

A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

**THE SOVIET UNION
AND
REPUBLICS OF
THE FORMER U.S.S.R.**

**Special Studies,
1998–2002**

Supplement

A UPA Collection

from



The Soviet Union and Republics of the Former U.S.S.R.

Special Studies, 1998–2002 Supplement

**Edited by
Robert E. Lester**

**Guide compiled by
Dan Elasky**

A UPA Collection from



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ISSUING AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Abt Associates

Abt Associates, founded in 1965, uses research-based approaches to help solve social and business problems and guide policy decisions. Abt Associates numbers among its clients virtually every U.S. government agency, a broad cross-section of U.S. businesses and trade associations, foreign governments, numerous multinational agencies, and foreign businesses. To governmental clients, Abt Associates provides program evaluation, policy analysis, technical assistance, and program operation services. To business clients, it provides strategic planning, management consulting, organizational development, market research, new product development services, and service quality measurement and management.

ACDI/VOCA

ACDI/VOCA is a private, nonprofit organization that promotes broad-based economic growth and the development of civil society in emerging democracies and developing countries. The organization addresses pressing development problems by offering a comprehensive range of technical assistance services. ACDI/VOCA is driven by the goal of adding value to local enterprise, which underlies prosperous free markets and stable democracies. The organization works in the following areas: community development, enterprise development, financial services, and agribusiness systems. ACDI/VOCA is the result of the 1997 merger of Agricultural Cooperative Development International and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance.

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.

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

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 RAND, the Government Affairs Institute at Georgetown University, the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, and the Council on Foreign Relations.

Altarum

Altarum (formerly Environmental Research Institute of Michigan) is a research, innovation, and consulting company that promotes sustainable economic development and social well-being. The firm helps clients to employ new knowledge and decision support tools for solving complex systems problems in the health care, national security, energy, environment, and transportation sectors. Altarum builds teams that collaborate across borders of industry, academia, and government to consider and solve complex technical, societal, and business systems problems that are difficult for one institution to solve alone.

BHM International, Inc.

BHM International, Inc. is a consulting firm that provides consultation and training, primarily through contracts with various federal agencies. The firm's services include consultation to organizations on leadership and management, with particular emphasis on leadership and professional development, as well as change management. The firm also provides training and workshops, as well as training program development and materials.

Booz Allen Hamilton

Booz Allen Hamilton, a global strategy and technology consulting firm, provides services to major international corporations and government clients around the world. Booz Allen's major areas of expertise include strategy, organization, operations, systems, and technology.

Center for Economic Initiatives

The Center for Economic Initiatives (CEI) is a not-for-profit business development organization devoted to providing assistance and training for organizations in the developing world. CEI has been working since 1995 to increase the competitiveness of entrepreneurs and small and medium-sized firms in the developing world and in emerging democracies. CEI's expertise also extends to strengthening nongovernmental and business support organizations. The firm's study tour program, based on the technical assistance program of the Marshall Plan, provides business leaders and government officials with knowledge needed to make their enterprises more productive and to foster economic growth in their countries.

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

The Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector (IRIS), in the Department of Economics at the University of Maryland, is an internationally recognized source of research and advisory expertise for addressing economic growth and governance issues in transition and developing countries. IRIS has published research in more than three hundred working papers and country reports

and fifteen books, has carried out over 190 advisory projects in more than seventy countries, and has disseminated ideas via more than three hundred conferences and workshops on a myriad of topics, ranging from anticorruption reform to capital markets development. IRIS maintains project offices around the world, including the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, the Balkans, Africa, and Asia.

Center for Military-Strategic Studies

The Center for Military-Strategic Research of the Russian General Staff and the Foreign Military Studies Office of the U.S. Army's Center for Army Lessons Learned formed a joint U.S.-Russian research team that conducted a study of the U.S.-Russian military cooperation in the NATO implementation force (IFOR). IFOR was an international coalition of military forces from both NATO and non-NATO countries that conducted the peacekeeping operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as mandated by the 1995 Dayton Peace Accords. In this endeavor the team developed a common approach to the project and worked out major research themes.

Center for Naval Analyses, CNA Corporation

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

CNA is a federally funded research and development center sponsored by the Department of the Navy. For more than fifty years, CNA has conducted research and analysis that has helped the navy and Marine Corps. CNA conducts analyses for other Defense Department and non-Defense Department clients whose needs fall within CNA's mission as a federally funded research and development center.

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

Center for the Study of Intelligence, Central Intelligence Agency

The Center for the Study of Intelligence (CSI) conducts research on intelligence and intelligence acquisition; publishes classified and unclassified editions of the *Studies in Intelligence* journal, as well as books, monographs, and a newsletter; hosts academic conferences and symposia on subjects related to intelligence; and coordinates a number of academic outreach programs.

Central Intelligence Agency

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

Chemonics International, Inc.

Chemonics International is a global consulting firm promoting economic growth and higher living standards in developing countries. With offices on five continents and

over 1,200 employees, Chemonics is one of the world's largest firms focusing exclusively on international development. Chemonics helps countries address the challenges of sound governance. Offering traditional consulting and Web-based tools, the company specializes in legal and institutional reform, public sector modernization, decentralization, and civil society strengthening.

Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs

Founded in 1986, the Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs is a nonprofit organization focusing on the role of the United States in promoting global economic growth, particularly in emerging economies and democracies. Through various programs and conferences, the Citizens Network works to promote sustainable economic development in the former Soviet Union, to mobilize the expertise and human resources of U.S. agriculture to help Russian and Ukrainian farmers, to stimulate dialogue on the U.S. stake in emerging democracies, and to promote economic cooperation between the United States, Japan, and developing countries.

Congressional Research Service

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

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

Defense Threat Reduction Agency

The Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) is a combat support agency of the U.S. Department of Defense. DTRA is the lead agency within the Defense Department for issues relating to weapons of mass destruction. DTRA's mission is to safeguard the United States and its interests from weapons of mass destruction (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high explosives) by reducing the threat and by providing quality tools and services to help other nations deactivate, dismantle, recycle, or safely store these weapons.

Department of Energy

The Department of Energy (DOE), created in 1977, coordinates and administers the energy functions of the federal government. The Energy Department is responsible for providing the framework for a comprehensive and balanced national energy plan. DOE implements long-term, high-risk research and development of energy technology, federal power marketing, energy conservation, the nuclear weapons program, energy regulatory programs, and a central energy data collection and analysis program.

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

Department of State

The executive branch and the Congress have constitutional responsibilities for U.S. foreign policy. Within the executive branch, the State Department is the lead U.S. foreign affairs agency, and the secretary of state is the president's principal foreign policy adviser. The department advances U.S. objectives and worldview through its primary role in developing and implementing the president's foreign policy. The department also supports the foreign affairs activities of other U.S. government entities including the Commerce Department and 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.

Development Alternatives, Inc.

Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI), based in Arlington, Va., helps countries around the world achieve their development goals. DAI places its highest priority on ensuring that its projects are well managed and sustainable and, most important, that they improve people's lives.

The firm is committed to providing the best technical and managerial consultants in its key market areas. Increasingly, its recruiting process and project staffing reach out to tap not only U.S. professionals but also specialists based in developing countries and in countries making the transition to democratic, market-oriented societies. At the same time, DAI is building an international network of companies that can serve clients in every region of the world.

Development Associates, Inc.

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

Environment International, Ltd.

Environment International Ltd. is an environmental consulting firm in the area of natural resource damage assessment. The firm is a multidisciplinary organization of scientists, engineers, attorneys, policy analysts, facilitators, and outreach specialists. Team members have advised on a wide range of issues in the United States, Canada, and numerous countries throughout Latin America, Asia, and Europe.

Environmental Research Institute of Michigan (see Altarum)**Foreign Military Studies Office**

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

General Accounting Office

The General Accounting Office (GAO) is the investigative arm of Congress and is charged with examining all matters relating to the receipt and disbursement of public funds. GAO was established by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 to independently audit government agencies. GAO undertakes the majority of its reviews in response to specific congressional requests but initiates other assignments in accordance with standing commitments to congressional committees. Some reviews are specifically required by law. Finally, GAO undertakes some assignments independently in accordance with its basic legislative responsibilities.

Harvard Institute for International Development

From 1974 to 2000, the Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID) was Harvard University's multidisciplinary center for coordinating development assistance, training, and research on Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, and Latin America. The institute brought together diverse resources and talents to assist developing and transitional nations in crafting policies to accelerate their economic growth and improve the welfare of their people.

In July 2000, other faculties within Harvard University, including the John F. Kennedy School of Government, School of Public Health, and Graduate School of Education, absorbed many of HIID's projects. At the time of this transition, HIID was involved in over thirty projects in approximately twenty countries.

The Heron Group, LLC

Established in 1998, the Heron Group, LLC conducts research and provides technical assistance in a variety of areas, including natural resource economics and policy; the role of complex ecological, economic, and social issues in sustainable development; organizational development and management; strategic planning; mathematical modeling; and other environment-related areas. The group has worked in over fifty developing countries and extensively in the United States. The Heron Group has worked for public and private sector organizations, for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, universities, research institutes, and host country governments.

Institute for Economy in Transition

The Institute for Economy in Transition is a Moscow-based Russian policy institute that works with USAID to build the economic, legal, and regulatory institutions necessary for broad-based private sector growth in Russia. Through a USAID grant agreement with the institute, key economic reform legislation has emerged.

Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University

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

Institute of Land Warfare, Association of the U.S. Army

The Institute of Land Warfare (ILW) extends the influence of the Association of the U.S. Army (AUSA) by informing and educating its members; local, regional, and national leaders; and the American public on the critical nature of land forces and the importance of the U.S. Army. ILW carries out a broad program of activities including the publication of professional research papers, newsletters, background briefs, essays, and special reports. ILW also conducts seminars and sponsors regional defense forums throughout the country and overseas in concert with local AUSA chapters.

International City/County Management Association

The International City/County Management Association (ICCMA) is the professional and educational organization representing appointed managers and administrators in local governments throughout the world. Prior to May 1991, the association was known as the International City Management Association.

To achieve its goals, ICCMA sponsors, develops, and implements a number of programs that provide local government managers and administrators with expertise on a variety of topic areas, such as environmental protection, transportation, disaster planning, municipal service delivery, public health, and business relations.

International Foundation for Election Systems

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

Internews Ukraine

Internews Network has been working in Ukraine since 1993 to promote democracy by supporting the development of free, empowered, and pluralistic mass media. Internews Network and Internews Ukraine have held 220 training programs providing training to more than 2,800 media representatives and produced over 220 television and 1,000 radio programs (as of spring 2003). In 2003, Internews Network launched a five-year program called “Strengthening Independent Media in Ukraine” with support from USAID and in partnership with the Open Society Institute, International Research & Exchanges Board, Internews Ukraine, the International Renaissance Foundation, the Ukrainian Newspaper Publishers Association, and the Independent Association of Broadcasters. Internews currently has offices and/or implements projects in fifty-one countries around the world. Internews has advocated for fair media laws in fifteen countries and has worked for open and accessible Internet policy and liberalized telecommunications policy in twenty-six countries.

JHPIEGO Corporation

JHPIEGO is an international health organization affiliated with the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland. JHPIEGO builds global and local partnerships to enhance the quality of health care services for women and families through training and support for health care providers—including doctors, nurses, midwives, and health educators—working in limited-resource settings.

Joint Force Quarterly

Joint Force Quarterly is published for the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by the Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University. The purpose of the journal is to promote understanding of the integrated employment of land, sea, air, space, and special operations forces. The quarterly focuses on joint doctrine, coalition warfare, contingency planning, combat operations conducted by the unified commands, and joint force development.

Management Systems International

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

National Defense University

The mission of the National Defense University (NDU) is to ensure excellence in professional military education and research in the essential elements of national security. NDU comprises the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, the National War College, and the Armed Forces Staff College. The curricula emphasize the development and implementation of national security and military strategy,

mobilization, acquisition, management of resources, information and information technology for national security, and planning for joint and combined operations. In addition to mission-specific education, the colleges emphasize developing executive skills and improving competencies. NDU faculty and students conduct short-range and long-range studies of national security policy, military strategy, the allocation and management of resources for national security, and civil-military affairs.

Naval Postgraduate School

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

Naval War College

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

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) grew out of the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation, which was formed to administer the aid provided under the Marshall Plan after World War II. The OECD came into being in 1961 and 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.

PADCO

PADCO (Planning and Development Collaborative International) is an international development consulting firm with a wide range of expertise and experience. PADCO has worked in more than one hundred countries around the world promoting sustainable economic development, providing humanitarian assistance after natural and man-made disasters, and working alongside decision makers as they undergo the transition to democracy and market-based economies. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., PADCO maintains representative offices and affiliates throughout the world. PADCO maintains staff in a dozen countries and has executed several thousand assignments for various clients, including USAID, the World Bank, regional development banks, the United Nations, and the private sector.

Project Hope

Project HOPE's mission is to achieve sustainable advances in health care around the world by implementing health education programs, conducting health policy research, and providing humanitarian assistance in areas of need. Project HOPE works to contribute to human dignity, promote international understanding, and enhance social and economic development. Identifiable to many by the S.S. *HOPE*, the world's first peacetime hospital ship, Project HOPE now conducts land-based medical training and health care education programs on five continents, including North America.

RAND Corporation

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

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, although charitable foundations, private sector firms, individuals, and earnings from RAND's endowment fund furnish a steadily growing proportion.

Russia Air Management Program

The Russia Air Management Program (RAMP) began in 1992 following preliminary investigations by U.S. experts into the air management system in the former Soviet Union. The effort was conceived as a four-year cooperative program between the Russian Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to improve national institutions, policies, and practices for air quality management in Russia. The program was part of the Environmental Policy and Technology project conducted by USAID.

In 1992, the World Bank contacted the EPA to discuss collaboration on an air pollution management project in the former Soviet Union (FSU). EPA personnel subsequently held meetings with Byelorussian and Russian colleagues to review the air management system in the FSU and to identify areas of potential collaboration. Following further discussions with local political and environmental authorities throughout western Russia, the city of Volgograd was chosen as the site for the RAMP pilot project. The Volgograd project featured the development, practical demonstration, and evaluation of alternative approaches for improving air quality management policies and practices in Russia.

Russian Engineering Academy

The Russian Engineering Academy, the post-Soviet heir of the Engineering Academy of the USSR, was founded in May 1990. Several Soviet ministries and agencies participated in the establishment of the academy, including the Soviet State Science and Technology Committee, the Soviet Academy of Science, and the Soviet Union of Engineering Associations. The main goals and objectives of the academy are to develop and preserve the intellectual potential of applied science and technology in the key engineering disciplines through the application of fundamental sciences in the production sector. The academy conducts scientific research and engineering development oriented toward the elaboration of new techniques, technologies, and materials. In addition, the academy acts as an independent expert for federal and regional scientific-technical programs and projects.

Shelter Now International

Shelter Now International (SNI) is a U.S. tax-exempt 501(c)3 charitable organization. Its mission is to respond quickly and with compassion to those who, as a result of war, persecution, or natural disaster, are homeless and in desperate need of shelter. SNI places emphasis on grassroots community development projects that provide displaced people with the tools, training, and materials necessary to rebuild their homes. SNI's shelter teams work hand in hand with the refugee families in the construction of their homes. SNI's goal is not just to rebuild homes and shelters but also to do so in a way that contributes to the long-term stability of the entire community by promoting community values such as education, health care, reconciliation, and economic recovery.

Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College

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

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

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

UNAIDS: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, UNAIDS, is the main advocate for accelerated, comprehensive, and coordinated global action on the epidemic.

UNAIDS' mission is to lead, strengthen, and support an expanded response to HIV and AIDS that includes preventing transmission of HIV, providing care and support to those already living with the virus, reducing the vulnerability of individuals and communities to HIV, and alleviating the impact of the epidemic. UNAIDS supports a more effective, comprehensive, and coordinated global response to AIDS by providing leadership and advocacy for effective action on the epidemic, as well as strategic information and technical support to guide efforts against AIDS worldwide. UNAIDS also provides tracking and evaluation of the epidemic and responses to it, as well as civil society engagement and the development of strategic partnerships to support an effective response.

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) strives to foster sustainable economic growth among its fifty-five member countries. To that end UNECE provides a forum for communication among states; brokers international legal instruments addressing trade, transport, and the environment; and supplies statistics and economic and environmental analysis.

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.

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College

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

U.S. Army War College

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

WIDTech

WIDTech implements the development of the USAID-funded Women in Development program designed to demonstrate how women in developing regions can participate in and benefit from programs in areas of governance including economic development, environment, democracy building, and postconflict

reconstruction. WIDTech represents a consortium of four implementing agencies: Development Alternatives, Inc., The International Center for Research on Women, Academy for Educational Development, and Development Associates.

Winrock International Environmental Alliance

Winrock International is a nonprofit organization that works with people around the world to increase economic opportunity, sustain natural resources, and protect the environment. Winrock matches innovative approaches in agriculture, natural resources management, clean energy, and leadership development with the unique needs of its partners. By linking local individuals and communities with new ideas and technology, Winrock is increasing long-term productivity, equity, and responsible resource management to benefit the poor and disadvantaged of the world.

World Bank

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

World Wildlife Fund

The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) leads international efforts to protect endangered species and their habitats. Now in its fifth decade, WWF works in more than one hundred countries around the globe to conserve the diversity of life on earth. With nearly 1.2 million members in the United States and another four million worldwide, WWF is the world's largest privately financed conservation organization.

WWF directs its conservation efforts toward three global goals: saving endangered species, protecting endangered habitats, and addressing global threats such as toxic pollution, overfishing, and climate change. From working to save the giant panda and bringing back the Asian rhino to establishing and helping to manage parks and reserves worldwide, WWF has been a conservation leader for more than forty years.

World Health Organization

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

SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

Special Studies: The Soviet Union and Republics of the Former U.S.S.R., 1998–2002 Supplement, comprises a large collection of documents on political, economic, social, and military conditions in the fifteen former republics that became independent states following the disintegration of the USSR in 1991: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russian Federation (Russia), Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

With the breakup of the Soviet Union and the fall of Communist control in Eastern Europe, a large number of countries found themselves confronting both the vast opportunities and the stubborn problems of independence. This collection provides a broad spectrum of material on the progress that the former Soviet Union (FSU) republics made, as well as the difficulties they encountered, as they attempted to restructure their governments and societies.

The collection includes a variety of document types and sources:

- U.S. government reports issued by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Department of Energy, Department of State, General Accounting Office (GAO), and other agencies;
- analyses by the World Bank, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and other international nongovernmental organizations;
- university research studies by such institutes as the Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector at the University of Maryland and the Harvard Institute for International Development;
- reports by private research or consulting organizations such as the Center for Naval Analyses, Institute of Land Warfare, Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs, Institute for Economy in Transition, RAND, Urban Institute, World Wildlife Fund, Shelter Now International, and Management Systems, International;
- monographs and theses submitted to or published by military colleges or research units such as the Air Command and Staff College, National Defense University, the Army War College, the Naval Postgraduate School, the Naval War College, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, and the Foreign Military Studies Office; and
- reports by foreign government agencies or research organizations, such as the Russian Engineering Academy, University of Wroclaw Institute of International Studies, State Committee of Ukraine for Entrepreneurship Development, and the Turkmenistan Ministry of Health and Medical Industry.

