, along with specific observations from different levels of command, and specifies remedial actions to improve the effectiveness of future operations. The department concludes that Operation Allied Force, which suffered no combat fatalities, successfully thwarted Serbian aggression and ethnic cleansing, increased the stability of Eastern Europe, and demonstrated NATO's cooperative spirit and military effectiveness. The report annex contains a detailed chronology.

0327 **The PLA and the Kosovo Conflict.**

Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. June Teufel Dreyer. May 2000. 27pp.

The author of this paper analyzes the sometimes different views among elements of China's People's Liberation Army on the NATO military operation in Kosovo. The author finds that, overall, the Chinese did not view the NATO intervention as a just cause to save an oppressed group, the Kosovar Albanians, from the cruel oppressors of the Milosevic regime. Rather, the operation primarily demonstrated that the United States, the leader of the coalition, is determined to bully the rest of the world, including China, into accepting Western liberal values.

0354 **Military Resistance to Humanitarian War in Kosovo and Beyond, An Ideological Explanation.**

Air University Library, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Kenneth R. Rizer. September 2000. 63pp.

The author of this paper examines the resistance by the U.S. military establishment to nontraditional missions such as humanitarian intervention, the doctrine of using military force to protect human rights around the world. Arguing that the Clinton administration's justification for military intervention in Kosovo stemmed from the liberal, Wilsonian tradition of basing foreign policy on universal moral principles, the author concludes that the Pentagon resisted intervention because its conservative philosophy views war as justifiable only as a last resort to promote or defend U.S. security.

0417 **Kosovo, Population Flows, and Questions of Security.**

North Atlantic Treaty Organization Fellowship. Jef Huysmans. September 13, 2000. 31pp.

Arguing that NATO's credibility as an effective military force, as well as its respectability and honor, depended on its success in supporting the international effort to assist the Kosovo refugees, the author of this paper notes that NATO struggled to maintain its credibility in the humanitarian field. The organization remained an outsider in the view of humanitarian agencies, and its military operations, primarily the air campaign against the Milosevic forces, further complicated NATO's effort to build a humanitarian image.

2001

0448 **Kosovo Air Operations: Army Resolving Lessons Learned Regarding the Apache Helicopter.**

U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. March 2001. 29pp.

GAO assesses the remedial actions the U.S. Army has taken to implement the lessons it learned in its participation in the NATO combat operations in Yugoslavia through the deployment of Apache attack helicopters and supporting equipment and personnel. The army views the deployment as atypical because the helicopters conducted deep attacks against Serbian forces in Kosovo but were not used in conjunction with ground forces.

2002

0477 **Doctors of the World/USA Maternal and Infant Health Project 1998–2002, Final Report.**

Doctors of the World. [2002.] 135pp.

Doctors of the World reviews the implementation of a USAID-funded program to reduce maternal and infant morbidity and mortality in Kosovo through the following actions: increasing reproductive health knowledge and utilization; improving access to reproductive services; building or rehabilitating health infrastructure through the provision of equipment; upgrading of services in health facilities, including emergency postconflict needs as well as longer term care needs; improving the skills of health services providers; and designing and implementing a comprehensive labor and delivery database, as well as a maternal outcomes database. While the doctors achieved significant gains in the quality of services delivered in Kosovo, they note certain problems such as lack of coordination among facilities, insufficient maintenance resources, some duplication of effort in creating training curricula, and a rigid hierarchy among doctors, nurses, and midwives.

0612 **The Role of Transition Assistance: The Case of Kosovo.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination, [Washington, D.C.]. September 2002. 8pp.

USAID describes its postconflict effort to help Kosovo reconstruct its economic and social institutions and develop democratic institutions.

0620 **Kosovo Agribusiness Development Program Quarterly Report September–November 2002.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and International Fertilizer Development Center, Muscle Shoals, Alabama. December 2002. 12pp.

USAID reviews implementation of a project to help develop agribusiness growth in Kosovo through assistance in areas such as association development, extension services, agro-processing and marketing, credit, trade, procurement, monitoring, media, and publications.

Macedonia

2000

0632 **PfP and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.**

Islam Yusufi. Gostivar, Macedonia. June 2000. 59pp.

The author of this paper assesses the political and military impacts of Macedonia's membership in NATO's Partnership for Peace. After reviewing the partnership's development and Macedonia's accession, the author discusses the country's involvement in the partnership and concludes that the partnership has led Macedonia to become highly integrated into the defense and security structures of NATO. The author also notes that the attitude of the Macedonian people toward the partnership has shifted from one of skepticism to one of enthusiastic support.

0691 **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Banking Soundness and Recent Lessons.**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Paulo Drummond. August 2000. 33pp.

The author of this working paper observes that a large share of delinquent loans in the portfolio of large Macedonian banks, stemming from losses in the private enterprise sector, has hindered the country's financial sector development. Noting that the banking system has had to cope with low intermediation levels, high capital costs, a severe lack

of financial discipline, and poor credit allocation, the author contends that a recent reform program is helping to rehabilitate the Macedonian financial sector.

2001

0724 **Macedonia: Country Background and Recent Conflict.**

Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Julie Kim. November 2001. 23pp.

The author of this report describes the dimensions of the recent uprising of ethnic Albanian guerrillas against the Macedonian government, as well as the counterinsurgency campaign launched by the government. The author reviews cease-fire agreements and political talks leading to the signing of a framework peace agreement and assesses the effectiveness of the NATO peacekeeping force deployed in the country.

2002

0747 **Putting Peace into Practice: Can Macedonia's New Government Meet the Challenge?**

U.S. Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. Brenda Pearson. November 2002. 16pp.

The author of this paper examines the implications of Macedonia's recent parliamentary elections for the status of Macedonia's peace agreement. The author recommends that NATO, the EU, the OSCE, and the Macedonian government take various actions to help lessen the ethnic tensions and increase stability in the country.

NATO

1998

0763 **NATO Expansion: Cost Issues.**

Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Carl Ek. February 26, 1998. 24pp.

The author of this report compares and evaluates four estimates of the potential economic costs of adding Poland, the Czech Republic, and Hungary as members of NATO. The author examines the assumptions used by the RAND Corporation, the Congressional Budget Office, the Clinton administration, and NATO staff and attempts to reconcile or account for the differences in the four estimates.

0787 **NATO Enlargement: Requirements and Costs for Commonly Funded Budgets.**

U.S. General Accounting Office, National Security and International Affairs Division, Washington, D.C. March 1998. 11pp.

GAO evaluates the assumptions in NATO's estimate of the potential economic costs of adding Poland, the Czech Republic, and Hungary as members and also comments on the Defense Department's assessment of NATO's estimate.

0798 **European Security and NATO Enlargement: A View from Central Europe.**

Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Stephen J. Blank. April 1998. 192pp.

