

*The*  
*Special Studies Series*

---

**THE  
MIDDLE EAST:  
SPECIAL STUDIES  
1970-1980**

# REEL INDEX

## Reel I

### MIDDLE EAST

#### *Frame*

- 0001 **Inter-Nation Conflict, Dyadic and Mediated: Case Studies of Egypt, Israel, and the United Nations at Five Points in Time (Phase One: July 19-28, 1956).**  
*Stanford University, California Institute of Political Studies, California. Richard A. Brody, Ole R. Holsti, Joseph B. Kadane, Joanne K. Loomba, and Jeffrey Milstein. October 1965. 88 f.*

The General Inquirer system of content analysis was used to analyze Egyptian and Israeli documents for the period July 19-28, 1956. An extensive experiment on methods of scaling action data has been performed, and the scale was used to analyze behavior during the time period studied. The data for the time period studied were rather limited, thus an adequate test of hypotheses must be deferred until data for subsequent periods are analyzed. Yet even with the data at hand, techniques of analysis reveal that some important distinctions were made by Egyptian and Israeli decision makers. But at this early stage in the research their significance is only speculative.

- 0089 **Israel and the Eastern Arab States: A Strategic Source Book.**  
*Research Analysis Corporation, McLean, Virginia. Bernard Reich, Andrea Arntsen, and James K. Walters. October 1968. 99 f.*

Recent events in the Middle East, particularly the Arab-Israeli war of 1967, have once again highlighted the area as a focal point of interest and concern to the major world powers. The complexity of the region has been further evidenced by the factors involved in the 1967 conflict and its aftermath. This source book makes readily available a brief appraisal of factors of strategic significance in the Eastern Arab states and Israel. Accompanying the survey are charts, tables, other supporting data, and references assembled from numerous sources, both Middle Eastern and Western, and compiled in this paper to facilitate their use. It is intended that this survey will provide the user with an understanding of the factors at work in the Middle East, the data in support of the conclusions reached, and sources for more detailed examination of the subjects discussed. Although the compilation is focused on factors of a strategic nature, it is not intended to deal solely with that aspect of Israel and the Eastern Arab states.

**0190 The Control of Local Conflict: Case Studies. Volume III. Middle East and North African Case Studies.**

*Bolt, Beranek, and Newman Inc., Waltham, Massachusetts. Browne and Shaw International Studies Division. August 15, 1969. 362 f.*

The volume presents a portion of the results of a thirteen-month study project performed under contract with the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in order to advance the Agency's research program directed toward the development of arms control and disarmament measures applicable to conflict and pre-conflict situations in the less developed areas of the world. The present study provides an analysis of cases of local conflict in the Middle East and North African states.

**0579 An Examination of the International Flow of Crude Oil, with Special Reference to the Middle East.**

*Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. T.T. Connors. October 1969. 86 f.*

This paper describes the basic nature of crude oil transportation, its technology, worldwide pattern, and future. It gives special emphasis to the movement of crude oil between the Middle East and Western Europe because of the critical supply and demand relationships existing between the two regions; further, it underscores the growth of both the crude oil tanker and crude oil pipelines, and the effect that this growth will have on the future patterns of crude oil flow. And it notes that the interest of the Soviet Union in the Middle East and the Suez Canal is an increasingly influential factor in the international flow of crude oil. The future role of the United States in the Middle East will derive in an important way from its ties with Western Europe. Since what is vital to the one will be of concern to the other, the United States will continue to regard the flow of crude oil to Western Europe (and the growing influence of the Soviet Union on it) as an important foreign policy matter.

**0666 Political Functions of the Military in the Middle East and North Africa.**

*Operations Research, Inc., Washington, D.C. Amos Perlmutter. March 31, 1970. 33 f.*

The purpose of the research was to examine the nature, causes, and consequences of military-political intervention in developing polities. Military intervention was studied in seven Middle Eastern states. Forty-one coups and countercoups were analyzed. Variables such as the success and failure of coups, organized mass and political support, opposition or indifference to coups, the ideological orientations of the coups, the type of regime legitimation, the rank of the coup makers, and the legacy of the military establishment were examined.