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

Politics and Government

In moving from a single-party command system of government toward a more open and democratic form, Russia and most of the other FSU republics encountered stubborn obstacles, as many of the documents in this collection show. One particularly difficult obstacle was the entrenched, inflexible bureaucracy that resisted any reorganization threatening its secure position. In many cases, former Communist officials survived structural reforms, emerging in positions of power in the new governments. Nevertheless, most countries have experienced reform. Russia, for example, despite protracted bureaucratic infighting, has largely revamped its civil service system.

Another problem that countries faced—especially the five Central Asian republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan—was the absence of functioning institutions to manage the new market-based or democratic systems. These countries lacked the institutions necessary for political party development, legal reform, land reform, real estate market development, local government administration, and social services, including the provision of public education, health, and welfare. Many collection documents illustrate the efforts of countries to build institutions to implement and sustain reforms, often with the help of U.S. or other international aid.

Russian leaders from Mikhail Gorbachev to Boris Yeltsin to Vladimir Putin encountered resistance to their efforts to establish a workable balance of power between the central government and the regions. Several reports examine the rise to power of regional “tsars,” who succeeded in turning their areas into semiautonomous states that remained largely independent from Moscow.

Economic and Environmental Affairs

The transition from Communist rule also presented the republics with formidable economic and environmental challenges. Although Russia and many of the other countries quickly began to privatize state-owned businesses, an unanticipated circumstance occurred: many large enterprises ended up in the hands of individuals who amassed extremely large holdings and became known as “oligarchs.” Another problem was that privatized firms—especially large ones—were accustomed to operating under state subsidy and protected from competition. Interesting documents provide glimpses of the efforts by government officials and foreign advisers to restructure their economies and production processes in order to introduce market-based competitive forces. At the same time, entrepreneurs in many countries confronted daunting obstacles in their attempts to establish new business firms. Prominent among these barriers were bureaucratic labyrinths, complex regulations, huge paperwork requirements, and demands for bribes. Finally, a focus in many documents is the impact of the 1998 Russian financial crisis on economic development, both in Russia and in the other republics.

As they began their transitions to market economies, Russia and other FSU republics suffered from severe pollution and other environmental degradation, largely a result of the Soviet Union’s all-out dedication to industrial production and development at the expense of natural resources conservation and air and water quality. With the help of outside aid and technical advisers, countries tried to institute sustainable environmental protection systems, often beginning with pilot projects in selected areas, with substantial technical and financial assistance from USAID and other U.S. or international agencies.

An interesting document examines efforts by Belarus to measure and mitigate the terrible long-term health and environmental consequences of the 1986 accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine. Another document describes the largely successful Russia Air Management Program, developed jointly by Russian and U.S. scientists to demonstrate low-cost pollution reduction technologies. One of the collection's more significant environmental reports presents a detailed outline of Russia's effort to implement forest policy reform. The process used to draft the new forest code introduced a new approach to Russian policy making, in which citizens participated in a public review of the draft code and officials disseminated information to the public. The process is reminiscent of public involvement during the preparation of an environmental impact statement in the United States.

Finally, a highly interesting set of reports presents biodiversity assessments for Belarus, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. The reports describe the plant and wildlife resources of the country, identify threats to specific resources, and indicate efforts to conserve species and natural areas.

Social Conditions

The Soviet Union held together a large number of ethnic populations—more than one hundred distinct groups, by some estimates—under the rubrics of republics that often did not represent their cultural heritage. In an analysis of ethnicity in the five Central Asia republics, one author notes that “they suffer from the dysfunction that occurs when territorial and ethnic boundaries do not coincide. . . . All five republics are the artificial creations of Soviet cartographers who deliberately cut across nationalities to generate ethnic tensions.” Consequently, pent-up ethnic hatreds and outright violence erupted in some of the former republics. Collection documents examine the implications of ethnic problems for national security as well as for military recruitment.

The collection also includes analyses of many other important social topics. An issue of increasing concern in Russia, for example, is the declining population, a product of falling fertility and rising mortality rates, especially among males. A number of documents focus on gender-related issues, such as the trafficking of women for purposes of forced labor and sexual relations, as well as the U.S.-assisted development of centers to train women in job skills so that they do not fall victim to traffickers.

The collection includes many documents that assess the health and nutrition status of populations, as well as efforts by countries and their international partners to educate their people about reproductive health issues and infectious diseases. Other reports track the development of education systems, housing finance programs, and government efforts to reform their social welfare programs and more effectively target aid to the poorest families.

Foreign Relations and National Security

The breakup of the Soviet Union, and the subsequent need to establish new national identities, brought to the forefront a number of newly important issues bearing on the foreign relations and national security of the FSU republics.

With regard to foreign relations, the former republics seem to have had two overarching concerns: their relations with the other republics, especially with Russia, and their relations with the rest of the world, especially with the United States, Europe, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Collection documents

provide many glimpses of the care that most FSU countries, from the Baltics through Belarus and Ukraine to the Central Asian republics, took to avoid antagonizing Russia, whom they clearly feared. This concern is nowhere clearer than in countries like Ukraine and the Baltics that expressed, formally or informally, their desire to join NATO and realign with the West.

For its part, Russia seems to have viewed this development with differing degrees of alarm and distrust. After an initial “honeymoon” period following the 1991 Soviet Union breakup, during which Russians felt that relations with the West would be friendly and that it would be welcomed as part of Europe, Russia began to perceive the United States and NATO as steadily chipping away at its traditional area of hegemony, on the one hand, and as excluding it from the growing Euro-Atlantic “club,” on the other. As one author, a Russian military officer, says, “Russia has a legitimate right to identify itself as a European state,” and he asserts that Russia’s adamant negative reaction to NATO enlargement stems less from the fear of future military confrontation than from constantly having to demand to be recognized as a legitimate actor in European political and social affairs. Russians are tired of their country’s exclusion from the “elitist club of European nations.” The problems as well as the promise for Russian-Western relations receive extensive coverage in this collection.

The United States made a sustained effort to help Russia and the other republics make the transition to democracy and market economies by providing various types of aid. A large number of collection reports document technical, financial, and material assistance by USAID and other agencies in diverse areas, including rule of law, public health, public services, training and employment, agriculture, small business development, elections and political participation, environmental protection, women’s rights, and disaster relief. As an example, USAID’s Winter Warmth Kerosene Program distributed ten thousand tons of kerosene to Armenian schools and to the vulnerable population living in temporary shelters in the earthquake zone of northern Armenia. This program provided the only means of heat to a large segment of the population for the entire winter and was the only source of heat for the vast majority of schools throughout Armenia.

The agency initially provided most aid to central governments, but later switched its focus, directly helping local governments, nongovernmental organizations, and businesses. In general, U.S.-aided projects achieved some measure of success in meeting their objectives. Two key general objectives were (1) to help local populations build the social, political, and economic institutions their countries needed to develop economically and move toward democracy and (2) to establish permanent links to the West through exchanges, partnerships, and the Internet.

After the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, relations between the United States and many FSU republics changed dramatically, with Russian President Vladimir Putin pledging his support for the war on terrorism and other republics also supporting the United States. Notably, Uzbekistan permitted the U.S. military to base its invasion of Afghanistan from Uzbek territory.

This collection includes a large number of documents that examine the challenges the FSU republics faced in reforming their military organizations and defining their national security strategies. In some republics, especially Russia, government leaders found it difficult to establish civilian control over military forces. In Russia during the transition years, the armed services became fragmented, partly controlled

by regional “tsars” and irregular institutions that apparently answered to no one but President Boris Yeltsin.

As several documents show, the lack of coordinated training under a true command and control system proved to be one of the main reasons that the successive Russian invasions of Chechnya failed to completely suppress the uprisings in the breakaway province. The material on Chechnya also provides insights and lessons learned for students of modern urban warfare.

Concerned about the apparently increasing alienation of Russia and the other FSU republics from Europe and NATO, the U.S. military devoted significant effort and resources to building military-to-military engagement. Collection reports document joint training exercises between U.S. and FSU militaries, as well as joint peacekeeping operations carried out by U.S. and Russian forces as part of the NATO implementation force (IFOR) in Bosnia-Herzegovina. A number of reports, some written by country military officials or diplomats, explore and evaluate different strategies for U.S. military relations with Russia, Ukraine, or other republics.

Without question, the most acutely pressing concern of U.S. government and military officials involved the dangers posed by the arsenals of Soviet nuclear weapons and materials located in various places in Russia and other republics. Collection documents provide extensive information on and assessments of the various programs the United States established to help governments dismantle nuclear weapons and missile silos, safeguard stored nuclear materials from theft, find new jobs for former weapons scientists, and allow the United States to purchase enriched uranium extracted from Soviet nuclear weapons.

U.S. Intelligence and Analysis

Several large documents in this collection examine and evaluate the huge amount of intelligence on the Soviet Union and Russia that the CIA collected, as well as analyses that the CIA and other government agencies prepared from this information and presented to U.S. government policy makers. These documents provide fascinating insights not only into the U.S. intelligence gathering and analysis process, but also into the events leading up to the dissolution of the Soviet Union, as well as the extent to which personal diplomacy between Russian President Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President George H. W. Bush helped shape the momentous events.

Finally, it should be noted that this collection contains a very large body of information on Russia. It also includes a wealth of information on the other former Soviet republics, however. There are forty-six documents, for example, with substantial material on Ukraine and thirty-one on Uzbekistan.

SOURCE NOTE

This microfilm collection includes materials on the Soviet Union, the Commonwealth of Independent States, and the republics of the former USSR, filmed from selected holdings of a variety of U.S. government departments, agencies, and commissions; federal government contractor studies; U.S. military educational institutions and organizations; university research centers; and several “think tanks” that provided research commentary and analyses under contract to the federal government.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Special Studies: The Soviet Union and Republics of the Former U.S.S.R., 1998–2002 Supplement, consists of research studies that became available, either through declassification and/or public dissemination, during the period 1998 through 2002 from the sources listed above. In addition, LexisNexis has included a small number of studies from international research sources. LexisNexis has microfilmed these reports in their entirety.

ABBREVIATIONS

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

CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
EU	European Union
FSU	Former Soviet Union
GAO	General Accounting Office
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NIS	New Independent States
PHNIP	Population, Health and Nutrition Project (USAID)
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

REEL INDEX

The following index is a guide to the documents in this microfilm edition. The four-digit number on the far left is the frame number at which a particular document begins. This number 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.

USSR (General)

0001 **Soviet Designed Nuclear Power Plant Profiles and Accomplishments.**

U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. January 1998.

The U.S. Energy Department compiles information on each of the twenty-one Soviet-designed nuclear power plants in nine countries that are participating in a cooperative Russian-U.S. program to reduce risk at the plants. Each country section includes a description of the country's nuclear program and a map of the location of power plants within the country, followed by a photograph and information on the plant, including a summary of its accomplishments in the safety program.

0052 **At Cold War's End: U.S. Intelligence on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, 1989–1991.**

Central Intelligence Agency Center for the Study of Intelligence, Langley, Va. Benjamin B. Fischer. 1999.

The CIA History Staff compiles key national intelligence assessments of leaders and events in the Soviet Union during the 1989–1991 period that ended with the disintegration of the USSR and the end of the cold war. The author, a staff member, reviews the assessments and forecasts reprinted in this volume in order to evaluate their accuracy in light of later events, as well as the degree to which U.S. leaders read and relied upon them. According to the author, important conclusions emerge from this review. First, events in the USSR and Eastern Europe unfolded faster than Soviet leaders Mikhail Gorbachev, Boris Yeltsin, and Edvard Shevardnadze, their hardline opponents in the Kremlin, or U.S. President George H. W. Bush and his advisers could fully comprehend their significance. Second, the CIA's intelligence estimates, on the whole, seemed to keep abreast of the developments and predict their probable consequences, not in terms of specific details, but in terms of directions. The estimates suggested, for example, that Gorbachev's policy of *perestroika*—especially his determinations to liberalize the economy, introduce political openness (*glasnost*), effect a cooperative rather than confrontational relationship with the United States and NATO, and dismantle the Soviet military-industrial machine, over the objections of its powerful advocates—was putting the Soviet leader on a collision course with the diehard

supporters of the military-industrial complex. The author asserts that the intelligence estimates (National Intelligence Estimates) reprinted in this volume contradict the widely held view that leaders reading the assessments during the 1989–1991 period would have arrived at the wrong judgments about the impending collapse of communism and the dissolution of the USSR. In fact, “the estimates’ focus on *perestroika* and *glasnost* as forces that would probably destroy rather than save the Soviet Union...tracks well with today’s emerging scholarly consensus on the causes of the Soviet collapse.”

This volume contains other valuable features as well, including a detailed examination of the key person-to-person interactions that shaped this momentous period of history, especially the intense personal diplomacy between Presidents Gorbachev and Bush. The author notes, “Some have attributed the end of the Cold War to impersonal forces rather than skillful diplomacy, or to luck rather than judgment, but the historical record reveals the main factor to have been a giant effort involving a handful of statesmen on both sides of the U.S.-Soviet relationship.” Another valuable feature of this volume is the reprinting of a set of assessments that estimated the status of Soviet military forces and their capacity to conduct strategic nuclear war. These assessments reveal facts and interpretations that were once among the intelligence community’s most highly classified secrets. The report also includes a detailed chronology of events during the 1989–1991 period.

0477 **America’s Role in the Allied Intervention in Northern Russia and Siberia (1918–1920): Case Studies of Mission Creep and Coalition Failure.**

Naval War College, Newport, R.I. C. J. Cwiklinski. February 5, 1999.

The author of this thesis describes a coalition in which U.S. military forces joined with the forces of allied European nations to deny German access to Russian ports and to safeguard the large quantities of war materiel stockpiled in the ports. Contrary to their plans, the allied forces began to be drawn into confrontations with the Bolsheviks in the Russian Civil War. The author notes that this episode resembles recent U.S. military operations other than war, such as those in Somalia and Bosnia, in several important respects. In particular, factors such as “mission creep” and lack of coordination among the coalition partners hindered or prevented all of these interventions from achieving their missions.

0509 **Inside a Soviet ICBM Silo Complex: The SS-18 Silo Dismantlement Program at Derzhavinsk, Kazakhstan.**

Defense Threat Reduction Agency, Dulles, Va. John R. Matzko. August 2000.

The author of this paper describes Russia’s dismantlement and destruction of intercontinental ballistic missile silos at three sites in Kazakhstan, followed by the reclamation of the land so that it matched the topography of the surrounding countryside. The dismantlement conforms to the requirements of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) signed by Russia and the United States. The author includes numerous specifications, diagrams, maps, and photographs.

0595 **CIA’s Analysis of the Soviet Union 1947–1991.**

Central Intelligence Agency, Langley, Va. Gerald K. Haines, Robert E. Leggett, Donald Steury, Douglas Garthoff, Clarence Smith, James Noren, and Raymond Garthoff. 2001.

The authors of this document reviewed a large body of recently declassified intelligence reports on the Soviet Union that the CIA prepared from the early years of the cold war to the disintegration of the USSR in 1991. The authors selected a number of the reports that they felt influenced policy makers or illustrated CIA thinking on a major issue. The authors examine these reports, in order to evaluate the accuracy of the assessments

and forecasts, as well as the degree to which U.S. leaders read and relied upon them. The volume begins with a history of the CIA's intelligence gathering and analyzing activities during the Cold War. In subsequent sections, the authors review a selection of declassified documents on each of the following topics: early CIA assessments on the likelihood of a Soviet attack on Europe; Soviet politics and foreign policy; Soviet scientific and technological developments, including missiles, satellites, space programs, and military research and development; economic performance, with much emphasis on Soviet agriculture, especially grain production initiatives; and Soviet military capabilities, strategic planning, and intentions. The volume includes the texts of the forty-nine CIA assessments reviewed by the authors.

Reel 2

USSR (General) cont.

0001 **Watching the Bear: Essays on CIA's Analysis of the Soviet Union.**

Central Intelligence Agency, Langley, Va. Gerald K. Haines and Robert E. Leggett. 2002.

The CIA compiles a collection of papers presented at a conference that evaluated the reliability and usefulness of intelligence gathered by the agency on the Soviet Union during the cold war period, 1945–1991. The conference also assessed the CIA's analyses based on this intelligence. The conference papers cover the following topics: the evolution of analytical capabilities at the CIA, as well as the agency's relations with the War and State Departments; the development of economic intelligence and analysis, including the construction of national accounts for the Soviet economy; the analysis of intelligence on Soviet foreign policy and political conditions, including those leading to the fall of the USSR; the analysis of Soviet science and technology; the relative accuracy of intelligence on Soviet military capabilities and intentions gathered by the CIA and the Defense Department; and the ways and extent to which U.S. and other Western studies influenced policy making in the Soviet Union, including the relative credibility placed by Kremlin leaders on official Soviet versus Western economic studies.

0223 **Prototypes for Targeting America: A Soviet Assessment.**

Foreign Military Studies Office, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Graham H. Turbiville Jr. [2002.]

The author of this article analyzes the methods the Soviet Union used, as well as the information it collected, in its continuing study of critical U.S. infrastructure, especially the war-supporting assets upon which the United States relied for the mobilization, deployment, and maintenance of large-scale military operations.

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

0235 **National Commitment Building Program to Phase Out Lead from Gasoline in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan.**

World Bank and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Magda Lovei. June 1998.

The author of this report reviews the progress of programs that three lower-middle-income former Soviet republics have made in reducing lead emissions from gasoline as well as from industrial sources. The author also presents findings from investigations of human lead exposures in the three countries and notes that certain groups, especially in urban areas, have reached dangerously high levels of exposure.

0272 **Breaking Away from the Bear.**

U.S. Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle, Pa. Dianne L. Smith. August 1998.

The author of this study examines the current status and future development of national armed forces in five post-Soviet Central Asian states and the relation to future oil and gas production and wealth in these countries. The author notes that these countries constitute the last remnant of the Soviet model, featuring rule by an oligarchy of the few supporting the one person in charge, and have several military forces that are effectively independent of each other. The author analyzes the failure of the original collective security organization created by the CIS and supports the development of joint security arrangements among Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan that enable these countries to become self-sufficient in national defense and reduce their dependence upon Russia.

0355 **A Decade of Change: Profiles of USAID Assistance to Europe and Eurasia.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. [1999.]

USAID examines the challenges faced by the newly democratic countries of Eastern Europe and the FSU. The report describes and evaluates agency efforts to support the transition of the former planned economies to open, market-based systems. The report covers USAID programs in areas such as fiscal policy reform, privatization, financial development, entrepreneurship, free elections, free media, anticorruption, legal reform, local government, health care, and social welfare.

0397 **U.S. Government Assistance to and Cooperative Activities with the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union, FY 1998 Annual Report.**

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

The State Department examines the U.S. government's assistance to economic and political reform programs in each of twelve New Independent States (NIS) of the FSU during fiscal year 1998. The main body of the report consists of four sections. The first section provides an introduction. In the second section, the State Department presents separate reports for each country. Each country report provides an overview of political and economic developments, with particular attention to the impacts of the Russian economic and governmental crisis, followed by descriptions and assessments of the effects of major U.S. government-funded aid programs or cooperative activities. The third report section describes aid activities, by federal agency, in each of nine program areas: training and exchange-of-persons, democracy building, trade and investment, business and economic development, criminal justice, energy and environment, security and nuclear materials, food assistance and humanitarian aid, and USAID Bureau for Europe and Eurasia. The fourth report section assesses the progress, by country, in meeting certain standards of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. The report includes extensive statistical data.