The authors of this collection of papers assess the potential impacts on European collective security of a NATO enlargement to include Central and Eastern European states such as Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Poland. The authors note that in a collective security system, all member states must act unanimously in the event of a threat to the peace of any of its members. Some authors criticize what they view as the unilateralist or imperialist policies of the United States and Russia. Other authors argue that NATO expansion should not be predicated on a collective defense against Russia

but rather viewed as a framework within which all of Europe, including Russia, can be unified.

Reel 10

NATO cont.

1998 cont.

0001 **Avoiding the Rush: Reasons to Go Slow on NATO Expansion.**

Air War College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Thomas M. Hamilton. April 1998. 46pp.

Contending that NATO's proposed expansion eastward demonstrates that the alliance is seeking new justification to exist in the post-cold war era, the author of this paper argues that NATO expansion is ill-advised. The author contends that the expansion would threaten the stability of shaky Russian governments, that it lacks clear cost-sharing formulas, that it commits the United States to defend politically unstable areas such as the Balkans that are not vital to U.S. national interests, and that it jeopardizes the cohesiveness of the alliance. The author suggests that the EU, not NATO, is the reasonable organization to integrate Central and Eastern Europe with the West.

0047 **NATO: History of Common Budget Cost Shares.**

U.S. General Accounting Office, National Security and International Affairs Division, Washington, D.C. May 1998. 18pp.

GAO presents information on how NATO apportions costs among its members for expenditures the organization has agreed to fund in common. GAO also presents information on NATO's formula for deciding what members' cost shares will be for its three common budgets.

0065 **NATO/CCMS Pilot Study; Evaluation of Demonstrated Technologies for the Treatment of Contaminated Land and Groundwater (Phase III), 1998 Annual Report.**

North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society, Vienna, Austria. May 1998. 143pp.

NATO's Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS) presents information on the environmental merit, sustainability, cost-effectiveness, and technological innovativeness of fifteen projects undertaken in member countries to remediate pollution-contaminated land and groundwater. Examples of pollutants addressed by projects are hydrocarbons and derivatives, mercury, heavy metals, diesel fuel, organic contaminants, radionuclides, and solvents. Technologies employed include bioremediation, permeable treatment beds, mass flow analysis, solidification/stabilization, biowalls/bioscreens, bioslurries, sorbent layers, sulfate-reducing bacterial systems, anaerobic dechlorination, dynamic underground stripping, and phytoremediation. Following the project descriptions, the committee discusses environmental laws and regulations, policies, agencies, and programs of NATO member countries. The committee includes lists of contacts.

0208 **Reforming NATO's Military Structures: The Long Term Study and its Implications for Land Forces.**

Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Thomas-Durell Young. May 15, 1998. 43pp.

The author of this paper contends that the inability of NATO to reach a consensus among both its members and its senior military commands on how to reorganize NATO's

integrated command structure illustrates the ways in which national political interests can impede needed military reforms. The author argues that because of relatively “petty” political considerations, the alliance’s concerted effort to reform and streamline its military structures has so far produced only modest results. The author warns that certain reorganization proposals would hinder commanders’ effectiveness in wartime.

0251 **Improving NATO’s Interoperability Through U.S. Precision Weapons.**

School of Advanced Airpower Studies, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Todd C. Westhauser. June 1998. 65pp.

The author of this thesis notes that the United States has combined advances in stealth, information integration, and precision-guided munitions to achieve superior lethality in its air forces. The author contends that these weapons systems are contributing to a widening technology gap between the United States and its NATO allies. After assessing the defense budget constraints on European NATO members, the author argues that they can narrow the technology gap by procuring two advanced precision-guided munitions, laser-guided bombs using “buddy-lasing” technology, and the Joint Direct Attack Munition aided by global positioning systems.

0316 **Defining U.S. Atlantic Command’s Role in the Power Projection Strategy.**

Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Douglas C. Lovelace Jr. and Thomas-Durell Young. August 1998. 77pp.

The authors of this paper observe that the U.S. Atlantic Command (USACOM) has received little support and guidance from higher authorities in the Pentagon since its 1993 establishment and that USACOM has encountered significant resistance from the other combatant commanders as well as the individual service branches. The authors conclude that USACOM has not developed to the point where it can fulfill its function of joint force provider, trainer, and integrator of the majority of general purpose forces based in the continental United States. The authors argue that USACOM should be disestablished and that a new Joint Forces Command should be established to include all continental U.S.–based general purpose forces.

0393 **NATO After Enlargement: New Challenges, New Missions, New Forces.**

Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Stephen J. Blank. September 1998. 264pp.

The authors of this collection of papers examine the new challenges confronting NATO as it tries to define and achieve its European security goals in the era of enlargement to include new members from Central and Eastern Europe. The papers cover various topics related to the implications of enlargement, including the general and specific directions in which NATO and the EU are heading; European and U.S. public opinion on NATO enlargement and its involvement in potential future crises; the rival visions of the United States, Russia, and Europe concerning the future missions and roles of NATO; the security implications of the situation on Russia’s western frontier where Moldova, Belarus, and Ukraine interact in a complex way with Russia and NATO; the interaction of NATO and the United States with Transcaucasian and Central Asian states, especially with respect to the region’s oil resources; the sharing of burdens among NATO members and implications of the Partnership for Peace program; and the question of which specific steps NATO needs to take in order to build a truly effective military coalition.

1999

0657 **NATO Enlargement—Round Two, Prudence or Folly.**

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Gordon B. Hendrickson. April 1999. 62pp.

The author of this thesis advances several reasons to argue that a second round of NATO expansion into Central and Eastern Europe would imperil the alliance and should not be undertaken. Most importantly, the expansion would violate NATO's mission of collective defense and shift it instead to collective security missions better left to other organizations. Additionally, the author cites the great costs of inviting new members who are unable to pay them, the destabilizing impacts the enlargement might have on uninvited countries, the demand for increased U.S. defense commitments to the new member states, and the strong opposition to further expansion voiced by Russia at a time when distrust of the West is growing in the country.

0719 **Full Steam Ahead for the New NATO Invitees.**

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Nikolaus W. Behner. April 1999. 38pp.

The author of this thesis examines the progress that Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic have made in the political, economic, and military realms in their transition to become market-based democracies. The author emphasizes that to meet their obligations to NATO, each country must establish democratic and civilian control of their defense forces, upgrade their weapons systems to achieve interoperability with the rest of NATO, and otherwise adapt their militaries to NATO's strategy and force structure.

0757 **Kosovo and NATO: Selected Issues of International Law.**

Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. David M. Ackerman. April 28, 1999. 16pp.

The author of this report examines whether NATO's military intervention in Yugoslavia was justified in overriding the principle of international law that gives states sovereign right to manage their internal affairs without outside interference and whether NATO's actions violated either the UN Charter or the North Atlantic Charter.

0773 **NATO: Implications of European Integration for Allies' Defense Spending.**

U.S. General Accounting Office, National Security and International Affairs Division, Washington, D.C. June 1999. 53pp.