**0699 An Interaction Survey of the Middle East.**

*Department of International Relations, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California. Charles A. McClelland and Anne Anco. March 1970. 40 f.*

The authors treat the Middle East conceptually as a separate and distinct world arena, and compare relations for this arena with other subsystems. The findings suggested that the Middle East arena possesses some unique characteristics among which is the propensity of nations in the area to direct a larger proportion of their interactions to their neighbors within the region, than to the rest of the members of the international system. The authors gained some insight into Theoretical propositions regarding Israeli retaliation policies and the relationship between some trends in inter-Arab cooperation and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

- 0739 **AID Spring Review of Land Reform. Volume II. Land Reform in Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Turkey, and Indonesia.**  
*Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Kenneth B. Platt, H. Charles Treakle, Charles M. Elkington, Edwin J. Cohn, and E. Utrecht. June 1970. 273 f.*  
 The document on Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Turkey, and Indonesia is one of a series covering most nations that have experienced or are considering land reform. The design for each country's paper is the same: the situation before reform, the reform program, and the effects of the program.
- 1012 **American and Soviet Defense Systems Vis-à-vis the Middle East.**  
*Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. P.M. Dadant. July 1970 36 f.*  
 An overriding concern: major interests in the Middle East; expanding Soviet naval activities; United States and U.S.S.R. aid to the Middle East; and Geographic accessibility and superpower developments.

## Reel II

### MIDDLE EAST (cont.)

- 0001 **Soviet and American Influences on the Arab-Israeli Arms Race: A Quantitative Analysis.**  
*Department of Political Science, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. Jeffrey S. Milstein. 1971. 36 f.*  
 The report examines the extent to which the U.S. and U.S.S.R. have been able to affect the amounts of military spending by Israel and the Arab countries, and thus help to control the Middle East arms race with its grave potential for mutual destruction of Arabs and Israelis. Yearly quantitative data (1948-64) on the arms budgets of Israel, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq, and on such large-scale Soviet and American actions as trade, economic aid, and military aid are used in statistical correlation and multiple regression analyses.
- 0037 **Arab and Israeli Voting in the United Nations on Soviet-American Issues.**  
*Department of Political Science, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. Jeffrey S. Milstein. November 1971. 29 f.*  
 A measure of relative Soviet-American influence; distribution of Arab and Israeli UN votes; aid and trade and UN voting; the Arab-Israeli arms race and UN voting; Arab-Israeli violence and UN voting; domestic economic frustration and UN voting.
- 0067 **U.S. Middle East Oil: The Petroleum Reserves Corporation.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. James R. Ralph, Jr. February 23, 1972. 47 f.*  
 There is one incident recorded in which the U.S. government attempted to nationalize private American oil interests. During World War II the U.S. government formed a corporation specifically for the purpose of acquiring proven foreign petroleum reserves. Under a veil of secrecy the Petroleum Reserves Corporation (PRC) was formed by President Roosevelt in June 1943 to buy a controlling interest in the Arabian-American Oil Company. Once the matter became public the White House fell silent. The oil company refused to sell and apparently

had a greater lobby in Congress than the Executive Department. The PRC project became a dead duck. Using an extensive literature search of primary source documents, the author reconstructs this brief but important episode of wartime diplomatic history.

0114 **United States Strategic Alternatives in the Middle East.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Joseph J. Skaff. February 28, 1972. 56 f.*

The strategic importance of the Middle East stems from two fundamental elements: geography and natural resources. Middle East oil and the land and sea routes over which it is transported are of vital interest to both East and West. Since 1948, this strategically important area has been in continuous conflict, causing a significant shift in the power balance of the Middle East. American influence has declined and Soviet involvement has substantially increased in the Arab world. Western naval power is being challenged; Soviet prestige is higher than ever, and the unprecedented Soviet military presence threatens the entire military balance of the region. Soviet encroachment and the Arab-Israeli crisis threaten American interests. Immediate action is required to evaluate possible United States strategic alternatives which would support American interests and objectives in the Middle East. American complacency and indifference to activities in the Middle East must be replaced by an effective and dynamic strategy. Positive action must be taken to: promote a fair and peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli crisis; stop the escalation of arms to Arabs and Jews; bolster Western naval power in the Mediterranean; strengthen American relations with Turkey and Iran; buildup NATO forces contiguous to the Mediterranean; and encourage closer ties with NATO for the security of vital Western interest in the region. The balance between East and West may well depend on United States action or inaction in the Middle East.