0685 **Key Tariff Reform Issues in the Energy and Water Sectors of the ENI Region.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. John A. Pennell. January 22, 1999.

The author of this paper examines the implementation of and reforms to the tariff systems in Eastern Europe and the New Independent States (ENI) of the former Soviet Union.

- 0694 **Ukraine, Russia, and the Black Sea Fleet Accords.**
Tyler Felgenhauer. February 1999.
The author of this paper examines the political processes involved in the agreement between Russia and Ukraine over the disposition of the FSU's Black Sea Fleet, covering both its physical assets and personnel. The author also points out the agreement's solution of the Ukraine-Russia disagreement concerning sovereignty over the region of Crimea, which contains the fleet headquarters.
- 0726 **Central and Eastern Europe and New Independent States Training Program Impact, Fiscal Year 1998.**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. March 1999.
USAID reviews the effectiveness of U.S. training programs for persons in Eastern European countries and the NIS of the FSU in areas of economic and political expertise such as financial management, private enterprise development, sustainable energy systems, citizen participation in government, legal reform, and local government effectiveness and accountability. Using questionnaires and interviews of returning trainees, USAID measured trainees' opinions on their overall satisfaction with the U.S. training program, as well as how well they were able to accomplish their objectives upon return to their home countries.
- 0794 **Forging New Alliances: Democracy and Governance Lessons from WID Projects.**
U.S. Agency for International Development and WIDTech, Washington, D.C. Marcia Greenberg. June 1999.
The author of this report examines the impacts of and lessons learned from the USAID-funded Women in Development program. This program was designed to demonstrate how women in developing regions can participate in and benefit from programs in areas of governance including economic development, environment, democracy building, and postconflict reconstruction.
- 0813 **Farmer-to-Farmer Agricultural Finance Project, Final Project Report to USAID, September 30, 1992 to September 30, 1999.**
U.S. Agency for International Development, ACIDI/VOCA, Washington, D.C. February 11, 2000.
A USAID contractor reviews the activities and achievements of the USAID-funded Farmer-to-Farmer Agricultural Finance program, which assists in the development of private farm financing systems in Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. In the program, highly skilled short-term volunteers provide technical assistance to private farmers, credit cooperatives, agricultural banks, and other nonbanking lending institutions. The volunteers also help local citizens organize, raise funds for, and operate local agricultural support organizations that can themselves provide technical assistance after the end of a farmer-to-farmer program. The contractor concludes that the program has played a significant role in fostering the success of agricultural privatization in the countries.
- 0887 **Nuclear Nonproliferation: Limited Progress in Improving Nuclear Material Security in Russia and the Newly Independent States.**
General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. March 2000.
GAO evaluates a U.S. Energy Department program to help Russia and other newly independent former Soviet states install security systems in buildings that contain weapons-grade nuclear material. GAO notes various problems in the administration of this program and proposes a system for better managing the costs and ensuring the timely completion of the program.

- 0920 **Weapons of Mass Destruction: U.S. Efforts to Reduce Threats from the Former Soviet Union.**
General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. Harold J. Johnson. March 6, 2000.
The author of this testimony before Congress reviews the cost and effectiveness of U.S. programs to help Russia and other newly independent former Soviet states to dismantle and reduce the dangers posed by weapons of mass destruction. The author notes the inability of Russia to pay its share of the cost of building and implementing a facility for storing nuclear weapons components.
- 0935 **Biological Weapons: Effort to Reduce Former Soviet Threat Offers Benefits, Poses New Risks.**
General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. April 2000.
GAO examines threats to U.S. national security posed by biological weapons institutes of the FSU. These threats include specialized facilities and equipment, as well as thousands of underpaid researchers who may be vulnerable to attempts by terrorist groups or terrorist-sponsoring countries to hire them to produce biological warfare agents and pathogens. GAO expresses concerns about the U.S. collaborative research program that attempts to redirect the institutes' activities away from biological weapons development.
- 0979 **Disintegration and Trade Flows: Evidence from the Former Soviet Union.**
World Bank, Washington, D.C. Simeon Djankov and Caroline Freund. June 2000.
The authors of this report analyze trade flows among nine Russian regions and fourteen republics of the FSU. The authors identify a bias toward domestic trade and conclude that it is primarily the result of tariffs and old business production and distribution networks.

Reel 3

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) cont.

- 0001 **U.S. Military Engagement with Transcaucasia and Central Asia.**
U.S. Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle, Pa. Stephen J. Blank. June 2000.
The author of this paper examines U.S. and Russian vital national interests in the relatively unstable trans-Caspian region, especially oil/gas and regional hegemony, respectively, and shows how the pursuit of these interests could lead eventually to armed conflict. The author identifies four main causes of instability in the region: virtual one-man rule in most countries, dependence on energy for income, limited civilian control over armed forces, and widespread regional ethnic conflict. The author worries that the United States is "drifting into an unplanned but protracted military presence" in the region and contends that U.S. political and military leaders must more precisely define U.S. goals in the region and strategies to achieve them.
- 0049 **U.S. Government Assistance to and Cooperative Activities with the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union, FY 2000 Annual Report.**
U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. January 2001.
The State Department examines the U.S. government's assistance to economic and political reform programs in each of twelve NIS of the FSU during fiscal year 2000. The main body of the report consists of four sections. The first section provides an introduction. In the second section, the State Department presents separate reports for each country. Each country report provides an overview of political and economic

developments, with particular attention to the impacts of the Russian economic and governmental crisis, followed by descriptions and assessments of the effects of major U.S. government-funded aid programs or cooperative activities. The third report section describes aid activities, by federal agency, in each of nine program areas: training and exchange-of-persons, democracy building, trade and investment, business and economic development, criminal justice, energy and environment, security and nuclear materials, food assistance and humanitarian aid, and the USAID Bureau for Europe and Eurasia. The fourth report section assesses the progress, by country, in meeting certain standards of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. The department notes that in 2000, the U.S. government continued to redirect its NIS aid activities away from technical assistance to central governments and toward support to nongovernmental organizations, small and medium-sized private businesses, independent media, and reform-oriented regions and cities. The report includes extensive statistical data.

0459 **Former Soviet Union: U.S. Rule of Law Assistance Has Had Limited Impact.**

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. April 2001.

GAO reviews the effectiveness of a U.S. government program to assist NIS of the FSU to establish modern legal systems, create independent judiciaries, strengthen legal education, improve law enforcement practices, and broaden the participation of citizens in the legal system. Focusing on Armenia, Georgia, Russia, and Ukraine, GAO evaluates the degree to which the program has had an impact on the development of the rule of law and whether the program results are sustainable, as well as factors influencing the program's effectiveness. GAO concludes that the program has had limited impact and that its results may not be sustainable.

0533 **Gender Plan of Action: USAID Regional Mission for Ukraine, Belarus, and Moldova.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and WIDTech, Washington, D.C. Donna Nails. April 2001.

The author of this report describes and evaluates a USAID Regional Mission to identify and address gender-related issues in its countries of responsibility and to formulate specific recommendations to ensure that USAID addresses gender considerations in planning, implementing, and monitoring its projects and activities. Gender-related issues include hiring practices, earnings, pension rights, political participation and leadership roles, sexual harassment, and domestic violence. In a general overview of the countries, the author notes that the decade of transition from former Communist rule has had a negative impact on both men and women in the region with respect to social and economic indicators such as school enrollment, life expectancy, and unemployment.

0616 **Former Soviet Union: U.S. Rule of Law Assistance Has Had Limited Impact and Sustainability.**

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. Jess T. Ford. May 17, 2001.

The author of this testimony before Congress assesses the impacts of a U.S. government program to assist NIS of the FSU to establish modern legal systems, create independent judiciaries, strengthen legal education, improve law enforcement, and broaden the participation of citizens in the legal system. GAO concludes that the program has had limited impact and that its results may not be sustainable.

0631 **U.S. Government Assistance to and Cooperative Activities with Eurasia, FY 2001.**

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

The State Department examines the U.S. government's assistance to economic and political reform programs in each of twelve NIS of the FSU during fiscal year 2001. The

main body of the report consists of four sections. The first section provides an introduction. In the second section, the State Department presents separate reports for each country. Each country report provides an overview of political and economic developments, with particular attention to the impacts of the Russian economic and governmental crisis, followed by descriptions and assessments of the effects of major U.S. government-funded aid programs or cooperative activities. The third report section describes aid activities, by federal agency, in each of eight program areas: training and exchange-of-persons; democracy building; business and economic development; trade and investment; energy and environment; national security and nuclear materials, regional stability, and law enforcement; social welfare and humanitarian aid; and the USAID Bureau for Europe and Eurasia. The fourth report section assesses the progress, by country, in meeting certain standards of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. The department notes that in 2001, U.S. assistance had a particularly positive impact on countries' agricultural sectors. Near the end of the fiscal year, the September 11 terrorist attacks on the United States prompted a new course for U.S. relations with and aid to the NIS countries, most of which, the State Department notes, have actively supported the United States in the war against terrorism. The report includes extensive statistical data.

Reel 4

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) cont.

0001 **The Former Soviet Union and U.S. Foreign Assistance.**

Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. Curt Tarnoff. May 20, 2002.

The author of this report provides an overview of bilateral U.S. assistance programs in the NIS of the FSU in fiscal years 2001 and 2002, as well as aid proposed in the administration's 2003 budget request.

0017 **The Future of Transcaspian Security.**

U.S. Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle, Pa. Stephen J. Blank. August 2002.

The author of this paper explores strategies by which the United States and NATO can engage Russia and other former Soviet states to build cooperative arrangements to ensure the security of troubled regions like the Caucasus and Central Asia. The arrangements would strengthen the political and military systems in these areas so that the countries could restrain Russia's hegemonic tendencies, reduce the threat of insurgency and terrorism, and help to define the future role and territorial reach of NATO.

0065 **Ukraine and Russia SME Development Policy Analytical Survey.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Dmytro Lyapin, Ksenia Lyapin, Oleksy Stupytsky, and Feliks Shklyanruk. August 2002.

The authors of this paper examine the dynamics of small and medium-size enterprise development in Ukraine and Russia. In particular, the authors seek to isolate those factors that either help or hinder the creation and growth of small firms. The authors identify as key determinants the attitudes in society toward entrepreneurship, as well as the controls placed on small business development by the government, including administrative barriers, tax regulations, credit and investment availability, and support systems such as information-sharing networks.

0117 **Nonproliferation: Strategy Needed to Strengthen Multilateral Export Control Regimes.**

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. October 2002.

GAO examines strengths and weaknesses of multilateral export control regimes, which are voluntary, nonbinding arrangements among supplier countries that produce technologies useful in developing weapons of mass destruction or conventional weapons. The regimes, of which there are four, and all of which include the United States, attempt to restrict trade in these technologies to keep them from proliferating states or terrorists. GAO identifies several weaknesses, including the absence of complete and timely information sharing among members of a regime, the inconsistent application of export controls, and organizational obstacles to decision making by a regime, such as single-member veto power.

Azerbaijan

0171 **Social Assessment of the Azerbaijan National Environmental Action Plan: A Focus on the Community Responses to the Caspian Sea Environmental Disaster.**

World Bank, Washington, D.C. Ayse Kudat, Ahmed Musayev, and Bulent Ozbilgin. July 1999.

The authors of this study assess the societal impacts of the rising water level in the Caspian Sea. These impacts include the displacement of people from their homes, as well as damage to transportation and communications infrastructure; water supply and sanitary systems damage, as well as the resulting health problems; the destruction of sturgeon population and fishing, as well as the resulting loss of fishery employment and income; and oil and mercury pollution. The authors discuss recommendations for action proposed by residents in the communities affected by the sea rise.

Baltic States

0206 **U.S. Support for Baltic Republic Membership in NATO: What Ends, What Risks?**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. Kent R. Meyer. April 10, 2000.

The author of this paper examines the arguments offered by Clinton administration and other proponents of NATO enlargement to include Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. The author contends that the Baltic States should not be admitted as NATO members, arguing that such expansion would undermine NATO's collective defense mission and antagonize Russia. The author also argues that the Baltic States do not meet NATO admission criteria because of their internal instability and poorly developed militaries.

0234 **The Baltic Republics: Priorities for Western Integration.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Zachary C. McMechan. June 2001.

The author of this thesis examines the differing policies enacted by the three Baltic republics since 1995 to further their goals of integration with the West. The author focuses in particular on the countries' prospective membership in NATO and the EU. For each country, the author reviews the reasons why the country wishes to integrate with Western Europe; its cooperation with the other Baltic States; its priorities with respect to both NATO and EU accession; its ability to meet the membership criteria of each organization; the implications of its relations with Russia; and related political, economic, defense, natural resource, and legal issues. The author concludes that the three Baltic States are too dissimilar in their priorities concerning national security to be treated as a single regional bloc, even though the countries adamantly oppose the idea of admitting just one or two of them into either the EU or NATO.

0398 **Baltic Security, NATO Enlargement and Defense Reform: The Challenges of Overcommitments and Overlaps.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Oliver Schmidt-Nechl. June 2002.

The author of this thesis, a German air force officer, examines the various, and often overlapping, multilateral security organizations dealing with the independent Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. These organizations include NATO, the EU, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Baltic Council, the Nordic Group, and the Baltic Security Assistance Group (BALTSEA), which coordinates international support for the three nations. Noting that some sort of partnership with Russia is necessary for Baltic security, the author recommends that the national security structures of the countries should be integrated, first and foremost, into NATO. This integration, according to the author, would counter the increasing nationalist movements in the respective militaries.

Belarus

0491 **USAID Assistance Strategy for Belarus, 1999–2002.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. April 1999.

USAID assesses possible strategies for aiding Belarus, in the context of the country's repressive government. In an unusually blunt statement, USAID notes: "The citizens of Belarus are not equipped to support reforms needed to establish a democratic society and a free market economy. The legacy of Soviet authoritarian political control and centralized management of the society has removed the will and ability of the citizenry to participate in an open democratic society." USAID concludes that agency aid should be directed toward projects that build trust in civil organizations as an alternative to government, or those that demonstrate the potential of private enterprise as an alternative to central government economic planning.

0559 **Biodiversity Assessment for Belarus.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Kiev, Ukraine; Chemonics International Inc., Washington, D.C.; and Environment International Ltd., Seattle, Wash. August 2001.

USAID finds that biodiversity in Belarus has declined substantially over the past century, that the decline has been most significant in wetland bogs, that protected areas lack adequate management, that applicable laws and regulations are incompletely enforced, that the country lacks the resources to implement international environmental conventions, and that citizens and nongovernmental organizations lack access to decision-making processes. USAID notes, however, that the country's high education level offers the potential for effective citizen involvement. A report annex includes the official Belarus listing of endangered species.

0596 **Belarus: Chernobyl Review. Draft for Discussion with the Government.**

World Bank, Washington, D.C. April 8, 2002.

The World Bank reviews the status of the area of Belarus most seriously affected by the Chernobyl nuclear accident on April 26, 1986. The bank notes that the Belarus government has, since the country's 1991 independence, devoted a significant part of its resources to mitigating the disaster's health, economic, social, and environmental impacts. Nevertheless, the World Bank notes, and the government agrees, that certain changes need to be made. Among the bank's recommendations are proposals that the government focus more effort on the most highly contaminated areas, streamline existing programs, take certain steps to encourage economic development, and improve government information systems for the public.

0661 **PHNIP Country Health Statistical Project: Belarus.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. September 2002.

The USAID Population, Health and Nutrition Information Project (PHNIP) presents statistical data and analysis on Belarus demographic, socioeconomic, family planning, maternal health, child health, HIV/AIDS incidence and prevention, and infectious diseases control indicators.

Central Asia

0676 **Opening Pandora's Box: Ethnicity and Central Asian Militaries.**

U.S. Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle, Pa. Dianne L. Smith. October 1, 1998.

The author of this paper explores the use of the armed forces as a tool of ethnic politics in the militaries of the five FSU republics in Central Asia: Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. The author examines the impact of the militaries on the ethnic groups. Beginning with an analysis of the ethnic composition of the new republics, the author notes that they "suffer from the dysfunction that occurs when territorial and ethnic boundaries do not coincide.... All five republics are the artificial creations of Soviet cartographers who deliberately cut across nationalities to generate ethnic tensions." Given this background, the author notes that, not surprisingly, each of the republics is finding difficulty in creating a professional officer corps based on a common ethnic heritage when none existed before, as well as in overcoming the "Soviet heritage of ethnic stereotype and discrimination and the hatreds fostered during outbreaks of violence in the waning days of empire."

0746 **U.S.—Central Asian Security.**

National Defense University, Institute for National Strategic Studies, Washington, D.C. Sylvia Babus and Judith Yaphe. January 1999.

The authors of this paper examine issues affecting the foreign relations of Central Asian countries, including internal problems such as ethnic conflict and autocratic governments; powerful neighbors Russia, Iran, and China; diplomatic and military engagement with the United States; and the prospect of oil and gas wealth.

0751 **Foreign Assistance: U.S. Economic and Democratic Assistance to the Central Asian Republics.**

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. August 11, 1999.

GAO evaluates USAID's implementation and oversight of assistance programs to the five former Soviet republics in Central Asia—Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan—since their independence in 1991. GAO notes that USAID's efforts are complicated by the region's long history of isolation: "150 years of Russian and Soviet domination left [Central Asia] isolated from western technology, economic progress, and political development." GAO notes, however, that USAID programs have contributed to economic and democratic reforms in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

0801 **The United States' National Interests in Central Asia.**

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala. Robert B. Stephens Jr. March 23, 2000.

The author of this paper examines U.S. strategic interests in the former Soviet states of Central Asia, in comparison with those of Russia. The author categorizes U.S. interests as political, economic, or military and describes specific objectives within the categories. The author predicts that as a result of the United States and Russia both having important national interests in the region, a rivalry for influence in the region may well

develop between the two countries, possibly leading to greater regional instability—the opposite of what the United States wants to happen.

0860 **A Study of Central Asia to Identify Future Threats to Regional Stability.**

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala. Mark Bednar. April 2000.

The author of this paper attempts to identify challenges that the five former Soviet Central Asian republics pose for U.S. policy makers. Using the U.S. National Military Strategy as the framework for analysis, the author discusses four types of challenges: regional dangers, especially military conflicts among the states; asymmetric challenges, such as terrorism and uncontrolled weapons of mass destruction; transnational dangers, including extreme Islamic fundamentalism, ethnic violence, refugee flows, and organized crime; and wild cards, which are unexpected events such as new, unpredicted technological innovations, as well as overthrows of governments.

0903 **Ethnic Conflict and CENTCOM Policy for the Central Asian Republics.**

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala. William M. Tart. April 2000.