GAO explores the impact of EMU implementation and EU expansion on the defense budgets of seven European countries: Germany, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland. GAO examines defense spending projections for these countries and analyzes the range of potential effects that EMU implementation and EU enlargement may have on the budgets of these countries. GAO also analyzes the potential effects of domestic fiscal policies, including growing social entitlement programs, and reviews other significant factors that may affect the countries' ability to share in the costs of NATO.

0826 **NATO: Progress Toward More Mobile and Deployable Forces.**

U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. September 1999. 35pp.

GAO uses a system of indicators to assess the degree of deployability and mobility of the military forces of thirteen NATO member countries. GAO finds that each country has acquired specific equipment or facilities (such as additional airlift, sealift, or in-flight refueling capabilities) to increase mobility, and some have reorganized and restructured forces to make them more deployable.

2000

0861 NATO Burdensharing and Kosovo: A Preliminary Report.

Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Carl Ek. January 3, 2000. 19pp.

Based on a survey of the U.S. embassies of NATO member states, the author of this report presents estimates of the relative contribution of each country to the costs of the NATO military operation to halt the Serbian atrocities against ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, along with the country's contribution to the costs of peacekeeping activities, humanitarian relief, and reconstruction aid in Kosovo.

0880 An Examination of the Legal Authority for the 1999 NATO Air Campaign Against The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

National Defense Fellow. Richard A. Magnan. March 2000. 43pp.

Contending that the world's main security threats "are not to be found in the relations between states but concern threats from governments towards their own citizens," the author of this paper argues that the 1999 NATO military operation against Yugoslavia's Milosevic regime might be justified on the grounds that, by grossly violating the human rights of its citizens, the regime and the state forfeited its sovereignty and was properly subject to external interventions. The author asserts, however, that the action must be legally justified by, for example, amending the UN Charter's limits on humanitarian interventions.

0923 NATO Relations with Ukraine: Prospects for Progress.

David A. Karns. April 2000. 49pp.

The author of this paper examines NATO's relationship with Ukraine in the context of the country's economy, political conditions, military structure and readiness, and importance to European stability and the United States. The author argues that, for both NATO and the United States, "Ukraine has always been a secondary concern, worked in rough parallel to relations with Russia but always two steps behind and never being recognized as truly important in its own right." The author recommends steps that Western democracies can take to help Ukraine become a prosperous democracy itself.

0972 Multinational Land Forces and the NATO Force Structure Review.

Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Thomas-Durell Young. June 2000. 27pp.

The author of this paper argues that NATO's structure for deploying the forces of member nations is "a hopeless muddle." The author contends that the organization lacks sufficient deployable reaction headquarters, both at the corps and component command level, that would support a commander of a NATO Combined Joint Task Force. Further, the author decries the "atavistic" practices of member nations that impede the employment of multinational land forces by allied commanders, preventing them from exercising the command authorities required to prepare their forces for missions in peacetime or in war.

Reel 11

NATO cont.

2001

0001 **NATO Handbook.**

North Atlantic Treaty Organization Office of Information and Press, Brussels, Belgium. 2001. 536pp.

The NATO Information and Press Office presents a handbook with detailed information on the history, organization, and operations of NATO. The handbook has two parts. In Part I, the office summarizes NATO's origins and describes its primary purpose: to safeguard the freedom and security of all its members by political and military means in accordance with the North Atlantic Treaty and UN Charter. The office then identifies factors that have created the new security environment since the end of the cold war and discusses NATO's changing roles in this environment. In subsequent chapters, the office describes NATO's enlargement process, as well as multilateral and bilateral forms of cooperation with non-NATO countries, including the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, the Partnership for Peace, the Mediterranean Dialogue, the NATO-Russia Founding Act, and the NATO-Ukraine Distinctive Partnership. After reviewing the emerging European Security and Defence Identity within NATO and the increasing cooperation with the EU, the office describes the operations undertaken by NATO in the peacekeeping field and in the sphere of arms control, including efforts to limit the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In Part II, the office presents an overview of the principal policy and decision-making institutions within NATO, summarizes the alliance's main programs and activities, and presents information on NATO's budgets and financial management, headquarters organization, military organization and command structure, principal committees, relations with the UN and main European organizations, and related parliamentary and nongovernmental associations. The handbook also includes the text of the North Atlantic Treaty and a detailed, day-by-day chronology of principal events in the evolution of NATO in the context of significant world events. The chronology covers the period June 1945–March 2001.

0537 **A Force Structuring Model for a Moderately-Sized NATO Country.**

Department of the Air Force, Air University, Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. Hakan Bal. March 2001. 209pp.

The author of this thesis, a Turkish air force officer, describes and demonstrates a mathematical optimization model to aid the decision makers of a medium-sized NATO country in making specific procurement decisions essential to develop the country's future air force structure. In order to select the right balance of systems, given limited budgets, and to procure the required stores and mix of these weapons, the decision makers also need a procedure to evaluate their use in hypothetical future theater-level conflicts. The procedure must yield accurate estimates of each feasible aircraft-weapon combination against each target type. After reviewing the main models that the U.S. Air Force has used during the past thirty years, the author presents a new model, the basic decision variables of which are the number of sorties flown by each aircraft type against each target. The model combines these assumptions with various weather, location, and attrition rate assumptions and yields decisions on the weapons system that will destroy the most targets, based on the total number of aircraft, munitions, and targets.

- 0746 **The Greek-Turkish Dispute in the Aegean Sea: Its Ramifications for NATO.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Stephen Mann. March 2001. 100pp.
The author of this thesis analyzes the dimensions of the Greek-Turkish dispute over the Aegean Sea, including sovereign rights over the Aegean continental shelf, territorial waters boundaries claimed by each side, jurisdiction over airspace zones, and sovereignty over certain islands. After presenting a history of the modern conflict and a discussion of specific disputes, the author summarizes attempts to resolve them. The author then examines the impacts of the disputes. The conflict resulted, for example, in delays in NATO's budgetary and logistical planning as well as in the approval of the command structure, negatively affecting NATO's operational readiness. Noting that each country's intense nationalism and distrust of the other has prevented the dispute's resolution, the author feels that current prospects are brighter because relations are thawing.
- 0846 **Expanding Security Eastward: NATO Military Engagement in the South Caucasus and Central Asia.**
Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts. James E. DeTemple. April 2001. 53pp.
The author of this thesis observes that the South Caucasus and Central Asia are regions of growing strategic importance to European security because of their location and significant energy resources. The author examines and supports the Partnership for Peace, NATO's framework for military cooperation between the alliance and individual non-NATO nations to the east. The author argues that the partnership can help partner countries reform their military structures, develop defense capabilities, enhance interoperability with NATO forces, improve regional cooperation, and respond effectively to regional security problems.
- 0899 **The Franco/Spanish Position Toward a Common European Security and Defense Identity (ESDI), and NATO Implications, Final Report, June 2001.**
North Atlantic Treaty Organization Euroatlantic Fellowship 1999/2001, Fontainebleau, France. Rafael Bueno. June 2001. 54pp.
The author of this report examines and compares the views of the Spanish and French on the EU's evolving common defense policy, including the implementation of a significant EU-led rapid deployment force. The author explores the impact of the policy and defense force on NATO non-EU states, especially the United States. Noting the long European dependency on U.S. command, control, communications, and computers, the author predicts that if the Europeans are unified and committed, they may shift the balance of power within NATO away from the United States.
- 0953 **NATO: U.S. Assistance to the Partnership for Peace.**
U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. July 2001. 30pp.
GAO presents a historic overview of the four previous NATO accessions since the organization's founding, including the most recent accession of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic. GAO then combines its own cost analysis with two analyses conducted by the U.S. Defense Department on the costs of the Partnership for Peace program (Warsaw Initiative). GAO assesses the results and benefits of the partnership's efforts to provide assistance to the militaries of selected Central and Eastern European countries, as well as to enlist their contributions to NATO missions.