0170 **American and Soviet Influence, Balance of Power, and Arab-Israeli Violence.**

*Department of Political Science, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. Jeffrey S. Milstein. December 31, 1972. 34 f.*

Research has sought to determine what the pattern of Arab-Israeli violence has been since 1948 and the extent to which that violence has been systematically influenced by economic aid, military aid, and trade from the United States and the Soviet Union, and by the balance of military power between Arabs and Israelis. The systematic effects of these large-scale American and Soviet actions and of the balance of military capabilities on five types of violence initiated by several countries in the Middle East are separately measured and evaluated using qualitative data and statistical methods.

0204 **The U.S. Energy Crisis, the Multinational Oil Corporations and Their Relationship to U.S. Foreign Policy in the Middle East.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. John G. Pappageorge. February 28, 1973. 56 f.*

America's current energy crisis consists of a growing dependence on foreign oil brought about by a continuing diminution in known domestic petroleum reserves and aggravated by a host of domestic anomalies that cry out for some sort of unified energy policy. Yet any steps taken domestically will have far-reaching international effects, particularly in the Middle East. Eight giant corporations (five of them American) discover and pump most of the oil out of the ground in

the producing countries. Hence, they have a powerful influence in the Middle East and are a contributing factor in the stability of that politically volatile part of the world.

**0261 The Arab-Israeli Conflict of June 1967: A Limited War.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Robert L. Day. March 26, 1973. 38 f.*

The primary question is whether or not the war in the Middle East in June 1967 was a limited war. Data was gathered from a variety of literary sources, but much of the material and interpretation was based on the author's personal experience as the operations officer of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine from 1966 to 1970. The background of the situation prevailing in the Middle East and the major events preceding the war are reviewed in order to examine the question of whether this war was part of a grand strategy by either side. Both Arab and Israeli strategy and defense plans are reviewed. It is concluded that this war, like so many others, was not inevitable, but resulted from a series of miscalculations and overreactions by all parties concerned.

**0299 Should the United States Continue to Support CENTO?**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Gerald H. Bethke, March 29, 1973. 70 f.*

The purpose of this research report is to determine if the United States should continue to support the Central Treaty Organization. In addressing this problem, CENTO's origin, historical development, membership, accomplishments, problems, and prospects are examined to include the communist threat to the region and United States support provided to CENTO and its regional members. This examination indicates that the alliance was formed primarily as a mutual security pact in response to the threat of communist aggression. Current emphasis in CENTO affairs, however, appears directed more toward the mutual well-being and economic development of its regional members. Additionally, there is a lack of agreement concerning the communist threat to the region, and its members are disenchanted with the organization's effectiveness.

**0369 Arab Negotiation: Not No, But Hell No.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Robert P. Hand. April 16, 1973. 44 f.*

The Arabs have consistently refused to enter open negotiations with Israel with a view toward ending the state of war and concluding a final peace agreement. Too often the pragmatists of the West have ignored all but the logical aspects of the bars to negotiation. The paper explores some of this illogical resistance to negotiation. The exploration is only from the Arabs' perspective and does not consider the Israelis' views. The periods of time surrounding three fundamental happenings are examined to explain the bases for the Arabs' refusal to negotiate: the foundations of Islam by the Arabs (seventh century A.D.), the eastward expansion of the West against Islam (eighteenth and nineteenth centuries A.D.), and the establishment of the "national homeland" of the Jews in Palestine as a result of World War I.