The author of this paper assesses U.S. Central Command planning for dealing with the former Soviet Central Asian states. Noting that ethnic crises have served as fundamental causes of many recent crises involving United Nations, NATO, and U.S. forces, the author argues that the most likely threat to regional stability is ethnic conflict and its spillover from one country to another. A common cause of violence is the attempt by one nation to free its ethnic brethren who are trapped and repressed in another. Alternatively, an ethnically homogenous but minority area within one country may try to secede, using violent means. The author evaluates various options available to the U.S. military to engage and cooperate with these states more effectively, in the hope of helping to stabilize them and reduce the likelihood of eruptions of ethnic violence. The author believes that “creative coalitions” involving the United States with European, Arab, Russian, and Chinese, as well as Central Asian, partners, along with nongovernmental and private volunteer organizations, will be needed.

0964 **Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan: A Tale of Two Transition Paths.**

World Bank, Washington, D.C. Asad Alam and Arup Banerji. November 2000.

The authors of this working paper investigate the reasons why Kazakhstan has not fared better economically than Uzbekistan, in view of the fact that Kazakhstan’s policies have taken a more aggressive path toward a market economy. The authors find that enterprise restructuring and competition policies have been deficient in both countries, possibly restraining Kazakhstan’s growth despite its otherwise more liberal approach.

Reel 5

Central Asia cont.

0001 **The Potential for Violent Conflicts in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and Management Systems, International, Washington, D.C. Michael S. Lund and David Altus Garner. December 2001.

The authors of this report challenge widespread beliefs that serious internal violence is imminent in certain areas of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. The authors review social, economic, and political conditions in these areas and argue that although conditions may spark short-term violent conflicts at the village or small-urban-area levels, these conflicts are unlikely to spread. The authors conclude that the most serious possibilities for

widespread conflict will result from challenges to the central governments in these countries.

0052 **The Central Asian Republics after September 11, 2001: How Should the U.S. Alter its Engagement Strategy?**

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala. Anthony C. Budzik. April 2002.

The author of this thesis, writing in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, examines the impacts on U.S. engagement policy toward the five former Soviet Central Asian republics and on Russian-U.S. relations vis-à-vis the region, as well as on the foreign policies of the countries toward the United States. The author devotes attention to the republics' new interest in, tolerance of, and even requests for U.S. military engagement to help shield themselves from a spillover of Taliban-instigated violence from Afghanistan. The author asserts that since the five countries differ from one another with respect to culture, economic development, and other aspects, U.S. policy toward basing and counterterrorism operations in them should not be regional but country specific.

0093 **Growing U.S. Security Interests in Central Asia.**

U.S. Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle, Pa. Elizabeth Wishnick. October 2002.

The author of this thesis reviews U.S. security interests and military activities in the former Soviet Central Asian republics in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States. The author expresses concern that U.S. military assistance to the regimes, if not "astutely managed," might taint the image of the United States not only in this region but also throughout the world, as well as strain relations with Russia and China. The author argues that the Bush administration's policy of rewarding Central Asian leaders for antiterrorist cooperation and basing rights supports authoritarian regimes and encourages public distrust of U.S. intentions in the region. The author recommends rapid deployment from bases in Turkey rather than continued basing in Central Asia.

Estonia

0149 **Security-Political Environment of the Baltic Sea Region: An Estonian Perspective.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Jaan Murumets. March 2000.

The author of this thesis, the defense minister of Estonia, compares his country's foreign relations and national security policies with those of nine other northern and central European countries, including Russia. The author finds general accord between the policies of Estonia and the other countries with respect to strategic risk assessments, NATO mission and policy, EU accession, and the importance of a continued U.S. military presence in Europe. The author notes, however, some current or potential disagreements relating to NATO's eastern enlargement, Germany's relations with Russia, and Estonian concern about Russia's continuing "imperial ambitions," its insistence on its right to maintain and even use nuclear weapons, and its apparent intention to treat Estonia as a "semi-state" whose independence might be only temporary.

Kazakhstan

0309 **Kazakhstan: U.S. Engagement for Eurasian Security.**

Naval War College, Newport, R.I. Craig E. Campbell. May 28, 1999.

The author of this paper examines and compares alternative strategies by which the United States can engage Kazakhstan through economic, diplomatic, or military means. The author begins by arguing that the current U.S. national security strategy does not adequately recognize the strategic importance of Central Asia beyond the issues of oil and gas development and weapons of mass destruction nonproliferation. The author also believes that the U.S. policy of placing the implementation of democratic institutions as a *sine qua non* in its engagement with Kazakhstan may backfire: pushing the country too hard to accept democracy, before it is ready to do so, may drive Kazakhstan closer to Russia. The author suggests that policies oriented toward building a market economy will bring quicker benefits to Kazakhstan and build stronger U.S. relations.

0413 **Kazakhstan: An Ambitious Pension Reform.**

World Bank, Washington, D.C. Emily S. Andrews. January 2001.

The author of this paper examines and evaluates the decision by Kazakhstan policy makers to disband the country's deteriorating and unsustainable pay-as-you-go pension system that had limited revenues, a low worker-to-pensioner ratio, and accumulating pension arrears. The author then describes the administrative and regulatory mechanisms by which the officials instituted the reforms, which included the establishment of completely new private sector institutions such as asset management companies and custodian banks. The author concludes that the reform is progressing in a satisfactory manner despite external shocks, many related to the Russian financial crisis.

Moldova

0486 **Report on the Moldovan Parliamentary Elections: Southern Moldova, the "Security Zone," and Gagauzia.**

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Washington, D.C. May 1998.

The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) assesses the openness, fairness, and legitimacy of the March 22, 1998, Moldovan elections. Based on reports of election observers, the CSCE concludes that the multiparty elections were "as a whole, satisfactory," with the exception of the Transdniestria area occupied by secessionist forces, where few people even attempted to vote.

0504 **Some Lessons from Moldovan History and the New Chance, the New Challenges, Mistakes, and Useful Experiences.**

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala. Pantelei Esan. April 2000.

The author of this paper, a Moldovan army officer, reviews the economic progress that Moldova has made in its transition from Soviet-dominated central planning to a democratic market economy. Comparing Moldova's experience to those of Poland and South Asian countries, the author raises the question of why his country has not progressed as much as the others. The author concludes that Poland succeeded in large part because it implemented its reforms quickly and decisively, while the Asian countries succeeded because their reform plans had well-defined phases. The author presents recommendations for Moldova to learn from its mistakes, such as delaying reforms.

Russia

0556 **Russian Military Reform: Status and Prospects (Views of a Western Military Historian).**

Foreign Military Studies Office, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Jacob W. Kipp. 1998.

The author of this thesis examines issues related to the reform of Russia's armed services, including the need to coordinate multiple, quasi-independent militaries and the proposal to reduce ground forces and tailor them for local wars. The author notes that lack of funding remains the primary obstacle to implementing reforms.

0572 **Practical Recommendations for Improving Air Pollution Policy in Russia.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C., and Harvard Institute for International Development, Cambridge, Mass. January 1998.

The Harvard Institute for International Development summarizes results of collaborative studies with Russian scientists and economists on air pollution management in six Russian industrial cities. The studies examine key scientific and regulatory aspects including stationary source air pollution permits and charges. The collaborative effort has produced quantitative evaluations of the cost-effectiveness of alternative strategies for reducing both emissions and consequent health risks.

0586 **Nuclear Nonproliferation and Safety: Uncertainties about the Implementation of U.S.-Russian Plutonium Disposition Efforts.**

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. January 14, 1998.

GAO reviews the U.S. Energy Department's plutonium disposal program goals and implementation, the need for a U.S.-Russian agreement on plutonium disposal, the status of efforts to initiate negotiations between the United States and Russia, the costs of plutonium disposal programs in the two countries, and the potential impact on nuclear weapons nonproliferation of the U.S. disposal program. GAO concludes that a U.S.-Russian agreement on plutonium disposal is needed, but many obstacles, including technology and funding, must be addressed first.

0626 **The Economics of Air Pollution Health Risks in Russia: A Case Study of Volgograd.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Bruce A. Larson, Simon Avaliani, Alexander Golub, Sydney Rosen, Dmitry Shaposhnikov, Elana Strukova, and Scott Wolff. January 1998.

The Harvard Institute for International Development presents the results of a combined health risk assessment and analysis of the costs and benefits of several alternative projects for reducing particulate emissions from stationary source air polluters in Volgograd, Russia. Noting that the excess mortality in the city resulting from stationary source pollution was substantial, the authors estimate that the cost per life saved of several of the emission reduction strategies is quite low.

0652 **Russia's Armed Forces on the Brink of Reform.**

U.S. Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle, Pa. Stephen J. Blank. March 16, 1998.

The author of this paper analyzes the crisis conditions in Russia's military. The author contends that the Yeltsin government has caused the crisis by alternately politicizing the military, fragmenting it among multiple contending forces, and creating a process by which "military policy is decided by irregular institutions that account to and answer to nobody other than President Yeltsin." The author views current efforts at military reform as little more than bureaucratic turf wars with insufficient concern for "strategic rationality." The author goes so far as to state that Yeltsin's governing style resembles

that of the later tsars and is pessimistic about the prospects for reforming the military into a single effective force with rational and accountable direction.

0704 **Forest Policy Reform in the Russian Far East.**

U.S. Agency for International Development. Hilmar Foellmi. June 30, 1998.

The author of this report reviews the progress of a USAID project to provide technical assistance to officials drafting and implementing forest policy reform in the Khabarovsk Krai region of Russia. The region is the first in the Russian Federation to develop a regional forest law based on the new Russian federal forest code. The code contains important provisions that promote environmentally and economically sustainable forest management and ensure that all stakeholders have a voice in policy decisions. The process used to draft the forest code introduced a new approach to Russian environmental policy making. Citizens participated in a public review of the draft code, and policy makers broadly disseminated information to the public. The author notes that such citizen participation will likely be repeated during the development of other legislation in the Khabarovsk Krai region. Annexes to the report include a collection of papers prepared by Russian forestry specialists who participated in the development of the policy reform plan.

Reel 6

Russia cont.

0001 **Comparative Urban Land Policy in Transitional Economies: The Cases of Poland and Russia.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. W. Jan Brzeski. July 1998.

The author of this paper examines the "profound land misallocation legacy" that resulted from the control of land by the former Communist governments in Poland and Russia. The author contends that the development of efficient real estate markets in these countries depends upon the legitimization of the concept of private property rights that can be bought and sold, ending up in the hands of the most efficient users.

0020 **Russia's Peacetime Battlefield: Presidential versus General Staff Military Reform.**

National Defense University, Institute for National Strategic Studies, Washington, D.C. James H. Brusstar. August 1998.

The author of this essay argues that Russian President Boris Yeltsin's 1997 restructuring order for the armed forces has alienated top military officers and weakened military readiness, and it may inspire totalitarian-oriented generals to attempt to dictate their own reforms.

0027 **Why the Russian Military Failed in Chechnya.**

Foreign Military Studies Office, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Raymond C. Finch III. August 1998.

The author of this paper examines the reasons why the Russian invasion of Chechnya from 1994 to 1996 failed and concludes that most involved the faulty assumption on the part of Russian civil and military leaders that the conflict would be a quick and easy victory for Russian forces. The author notes that a prime factor in the failure was the extreme lack of readiness of Russian forces. Instead of taking the time to organize and train an effective force, a number of ill-trained brigade- and company-size units were hastily assembled and ordered to march.

0051 **Novgorod Regional Investment Initiative: Land and Real Estate Reform Sector, Final Report.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. Martin Richard Miller, Peter Hart, and Steven Butler. September 1998.

The authors of this report evaluate the achievements of a USAID-funded real estate development project in the Novgorod Oblast of Russia. The authors observe that developing land as an efficient means of production is a key component of long-term economic reform and growth. A corollary is that transferring ownership of land from public to private hands is a prerequisite to making land more productive and useful. The authors review the following major project initiatives: helping officials develop mechanisms for conveying land from local government into private ownership so that the title to and use of the land is transparent, stable, and assured; educating officials in the principles of a simple property tax system; helping officials develop and administer a system of property title registration; and assisting localities in developing real estate markets, especially through the packaging of land parcels to make them attractive to private buyers and investors. The authors assess not only the performance of the U.S. technical experts but also the degree to which oblast officials cooperated and undertook to implement the initiatives.

0259 **U.S.-Russian Military Cooperation and the IFOR Experience: A Comparison of Survey Results.**

Foreign Military Studies Office, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Jacob W. Kipp. September 1998.

The author of this paper summarizes and interprets the results of a survey of U.S. and Russian military officers who participated in the NATO-led peacekeeping operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the NATO implementation force (IFOR), an international coalition of military forces from both NATO and non-NATO countries including Russia. The author draws several conclusions concerning U.S.-Russian and NATO-Russian military interoperability.

0267 **Summary of Laws Relating to Housing and Urban Development in the Russian Federation.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. Stephen B. Butler and Sheila O'Leary. September 1998.

The authors of this report list abstracts of Russian housing and urban development laws, including statutes both in development and passed and issued. The compendium covers areas including general commercial law, mortgages and finance, housing assistance and public housing, land and land use, property registration, intergovernmental relations, realtors and property managers, taxation, utilities, historic preservation, Moscow city laws, and housing maintenance.

0305 **Fall 1997 Russian Military Draft.**

Foreign Military Studies Office, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Raymond C. Finch III. September 1998.

The author of this paper critically examines the fall 1997 conscription effort by the Russian military. The author identifies reasons why the Russian military finds it difficult to find recruits: the reluctance of youth to serve, the deferments available to the "smart and well-connected," lax prosecution of draft dodgers, lack of funding, and lack of awareness about alternate types of national service. The author notes that high percentages of conscripts had insufficient education, had mental or physical defects, had criminal records, or were chronic drug or alcohol abusers.

- 0321 **Dialectical Versus Empirical Thinking: Ten Key Elements of the Russian Understanding of Information Operations.**
Foreign Military Studies Office, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Timothy L. Thomas. September 1998.
The author of this paper first examines several alternate definitions of information warfare propounded by Russian military leaders and theorists. The author then describes ten common elements of Russian thinking. These elements are too complex to summarize briefly but involve concepts such as the impact of information operations on the parity of Russian-enemy military parity, the nature of the computer-operator interface, use of computer viruses as weapons, and the development of neuron computers.
- 0348 **Russia, the U.S. and Nuclear Proliferation.**
Institute of Land Warfare, Association of the U.S. Army, Arlington, Va. Keven D. Johnson. September 1998.
The author of this paper describes the nuclear imbalance between the United States and Russia, on the one hand, and the other nuclear powers (such as France, China, India, and Pakistan) on the other. The author argues that although the danger of U.S.-Russian nuclear war is decreasing, the risk of a nuclear conflict involving “second-tier” nuclear states, rogue states, or terrorists acquiring the weapons is increasing. The author notes that multilateral nuclear weapons reduction talks are urgently needed, but they are unlikely to take place until the United States and Russia bilaterally not only reduce their weapons delivery modes and vehicles but also begin destroying the nuclear warheads themselves. The author proposes a new set of U.S.-Russian talks, START III.
- 0386 **Russia as the Eurasian Bridge: Challenges of Russia’s Integration into the World Community.**
Center for Naval Analyses, Alexandria, Va. Sergey Rogov. November 1998.
The author of this paper, the director of the Institute of USA and Canada Studies at the Russian Academy of Sciences, believes that Russia can begin a new era of economic growth and international prominence if it adopts a “Eurasian strategy” in which it serves as the primary channel through which the European-Atlantic regions integrate with the Asian-Pacific regions, thus “building the missing link in the global market of the next century.” In order to accomplish this goal, the author presents a detailed strategy by which Russia can (and must) revamp its macroeconomic, technological, and information-related infrastructure, as well as international relations policies. The author asserts that Russia must not attempt to regain its position as a superpower but should function as a great power in a multipolar world.
- 0468 **Nuclear Weapons and NATO-Russian Relations.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Graham C. Cornwell. December 1998.
The author of this thesis argues that a number of factors have converged to degrade Russia’s confidence in its conventional military forces to the point where Russians believe that they can rely only on nuclear weapons as an ultimate line of defense. The country’s defense infrastructure, especially its early warning systems and its control over nuclear facilities and materials, is deteriorating dangerously. Further, the country’s political and economic institutions are failing to develop in the ways necessary to develop a transparent, accountable, democratic system. This failure is leading to general disillusionment, especially among younger persons, that a modern, prosperous Russia will ever materialize. As a result of these and other failures, the author believes, many Russians have resorted to “psychological defense mechanisms” to counter their feelings of disappointment: the country suffers from a national inferiority complex, as well as

distrust of NATO, which Russia feels has hostile intentions toward it. The end result, according to the author, is that Russians have developed a psychological reliance on nuclear weapons, viewing them as one of its last true pillars of national strength. The author worries that this attitude, combined with what he believes is a dangerously lower “nuclear threshold” than that of Western countries, have dramatically increased the risk of a Russian “nuclear miscalculation.”

0607 **Russia Air Management Program Final Report, 1992–1999.**

Russia Air Management Program [Volgograd, Russia]. [1999.]

The Russia Air Management Program, a joint project of Russian scientists and experts from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, tested whether U.S. air quality management techniques could be applied in Russia. Conducted in the industrial city of Volgograd, south of Moscow, the program successfully demonstrated low-cost particulate reduction technologies. The Russian government distributed the project’s manual to industries throughout Russia.

0665 **Farm Profitability, Sustainability and Restructuring in Russia.**

Institute for Economy in Transition and U.S. Agency for International Development [Moscow, Russia]. 1999.

The Institute for Economy in Transition and USAID compile papers presented at a conference held in the Moscow region that appraised the status of land privatization and farm restructuring policies in Russia during the course of agrarian reforms of the 1990s. The papers cover the impact of privatization and farm restructuring on agriculture, family farms and the shadow economy, the economic behavior and performance of family farms during the transitional period, principles of successful agrarian reform, projected Russian reforms through 2010, Hungary farm restructuring and profitability, and farm performance in the Czech Republic. Several papers focus on the comparative performance of individual or household farms on the one hand and large-scale enterprise or collective farms on the other, with one writer noting that peasant farmers in Russia work harder and more efficiently than enterprise farms.

0834 **The Current Nuclear Dialogue.**

National Defense University, Institute for National Strategic Studies, Washington, D.C. Leon Sloss. January 1999.

The author of this essay believes that the United States lacks a clear policy to guide the future role of nuclear weapons in the nation’s defense strategy. The author believes that a gradual phase-down of nuclear weapons is likely, which “will be welcomed by some, decried by others, and ignored by most.”

0840 **Forecasting Future War: Andrei Kokoshin and the Military-Political Debate in Contemporary Russia. Andrei Kokoshin: Scholar or Bureaucrat.**

Foreign Military Studies Office, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Jacob W. Kipp. January 1999.

The author of this paper examines the dual career of Andrei Kokoshin, one of Russia’s preeminent military theorists, as well as a public official who was fired by President Boris Yeltsin. The author contends that Kokoshin brought about his downfall by his actions during the Russian financial crisis of 1998, when he proposed a series of drastic measures designed to stabilize Russia’s economy and restore its international financial credibility. Although the business community largely welcomed his proposals, the Yeltsin government did not.