Reel 12

NATO cont.

2002

0001 **Ares, Janus, Globalization; A Primer for the Military Leader in NATO.**

Air Force Fellows Program, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Dean R. Clemons. April 2002. 68pp.

Observing that the future military leader will need to be fluent not only in military affairs but also in economics and politics, the author of this thesis argues that the leader must understand political and economic issues involved in achieving the interoperability of systems needed to support coalition warfare. In particular, the leader must understand the advantages and vulnerabilities associated with the application of dual-use technology: that which can be used for civilian as well as military purposes. The leader must also understand the application and limitations of export controls used to control the spread of dual-use technology that terrorists and rogue nations could use to jeopardize world security.

0069 **Tweaking NATO: The Case for Integrated Multinational Divisions.**

Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Raymond A. Millen. June 2002. 40pp.

The author of this paper argues that insufficient military spending, as well as significant downsizing by European NATO countries, has resulted in an interoperability gap between the United States and its NATO partners. The author contends that NATO's multinational formations lack true integration and are incapable of the swift power projection needed to respond to crises, a situation exacerbated by the outdated military structures of the new members. To rectify this situation, the author proposes that NATO establish integrated multinational divisions in which the subordinate brigades and battalions are stationed together under the host division headquarters.

0109 **Pax NATO: The Opportunities for Enlargement.**

Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Raymond A. Millen. August 2002. 46pp.

The author of this paper recommends that NATO take several actions to strengthen the alliance. The author proposes that NATO offer membership to Slovakia, Slovenia, the Baltic states, Romania, Bulgaria, Austria, Finland, Ireland, Switzerland, and Sweden; offer entrance into the Membership Action Plan to Croatia, Bosnia, Cyprus, Malta, and Serbia; and designate the Allied Rapid Reaction Corps as NATO's high readiness force. The author proposes that this force consist of ten integrated multinational divisions, with a host nation headquarters, member states contributing designated units, and the units stationed together.

Poland

1998

0155 **Quality of Outpatient Services: Krakow Gmina.**

Harvard-Jagiellonian Consortium for Health. Ann G. Lawthers, Sc.D. and Bogdan S. Ró¿añski. May 1998. 44pp.

The authors of this report present findings of a survey of patients at Krakow, Poland, medical clinics on the quality of services they received. The survey covers three quality dimensions: patient ease of access; satisfaction with care; and clinical quality, defined as

the degree to which a health care provider delivers medical services that are appropriate for a patient's condition, provides them safely and completely in a timely fashion, and achieves desired outcomes.

0199 Comparative Urban Land Policy in Transitional Economies, The Cases of Poland and Russia.

U.S. Agency for International Development, East European Regional Housing Sector Assistance Project and The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. W. Jan Brzeski. July 1998. 19pp.

The author of this report assesses issues in the reallocation of land by the transitional governments in Poland and Russia. The author notes that land was profoundly misallocated by the former Communist regimes, with valuable central city real estate used for low-intensity purposes like water purification plants, defunct factories, and railroad yards. The author advocates reforms to establish functional real estate markets that recognize the importance of the definition, protection, resolution, registration, collateralization, and transfer of land property rights.

1999

0218 Foreign Labor Trends: Poland 1997–1998.

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, American Embassy Warsaw, Poland. 1999. 25pp.

The U.S. Embassy Warsaw reviews labor trends in Poland, including economic conditions, industrial relations, labor law changes, Solidarnosc and other labor unions, and labor issues, including labor policy reforms, women's issues, and Polish workers in EU countries. The report also includes data on labor-related indicators and a directory of Polish labor-related organizations.

0243 Segmentation Menace in Poland and its Implications for Poland's Integration with Europe.

Szczecin. Andrzej G³owacki. 1999. 45pp.

The author of this paper examines the causes and potential consequences of divisions within Poland's population, such as disagreements about the proper role of the Catholic Church in social and political life and tensions between people connected to the former Communist regime and anti-communists. The author warns that domination of the Polish government by Catholics would disturb Poland's relations with Eastern European countries and cause frictions with liberal, anticlerical, and religiously neutral constituencies in Western Europe.

2000

0288 Poland: Housing Finance at the Millennium; An Assessment of Achievements and Outstanding Issues.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Support for Economic Growth and Institutional Reform Poland and ENI Housing Finance Program Completion, and The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. Sally Roe Merrill, Edward Kozlowski, Piotr Karas, and Jacek Laszek. February 2000. 40pp.

The authors of this report review the development of Poland's housing finance system during the transition period. Examining the evolution of housing finance in Poland from state monopoly and control to a market-driven and competitive environment, the authors provide an overview of the major lenders and types of mortgage products. The authors analyze the efficiency of the system and discuss areas that need further development, such as state-of-the-art information systems and risk-sharing mechanisms.

0328 **Local Government Partnership Program Mid-Term Assessment.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and Management Systems International, Inc. Washington, D.C. Michael Lippe, Andrzej Rudka, and William A. Rich. June 2000. 156pp.

The authors of this report evaluate the Local Government Partnership Program (LGPP), USAID's final major program to support decentralization and strengthen local government in Poland through a broad range of initiatives and projects. The authors begin by observing that the unfortunate combination of a USAID design that was complicated and difficult to implement and a problem-ridden contractor effort caused the program to lose time in its start-up phase in early and mid-1998. The authors argue that LGPP should have started with a smaller core of expatriates with the skills to develop strategies to work with local organizations. Among their other key conclusions and recommendations, the authors find that technical assistance has, on the whole, been well received by LGPP partners, that USAID should acquire a better understanding of the project budget and program component activity costs, that USAID should undertake certain restructurings of the project's Polish partnering organizations and their responsibilities, that USAID project members should make more frequent visits to the partnering local governments, and that in general the project should be simplified and communication among members strengthened.

0484 **Inequality, Transfers and Growth: New Evidence from the Economic Transition in Poland.**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Michael P. Keane and Eswar S. Prasad. June 2000. 52pp.