**0413 The U.S.S.R.'s Current Role in the Middle East.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Leonard M. Wagman. October 20, 1973. 34 f.*

The basic question is whether the U.S.S.R.'s current posture in the Middle East is a threat to U.S. security. The essay shows the evolution of the present level of Soviet political and military activity in the Middle East, and the options open to the U.S.S.R. in the remainder of the 1970s.

- 0447 **The Soviet Union, the Middle East, and the Evolving World Energy Situation.**  
*Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Arnold L. Horalick. October 1973. 11 f.*

- 0458 **The Superpowers in the Arab-Israeli Conflict, 1970-1973.**  
*Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Abraham S. Becker. December 1973. 70 f.*

The essay examines the interactions of the United States and the U.S.S.R. in the Middle East arena from 1970. The period treated begins with the heating up of the War of Attrition and ends with the explosion of the Yom Kippur-Ramadan War. The focus of interest is on the changing nature of Soviet involvement in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the pattern of U.S. reaction thereto.

- 0528 **An Analysis of the Goals of Five Oil Producing Nations.**  
*Research Foundation, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Patrick T. Callahan. December 1973. 81 f.*

This paper is part of a research project attempting to develop long range forecasting models for foreign policy planning. An attempt will be made to analyze the goals of five nations: Iraq, Iran, Algeria, Libya, and Saudi Arabia. The relevance of this enterprise to foreign policy planning is that the goals of a state determine what it would be willing to give up in negotiations and what kind of bait can be used to strike bargains with that state. A goal will be understood to mean a desired state of affairs. A nation's goals are those of the top decision-making elite in the nation. It is assumed that to some extent the elite is a coherent group and the goal set is uniform for all members. The desired states may be either those which can be attained only with some change or those which are already achieved and only need to be preserved. Goals may be either specific or general quantitative targets or open-ended growth desires. Goals may be either ends in themselves or means to other goals, or both.

- 0609 **The Soviet Union and the Middle East.**  
*American Institutes for Research, Washington, D.C. R.D. McLaurin and Mohammad Mughisuddin. October 1974. 376 f.*

Russia has been interested in the Middle East intermittently for centuries, but in the past this interest has focused on security considerations. Since the emergence of the Soviet Union as a great power, and particularly since the beginnings of normal Soviet ties with some Arab states, the U.S.S.R. has viewed the Middle East as an area in which Soviet influence should be acknowledged and respected. Playing an active political, economic, military, and cultural role in the Middle East, the Soviet Union has sought to undermine Western power there, with a view both to reducing the strategic threat to the U.S.S.R. from Iran, Turkey, and the Mediterranean and to increasing Soviet influence in world councils.

# Reel III

## MIDDLE EAST (cont.)

- 0001 **Economic Impact on the Free World of the Oil Crisis, October 1973-March 1974.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Richard L. Nidever. October 31, 1974. 33 f.*  
The Arab-Israeli October 1973 War resulted in an oil embargo against countries supporting Israel and substantially higher petroleum prices charged by oil-exporting countries. The essay presents prewar petroleum conditions, the development and effect of the oil embargo, international economic imbalances created by higher oil prices, and the impact of the energy shortage and higher prices on the U.S. economy and industrial activities. The seriousness of trade imbalances caused by higher oil prices and the shift of economic power from oil-consuming to oil-producing nations is developed. The newly gained economic strength of oil-producing countries and how the wealth is being used is discussed. The current inability of the Western world to cope with or influence the actions of the oil-producing countries is also presented.
- 0034 **Great Power Interests and Conflicting Objectives in the Mediterranean-Middle East-Persian Gulf Region.**  
*Strategic Studies Center, Stanford Research Institute, Arlington, Virginia. William M. Carpenter, Stephen P. Gilbert, Edmund L. DuBois, Paul P. Stassi, and Julian J. Ewell. December 1974. 114 f.*  
The study examines the Mediterranean-Middle East-Persian Gulf region in the context of the conflict of the interests and objectives of the great powers. Key issues addressed include (1) the competition for regional influence between the United States and the Soviet Union, (2) the Arab-Israeli problem, (3) the Middle East oil problem, and (4) the regional instabilities and tensions and their effects on U.S. relations with the Middle East nations. The study concludes with the presentation of U.S. policy options designed to cope with the threats to U.S. interests, in the time frame from the mid-1970s to the mid-1980s.
- 0175 **Oil and U.S. Policy.**  
*Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Robert L. Day. December 15, 1974. 32 f.*  
The paper analyzes the rapidly growing demand for energy by the industrialized nations of the world and the growing importance of Middle East oil. Today, Western Europe and Japan are heavily dependent on Middle East oil, and with U.S. oil production at or near peak capacity, the United States must now also look to the Middle East for ever-increasing amounts of oil—at least through 1985. Russian influence in the international oil market, the financial impact of increased imports, the changing role of the international oil companies, and available alternatives are discussed. U.S. vulnerability to possible short-term supply interruptions and to longer-term shortfalls are projected, and remedial measures discussed.
- 0207 **Great Power Interests and Conflicting Objectives in the Mediterranean-Middle East-Persian Gulf Region: Part I, Background Studies.**  
*Strategic Studies Center, Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, California. R.M. Burrell, Curt W. Gasteyger, Alvin J. Cottrell, Bernard Lewis, and S.W.B. Menaul. December 1974. 143 f.*