- 0889 **Nuclear Nonproliferation: Concerns with DOE's Efforts to Reduce Risks Posed by Russia's Unemployed Weapons Scientists.**
General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. February 1999.
GAO reviews the costs and effectiveness of Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention, a U.S. Department of Energy program that seeks to engage Russian weapons scientists and institutes in short-term productive nonmilitary work, as it also seeks to create permanent jobs for these scientists in the high technology commercial sector in Russia. GAO found, among other things, that most of the program funds have been spent in the United States, that the program is having difficulty finding permanent employment for the scientists, and that some Russians working on weapons of mass destruction are receiving program funds. GAO also critically examines the Energy Department's Nuclear Cities Initiative to create jobs for displaced weapons scientists in the ten cities that form the core of Russia's nuclear weapons complex.
- 0998 **Weapons of Mass Destruction: Effort to Reduce Russian Arsenals May Cost More, Achieve Less than Planned.**
General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. April 1999.
GAO assesses a U.S. program to help Russia design and build two facilities to reduce Russian arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons. GAO concludes that Russia's shortfalls in funding the project, as well as its reluctance to provide the United States with critical information on exactly how Russia intends to operate these plants, have sharply lowered the probability that the project can achieve its objectives, at least within the expected time frames.

Reel 7

Russia cont.

- 0001 **Standing on One Leg: The Future of the Russian Nuclear Triad.**
Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala. David A. Foy. April 1999.
The author of this paper analyzes Russia's nuclear triad of intercontinental ballistic missiles, ballistic missile nuclear submarines, and the strategic bomber force. The author reviews knowledge about the status of the current triad, and projects its future size and composition. The author concludes that Russia views the triad as key to its national security and will retain and modernize its triad, regardless of obstacles. The appendix describes major Russian strategic nuclear weapons.
- 0057 **Enhancing Defense Cooperation with Russia: Policy, Potential, and Pitfalls.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. John M. O'Sullivan. April 2, 1999.
The author of this thesis examines U.S. efforts to engage Russia in meaningful defense cooperation. Noting that some successful cooperation has already occurred, such as joint Russia-U.S. operations in Bosnia, the author argues that the United States needs to expand the relationship in order to help Russia survive the current financial and political crisis, one of the most serious periods in its history. The cooperation could take various forms, including joint operations and training exercises, technical military-to-military contacts, and projects to control the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
- 0106 **USAID/Russia Country Strategy, 1999–2003.**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. April 5, 1999.
USAID states that because of the current fiscal and financial crisis in Russia, the agency as well as other international donors must lower their expectations for effective dealings

with the central government. The new USAID program for the period 1999–2003 shifts the focus of work to Russia’s regions, in cooperative projects with small business and nongovernmental organizations and reform-minded local leaders, “who can be expected to remain in office longer than their counterparts in Moscow.” The new USAID program supports increased citizen participation in local, regional, and national government; private small business development; the rule of law; improved health and social services; environmentally sustainable development; and permanent links to the West through exchanges, partnerships, and the Internet.

0177 **Russia Regional Education Study.**

World Bank, Washington, D.C. July 26, 1999.

This World Bank report provides an overview of major issues and challenges in the Russian education system, as well as an examination of education finances and practices across regions. The bank identifies growing inequalities in education funding in different regions. The bank concludes with an analysis and assessment of reform efforts that are intended to make educational systems more responsive to local needs. The report includes detailed descriptions of the contrasting educational systems and reform programs in Samara and Novgorod Oblasts. The report includes statistics, many by region, on the following topics: school-age population and enrollment, educational attainment, preschools, elementary and secondary (“compulsory”) schools, vocational and technical schools, “technikums” (secondary professional institutions), class size, higher education, teacher and other education worker salaries, school construction, and education budgeting and expenditures.

0282 **Space Station: Russian Commitment and Cost Control Problems.**

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. August 17, 1999.

GAO assesses Russia’s ability and commitment to provide its share of equipment for the International Space Station within agreed time frames. GAO also assesses the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration’s (NASA) contingency planning to cover Russian nonperformance, as well as the effectiveness of cost control efforts by the International Space Station prime contractor, Boeing Corporation, and other contractors. GAO recommends measures to enhance the contingency plan as well as to monitor more closely the costs of contractors.

0310 **Nuclear Nonproliferation: Status of Transparency Measures for U.S. Purchase of Russian Highly Enriched Uranium.**

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. September 22, 1999.

This GAO report covers an agreement by which the United States consents to purchase from Russia five hundred metric tons of highly enriched uranium extracted from dismantled Russian nuclear weapons. GAO evaluates the adequacy of access and monitoring measures used by U.S. inspectors to ensure that the uranium is indeed extracted from dismantled weapons and that the enriched uranium is then blended into low enriched uranium. GAO finds that several key monitoring measures have not yet been put into place.

0338 **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.

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 offers 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 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.

0488 **Environmental Component of the Samara Regional Investment Initiative, Russia Final Report.**

Russian Engineering Academy, Volga Department, Samara, Russia, and Chemonics, International and U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. December 1999.

A USAID contractor reports on environmental obstacles confronted by a U.S. technical assistance project to facilitate investment in private enterprises in the Samara Oblast, Russia. This area suffers from severe environmental degradation and poor environmental management practices. USAID contractor identifies no-cost or low-cost measures to improve the environmental protection practices of Samara enterprises.

0520 **Exploring the “Weimar Russia” Analogy.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Gary P. Russell. December 1999.

The author of this thesis compares the failures of the Weimar Republic in Germany during the period 1918–1933 to the current problems of post-Soviet Russia. The author examines the hypothesis that if the initial advances toward democracy and a market-based economy fail, an authoritarian leader might assume power, rearm the country, and destabilize both Europe and Asia. The author argues that while some analysts believe that the hypothesis is unlikely to be borne out, numerous facts, including the resurgence of extreme nationalism and revisionist groups, support its serious consideration. The author summarizes the current status and prospects of various revanchist, Communist, fascist, and anti-Semitic groups.

0583 **Six-Month Workplan, Improving Social Services Delivery Systems.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. December 1999.

The Urban Institute, a USAID contractor, presents a six-month plan of work for a program that aims to provide local governments in Russia with the organizational and financial management skills they need to improve the delivery of social services, promote private sector participation in local services delivery, and help local officials introduce better-targeted social programs through the use of means-tested subsidies.

0613 **Russian Civil Service Reform (History of Reform Attempts from 1992 to 2000).**

World Bank, Washington, D.C. [2000.]

This World Bank report reviews three Russian attempts to reform the nation’s civil service since the breakup of the Soviet Union. In the first section of the report, the bank analyzes measures adopted in the years 1992–1993 to create a modified civil service, including the formation of a government agency, the Roskadri, that would oversee the system. During this period, government authorities “feuded” for control over the activities of civil officers, and this reform attempt failed. In the second section of the report, the bank examines the second phase of reform, during the period 1997–1998. In this phase, a group of Russian experts drafted twelve successive versions of a Concept of Administrative Reform. This reform attempt also failed, because an institutional body vested with all the relevant authority and necessary powers, as well as the responsibility

for implementing the reforms, was absent. Nevertheless, the experts did introduce and advocate for the development of ethical regulations to govern the conduct of civil servants. In the third report section, the bank describes the third phase of reforms, conducted during the period 1999–2000. During this phase, reformers conscientiously attempted to avoid the mistakes made during the first two reform attempts. The World Bank reports, however, that the reforms carefully laid out in this phase have not yet been realized. In the fourth report section, the bank examines the civil service law-making process in Russia.

0918 **Foreign Assistance: Donation of U.S. Planting Seed to Russia in 1999 Had Weaknesses.**

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. March 2000.

GAO examines implementation problems in a Food for Progress agreement with Russia, under which donated corn and pea seeds were to be sold in Russia at market prices and the proceeds disbursed to Russian seed institutes and a rural credit cooperative. The program aimed to aid Russian farmers faced with seed shortages, improve Russian agricultural productivity, and promote market development for U.S. planting seed.

0949 **Legal Initiatives in Russian Regions: Determinants and Effects.**

Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. Leonid Polishchuk. March 2000.

The author of this paper examines the outcomes of legal reform in Russia, which allows regional governments broad discretion in choosing legal and regulatory regimes. The author argues that regional governments have outpaced the federal government in legal initiatives.

Reel 8

Russia cont.

0001 **Space Station: Russian Compliance with Safety Requirements.**

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. Allen Li. March 16, 2000.

The author of this testimony before a U.S. congressional committee reports that the Russian-built service module for the International Space Station fails to comply with various safety requirements because of problems such as inadequate shielding from orbital debris and the inability to operate after losing cabin pressure.

0012 **Pseudo Democracy, Real War: Russia's Autocratic Conduct in Chechnya and the Implications for U.S. National and Regional Security Strategy.**

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala. Andre G. Shappell. March 22, 2000.

The author of this thesis critically examines the assumptions commonly held in the United States that Russia, since the fall of the Soviet Union, has adopted a democratic form of government and that since Russia is a democracy, it will favor nonviolent methods to solve future conflicts. The author argues to the contrary that Russian behavior in the wars in Chechnya suggests that these assumptions, held by "American idealists," are questionable.

- 0049 **Weapons of Mass Destruction: Some U.S. Assistance to Redirect Russian Scientists Taxed by Russia.**
General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. April 28, 2000.
GAO finds that some of the U.S. aid money provided to support nonproliferation programs that fund collaborative research projects involving former Soviet weapons scientists has been used to pay Russian taxes.
- 0057 **Space Station: Russian Built Zarya and Service Module Compliance With Safety Requirements.**
General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. April 28, 2000.
GAO expands on March 16, 2000, testimony before a U.S. congressional committee on Russian compliance with safety requirements for the International Space Station. GAO reports that the Russian-built service module for the International Space Station fails to comply with various safety requirements because of problems such as inadequate shielding from orbital debris and the inability to operate after losing cabin pressure. GAO concludes, however, that NASA is not due compensation from contractors for the problems.
- 0076 **Improving Russia's Policy on Foreign Direct Investment.**
World Bank, Washington, D.C. Joel Bergsman, Harry G. Broadman, and Vladimir Drebensov. May 2000.
The authors of this working paper argue that Russia should phase out the "old" type of foreign investment that has aimed to generate exports that exploit cheap labor or natural resources. The authors contend that Russia should phase out high tariffs, as well as most tax preferences for foreign investors, which do not increase foreign investment but do reduce Russian fiscal revenues. The author also recommend other foreign investment reforms, including strengthening the enforcement of property rights.
- 0102 **Reducing Structural Dominance and Entry Barriers in Russian Industry.**
World Bank, Washington, D.C. Harry G. Broadman. May 2000.
The author of this working paper argues that regulatory constraints and other factors have inhibited the restructuring of Russian business since the fall of the Soviet Union. The author recommends reforms that will reduce barriers to entry by new firms and eliminate structures that protect incumbent firms from competition.
- 0125 **An Assessment of USAID Political Party Building and Related Activities in Russia.**
U.S. Agency for International Development and Management Systems, International, Washington, D.C. David Cohen, McKinney Russell, and Boris Makarenko. June 30, 2002.
The authors of this paper explore options for future USAID activities in support of democratic development in Russia. The authors trace the evolution of political processes since the 1991 breakup of the Soviet Union, describe the current status of the Communist Party and other political parties, and review USAID-supported activities of Russia's International Republican Institute and National Democratic Institute of Foreign Affairs, the goals of which are to provide training and technical assistance to centrist political parties and nongovernmental civil society organizations.
- 0189 **Threats to Russian Security: The View from Moscow.**
U.S. Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle, Pa. Stephen J. Blank. July 2000.
The author of this paper examines the prospects for Russia's national security policy under the government headed by Vladimir Putin. The author argues that Russia has adopted a policy stance that magnifies the perceived internal and external threats to

Russia, including those posed by the United States and NATO. Thus, both the armed forces and the government have forsaken the “Westernizing” engagement strategies of the initial post-Soviet years and re-embraced policies that “evoke the Soviet mentality.” The author concludes by assessing the challenges of Russia’s policies for U.S. military strategists.

0246 **Foreign Assistance: U.S. Food Aid Program to Russia had Weak Internal Controls.**
General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. September 29, 2000.

GAO examines the U.S. Agriculture Department’s oversight of its program to distribute U.S. food aid to Russia. Most of the food aid was sold by the Russian government to regional mills and processors. GAO finds that the department did not adequately implement internal controls designed to track and verify how food aid was delivered at the regional level in Russia. As a result, GAO concludes, the department cannot provide reasonable assurance that the food aid was delivered in agreed-upon amounts to the intended recipient regions. In fact, for most of the commodity distribution plans, less than one-quarter of the targeted regions received a tonnage amount that was equivalent to or near their planned allotment.

0311 **Labor Market Uncertainty and Private Sector Labor Supply in Russia.**
RAND, Santa Monica, Calif. Steven Stillman. September 2000.

The author of this paper uses an econometric model with data from the Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey for the years 1994–1996 and 1998 to examine the determinants of private sector labor supply in Russia. Noting that private sector jobs are significantly riskier than public sector jobs, the author identifies earnings variability as a key factor inhibiting the willingness of individuals to take jobs in private firms.

0357 **Suspicious Banking Activities: Possible Money Laundering by U.S. Corporations Formed for Russian Entities.**

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. October 2000.

GAO investigates Euro-American Corporate Services, Inc., based on the suspicion of a subcommittee of the U.S. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs that the company creates corporations for Russian brokers to use to launder money between U.S. and European banks. GAO raises questions about the activities of this company, as well as concerns about the ease with which foreign entities can create money laundering front corporations.

0372 **Foreign Assistance: U.S. Russia Fund is Following its Investment Selection Process and Criteria.**

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. October 2000.

GAO examines the investment selection criteria used by the U.S. Russia Investment Fund. The fund is an “enterprise fund,” a private, nonprofit U.S. corporation established to support private sector development by making loans to or investments in firms in which other financial institutions are reluctant to invest. GAO finds that the fund uses proper selection procedures and that the great majority of investment proposals are not funded.

0392 **The Determinants of Private and Government Sector Earnings in Russia.**
RAND, Santa Monica, Calif. Steven Stillman. November 2000.

The author of this paper uses econometric techniques to estimate the impact of age, sex, urban-rural location, and selection of government or private employment on earnings in Russia. The author finds that those most likely to gain large earnings premiums from private sector employment are younger rural men, younger urban men, urban women, and all persons with university degrees.

0434 **Foreign Assistance: International Efforts to Aid Russia's Transition Have Had Mixed Results.**

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. November 2000.

GAO first examines the various strategies international donors have used in helping Russia make the transition to a market economy. GAO notes that donors have not succeeded in coordinating their aid or in developing a shared strategy. Noting that Russia's economic decline through the decade of the 1990s has been more severe and its recovery slower than anticipated, GAO finds that international donor institutions assess the success of their aid programs as at best mixed. The institutions report that several common factors have limited the effectiveness of aid programs: the absence of broad domestic political consensus in favor of reform; the emergence of powerful vested interests, including the "oligarchs" who control much wealth and economic power; and poorly designed or implemented programs. GAO notes some hopeful developments in Russia, including the government's recent development of a long-term economic plan and leaders' recognition and debate of the economic policy choices the country faces. Nevertheless, GAO insists that international aid programs need to be structured for long-term commitments.

0661 **Lessons and Conclusions on the Execution of IFOR Operations and Prospects for a Future Combined Security System: The Peace and Stability of Europe after IFOR.**

Foreign Military Studies Office, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and Center for Military-Strategic Studies, Moscow, Russia. November 2000.

A joint U.S.-Russian research team analyzes U.S.-Russian cooperation in the NATO implementation force (IFOR), an international coalition of military forces from both NATO and non-NATO countries that conducted the peacekeeping operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as mandated by the Dayton Peace Accords. After a review of the causes and history of political disintegration and armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia, the team reviews the joint effort by U.S. and Russian forces to accomplish IFOR's basic military missions, which included separating the warring parties and enforcing a zone of separation, monitoring the withdrawal of troops to their designated zones, securing the cease-fire, and creating stable and secure conditions for the activity of the civilian organizations in fulfilling their tasks mandated by the peace accords. Throughout its exposition, the team notes lessons learned and recommends policies and procedures for future joint peacekeeping operations.

0781 **Nuclear Nonproliferation: Implications of the U.S. Purchase of Highly Enriched Uranium.**

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. December 15, 2000.

GAO reviews problems in the operation of USEC, Inc., which was a wholly owned U.S. government corporation, later privatized, whose purpose is to purchase low-enriched uranium from Russia and enrich the uranium for use in U.S. nuclear power plants. GAO recommends the development of a contingency plan that would specify conditions for the replacement of USEC, Inc. as the U.S. government's agent, as well as the criteria for choosing a new agent, assuming that USEC, Inc. withdraws or must be replaced.

0824 **The Issue of NATO Enlargement in Polish-Russian Relations.**

University of Wroclaw, Institute of International Studies. Habil Alzbieta Stadtmuller. [2001.]

The author of this paper examines the history of the debate over NATO enlargement to include Central European countries, with emphasis on the impacts of Polish membership in the Partnership for Peace and then in NATO on Poland-Russia relations. The author

draws material from various sources, including parliamentary debates, official pronouncements, press articles and editorials, and public opinion surveys to illustrate the complexity of the issues.

Reel 9

Russia cont.

0001 **Russia's Chechen Wars 1994–2000: Lessons from Urban Combat.**

RAND, Santa Monica, Calif. Olga Oliker. 2001.

The author of this monograph examines the mistakes the Russian military made during its 1994–1996 war in Chechnya with the lessons it has learned during the current conflict that began in 1999. The author attributes the Russian failure during the first war to the lack of training and organization, as well as the expectation held by both Russian troops and commanders that the Chechen rebels would not fight once they saw Russian tanks in their streets. In the second war, Russian strategists realized the strength of Chechen resistance and believed that it could be subdued through massive artillery and air strikes. The Russians assumed that this strategy would negate the necessity for extensive, sustained urban combat and did not train for it. The Chechens, however, have proved to be well prepared for an urban defense and have carried it out tenaciously.

0122 **Dire Demographics: Population Trends in the Russian Federation.**

RAND, Santa Monica, Calif. Julie DaVanzo and Clifford Grammich. 2001.

The authors of this report examine major demographic trends in Russia and the challenges they pose for Russian leaders. The authors examine trends in population size and composition, fertility rates, and mortality rates and causes, including the correlation between heavy alcohol consumption and lowered life expectancy. Noting that the two most troubling developments are the declining number of births and the rising number of deaths, the authors discuss implications for the Russian health care system and the ability of a declining working-age population to support a growing elderly population. Among other findings, the authors note that the number of Russians of military age will soon decline sharply and that the rapidly aging population will strain the ability of the government to provide a social safety net for the elderly population. The authors also note that government efforts to induce couples to have more children have failed. The report includes extensive statistical data.

0236 **Population Matters: Improvements in Contraception are Reducing Historically High Abortion Rates in Russia.**

RAND, Santa Monica, Calif. 2001.

RAND discusses the historical causes underlying the historically high abortion rates in Russia and examines the impact of the contribution of more effective and available contraceptives to the lowering of the abortion rate.

0240 **Reducing Fly Ash Emissions at the Vladivostok Municipal Waste-to-Energy Facility.**

[2001.]

This report covers a joint project between Vladivostok, Russia, and a U.S. consultant to demonstrate technology and procedures for reducing air pollution from a waste-to-energy incinerating facility in the Russian city.

0247 **Nuclear Nonproliferation: Security of Russia's Nuclear Material Improving; Further Enhancements Needed.**

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. February 2001.