The authors of this working paper use econometric analysis to investigate the question of whether income inequality across socioeconomic groups in Poland increased significantly during the period of transition to a market economy. The authors find that, although overall inequality increased only moderately, inequality in labor earnings did show a market increase. Social transfer payments such as pensions, however, not only helped mitigate these increases but also reduced political resistance to market-oriented reforms, allowing the free market to grow rapidly.

0536 **USAID Assistance Program to Poland in Local Government and Housing Sector Reform, A History and Assessment From 1990–2000.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and Management Systems International, Inc., Washington, D.C. Kenneth J. Kopstein. June 2000. 75pp.

The author of this report reviews the accomplishments of USAID's ten-year assistance program to Poland in local government and housing sector reform. After describing the implementation of the successive component programs and projects, the author discusses lessons learned. The author concludes that demand-driven technical assistance is most effective, that USAID funding should provide for program continuation after its involvement is finished, that a program should recruit long-term advisers, and that a program that gradually transfers technical assistance to local providers builds institutional capacity.

0611 **An Assessment and Rating of the Polish Banking System.**

Barents Group of KPMG Consulting, McLean, Virginia. Michael Borish. September 18, 2000. 172pp.

Using a rating system incorporating both qualitative and quantitative components, the author of this report assesses the state of development of the Polish financial sector. The author notes that the sector is adequate and improving, with a strengthening legal and regulatory structure, fairly solid macroeconomic fundamentals, steady privatization,

successful attraction of foreign investment from prime-rated institutions, credible capital markets, advancing technological capabilities, and growing recognition of the need for strengthened risk management systems. In regard to areas needing further improvement, the author lists economic stability, judicial capacity, consolidated supervision, fewer troubled companies in heavy industry, completion of the privatization of large banks and insurance companies, increased capitalization, better earnings, better auditing and governance mechanisms, and more listings in capital markets.

2001

0783 **Restructuring and Development of the Banking Sector in Poland. Lessons to be Learnt by Less Advanced Transition Countries.**

Reporty Case, Case Reports, Center for Social and Economic Research, Warsaw, Poland. Ewa Balcerowicz and Andrzej Bratkowski. 2001. 52pp.

After describing the difficulties the Polish banking sector faced in its development during the 1990s transition from command to market economy, as well as the progress it has made, the authors of this report analyze the lessons learned concerning matters such as the management of external and internal shocks, recapitalization and bad debts, impact of fiscal and economic policies, governance and standards, barriers to entry, privatization, and growth of new banking sector segments such as credit cards and housing finance.

0835 **The Issue of NATO Enlargement in Polish-Russian Relations.**

University of Wroclaw, Institute of International Studies, Poland. Elzbieta Stadtmuller. 2001. 89pp.

The author of this paper explores the implications of NATO enlargement in general, and Polish membership in particular, for Polish-Russian relations. After reviewing political conditions and relations with Russia during the 1990s, the author examines Polish parliament debates, state documents, statements of Polish and Russian officials, media reports, and articles on bilateral agreements and discussions. The author then assesses Polish and Russian public opinion on the issue of NATO enlargement. The author concludes that, although the two countries have a long history of painful relations, they now share enough common concerns in the realm of security to reach a rapprochement.

0924 **On the Wings of the White Eagle: Poland's Air Force Reform and Modernization, 1989–Present.**

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Pamela J. Wolosz. April 2001. 46pp.

The author of this thesis examines Poland's efforts to upgrade its air warfare capabilities as a member of NATO and observes that, although the country's attempts at political reform have succeeded, its economic reforms have failed to provide sufficient resources to modernize the air force. Impeded by plans that are too ambitious to be implemented with its uncertain defense budgets, Poland is investigating more economical ways to modernize its air force—for example, by leasing modern fighters.

0970 **Country Report: Poland. Fiscal Design Across Levels of Government, Year 2000 Surveys.**

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, France. May 17, 2001. 61pp.

The OECD summarizes the results of its survey of fiscal decentralization in Poland, reflecting changes during the last stage of local government structure reform begun in 1999. The survey collected information on fiscal system design and intergovernmental fiscal relations; institutional mechanisms to ensure budgetary constraints and fiscal

discipline; and the composition and sources of local government revenues, including taxation, and their relationship to expenditures.

Reel 13

Portugal

2000

- 0001 **Public Capital and Output Growth in Portugal: An Empirical Analysis.**
International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Jenny E. Lighthart. January 2000. 38pp.
The author of this working paper uses econometric techniques to estimate the impact of public investment for infrastructure development upon domestic output growth, as measured by GDP. The author finds that investment in transportation-related infrastructure has a greater impact on growth than public spending in other areas, such as public building construction.
- 0039 **FY 2001 Country Commercial Guide: Portugal.**
U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Economic and Business, U.S. Embassy Lisbon, Portugal. July 2000. 78pp.
The U.S. Embassy Lisbon presents an overview of Portugal's commercial environment. The report contains sections on the country's economic situation; political conditions, including the relationship with the United States; advice on marketing U.S. goods; leading sectors for agricultural and nonagricultural U.S. exports; Portuguese trade regulations and standards; investment climate; trade and project financing; and business customs and travel. The report also includes summary economic and trade statistics, listings of U.S. and Portuguese government and business contacts, market research reports, and trade shows.

Romania

2000

- 0117 **NATO Enlargement: Is Romania Ready to Join the Alliance?**
Air Force National Defense Fellowship, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Security Studies Program, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Donald R. Falls. March 2000. 98pp.
The author of this paper examines Romania's prospects for selection as a NATO member country. The author reviews Romania's efforts toward rapprochement with Western Europe in the 1990s transition period and assesses the country's "malformed" political and economic development, as well as its attempt at military modernization. The author argues that Romania's struggling economy will prevent the country in the near term from advancing to the point where it can meet NATO's national military funding requirements. The author notes, however, that Romania's military operates in a professional, determined manner and, if provided with up-to-date equipment and facilities, could perform at a high operational level.
- 0215 **FY 2001 Country Commercial Guide: Romania.**
U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Economic and Business, U.S. Embassy Bucharest, Romania. July 2000. 52pp.
The U.S. Embassy Bucharest presents an overview of Romania's commercial environment. The report contains sections on the country's economic situation; political conditions, including the relationship with the United States; advice on marketing U.S. goods; leading sectors for U.S. exports; Romanian trade regulations and standards;

investment climate; trade and project financing; and business customs and travel. The report also includes summary economic and trade statistics, listings of U.S. and Romanian government and business contacts, market research reports, and trade shows.

2001

0267 **Armed Forces Downsizing and its Impact on the Labour Market—the Case of Romania.**

University of Liege. Marius Toth. June 2001. 42pp.

The author of this paper reviews issues involved in downsizing the Romanian armed forces, with special attention to the impacts of downsizing on the domestic labor market. The author discusses government agencies aimed at helping former military personnel enter the civilian labor market through programs such as career counseling, retraining, and job placement assistance.

Serbia and Montenegro

(Includes Previous Name: Federal Republic of Yugoslavia)

1998

0309 **Presidential Elections in Montenegro.**

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Washington, D.C. February 1998. 14pp.