This volume contains a collection of background papers prepared by recognized experts on subjects pertinent to the Middle East situation; these papers were used, among many other sources, for appropriate inputs of information and analytical interpretation into the main study. Topics include: foreign policies of Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia; analysis of the issues affecting South Asian regional and international security and stability; Western Europe, the Middle East, and transatlantic relations; and the Arab-Israeli conflict and the military balance in Arabia and central Asia.

0350 **Cooperation and Conflict: Egyptian, Iraqi, and Syrian Objectives and U.S. Policy.**

*Middle East Center, American Institutes for Research, Washington, D.C. R.D. McLaurin and Mohammed Mughisuddin. March 31, 1975. 324 f.*

Taking into account the impact of domestic, inter-Arab, Arab-Israeli, super-power, and other international economic, political, military, and social considerations, this research identifies the areas of convergence of and divergence between United States interests and policies and those of Egypt, of Iraq, and of Syria. It also suggests techniques and policy alternatives that might enable the United States to capitalize on cooperative potential and minimize possible conflicts with these countries.

0674 **Press Coverage of Secretary Kissinger's Remarks on Military Action in the Middle East.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Charles A. Gatzka. May 23, 1975. 67 f.*

In an interview with *Business Week* magazine, Secretary of State Kissinger said he would not rule out completely the use of military force in the Middle East in the face of "strangulation" of the industrialized world. His remarks about military force stirred worldwide controversy. The use of military force against Middle East oil producers had been a subject in the press as far back as the 1973 oil embargo, but the question had not been addressed by anyone directly responsible for U.S. foreign policy prior to Secretary Kissinger's remarks. The press responded with wide coverage of the interview in news stories, opinion columns, and editorials. After examining the press coverage in the United States in January 1975, it was concluded that while the press did overreact in playing up the remarks by overshadowing the rest of the interview, the news stories were nevertheless objective. More of the newspaper columnists and editorials supported rather than opposed the remarks.

0741 **The Arab Elite Worldview: A Report on a Study of Arab Perceptions of Regional Security Issues.**

*Middle East Center, American Institutes for Research, Washington, D.C. Jon Cozean, Suheila Haddad, Phillip P. Katz, R.D. McLaurin, and Charles H. Wagner. July 1975. 65 f.*

This interim report describes a series of approaches to the use of systematic content analysis of public media to derive new analytical perspectives on foreign perception. The report reviews media output on Middle East security issues, focusing on options advanced to resolve or attenuate these conflicts for the brief period from March to May 1975. In addition, the report identifies the priorities, interests, and perspectives of the media surveyed and describes the development of a new tool in media analysis.