GAO evaluates a U.S. Energy Department program to help Russia and other newly independent former Soviet states install improved systems for ensuring the security of nuclear material at civilian nuclear sites, naval fuel sites, and nuclear weapons laboratories. GAO assesses the department's monitoring of Russian maintenance of the systems and determines the extent to which the program is reducing the threat of theft of nuclear materials. GAO concludes that while the security systems are partially reducing the theft risk, the department has been unable to monitor the effectiveness of the systems.

0296 **World Wildlife Fund Technical, Educational and Policy Assistance for Conservation in the Russian Far East Ecoregion.**

World Wildlife Fund, Washington, D.C., and U.S. Agency for International Development. [2001.]

The World Wildlife Fund describes a USAID-funded project to increase the long-term sustainability of nature conservation in the Russian Far East. In order to achieve this goal, the fund is establishing a grant program to support biodiversity conservation initiatives, building ecotourism facilities near nature preserves to encourage public support for conservation, providing assistance to fire prevention and response systems, and ensuring the sustainability of the project results.

0332 **Task Order Progress and Cost Report: Improving Social Service Delivery Systems, Russia. April–June 2001.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and the Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. Burt Richman and Jerome Gallagher. [April–June 2001.]

The authors of this report review the implementation of a USAID-funded project to help Russian cities improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their social support services. The aid is provided primarily as technical assistance. The authors present assessments for each city assisted by the project.

0345 **Military Purchases from Russia and China's Strategic Modernization: A Relative Evaluation, Implications and Future Options for the U.S.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pa. Michael J. Barron. April 10, 2001.

The author of this thesis reviews China's purchases of Soviet weapons systems in its attempt to upgrade its military capabilities. To counter the growing rapprochement of China and Russia, the author argues that the United States should not adopt the goal of trying to "contain" China to limit the country's power and international role. Instead, the United States should engage it, in order to build a stronger U.S.-China relationship that serves to bolster the present stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

0374 **Nuclear Nonproliferation: DOE's Efforts to Assist Weapons Scientists in Russia's Nuclear Cities Face Challenges.**

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. May 2001.

GAO evaluates the implementation of the Energy Department's Nuclear Cities Initiative (NCI) to create jobs for displaced weapons scientists in the ten cities that form the core of Russia's nuclear weapons complex. GAO finds that most of the funds for NCI have so far been spent in the United States on overhead, labor, equipment, and travel, as well as that NCI has achieved only limited success in creating jobs for Russian weapons scientists. GAO recommends that the department prepare a plan with clearly defined

goals for the project, as well as specifications of future project costs and funding allocations.

0431 **Nuclear Nonproliferation: DOE's Efforts to Secure Nuclear Material and Employ Weapons Scientists in Russia.**

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. Gary L. Jones. May 15, 2001.

The author of this testimony before Congress reviews the costs and effectiveness of two U.S. programs to help Russia establish security systems to prevent the theft of nuclear materials, as well as to create jobs for displaced weapons scientists who had formerly worked in the cities that housed Russia's nuclear weapons complex. The author presents recommendations to improve the implementation of the programs.

0442 **Russia's Nonstrategic Nuclear Weapons.**

Foreign Military Studies Office, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Jacob W. Kipp. [2001.]

The author of this paper examines the debate among Russian military and civilian officials on President Mikhail Gorbachev's 1991 decision to reduce unilaterally the country's nonstrategic nuclear weapons. The author argues that NATO enlargement, as well as NATO air strikes over the former Yugoslavia, led Russian leaders to consider redeploying these weapons for a potential role in theater wars as a counterweight to Russia's declining conventional war-fighting capabilities.

0458 **Evolution of Russia-NATO Relations in the 1990's.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Valeriy G. Volkov. June 2001.

The author of this thesis, a Russian military officer, argues that Russia's anti-NATO public pronouncements during the decade after the breakup of the Soviet Union "originated in the frustration provided by a troublesome social and economic transition." The author insists that "Russia has a legitimate right to identify itself as a European state" and, consequently, that Russia's adamant negative reaction to NATO enlargement stems less from the fear of future military confrontation than from constantly having to demand to be recognized as a legitimate actor in European political and social affairs. Russians are tired of their country's exclusion from the "elitist club of European nations."

0524 **Program of Waste Disposal Control at Sinegorskaya Mine.**

[EcoLinks, U.S. Agency for International Development, Sinegorsk, Sakhalin Island, Russia. June 2001.]

This report covers a joint Russian-U.S. project to demonstrate technology and procedures to improve waste disposal and management at underground coal mines, minimize the environmental impacts of mining, and recover the coal in waste piles. The project took place at a mine at Sinegorsk, Russia.

0532 **Post-Cold War Russia/West Relations: U.S. Foreign Policy Initiatives, Sources of Friction and Prospects for the Future.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Kristen Anne Lasica. June 2001.

The author of this thesis examines U.S. foreign policy toward Russia during the period 1993-2000. The author notes that after the breakup of the Soviet Union, the United States and its Western allies found that they had a window of opportunity in which to change the structure of international security from one of confrontation between two adversarial blocs to one of cooperation and peace. The key to creating this structure, the author asserts, was the immediate, full-fledged inclusion of Russia into international decision making. Unfortunately, through actions like the eastward expansion of NATO and its involvement in the former Yugoslavia, Russia became alienated from the West. According to the author, NATO's actions in Kosovo, taken without United Nations Security Council approval and in direct and open disregard of Russian condemnation,

told Russia that the West no longer viewed it as having a pivotal role in European affairs. Consequently, the author argues, “Russia is socially, economically, politically, militarily, and strategically further from the West today than it was during the Soviet Union’s last days.” The author further argues that “NATO, with the United States in the lead, has encouraged the radicalization of the Russian youth. The new generation of Russians has been given a defensive, anti-Western, antidemocratic, anti-NATO outlook reminiscent of that of the Cold War.”

0695 **Kaliningrad and Baltic Security.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Arthur Collins III. June 2001.

The author of this thesis examines the geopolitical situation of Kaliningrad, a Russian exclave between Lithuania and Poland that is beset with corruption, crime, waste, and disease. After discussing the creation of Kaliningrad as a “gift” from the Western Allies to Josef Stalin at the end of World War II, the author assesses the potential threat that Russian forces concentrated in Kaliningrad pose to neighboring countries including Lithuania and Poland. The author cites evidence that Russia has dramatically downsized its military presence in the exclave. The author argues that “militarily, Kaliningrad is to Russia what Hawaii is to the United States: a nationally strategic asset of interest to enemies but incapable of executing, much less sustaining, a military operation against its neighbors.”

0783 **Forest Resources and Technologies (FOREST) Project.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Moscow, Russia; Winrock International Environmental Alliance; Chemonics International Inc.; and The Heron Group, LLC. [June 2001.]

USAID contractors review the achievements of a USAID-funded forestry project in Siberia and the Russian Far East. The major goal of the project is to reduce the threat of global climate change and preserve biodiversity by promoting sustainable forest management and preserving Russian forests as a globally important carbon sink and habitat for certain rare and endangered species. The contractors describe project activities in the following technical areas: forest fire prevention, pest management, nontimber forest products and secondary wood processing, and renewable energy alternatives. The contractors also discuss management activities related to forest policy and legal reform, applied forestry research, and forestry grants and loans.

0849 **Where Has All the Foreign Investment Gone in Russia?**

World Bank, Washington, D.C. Harry G. Broadman and Francesca Recanatini. July 2001.

The authors of this working paper use econometric analysis to identify the determinants of the spatial distribution of foreign direct investment (FDI) within Russian regions. Noting that most FDI goes to a few large urban regions in the western part of Russia, the authors find that a region’s market size, degree of infrastructure development, and policy framework explain a significant part of regional disparities in FDI.

0882 **The Russian Federation After the 1998 Crisis: Towards “Win-Win” Strategies for Growth and Social Protection.**

World Bank, Washington, D.C. July 11, 2001.

The World Bank analyzes the extent and effects of several major economic changes in Russia since the 1998 financial crisis. Fiscal policy is one change, involving a switch to “hard” budgets, more tightly controlled expenditures, the reduction of tax loopholes, and more stringent tax enforcement. Another change is the restructuring of enterprises to make them more market based. A third change is the adoption of a competitive real

exchange rate. The bank contends that the social impacts of these changes, especially increased unemployment and reduced income, have proved less severe than expected. The bank reasons that the crisis itself sowed the seeds for recovery by forcing tough decisions upon both the government and industrial managers. The bank argues that the transition to a market-based economy is far from complete, with the proportion of loss-making enterprises still estimated at over 40 percent.

Reel 10

Russia cont.

0001 **The Political and Security Implications of Regionalism in Russia: The Rise of Regional Tsars?**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Allison M. Hartmann. September 2001.

The author of this thesis examines the political consequences of the transfer of power from the central government to regions since 1993. After the breakup of the Soviet Union, the author notes, no legal framework existed to codify the relations between the regional governments and the central government. The resulting political confusion led to the emergence of regional “tsars” who lack effective checks on their powers. The tsars, according to the author, often enjoy effective control over elections, the press, the rights of individuals, and the rule of law—control that they often abuse. The author also argues that tsars are attempting to expand their spheres of influence into areas that should be under the control of the central government, especially the military. With the central government often unable to supply or feed the troops stationed in the regions, these forces have in many cases become dependent upon the regional governments for their sustenance. The author worries that this dependence could ultimately result in regional military units falling under the effective control of the tsars. The author assesses efforts by President Vladimir Putin to re-exert control over the regions and concludes that “they may just be exactly what Russia needs.”

0083 **A Comparative Review of Executive/Legislative Relations in the U.S. and Russia Pertaining to NATO Enlargement.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Marc Benjamin Levine. September 2001.

The author of this thesis examines and compares the political debates within the governments of Russia and the United States preceding the 1999 enlargement of NATO. The author first presents background discussions on legislative-executive relations in the two countries. The author then explores the reasons that no debate on NATO enlargement took place in the U.S. Senate in 1998, as well as the impact of the enlargement issue on executive-Duma relations in Russia. Among other conclusions, the author finds that few Americans cared about the enlargement question, while in Russia the issue sparked widespread domestic political debate.

0138 **Russia: Towards Improving the Efficiency of Public Investment Expenditures.**

World Bank, Washington, D.C. September 18, 2001.

The World Bank analyzes the current levels and distribution of Russia’s investment in public sectors such as transportation, mining, agriculture, and regional economic development. The bank finds, among other things, that a rapidly increasing share of investment expenditures are directed at roads, that expenditures for capital repairs are declining, that investment expenditure decisions are increasingly being made at regional and local levels of government, and that regions with higher incomes get proportionately more public investments than poorer regions. The bank also finds that Russia’s overall level of public investment is comparable to that of a number of other industrial countries.

0217 **Russian Economic Report.**

World Bank, Washington, D.C. October 2001.

The World Bank presents a periodic summary of economic conditions in Russia, with discussions and statistics on key economic indicators including output, foreign trade, balance of payments, foreign debt, industrial production, and government revenues and spending. This report also includes a special section on the efficiency of Russian public investment.

0228 **Evaluation of the Strengthening Economic Think Tanks Program.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Moscow, Russia. Ekaterina Greshnova, Oleg Kazakov, Robert Myers, and Gerald Wein. November 29, 2001.

The authors of this report evaluate a USAID-funded program to provide financial support, professional advice, and training to a range of Russian economic policy think tanks. The program operates as a competition, providing grants for the most promising analyses and pairing them with support for both development of the host think tank and dissemination of the research results. The ultimate goal of the program is to advance the Russian economic transition by generating a stream of policy studies of high quality and relevance. The authors report that during the first two years, the program generated 464 proposals and awarded fifty-eight grants. The authors note, however, that the quality of the majority of proposals was disappointing. The authors recommend that the program reduce the number of grants and increase their size, as well as require that proposals meet higher standards.

0300 **Unleashing Russia's Business Potential: Lessons from the Regions for Building Market Institutions.**

World Bank, Washington, D.C. Harry G. Broadman, editor. [2002.]

The authors of this collection of papers collectively analyze case studies of more than seventy companies in thirteen Russian regions to examine topics such as regional barriers to business transactions, as well as regional aspects of the Russian regulatory regime, corporate finance, and dispute resolution.

0320 **Assessing Russia's Decline: Trends and Implications for the United States and the U.S. Air Force.**

RAND, Santa Monica, Calif. Olga Oliker and Tanya Charlick-Paley. 2002.

The authors of this monograph examine the potential threats to Russian stability and consequently to the rest of the world, including the U.S. military, that are posed by certain ominous developments in Russia. These developments include the increasing relinquishment of control by the central government to the regions, resulting in conditions such as the breakdown of law and order and the rise of semiautonomous regional security forces; the deterioration in relations between civil government and the military, resulting in the possible attempt by the military to increase its influence; the uncertain state of military command and control, which makes more likely the possibility of accidental or intentional use of nuclear weapons; and demographic trends such as population aging, declining growth rates, and increasing male mortality rates, which may lessen Russia's ability to solve its economic problems and maintain an effective national military force.

0465 **Agricultural Policy of Russia.**

World Bank, Washington, D.C. 2002.

The World Bank reviews major aspects of Russian agriculture and agricultural policy, including discussions of the following topics: agriculture's share of the national economy and trends in acreage, production, consumption, and grain and meat marketing;

agricultural pricing, trade, protection, and incentives policies; the impact of international food assistance on the agricultural sector; land reform and farm restructuring among large-scale and household farms; agricultural marketing trends; agricultural debt and the development of rural credit institutions, cooperatives, and financial markets; rural social conditions including poverty, employment, and housing, and rural development strategies; and central government agricultural budgets and support programs.

0590 **Russian Economic Report.**

World Bank, Washington, D.C. January 2002.

The World Bank presents a periodic summary of economic conditions in Russia, with discussions and statistics on key economic indicators including output, foreign trade, exchange rates, balance of payments, foreign debt, industrial production, and government revenues and spending. This report also includes a special section on barriers to the growth of new firms and the protection of persons working in “old” industries from the social consequences of industrial restructuring.

0603 **USAID/Russia Strategy Amendment (1999–2005).**

U.S. Agency for International Development. February 2002.

USAID presents a revised strategic plan for technical assistance to Russia. In the revised plan, USAID focuses on fostering or improving entrepreneurship, democratic processes, and health care systems, with emphases on reaching the younger Russian population as well as on “Russianization,” the strengthening of and increasing use of Russian institutions to carry out reforms and engineer economic growth. USAID discusses projects to achieve specific strategic objectives including market-oriented enterprise reforms, small and medium-sized enterprise sector expansion, sustainable environmental resource management, support for the U.S.-Russia Investment Fund, citizen participation in government, strengthening of legal systems, growth in local government responsiveness, and the improvement of health and child welfare practices. USAID notes a “dangerous decline” in public health resulting from inadequate health services, unhealthy behavior, and an unhealthy environment, a condition the agency says requires urgent attention.

0745 **Russia and China: The Impact of Reform and the Prospect of Democracy.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Leah Amerling. March 2002.

The author of this thesis compares the impact of reform programs on economic performance and the development of democratic institutions in Russia and China. Viewing Russia as a “fledgling democracy in decline” and China as a “rising power,” the author finds that Russia’s relatively sudden transition to a liberalized government allowed for the creation of political and economic arrangements, marked by elite control and corruption, that hindered the progress of democracy. Corruption and bribery has also hurt the development of small business: “In such a system, there is no opening through which an entrepreneur can enter the economy and engage in legitimate activity.” In China, on the other hand, the reforms, which were implemented by an authoritarian regime, led to both rapid economic growth and the rise of a moderate degree of economic individualism, which the author views as setting the stage for further progress toward democracy.

0817 **USAID/Russia Annual Report 2002.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. March 2002.

USAID assesses the status and impacts of its technical assistance and other aid programs in Russia. The agency notes that while USAID projects have contributed to Russia’s “tremendous progress in its transition to a market-oriented democracy,” Russia

also suffered setbacks during the past year, including human rights violations, anti-free press actions, and the Putin government's apparent attempt to consolidate power. USAID singles out as outstanding successes the agency's tuberculosis control program and the introduction of modern health care and child welfare systems.

0837 **White Paper on Corporate Governance in Russia.**

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, France, and World Bank, Washington, D.C. April 24, 2002.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and World Bank review the current status of corporate governance in Russia and make recommendations for improving it. The OECD and World Bank begin with a discussion of key priority areas such as strengthening enforcement of commercial and securities laws and ensuring awareness of corporate governance rules in the private sector. The OECD and World Bank then review the main aspects of governance, including shareholder rights, the role of stakeholders, disclosure and transparency rules and practices, corporate board functions and responsibilities, and enforcement of rules. Annexes to the report include a listing of Russian regulatory acts.

Reel 11

Russia cont.

0001 **Beyond Nunn-Lugar: Curbing the Next Wave of Weapons Proliferation Threats from Russia.**

U.S. Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle, Pa. Henry D. Sokolski and Thomas Riisager, editors. April 2002.

The authors of this collection of papers examine the probable course of Russian advanced weapons development during the next ten to twenty years and attempt to identify areas in which the United States and Russia can cooperate to control weapons proliferation. In one of the most important areas, medicine, the United States would assist biological weapons experts in redirecting their skills toward the development of an electronic epidemiological surveillance system that would provide instant worldwide alerts of the presence or spread of dangerous diseases, whether natural or human caused. The authors also examine Russian strategic power and capabilities, the export of nuclear technology to Iran and other countries from regional military-industrial centers, the consequences of the projected future declines in Russia's population and health condition, Russia-U.S. cooperation in destruction or deactivation of nuclear weapons ("denuclearization"), the challenge of finding peaceful employment for Russian weapons scientists, the conversion of small and medium-sized defense companies, and approaches to use to direct future Russian graduates, especially scientists and engineers, away from the weapons technology field.

0275 **Russian Economic Report.**

World Bank, Washington, D.C. January 2002.

The World Bank presents a periodic summary of economic conditions in Russia, with discussions and statistics on key economic indicators including output, foreign trade, exchange rates, balance of payments, foreign debt, industrial production, and government revenues and spending. This report also includes a special section that examines long-term economic growth patterns in Russia.