Assessing the recent elections in Montenegro, the commission finds that the campaigns were generally open and that the elections were conducted professionally. The main problem with the polling was the apparent inaccuracy of voter registration lists, which excluded some people who claimed the right to vote.

0323 **Serbia and Montenegro: Poll Worker Training, Voter Awareness Assessment, Legal Review, July 1997–February 1998.**

International Foundation for Election Systems, Washington, D.C. Catherine Barnes, Tom Parkins, Carl Slaughenhaupt, Parvinder Singh, Anthony Reissig, Daniel Finn, and Alexandra Levaditis. February 1998. 126pp.

The authors of this report evaluate election-related programs that IFES carried out in Serbia and Montenegro. In Serbia, IFES personnel established a system to train Serbian citizens in how to educate local populations about elections. A second phase of the program, to encourage voter participation through a nonpartisan voter information program, was not implemented by USAID because of an election boycott, endorsed by most opposition parties, that directed potential voters not to vote. In Montenegro, an IFES team analyzed the impact of postelection political maneuvering by government officials regarding the legitimacy of the election results; assessed weaknesses in Montenegro's electoral system; determined the political information needs of Serbians, including disadvantaged groups; and identified areas for cooperation leading into the parliamentary election cycle.

0449 **IFES Technical Assessment of Election System Performance: Parliamentary and Municipal Elections in the Republic of Montenegro, FRY, 31 May 1998.**

International Foundation for Election Systems, Washington, D.C. Catherine Barnes, Daniel Finn, Chedomir Flego, and Tom Parkins. May 31, 1998. 50pp.

The authors of this report present an assessment of the May 1998 parliamentary and municipal elections in Montenegro. Noting that observers and election officials alike were surprised that polling had proved uneventful, the authors report that no complaints were

filed with polling boards by any authorized party representative and that polling, the vote count, and the convocation of a new assembly were conducted without incident. The authors also describe IFES technical assistance, including official and poll worker training, voter education and registration, voter information programs, and legal reform, all conducted without the resistance and hostility that the IFES staff encountered in Serbia.

- 0499 **Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Political Party Building and Election Preparation.**
National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, [Washington, D.C.]. June 1998. 12pp.

Assessing its efforts to foster multiparty systems and public awareness of democratic elections in Serbia and Montenegro, the institute concludes that, despite no cooperation by Serbian authorities, it established itself in Serbia and Montenegro, trained partisan and nonpartisan political activists in rudimentary political organizing, and laid the groundwork for a democratization effort in both republics.

- 0511 **Former Yugoslavia: War Crimes Tribunal's Workload Exceeds Capacity.**
U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. June 1998. 73pp.

GAO reviews the startup challenges faced by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and assesses the tribunal's capacity to carry out its mandate of prosecuting individuals responsible for committing serious violations of international law. GAO concludes that although the tribunal met its early organizational challenges and has established the necessary organizational structure and legal procedures, it has insufficient investigators, judges, courtrooms, and information processors to carry out its existing workload while ensuring that it complies with its mandate and rules of procedure and evidence. GAO believes that the problem is likely to get worse, as indicated by the prosecutor's office withdrawing charges against fourteen indicted individuals.

- 0584 **Parliamentary and Municipal Elections in Montenegro.**
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Washington, D.C. August 1998. 17pp.

The commission assesses the recent elections in Montenegro and concludes that they were conducted in a relatively free and fair manner easily understood by the voters and that the campaign period was marked by openness to differing points of view and a growing independent media.

1999

- 0601 **"Yugoslavia" Building Democratic Institutions.**
U.S. Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. April 14, 1999. 8pp.

Arguing that a transition to democracy in Serbia has been blocked by the Milosevic regime, the institute argues that the United States and its allies must take actions to help bring about a democracy based on strong civil institutions, not on the "empty ritual" of elections that are not free or fair.

2000

- 0609 **Air War Over Serbia: It Is Important to Win the Information War.**
Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Robin F. Grantham. April 2000. 35pp.

Arguing that the U.S. and allied public information campaign in the 1999 NATO air war over Serbia never developed much beyond the point of telling the American public how well the U.S. military and other allied militaries function in the NATO coalition, the author of this paper asserts that the allied public affairs effort was a "shotgun approach," lacking

in concentrated effort, and insufficient to effectively counter the opposing information campaign: the Milosevic regime's blatant propaganda broadcast through media it controlled.

2001

0644 **The Air War Over Serbia: Denial, Punishment, or Balance of Interest.**

School of Advanced Airpower Studies, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Troy R. Stone. June 2001. 95pp.

After reviewing the military and diplomatic history of NATO's 1999 Operation Allied Force air operations over Serbia, the author of this paper analyzes the operation from the respective standpoints of three theories of coercive airpower: denial, punishment, and balance of interest. The author finds that two of the theories fit the facts. First, the punishment theory is consistent with the operational history and seems to explain why the Milosevic regime capitulated. Second, the balance-of-interest theory also is consistent with the events of the campaign but has a better fit with the geopolitical aspects of the conflict and can explain the time of Serbia's decision to accept NATO's terms. The author notes that U.S. airpower will be increasingly called upon to intervene in conflicts where U.S. interests are only peripherally at stake.

2002

0739 **Serbia Still at the Crossroads.**

U.S. Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. Vladimir Mastic. March 15, 2002. 11pp.

The author of this report discusses a number of problems that must be solved before Serbia can complete its process of democratization, including competition between the Yugoslav president and the Serbian prime minister, the reform-inhibiting organization of the Yugoslav Federation, the need to prosecute war criminals, and opposition to reform by many in the police, army, state security services, and other former powers in the Milosevic regime.

Slovakia

1998

0750 **The 1998 Parliamentary Elections in Slovakia.**

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Washington, D.C. October 5, 1998. 9pp.

The commission notes that the government of Vladimir Meciar, through its control of media and through other means, created an atmosphere of uncertainty and tension up to the balloting days in the recent parliamentary elections. The commission concludes, however, that the election itself was generally orderly and that the results reflect the will of the people. The commission warns that the Meciar regime may try to obstruct the change to a new transition government.

0759 **Slovakia: Community Organizing.**

National Democratic Institute for International Affairs. December 31, 1998. 13pp.

The institute describes and evaluates its efforts to train a group of Slovakian citizens in the principles and tactics of neighborhood organizing used in the United States. These citizens would, in turn, help train people in cities and villages to become active in local politics. The institute reports that it achieved its objectives.

1999

0772 **Security Policy of the Slovak Republic: Deficiencies in Meeting NATO Criteria.**

North Atlantic Treaty Organization Research Fellowship Program, [Brussels, Belgium]. Ivo Samson. 1999. 47pp.