- 0807 **Moscow and the Middle East Settlement: A Role for Soviet Guarantees.**  
*Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Abraham S. Becker. October 1975. 13 f.*

The author concludes that with regard to the negotiation of a general settlement, the threat of Soviet sabotage or veto appears limited by inadequate control over client behavior and by concern for global objectives of equal or greater weight than Middle Eastern stakes. If the present controversy between Egypt, Syria, and the PLO develops into a serious split, Soviet cooperation will most likely be withheld, if only because Moscow lacks the degree of influence and trust among its principal clients required to avoid jeopardizing the Soviet position in the region. With respect to the Soviet role in the implementation of a settlement, this paper argues (1) Soviet participation in a guarantee to Israel would be both incredible and dangerous; (2) a Soviet guarantee to the Arab side complementing an American guarantee to Israel would, under conditions of continued Arab-Israeli conflict, be a prescription for maintaining if not sharpening Soviet-American tensions in the Middle East; and (3) a multilateral or UN guarantee would ease the second problem only at the cost of destroying the usefulness of the guarantee.

- 0820 **An Analysis of Alternative Mideastern Oil Agreements.**  
*Decisions and Designs, Inc., McLean, Virginia. Rex. V. Brown, Cameron R. Peterson, and Jacob W. Ulvila. December 1975. 63 f.*

This report describes an application of prescriptive decision analysis to a problem of choosing between alternative U.S. foreign policy options. More specifically, the choice relates to possible agreements with a Mideastern country which involve different degrees of U.S. political and economic concessions in return for improved prospects for the supply of oil to the U.S. The analysis described in this report involved the development and use of a flexible decision model to evaluate three sharply different negotiating strategies regarding a possible agreement with a Mideastern country. A baseline option involved no change now or later in U.S. policies toward this Mideastern country and was used primarily as a reference point for purposes of comparison. A maximum option involved an agreement which went most of the way toward what certain Mideastern countries want. The third option was an intermediate strategy reflecting a moderate change in U.S. policy which would be attractive to the Mideastern country, but not politically difficult for the U.S.

## Reel IV

### MIDDLE EAST (cont.)

- 0001 **The Impact of the October War on Superpower Middle East Policy.**  
*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Allan Edward Rypka. March 1976. 113 f.*

The thesis analyzes the impact of the October 1973 Middle East War on superpower Middle East policy. The analysis is conducted within the context of the overall Middle East crisis, both before and after the 1973 war. Consideration is given to the historical roles of the U.S. and U.S.S.R. in the Middle East to highlight the changes in those roles as a result of the war. New patterns of superpower involvement in the area are described, and the potential effects of these patterns on future Middle East developments are projected.

- 0113 **The Impact of the Arab Decision Makers on the Oil Market.**  
*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Lee Blanton Hull. March 1976. 111 f.*

This thesis examines the political arena of the oil industry and the decision makers of the Arab oil countries. The two primary areas of study are OPEC and the various political relationships, both inter-Arab and Arab-Western. The oil weapon strategies are analyzed as a form of deterrence. The main hypothesis is that these countries have three options available in which to utilize their oil weapon: embargo; production slow down; and price fixing and raising. The potential of each option is analyzed in detail based on the attitudes, goals, reactions, and various oil market roles of the countries involved. The conclusion reached is that, with only those three options available, the oil weapon is becoming less of a credible deterrent. Only total embargo currently remains as a plausible option. Both sides are beginning to realize that an equilibrium state of supply and demand is the only realistic alternative to ensure that all parties derive maximum benefit from an expendable resource.

- 0225 **Soviet Middle East Policy Since the October War.**  
*Abbott Associates, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia. R.D. McLaurin and James M. Price. September 1976. 131 f.*

The current report gives particular attention to regional Soviet military actions and deployments but also considers economic assistance, trade, and foreign policy to the extent these affect security matters. The Soviet Middle East presence has diminished and is now probably at a level justified by Soviet proximity, interests, and willingness to commit resources. Regime changes in Egypt and Syria, new regional perceptions of U.S. policy, and significant financial changes following the 1973-1974 oil embargo and subsequent price increases—these developments have left the U.S.S.R. in a poor position to exert its influence over regional decisions. This trend will continue, except in the Persian Gulf where Soviet influence is only beginning to be felt and will probably increase somewhat over the next five years. Meanwhile, although the Soviet naval presence in the Mediterranean has grown, the Mediterranean Squadron is still no match for the combined NATO forces. In the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean areas, growing Soviet naval deployments and capabilities also still remain less than those of the West. The Soviet military presence in the Middle East and adjacent areas poses no major threat to Western interests short of general war. Indeed recent U.S. foreign policy has placed the Soviet Union on the offensive in the Middle East.