- 0289 **Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin and Russian Foreign Policy for the New Millennium: A New Approach 2001–2002.**
Air Force Fellows Program, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., and Institute for the Study of Conflict, Ideology, and Policy, Boston University, Boston, Mass. Scott A. Bethel. May 2002.
The author of this thesis believes that there has been a major shift in Russian foreign relations from confrontation to compromise, cooperation, and rapprochement, as President Vladimir Putin illustrated with his pledge of support for the U.S. war on terrorism immediately after the September 11, 2001, attacks on the United States. The author examines the policies and diplomatic achievements of Putin, as well as his foreign minister Igor Ivanov. In addition to the resurgent Russian international prominence resulting from Putin's vow to help lead the antiterrorist campaign, the author discusses the closer diplomatic relationships Putin has forged with Iraq, Iran, India, China, the Palestinian Authority, Europe, NATO, Latin America, and the United States. The author concludes that every move Putin makes is designed to bring advantage to Russia.
- 0365 **An Analysis of the Brain Drain Phenomenon in the Field of Development of Chemical and Biological Weapons in Russia During the 1990s.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Shalkovskyi Volodymyr. June 2002.
The author of this thesis, a Ukraine diplomat, examines the extent to which former Russian chemical and biological weapons scientists emigrated to other countries, especially Iran and Syria, both of which seek chemical and biological weapons experts to help develop their own programs. The author concludes that a Russian brain drain did occur but only to a very limited degree. The author also concludes that the programs instituted by the Russian government to prevent brain drain failed because of lack of funding, while U.S.-aided programs to assist former chemical and biological weapons researchers in converting their work to civilian programs appear to have succeeded, at least in part.
- 0431 **Japan, Russia, and the “Northern Territories” Dispute: Neighbors in Search of a Good Fence.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Gregory L. Morris. September 2002.
The author of this thesis assesses the prospects for a settlement of the dispute between Russia and Japan over a group of four islands north of Hokkaido that Soviet forces seized at the end of World War II: Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan, and the Habomai Islets. The islands are known to the Japanese as the Northern Territories and to the Russians as the Southern Kurils. The author argues that although these islands have neither significant strategic nor resource value, they hold great symbolic value for the peoples of the two countries. The author argues that the firm public opinion in both countries constrains the political debate on the issue, leaving negotiators little room to work. The author believes that only an external development like a more powerful China or full Russian membership in NATO is likely to provide the stimulus for Russia and Japan to resolve the issue.
- 0550 **Russian Economic Report.**
World Bank, Washington, D.C. October 2002.
The World Bank presents a periodic summary of economic conditions in Russia, with discussions and statistics on key economic indicators including output, capital investment, employment, wages, prices, exchange rates, foreign trade, and capacity utilization. This report includes a special analysis of the increasing personal income disparities across Russian regions.

- 0570 **Evaluation of the Intergovernmental Fiscal Reform Program in Russia.**
U.S. Agency for International Development and Management Systems International, Washington, D.C. Robert Burke, Alan Edmond, Ekaterina Greshnova, and Alexander Lukin. November 2002.

The authors of this report evaluate the implementation of the USAID-supported Intergovernmental Reform Project in Russia. The authors have several main goals: to assess the state of fiscal relations among the federal, regional, and local governments; to determine whether additional USAID assistance is needed; to assess the ability of Russia's Center for Fiscal Policy (CFP) to provide effective technical assistance to government at different levels; and to evaluate the level of institutional capacity and self-sustainability of the CFP to determine whether further strengthening assistance is required.

Tajikistan

- 0643 **Tajikistan: Epidemiological Fact Sheet on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections.**

UNAIDS: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and World Health Organization. 2000.

UNAIDS and the World Health Organization present information on HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases and related health indicators for Tajikistan.

- 0655 **Biodiversity Assessment for Tajikistan.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and Chemonics International, Inc., Washington, D.C. June 2001.

A USAID contractor describes the status of ecological diversity and its conservation in Tajikistan, including protected areas. The contractor notes that the country contains a wide variety of elevations and geological features, and consequently a broad range of habitats and a high diversity of species. Nevertheless, a number of rare ecosystems have virtually disappeared, and forest cover has declined by over 50 percent in the last fifty years, putting many of the country's species at risk of extinction.

- 0695 **Representative National Nutrition Survey, Tajikistan.**

U.S. Agency for International Development [Washington, D.C.; Tajikistan; and London, United Kingdom]. Tamsin Walters and Rebecca Brown. October–November 2001.

The authors of this report present the results of a survey in Tajikistan of the nutritional condition of children aged six to fifty-nine months and their caregivers. The authors identify factors known to cause acute malnutrition. The authors find that severe malnutrition is a growing problem in several regions of the country and that current international humanitarian aid programs are not having a wide-ranging impact on the problem. The authors recommend a number of actions to address the problem, many involving improved public information and education programs.

- 0743 **Final Report: Emergency Shelter in Earthquake Affected Areas of Southern Tajikistan.**

U.S. Agency for International Development [Washington, D.C.]. December 2001.

USAID describes a project funded by several donors to provide emergency shelters to persons displaced by earthquakes in Tajikistan. The project also provided assistance to households to help rebuild damaged houses. USAID notes that the local residents did almost all the building work themselves.

- 0761 **USAID/CAR Country Profile: Tajikistan.**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Central Asia Mission [Almaty, Kazakhstan, and Washington, D.C.]. [2002.]
USAID presents a summary of demographic and social characteristics, economic development, and political conditions in Tajikistan.
- 0763 **Political Party Development, Civic Education, On-Site Technical Assistance.**
U.S. Agency for International Development and International Foundation for Election Systems [Washington, D.C.]. [2002].
The International Foundation for Election Systems summarizes USAID-funded programs to expand participation in Tajikistan political parties and affiliated organizations such as democracy summer camps.
- 0774 **Final Report Submitted to USAID for the SNI Community Development Housing Initiative in Tajikistan.**
U.S. Agency for International Development and Shelter Now International [Dushanbe, Tajikistan]. August 2002.
Shelter Now International (SNI) reviews the progress of USAID-funded projects in Tajikistan designed to provide affordable housing for certain professionals, assist community self-help projects in areas such as water systems, educate household caregivers about health and nutrition, and establish community medical clinics, improve village vocational education systems, and conduct a solar oven pilot project.
- 0800 **PHNIP Country Health Statistical Report: Tajikistan.**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. September 2002.
PHNIP presents statistical data and analysis on Tajikistan demographic, socioeconomic, family planning, maternal health, child health, HIV/AIDS incidence and prevention, and infectious disease control indicators.

Turkmenistan

- 0815 **USAID/CAR Reproductive Health Strategy for Turkmenistan, 1997–2000.**
U.S. Agency for International Development and BHM International, Inc., Arlington, Va. Charlotte Cromer, Connie Collins, Judith Seltzer, and Sholpan Makhmudova. June 5, 1998.
The authors of this report argue that Turkmenistan's lack of progress in its transition to a market economy and open democracy is negatively affecting the social welfare of its population. In particular, the government's practice of making decisions about needed public health reforms without the input of health care professionals is degrading the country's health delivery system. The authors recommend the implementation of USAID-supported technical assistance programs to help upgrade the country's reproductive health training and delivery systems.
- 0857 **Irrigation Management Transfer Issues in Turkmenistan.**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Central Asia Mission. Adrian O. Hutchins. May 1999.
The author of this report assesses the capacity of the irrigation system in the Dashowuz Velayet region of Turkmenistan to sustain irrigated agriculture over time. The author also evaluates USAID programs to provide technical assistance to the government of Turkmenistan in the fields of irrigation management transfer and agricultural economics. The author suggests various improvements, including recommendations to improve the drainage systems so that irrigated soils do not become excessively saline.

Frame No.

- 0883 **Dashowuz Irrigation Management Study.**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Central Asia Mission. Sam H. Johnson III. May 1999.
The author of this report explores possible strategies for operating the irrigation system in the Dashowuz Velayet region of Turkmenistan on a sustainable basis. The author argues that the government needs to address current deficiencies in the system, especially in its drainage component; otherwise the soils will continue to become saltier and agricultural productivity will continue to decline.
- 0922 **Turkmenistan: Epidemiological Fact Sheet on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections.**
UNAIDS and World Health Organization. 2000.
UNAIDS and the World Health Organization present information on HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases and related health indicators for Turkmenistan.
- 0934 **Biodiversity Assessment for Turkmenistan.**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Central Asia Mission, and Chemonics International, Inc., Washington, D.C. June 2001.
A USAID contractor describes the status of ecological diversity and its conservation in Turkmenistan, including protected areas, and estimates the impact of current and projected USAID projects in Turkmenistan related to biodiversity. The contractor notes that the country contains a rich diversity of species in its predominantly desert and low mountain geological regions. The contractor expresses a concern that not only are certain species disappearing but also that unique ecosystems are endangered.

Reel 12

Turkmenistan cont.

- 0001 **Turkmenistan Demographic and Health Survey, 2000.**
Gurbansoltan Eje Clinical Research Center for Maternal and Child Health, Ministry of Health and Medical Industry, Ashgabad, Turkmenistan; and ORC Macro, Calverton, Md. September 2001.
A USAID-funded partnership between a Turkmenistan health agency and a U.S. contractor compiles detailed statistics, accompanied by interpretive text, on the health status of women and children. The report contains data on the following topics: household composition, educational attainment, and school attendance; women's characteristics, including age, marital status, education, religion, employment, income and its disposition, and household decision making; fertility patterns; contraceptive knowledge and use; abortion rates and attitudes; fertility determinants, including marital status, age, sexual activity, postpartum conditions, and menopause; fertility preferences including ideal family size; infant and child mortality rates and demographic and socioeconomic correlates; maternal and child health, including antenatal and postnatal care, delivery characteristics, vaccinations, and infective diseases; nutrition of women and children, including breast-feeding and micronutrients; anemia; and sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS.
- 0276 **PHNIP Country Health Statistical Report: Turkmenistan.**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. September 2002.
PHNIP presents statistical data and analysis on Turkmenistan demographic, socioeconomic, family planning, maternal health, child health, HIV/AIDS incidence and prevention, and infectious disease control indicators.

Ukraine

- 0291 **Environmental Assessment: Progressive Genetics International Farm Service Center, New Kahovka, Kherson Oblast, Ukraine.**
Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs, Kiev, Ukraine, and U.S. Agency for International Development. Wayne T. Williams, Jo Anne A. Williams, Lena Lopantseva, and Zoya Drozdova. April 14, 1998.
The authors of this report assess the environmental impacts of pesticides used in, as well as environmental compliance by, a Ukraine soybean farming operation that uses superior varieties in minimum tillage cultivation to increase the supply of quality seeds. The authors recommend actions to rectify unsatisfactory storage and application practices.
- 0308 **Environmental Assessment: Farm Service Supply Enterprise, American Cyanamid Co. in Ukraine.**
Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs, Kiev, Ukraine, and U.S. Agency for International Development. Wayne T. Williams, Lena Lopantseva, and Jo Anne A. Williams. April 24, 1998.
The authors of this report assess the environmental practices of a subsidiary of American Cyanamid Co. that distributes pesticides and other agricultural chemicals to ten thousand large collective farms in Ukraine. The authors note several environmentally hazardous practices in the warehouses used to store pesticides and recommend actions to bring the warehouses up to U.S. environmental standards.
- 0337 **Changes in Normative Acts of Ukraine on Social Protection: July 1997–March 1998.**
PADCO and U.S. Agency for International Development, Kiev, Ukraine. June 1998.
A USAID contractor summarizes the purposes, provisions, and coverage of specific changes in Ukraine laws governing social welfare programs including pensions, social insurance programs, public assistance, and housing subsidies.
- 0364 **Environmental Assessment: Developed Technology Resource Dairy Project, Uman, Ukraine.**
Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs, Kiev, Ukraine, and U.S. Agency for International Development. Wayne T. Williams, Zoya Drozdova, and Jo Anne Williams. August 25, 1998.
The authors of this report assess the progress that a Ukraine dairy has made in upgrading its practices to meet environmental and milk quality standards. According to the authors, the dairy has devoted significant resources to correct problems including disease control and lack of quality feed, and the authors judge that the dairy has made significant environmental improvements.
- 0386 **Environmental Assessment: UkrAgrosystems Custom Farming and Agribusiness Training Center in a Joint Venture with Agro Sula; Lohvystja, Poltava Oblast, Ukraine.**
Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs, Kiev, Ukraine, and U.S. Agency for International Development. Wayne T. Williams, Lena Lopantseva, and Jo Anne Williams. September 2, 1998.
The authors of this report assess the environmental impacts of pesticides used in, as well as environmental compliance by, a Ukraine soybean farming operation that uses superior varieties in minimum tillage cultivation to increase the supply of quality seeds. The authors describe actions needed to comply with environmental standards for

disposing of fuels and waste products from farm machinery, as well as for training workers in the safe use of pesticides and fertilizers.

0410 **How Ukraine Should Target Social Assistance.**

PADCO and U.S. Agency for International Development, Kiev, Ukraine. October 1998.

A USAID contractor notes that targeted social assistance in Ukraine is at present not linked to standardized definitions of poverty or income. The contractor describes and recommends the implementation of alternative mechanisms for targeting assistance to the poorest and neediest families.

0435 **Strategy for Technical Support for Social Sector Reform in Ukraine.**

PADCO and U.S. Agency for International Development, Kiev, Ukraine. October 1998.

A USAID contractor outlines the status that Ukraine has reached in developing a social welfare system compatible with its emerging market economy. The contractor discusses reforms to the pension and public assistance systems and concludes by recommending technical assistance projects through which USAID can aid the Ukraine government in its reform efforts.

0469 **Environmental Assessment: Norsk Hydro Farm Supply Centers, Ukraine.**

Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs, Kiev, Ukraine, and U.S. Agency for International Development. Wayne T. Williams, Zoya Drozdova, and Jo Anne Williams. November 18, 1998.

The authors of this report recommend actions that will bring the agronomic practices of an agricultural chemical company's Ukraine partners into environmental compliance. The authors note that Norsk Hydro's partners have been storing pesticides in the same warehouse with fertilizers and prescribe actions to correct this and other dangerous practices.

0489 **Ukraine's Successful Program of Social Sector Reform.**

PADCO and U.S. Agency for International Development, Kiev, Ukraine. January 1999.

A USAID contractor reviews the progress of the government of Ukraine in creating a welfare program to aid poor families, reforming state and private pension systems, developing collateral administrative and auditing systems, and developing new methods for defining the poverty level. The contractor argues that Ukraine's social welfare reforms have been "far more radical" than those implemented in other FSU states.

0511 **Environmental Assessment: New Holland Training Program, Ukraine.**

Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs, Kiev, Ukraine, and U.S. Agency for International Development. Wayne T. Williams and Zoya Drozdova. March 10, 1999.

The authors of this report recommend actions that will bring the agronomic practices of an agricultural machinery company's Ukraine center into environmental compliance. The authors propose corrective actions relating to waste management, fuel storage, ventilation, effluent capture, noise control, fire equipment, emergency preparedness, and training.

0524 **Commercial Legal Reform Assessments for Europe and Eurasia: Final Diagnostic Assessment Report for Ukraine.**

U.S. Agency for International Development and Booz Allen Hamilton, Inc. April 1999.

A USAID contractor evaluates the current commercial law environment in Ukraine. The contractor notes that several factors thwart efforts to establish new businesses in the country, including a lack of transparency, stability, and predictability in the legal and regulatory norms governing private sector activity. The contractor concludes that Ukraine's legal and regulatory environment is generally hostile to legitimate commercial

activity, although the country does score well on the contractor's rating of foreign investment law.

0569 **MTM Productivity Study Tours for Kharkiv, Ukraine.**

Center for Economic Initiatives, Terrace Park, Ohio. Leland M. Cole. April 12, 1999.

The author of this report describes and assesses a USAID-funded program to introduce industry leaders in a Ukraine town to new cost-effective management, technology, and marketing (MTM) techniques that will enable them to improve the productivity of their enterprises. The author's firm, focusing on the food processing industry, introduced many new products, packaging methods, ways to better utilize raw materials, and more effective marketing and corporate identity practices.

0593 **Re-Aligning Government Bureaucracy to Fit the Democratic Environment of Ukraine.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Sergiy O. Shutenko. June 1999.

The author of this thesis, a Ukraine diplomat, argues that when Ukraine gained its independence after the breakup of the Soviet Union, the country successfully established basic democratic institutions, such as the election system and parliament, but is having more difficulty transforming the executive branch of government from the former authoritarian command system. Using the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a case study, the author argues that the ministry's rigid, bureaucratic organization does not fit and does not respond to the new environment, with its demands for innovative approaches to diplomacy and negotiations, a long-term vision, and flexible responses to rapidly changing external conditions.

0705 **Small and Medium Enterprises Baseline Survey, Ukraine 1999.**

State Committee of Ukraine for Entrepreneurship Development, U.S. Agency for International Development, Management Systems International, and Development Alternatives, Inc. Thomas A. Gray and William B. Whiston. [1999.]

The authors of this report present the results of a national survey of business activity in Ukraine, with a focus on small and medium-sized businesses. The authors provide statistics and interpretive text on topics including number of firms by employment size; form of ownership, including women-owned and unregistered businesses; employment by firm size and industry, part-time workers, women workers, and firms with payroll difficulties; regulations, licensing, and inspections; business management practices; sales to government and barter use; exports; important business problems; current and expected sales and profits; finance, credit, and investment; inventory purchases; and renting commercial space. One of the survey's major findings is that small and medium-sized firms account for more than half of the employment in the Ukrainian economy. Appendixes to the report include survey questionnaires.

0922 **USAID/Ukraine Anti-Trafficking Program Strategy Review and Legal Component Design.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Kiev, Ukraine, and Management Systems International. January 12, 2000.

A USAID contractor examines the problem of trafficking in women in Ukraine, as well as efforts by USAID to assist the government in addressing the illegal practice. The contractor notes signs of progress in antitrafficking programs, such as increasing government commitment and the growth and activity of women's organizations. Nevertheless, the problem is far from solved, and the contractor recommends various strategies, including actions to educate young women about the dangers of trafficking, to ensure legal protection to women to encourage them to testify about solicitations, to

toughen penalties for traffickers, to provide women with job training, to train women in effective job search techniques, and to strengthen programs to help victims of domestic violence.

Reel 13

Ukraine cont.

0001 **Final Report: Agricultural Statistics Pilot Project in Ukraine.**

Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; U.S. Agency for International Development, Kiev, Ukraine; and Ministry of Agrarian Policy and State Statistics Committee of Ukraine. John G. Litschauer, William H. Wigton, and Mykola I. Kobets. February 2000.

The authors of this report describe a 1999 pilot agricultural project in Ukraine. This project tested the appropriateness of employing advanced techniques in sampling as the method for collecting data on the agricultural sector of Ukraine that is of sufficient reliability and validity to be useful to the country's policy makers.

0032 **Institutional and Legal Aspects of Intergovernmental Finance in Ukraine.**

Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector, University of Maryland at College Park. Leonid Polishchuk. March 2000.

The author of this report argues that inefficient and inequitable sharing of revenues and the clarification of functions among central, regional, and local governments are prime reasons why the country's government decentralization has failed to produce the hoped-for results. The author lists fundamental requisites of successful intergovernmental relations, discusses Ukraine's status with respect to them, and recommends changes.

0052 **NATO Relations with Ukraine: Prospects for Progress.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. David A. Karns. April 2000.

The author of this paper examines NATO's relationship with Ukraine in the context of the country's economy, political conditions, and military structure and readiness, as well as Ukraine's 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.

0102 **U.S. Strategic Approaches to Ukraine.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Yevhen P. Sharov. June 2000.

The author of this thesis, a Ukraine military strategist, explores possible options for changing the strategic partnership between the United States and Ukraine, in view of the fact that the partnership is deteriorating. The author notes that factors such as Russian leadership changes, U.S.-Russia arms control developments, U.S. aid trends, corruption, and a slow pace of economic reforms are combining to lower Ukraine's place among the priorities of U.S. strategic policy. The author notes that this is not surprising since the United States has always subordinated the interests of Ukraine to those of Russia. The author argues that Ukraine needs a multinational economic cooperation program with broad involvement by Western private business firms.