The author of this report examines the reasons that Slovakia did not receive an invitation to join NATO at the time the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland did. The author notes that after its split from the Czech Republic, the country began to fall behind the other countries in Central Europe. While the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland made successful transitions to democratic societies, Slovakia suffered under the increasingly autocratic rule of the Meciar regime, which, among other things, abused civil liberties and stifled reforms necessary to turn the country into a free market society.

0819 **EPIQ Slovakia; Environmental Health Component.**

Environmental Policy and Institutional Strengthening Indefinite Quantity Contract (EPIQ). September 30, 1999. 9pp.

The Environmental Policy and Institutional Strengthening Indefinite Quantity Contract reports on its efforts to assist Slovakia in the development of its health care system.

2000

0828 **The Problem of Corruption in Small and Medium Enterprises in Slovakia.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Nadácia INTEGRA, Bratislava, Slovenská Republika. Monika Benfoddová, Allan Bussard, and Marek Markuš. September 2000. 37pp.

The authors of this paper describe a project that sought to assess the extent of corruption in Slovakian small and medium-sized private enterprises and to examine the strategies companies employ to prevent or remove corrupt practices. Using a survey of company managers as well as case studies of selected firms, the authors find that they can identify no effective and generally used strategies. The authors recommend proactive steps that companies can use to fight corruption.

0865 **Final Evaluation; Slovakia Local Government Program.**

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bonnie Walter, Janet Kerley, and Michael Lippe. October 2000. 64pp.

The authors of this report evaluate the component projects of USAID's program to assist the development of local government in Slovakia. The program supported policies to encourage decentralization, established training programs for local personnel, provided technical assistance to cities, initiated efforts to decentralize water and wastewater management systems, helped develop local government housing and professional associations, and provided policy assistance in the areas of fiscal management, credit, procurement law, government subsidies reduction, and local government asset management.

Southeastern Europe

1999

0929 **Creating Conditions of Stability in Southeastern Europe: Prospects for an Arms Control Regime.**

North Atlantic Treaty Organization Office of Information and Press, Brussels, Belgium. Panayotis J. Tsakonas. June 1999. 59pp.

Noting that arms control cannot be developed outside the context of fundamental political change and a sense of common interests, the author of this study presents a

framework for building an arms control structure in Southeastern Europe to prevent both interstate and intrastate conflict, ensure political stability of states during crises, and remove incentives for an arms race among the countries. In order to establish a solid basis for arms control agreements, the author argues, countries must agree on “confidence-building” agreements such as the recent ones signed by Greece and Turkey that require both countries to exchange detailed information on the status of their weapons systems.

2000

0988 Unrest and Instability in Southeastern Europe: Cold War Insights for the 21st Century.

University of Illinois, Program in Arms Control, Disarmament, and International Security. Jim Marchio. April 18, 2000. 78pp.

The author of this paper contends that to understand current and future unrest in Southeastern European countries, one must examine the historical ethnic or political origins of the conflicts. After reviewing the history of civil unrest in all of Eastern Europe during the period 1950–1989, the author examines the “unrest environment” in Southeastern Europe since the end of the cold war and focuses on Bulgaria and Romania. The author constructs a database incorporating over 1,600 incidents of unrest in the two countries during the period 1990–1999 and uses it to develop a list of warning indicators that may help in identifying future hot spots.

Reel 14

Spain

2000

0001 FY 2001 Country Commercial Guide: Spain.

U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Economic and Business, U.S. Embassy Madrid, Spain. July 2000. 106pp.

The U.S. Embassy Madrid presents an overview of Spain’s commercial environment. The report contains sections on the country’s economic situation, political conditions, advice on marketing U.S. goods, the most promising sectors for U.S. agricultural and nonagricultural exports, Spanish trade regulations and standards, investment climate, trade and project financing, and business customs and travel. The report also includes economic and trade statistics, listings of U.S. and Spanish government and business contacts, market research reports, and trade shows.

0107 Plutocratic Bias in the CPI: Evidence from Spain.

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Javier Ruiz-Castillo, Eduardo Ley, and Mario Izquierdo. October 2000. 26pp.

Using econometric analysis, the authors of this working paper estimate Spain’s “plutocratic bias”: the difference between inflation measured according to the current official consumer price index (CPI) and a “democratic” index in which all households receive the same weight. The authors discuss the implications of their findings for public social welfare programs directed at the poor population.

0133 **Spanish Case Study.**

Center for Civil-Military Relations, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Thomas C. Bruneau. November 2000. 12pp.

The author of this paper argues that four factors enabled Spain to reform the relationship of its military to civil society: civilian control of the military, redefinition of the military's role, emergence of civilian experts in security and defense issues, and the influence of NATO and the EU, which helped provide the impetus for the shift to civilian control.

Sweden

2000

0145 **FY 2001 Country Commercial Guide: Sweden.**

U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Economic and Business, U.S. Embassy Stockholm, Sweden. July 2000. 51pp.

The U.S. Embassy Stockholm presents an overview of Sweden's commercial environment. The report contains sections on the country's economic situation, political conditions, advice on marketing U.S. goods, the most promising sectors for U.S. exports, Swedish trade regulations and standards, investment climate, trade and project financing, and business customs and travel. The report also includes economic and trade statistics, listings of U.S. and Swedish government and business contacts, market research reports, and trade shows.

2002

0196 **Selected Issues.**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Axel Schimmelpfennig and Gil Mehrez. July 10, 2002. 44pp.

The authors of this report examine two salient issues affecting the Swedish economy. The first issue concerns the effectiveness of current Swedish fiscal policy in maintaining economic growth and stability, as well as the impact of changing policy to conform to the EU's Stability and Growth Pact if the country decides to join. In the second discussion, the authors analyze the causes of the recent rise in the use of sick leave in Sweden, as well as the impact of unemployment and sickness benefits on sick leave use and the economic costs of sick leave and disability-related early retirement.

Switzerland

2000

0240 **Switzerland and its Relationship to European and Global Security Institutions.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Peter Candidus Stocker. June 2000. 156pp.

In the context of Switzerland's long history of determined neutrality, the author of this thesis examines whether the Swiss government's policy of increasing international cooperation is compatible with neutrality and, if so, whether such cooperation could make it possible for the country to join the UN as well as the EU. The author explores the reasons that the Swiss population has consistently voted against membership in international security and economic organizations and concludes that the citizenry believes that membership would entail the forfeiture of some of the country's independence. The author notes, on the other hand, that Switzerland has often assisted these organizations and argues that Switzerland is "almost a member" of the UN, given its extensive UN-related activities, and that UN membership would be compatible with Swiss neutrality. The author also discusses the active Swiss involvement in or

assistance to the OSCE, NATO operations, NATO's Partnership for Peace, and the EU, at the same time that the population refuses to support full membership in these organizations. The author concludes that the Swiss government has still not realized that it has to convince the Swiss public to fully support its international security goals.

0396 **FY 2001 Country Commercial Guide: Switzerland.**

U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Economic and Business, U.S. Embassy Bern, Switzerland. July 2000. 94pp.