- 0205 **Ukraine Anti-Corruption Support Project.**
Management Systems International, Washington, D.C. [2000.]
A USAID contractor assesses the activities and achievements of a project designed to strengthen the ability of government, civil society, and business firms to fight corruption in Ukraine at the oblast level. The contractor notes that the project has succeeded in establishing successful public-private partnerships.
- 0217 **Ukraine: Social Safety Nets and Poverty.**
World Bank, Washington, D.C. December 2000.
The World Bank measures poverty in Ukraine, reviews the effectiveness of current social assistance programs, and recommends actions to redesign the system. Noting that Ukraine's social programs are poorly targeted, with substantial benefits going to families that are not poor, the bank suggests that the government needs to institute mechanisms such as income and assets tests or categorical benefits, in order to target benefits more effectively to reach poor, elderly, and unemployed people.
- 0263 **A Report on Trafficking Prevention Efforts in Ukraine: Impact of the Women for Women Centers on At-Risk Teen and Adult Women.**
Winrock International and U.S. Agency for International Development. Jane Rudd. January 2001.
The author of this report examines the effectiveness of a USAID-funded program that uses centers run by women to prevent the trafficking of women who go abroad to find employment. The centers assist women in learning new job skills, intervene in domestic crises, and help women to develop stronger self-images. Center workers also help trafficked women return to Ukraine. The author finds that a recent survey of women's knowledge of trafficking indicates that the centers have achieved mixed results. The author presents various recommendations including the establishment of safe houses where women can reside as an alternative to staying in an abusive relationship or leaving the country.
- 0339 **The Medium-Weight Brigade Structure and the Transformation of the U.S. Army and the Army of Ukraine.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Mykhailo Kyrylenko. March 2001.
The author of this thesis, a Ukrainian military officer, examines the effort by the U.S. Army to reorganize its basic force structure to that of the medium-weight brigade, with a view to reaching conclusions about the application of this force structure to the Ukrainian army. Because the most dangerous future foes are likely to be terrorist and guerrilla organizations rather than full national armies, the author notes that comparatively small, versatile, and highly mobile units like the medium-weight brigade are better able to engage such enemies than "cumbersome" conventional army divisions. The author describes Ukraine's plans to replace five current mechanized divisions with more quickly deployable and less costly brigades.
- 0481 **Ukraine and NATO: The Development of Multilateral Relations (1989–2001).**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Igor I. Lymarenko. March 2001.
The author of this thesis, a Ukrainian military officer, examines the evolving relationship between NATO and Ukraine since the country's 1991 declaration of independence. The author notes that Ukraine has used its declared policy of neutrality primarily to distance itself from Russia, at the same time that it has developed a "special relationship" with NATO and bilateral relations with the United States. The author notes, however, that Ukraine still needs to strengthen political participation, promote the advantages of NATO

and Western ties to its population, institute economic reforms leading to a true market economy, and eliminate both civil and governmental corruption.

0581 **The Health Sector in Ukraine.**

World Bank, Washington, D.C. August 2001.

The World Bank examines strategies initiated by the government of Ukraine in an attempt to reform its health services sector. The bank assesses options including modifications to system financing and consequent reductions in informal payments for services, the introduction of a minimum set of benefits, revisions to resource allocation formulas, expansion of the role of the private sector, and the restructuring of the secondary care delivery system.

0614 **Analysis of MMI Ukraine Media Research for 12 Cities in Ukraine.**

Internews Ukraine. Meg Gaydosik. August 13, 2001.

The author of this report summarizes findings of a survey of broadcast media, computer, and Internet use in twelve Ukraine cities. As in nearly every other developed country, consumers rate television as their primary source of information. The author includes statistical tables.

0629 **The Dawn of Business Education in Ukraine: A Mid-Term Evaluation of the Ukraine Business Management Strengthening Activity.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Kiev, Ukraine. September 2001.

USAID assesses the progress made by the agency's program to overhaul the curriculum of undergraduate business schools in Ukraine. The program has three major components. First, the agency enlists the cooperation of university administrators in introducing the new curriculum and seeking greater outreach to the business community. Second, the agency retrains Ukrainian faculty in the new curriculum and teaching techniques. Finally, the agency advances the development of new teaching materials for faculty in business management courses. Although USAID notes a number of positive program impacts, the agency recognizes certain shortfalls, such as the widespread opinion among faculty that they need much more contact with private sector businesses.

0734 **Ukraine: Country Procurement Assessment Report (CPAR) Summary Report.**

World Bank, Washington, D.C. November 2001.

The World Bank describes Ukraine's system of public procurement, covering its policies and practices. The bank identifies problems in the implementation of bank-financed projects, as well as in the performance of the private sector in the country's procurement process. The bank recommends major reforms to bring the system more in line with internationally recognized best public procurement practices.

0798 **U.S.-Ukraine Security Cooperation, 1993–2001: A Case History.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Frank Morgese. [2002.]

The author of this thesis traces the history of peacetime military engagement between the United States and Ukraine during the period 1993–2001. The author notes that during this time, Ukraine has managed to maintain security partnerships not only with the United States and NATO but also with Poland and, more significantly, Russia. The author concludes that U.S.-Ukraine military cooperation has, for a relatively small investment, gone far toward integrating Ukraine into Western security structures. Nevertheless, the author insists, Ukraine must soon declare its aspirations to join NATO or risk being marginalized.

- 0831 **Shaping on NATO's Doorstep: U.S.-Ukraine Relations.**
Joint Force Quarterly. Timothy C. Shea. Autumn/Winter 2001/2002.
The author of this article reviews U.S.-Ukraine military cooperation. The author argues that, although successful in some respects, the U.S. approach is somewhat inefficient, with fragmented responsibility and lack of control over Ukrainian use of U.S. resources.
- 0839 **Ukraine: Gender Review.**
World Bank, Washington, D.C. Nora Dudwick, Radhika Srinivasan, and Jeanine Braithwaite. February 2002.
The authors of this report examine gender-related issues in Ukraine. The authors review the relationships between gender and poverty; gender distributions of employment and unemployment, as well as sex-based discrimination; the male health crisis, including rising male mortality, smoking and premature death, and suicide, as well as women's health and gender differences in illnesses; changing relationships within the family; domestic violence, sexual abuse, and trafficking of women; and women's representation in higher public offices and participation in nongovernmental organizations.
- 0919 **Ukraine and U.S. Security.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Daniel G. Grey. March 22, 2002.
The author of this thesis evaluates U.S. policy toward Ukraine and concludes that it has been short-sighted. Contending that future U.S. policy should focus on helping Ukraine orient toward the West, the author argues that the United States should enlist the aid of the EU and NATO to integrate Ukraine with Western Europe and help the country become less corrupt and more democratic.
- 0950 **Tax Policy in Ukraine, 2002: A Review of Current Issues with Recommendations.**
Development Alternatives, Inc., Bethesda, Md. April 2002.
A USAID contractor examines factors hindering the progress of tax reform in Ukraine. The contractor reviews the following areas: value-added tax arrears collection and broadening of the tax base; loss carryforwards and carrybacks; special problems affecting selected industrial sectors; promissory notes, transfer pricing, taxes on petroleum, and entrepreneur taxation; the proposed tax code; tax legislation under development; and tax reform priorities. A report annex contains summaries of 2001 tax-related legislation.

Reel 14

Ukraine cont.

- 0001 **Developing the Rule of Law in Ukraine: Achievements, Impacts and Challenges.**
U.S. Agency for International Development and Management Systems International, Washington, D.C. Mark Dietrich and Richard Blue. June 2002.
The authors of this report assess the current status of Ukraine's legal system, the progress the country has made in reforming the system since its 1991 independence, and the impact of international donor assistance for legal reform, including that of USAID. The authors conclude that although Ukraine has made progress in some areas, the country still needs to adopt a new civil code, a modern administrative code, and revisions to various procedural codes, as well as to harmonize and streamline new laws and improve legislative drafting skills. The authors also find that USAID efforts to develop grassroots, locally based legal aid organizations in Ukraine have had some success.

0079 **Curbing Sex Slavery Abroad by Helping Women Earn a Living in Ukraine: Assessment of the Economic-Empowerment Aspects of the Anti-Trafficking Project, USAID/Kiev.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Kiev, Ukraine, and WIDTech, Washington, D.C. Rae Lesser Blumberg and Ohla Shved. September 2002.

The authors of this report first observe that because they are not able to find adequate employment in Ukraine, many women seek employment abroad, in doing so exposing themselves to the risk of being trafficked into sex slavery. Consequently, the strategy of the USAID Kiev Mission's Anti-Trafficking Project is to promote economic opportunities for women. The key elements of the project are the centers that offer women-to-women free job training. This training has been popular and successful, and the authors recommend, among other things, the expansion of the project. The authors also recommend actions to correct project weaknesses, including its inadequate monitoring and evaluation system.

0172 **Ukraine: Education Reform Policy Note.**

World Bank, Washington, D.C. Peter Darvas. October 18, 2002.

The author of this report reviews progress and problems in Ukraine's education system and states needed reforms. The author notes that government agencies, teachers, parents, and students all recognize the need for education reform. The author commends the respect for education demonstrated by students' efforts to achieve and parents' willingness to pay for educational expenses despite severe economic difficulties. The author describes actions that are needed to address problems such as inadequate administration and financing systems, declining school-age population and resulting low school capacity utilization, and the need for vocational education that matches the needs of the job market.

0209 **Russian Influence on NATO Member/Non-Member Relationships: A Case Study of the U.S.-Ukraine Military to Military Relationship.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Joseph D. Righello. December 2002.

The author of this thesis argues that Russia seeks to decrease U.S. and NATO influence in its "Near Abroad," including Ukraine, and that a key part of its strategy is to make Ukraine more dependent on and fearful of Russia. Noting that many Russians view Ukraine as "indivisible from Russia itself," the author describes actions taken by Russia to interfere with U.S.-Ukraine military relations, such as Russia's attempt to intimidate Ukraine into canceling a combined airborne jump operation scheduled as the focal point of an annual U.S.-Ukraine military training exercise.

Uzbekistan

0275 **USAID/CAR Reproductive Health Strategy for Uzbekistan, 1997–2002.**

BHM International, Inc., Arlington, Va., and U.S. Agency for International Development. Charlotte Cromer, Judith Seltzer, Connie Collins, Indria Aitmagambetova, and Mary Jo Jazear. June 5, 1998.

The authors of this report assess the reproductive health care system in Uzbekistan. The authors contend that the current system is based on the Soviet model of extensive infrastructure, centralized management, and curative rather than preventive care, and it is financially unsustainable. The authors describe the USAID-assisted Health Reform Project, which will implement modern, efficient services and facilities and introduce properly trained medical personnel.

- 0315 **Management of Water Resources in Uzbekistan and Ways of Raising its Efficiency.**
U.S. Agency for International Development. Rafik Saifulin, Sergey Russ, Mataluba Fazylova, Nailya Fakhrudinova, and Yulia Petrenko. September 1998.
The authors of this report examine Uzbekistan's pollution related to water management problems, water supply shortfalls, regional use patterns, and agricultural demand and irrigation systems. The authors recommend land reclamation measures as well as the introduction of more sophisticated irrigation systems, water conservation irrigation technologies, and drainage and subirrigation systems. The authors review hydroelectric plant operations and examine water resources management across Central Asia.
- 0404 **Problems of Rational Water Use and Methods of their Solution in Uzbekistan.**
U.S. Agency for International Development. Rafik Saifulin, Sergey Russ, Mataluba Fazylova, Nailya Fakhrudinova, and Yulia Petrenko. April 1999.
The authors of this report describe the advantages of and the typical problems involved with locally managed water user associations that have been established in several Asian countries. The purpose of the associations is to manage water resources more equitably and efficiently by introducing market-based financing, allocation, and conservation systems. The authors outline the requirements for establishing associations in Uzbekistan.
- 0417 **Position Paper: Advanced Training for Primary Care Physicians in Uzbekistan.**
U.S. Agency for International Development and ABT Associates Inc. Akram Fazilov and Benjamin Mills. September 1999.
The authors of this report assess the progress of programs instituted as part of the World Bank's Health One Project to improve the clinical training of primary care physicians in Uzbekistan. The authors conclude that training should concentrate on relieving the burdens of disease, should focus on specific problems, should provide adequate health care equipment and other resources, and should remain flexible.
- 0433 **Uzbekistan Health Reform Overview.**
U.S. Agency for International Development and ABT Associates Inc. October 1999.
A USAID contractor reviews the progress of a USAID-supported health reform program in Uzbekistan. The contractor notes that the program has had mixed results. Although the overall commitment of the government is questionable, since it agreed to reform as a condition to receiving a World Bank loan, there is clear government support for the development of a strong system of rural primary care.
- 0447 **Socio-Economic Differences in Health, Nutrition, and Population in Uzbekistan.**
World Bank, Washington, D.C. Davidson R. Gwatkin, Shea Rustein, Kiersten Johnson, Rohini P. Pande, and Adam Wagstaff. May 2000.
The World Bank analyzes the health and nutrition status as well as the use of health-related services among different socioeconomic groups (poorest to richest) in Uzbekistan. Statistical tables include data for seven health status indicators and eight service utilization indicators, and provide breakdowns by sex and urban-rural residence.
- 0475 **Competition, Corporate Governance, and Regulation in Central Asia: Uzbekistan's Structural Reform Challenges.**
World Bank, Washington, D.C. Harry G. Broadman. May 2000.
The author of this working paper contends that although privatization is proceeding in Uzbekistan's economy, there is still little separation between government and business, and business decisions about prices, production, and capital investment are often not

market-based. The author recommends policy changes to introduce and entrench competition into the economy.

- 0499 **Trip Report: Assessment of Nutrition Related to Anemia in Ferghana Oblast.**
U.S. Agency for International Development and ABT Associates Inc. Gaukhar Abuova. February 21–March 7, 2001.

The author of this report argues that the diet of rural women in an area in Uzbekistan makes many women susceptible to anemia because the diet lacks certain essential nutrients, including iron. The author advocates the dissemination of a list of tips for health nutrition and urges holding a training seminar for health care providers and private organizations that give aid in the region.

- 0532 **Biodiversity Assessment for Uzbekistan.**
U.S. Agency for International Development and Chemonics International, Inc., Washington, D.C. June 2001.

A USAID contractor describes the status of and threats to ecological diversity in Uzbekistan. The contractor identifies opportunities for conserving endangered species and ecosystems and recommends conservation strategies. The contractor notes that the country contains several distinct geological regions including deserts; mountain ranges; submontane steppes; and lowland, wetland, and delta areas. The country also contains a broad range of habitats and a high diversity of species. The contractor finds that threats to biodiversity in Uzbekistan include loss of habitat to agriculture and settlement, unregulated deforestation, overgrazing, drainage of wetlands, poor irrigation practices, artificial water diversion, and the dramatically shrinking Aral Sea.

- 0598 **Technical Report: The Pharmaceutical Study in Ferghana Oblast, Uzbekistan.**
U.S. Agency for International Development and ABT Associates Inc. Talgat Nurgozhin, Melinda Pavin, Grace Hafner, Faruh Yusupov, Shavgat Khusanbaev, and Richard Laing. June 2001.

The authors of this report evaluate the prescribing practices of local primary care physicians, as well as the prices and availability of drugs, in an area of Uzbekistan. The authors find various problems, such as the absence of oblast-wide drug policies, a lack of information on essential drugs, the unavailability of essential drugs, the overprescribing of ineffective drugs, and outdated skills among pharmacists.

- 0643 **Access to Health Care in Rural Ferghana Oblast, Uzbekistan.**
U.S. Agency for International Development and ABT Associates Inc. Cheryl Cashin. December 2001.

The author of this report presents findings of a USAID-funded survey of health care access by families and individuals in a rural area of Uzbekistan. The author finds that the poorest quartile of households tends to report illnesses less frequently and to receive a lower quality of care. The poor are also less able to make out-of-pocket payments for care and, if they do, are at risk of falling deeper into poverty.

- 0663 **Assessment of Gynecologists' Reproductive Health Training Needs in Ferghana Oblast.**
U.S. Agency for International Development and ABT Associates Inc. D. K. Nadjmutdinova, D. Khasanova, D. Kaumova, and A. Niyazov. March 2002.

The authors of this report, as part of a USAID-funded health care project in Uzbekistan, evaluate the degree to which gynecologists in the country have had up-to-date reproductive health training in recent years, as well as the doctors' awareness of current clinical practices and their perceived need for training.

- 0683 **Increasing the Quality of Child Survival and Maternal Care Services in the Navoi Oblast of Uzbekistan.**
U.S. Agency for International Development and Project HOPE, Millwood, Va. April 2002.
Project HOPE, a USAID-funded project, assesses its efforts to decrease maternal and child mortality by improving the quality of health care in an area of Uzbekistan. The strategy of project officials is to help local health care providers encourage women to breast-feed their infants, learn about reproductive health and contraceptive methods, and provide proper home care to sick children. The project finds that participating women report a high degree of satisfaction with the project's interventions. The project describes its success in spreading its activities to other areas in Uzbekistan.
- 0750 **The Rise of Islamic Fundamentalism in Uzbekistan.**
Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala. M. Bakhrom Madrakhimov. April 2002.
The author of this thesis, an Uzbek military officer, examines the resurgence of Islamic fundamentalism in Uzbekistan, after Islam had been driven underground and suppressed during the Soviet era. Characterizing Islamic fundamentalism as "an aggressive revolutionary movement as militant and violent as the Bolshevik, Fascist, and Nazi movements of the past," the author argues that the fundamentalist leaders are using Islam to advance primarily political, not religious, purposes and have been able to deceive large segments of the Uzbek population about their true motive, which is to overthrow the current government and gain power. High rates of unemployment among youth have helped the radical Islamists recruit.
- 0776 **Contingency Contracting and Private Volunteer Organization Procurement in Uzbekistan; A Comparative Analysis.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. John L. Coombs. June 2002.
The author of this thesis examines the procurement procedures used by private humanitarian organizations in Uzbekistan and compares them to the procurement procedures of contingency contracting officers supporting Operation Enduring Freedom. These officers operate in various locations in Uzbekistan to purchase supplies and services to support the U.S. military's operations against al Qaeda and the Taliban in Afghanistan. The author identifies practices used by private organizations that can be applied to contingency contracting, including the empowerment of contracting officers with full control of all purchases up to specified amounts and cooperation with private organizations already operating there in order to obtain market information that is usually not available to contracting officers at the start of their deployment to a crisis area.
- 0900 **Capturing Successes of Clinical Training Systems in Uzbekistan Using a Self-Directed Assessment Paradigm.**
U.S. Agency for International Development and JHPIEGO Corporation. Larisa Agababyan, Susan J. Griffey Brechin, Leah Levin, Kama Garrison, and Andreas Tamberg. August 2002.
The authors of this report describe and evaluate a USAID-funded program to help Uzbekistan officials institute improved health care practices that lead women to substitute contraceptive methods for abortion. The program works primarily by training Uzbek health professionals in modern family planning concepts and practices. The authors find that the project has substantially strengthened the quality of reproductive health education in Uzbekistan.

Frame No.

0951 **PHNIP Country Health Statistical Report: Uzbekistan.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. September 2002.

PHNIP presents statistical data and analysis on Tajikistan demographic, socioeconomic, family planning, maternal health, child health, HIV/AIDS incidence and prevention, and infectious disease control indicators.

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