The U.S. Embassy Bern presents an overview of Switzerland's commercial environment. The report contains sections on the country's economic situation; political conditions, including the relationship with the United States; advice on marketing U.S. goods; leading sectors for nonagricultural and agricultural U.S. exports; Swiss trade regulations and standards; investment climate; trade and project financing; and business customs and travel. The report also includes summary economic and trade statistics, listings of U.S. and Swiss government and business contacts, market research reports, and trade shows.

United Kingdom

1998

0490 **The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and Its Security Implications for the United Kingdom and the United States.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Luke Sironi. December 1998. 84pp.

The author of this thesis compares the implications of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty for the United Kingdom, which has ratified the treaty, and for the United States, which has not. The author notes that the United Kingdom has operational weapons production facilities, whereas the United States does not, and that the United Kingdom has only one nuclear weapons program to maintain and keep reliable, while the United States has many. The author discusses the situation in which the United Kingdom not only has a nuclear deterrent but also is covered by U.S. nuclear commitments, which provides protection as well for allies and security partners around the world. In view of these considerations and the widely accepted view that both the reliability and credibility of the United States's aging nuclear stockpile would continue to erode under the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, the author concludes that the treaty could possibly harm U.S. security.

1999

0574 **Central Bank Independence and the Conduct of Monetary Policy in the United Kingdom.**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Jan Kees Martijn and Hossein Samiei. December 1999. 22pp.

The authors of this working paper examine the impact of the Bank of England's independence, granted in May 1997, on the conduct of monetary policy in the United Kingdom, in particular the transparency of the inflation-targeting framework. The authors argue that independence will likely enhance the credibility and price stability focus of monetary policy.

2000

0596 The Impact on the U.S. Economy of Including the United Kingdom in a Free Trade Arrangement with the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. August 2000. 182pp.

The USITC investigates the economic impacts on the United States and the United Kingdom of a proposed free trade arrangement between the United Kingdom and the members of NAFTA. The USITC begins with an overview of the current economic relationship among the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the United Kingdom, including an outline of the existing trade barriers among the countries. The USITC then employs an econometric model to generate the report's key finding: because trade between the United Kingdom and the NAFTA countries is already subject to relatively low tariffs, the elimination of these tariffs would have minimal overall effects on the countries' economies. U.S. imports from the United Kingdom would increase by 7 to 12 percent, and U.K. imports from the United States would increase by 11 to 16 percent. Effects on aggregate output of the two countries would be small, as would be the effects on prices and on the manufacturing output associated with bilateral foreign direct investment between the United Kingdom and the United States.

0778 United Kingdom Market Development Reports: UK Consumer Trends, 2000.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Global Agriculture Information Network. Jennifer Jones. September 15, 2000. 12pp.

The author of this report examines factors influencing the food purchasing choices of U.K. consumers, including discussions of household demographics, food safety and biotechnology, organic and health foods, vegetarianism, ethnic foods, and ready-to-eat and microwavable food products.

0790 United Kingdom Exporter Guide: Insider's Perspective on the UK Food Market.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Global Agriculture Information Network. Jennifer Jones. October 2, 2000. 28pp.

The author of this report reviews the market for food imports in the United Kingdom and offers advice to U.S. exporters who wish to market high-value food products in the country. The author focuses on organic and other health foods, convenience foods, and international flavors.

0818 United Kingdom Retail Food Sector: Report 2000.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Global Agriculture Information Network. Jennifer Jones. November 17, 2000. 21pp.

The author of this report reviews food retailing trends and outlook in the United Kingdom. The author outlines a "road map" for U.S. food exporters wishing to enter the market and highlights the best product prospects for export, such as specialty, organic, and health foods; niche products; and gift ideas.

0839 The U.K. Business Cycle, Monetary Policy, and EMU Entry.

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Zenon G. Kontolemis and Hossein Samiei. December 2000. 26pp.

The author of this working paper observes that the U.K.'s business cycle has historically been more volatile than, and relatively independent of, euro-area countries. The author uses a simulation to support his argument that, if U.K. interest rates had been more closely aligned with those in the euro area in the 1990s, economic growth might have been less volatile and closer to that of the euro area, but inflationary pressures might have persisted.

2001

0865 **Northern Ireland: Implementation of the Peace Agreement During the 106th Congress.**

Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Karen Donfried. January 5, 2001. 29pp.

The author of this report reviews the main elements of the Northern Ireland peace agreement among the British and Irish governments and the eight parties participating in negotiations. The author also reviews the implementation of the agreement and obstacles, such as continuing violence and the resistance by paramilitary groups to giving up their weapons (“decommissioning”), that have hindered implementation. The author discusses U.S. support for the peace agreement and summarizes U.S. congressional legislation related to Ireland.

0894 **United Kingdom Agricultural Situation: “London Calling” 2001.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Global Agriculture Information Network. Phil Bicknell, Jennie Jones, and Teresa Regan. March 23, 2001. 11pp.

The authors of this report review the food consumption and marketing situation in the United Kingdom, with special attention to the first outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the United Kingdom in over twenty years and the consequent precautionary slaughter of livestock.

2002

0905 **Wage Inequality in the United Kingdom, 1975–99.**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Eswar S. Prasad. February 2002. 30pp.

The author of this working paper analyzes the extent and determinants of changing levels of wage inequality in the United Kingdom during the 1980s and 1990s. The author finds that compositional shifts in the occupational and industry distribution of employment have had significant impacts and that the converging wages of men and women have stabilized the overall wage pattern.

0935 **Selected Issues.**

International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Julio Escolano, Dimitri Tzanninis, and Atish Ghosh. February 14, 2002. 73pp.

The authors of this report analyze selected economic issues concerning the United Kingdom. The first author examines the impact of fiscal policies on output and the exchange rate and finds that the impact of taxes and government consumption, but not social transfer payments, seems to be the reverse of that predicted by Keynesian models. The second author uses econometric analysis to identify causes of strong U.K. household consumption and finds that disposable income is the main determinant, although the availability of housing equity for borrowing and the level of consumer confidence are also important. The third author explores the causes of the U.K.’s persistent exchange rate appreciation and finds that price effects of productivity differentials and a shift toward higher value-added exports and tradable services are probable factors.

Frame No.

1008 **United Kingdom Agricultural Situation: “London Calling” 2002.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Global Agriculture Information Network. Jennifer Jones, Teresa Regan, Phil Bicknell, Steve Knight, and Deanna Ayala. April 5, 2002. 16pp.

The authors of this report review recent developments in the United Kingdom concerning agriculture and food safety issues, biotechnology, organic foods, food-related trade shows, news about food marketing, and export prospects of interest to U.S. exporters.

1024 **United Kingdom Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Country Report 2002.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Global Agriculture Information Network. Jennifer Jones. July 31, 2002. 29pp.

The author of this report compiles information on quality standards for food exports to the United Kingdom. The author includes discussions of U.K. food laws, labeling and packaging requirements, 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 the U.S. government and the United Kingdom.

SUBJECT INDEX

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