- 0356 **Political Interactions and the Arab Subsystem.**  
*Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Donald A. Dubay. June 10, 1977. 156 f.*

This thesis tests the hypothesis that as regional political integration increases, there is a corresponding decrease in political interactions between the nations of that region and other nations of the world. The method of analysis for integration and interactions is quantitative. The variables used are national, executive level state visits and diplomatic representative exchanges, both as a function of time. The region selected is the Arab world. The author concludes that, for the Arab world, there is a direct relationship between political integration and extra-regional political interactions, with increases in the former adversely affecting international political interactions.

- 0512 **The Political Impact of U.S. Military Force in the Middle East.**  
*American Institutes for Research, Washington, D.C. R.D. McLaurin and Suhaila Haddad. July 1977. 277 f.*  
 This study used a rigorous content analysis/events data system to evaluate the impact of events relating to broadly defined U.S. force. Arab media seem to see the United States and the Soviet Union in a situation of mutual deterrence. The press is relatively inattentive to strategic weapons development and arms control, but follow technology and weapons development relevant to the Middle East. All the newspapers surveyed depended heavily on Western sources—particularly AP, UPI, AFP, and Reuters—for their news. Even on issues such as the global balance, Western news is the dominant source. The primary subject of the newspapers is military assistance and arms transfers in and to the Middle East. This area accounts for over one third of the total coverage of force events. American and Soviet weapons are both highly regarded. Soviet weapons are viewed more favorably than overall Soviet technology. In general, U.S. high technology is greatly respected, as is advanced American military technology. Soviet air defense and ATGMs received particularly favorable treatment. American 'commitment' to Israel is seen to be in terms of Israel's existence only, not support of any particular Israeli policy.
- 0789 **Oil Supply Shortfalls Resulting from a Middle East Cutoff, 1978-1980.**  
*Energy Information Administration, Washington, D.C. W.C. Kilgore and G.D. Butler, January 26, 1978. 16 f.*
- 0805 **The Air Superiority Battle in the Middle East, 1967-1973.**  
*Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Clarence Edmond Olschner III. June 9, 1978. 106 f.*  
 This paper is an historical study of the strategy, tactics, and weapons employed by Israel, Egypt and Syria in the battle for air superiority from 1967 through 1973. The study is developed chronologically beginning with the 1967 war through the War of Attrition, and ending with the cease-fire in the 1973 war. It has been compiled from an extensive review of unclassified, primarily secondary, unofficial sources.

## Reel V

### MIDDLE EAST (cont.)

- 0001 **Superpower Naval Diplomacy in the October 1973 Arab-Israeli War.**  
*Center for Naval Analyses, Arlington, Virginia. Robert G. Weinland. June 1978. 80 f.*
- 0081 **The Arab-Israeli Conflict: A Study of Global and Regional Interaction.**  
*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Gregory M. Kortanek. June 1978. 176 f.*  
 This study of the Arab-Israeli conflict traces its historical development in the context of an evolving international system. Numerous examples have been used to illustrate the changing manner in which the core dispute of the Middle Eastern regional subsystem has influenced or been influenced by the global system. The trend which emerges is toward an increasingly subsystem dominant relation-

ship between the global and the regional actors. The factors identified as influencing this trend are (1) the arms transfer policies of the major systemic actors, (2) the increasing systemic dependence upon Middle East oil, and (3) the growing sense of political independence amongst the regional actors. The study concludes that the Arab-Israeli conflict can only be resolved within the framework of the essential rules of behavior of the subsystem, and that a systemically imposed settlement is unlikely. Some United States policy alternatives are suggested which are designed to facilitate the resumption of direct negotiations between the regional conflict partners.

- 0258 **Inter-Arab Conflict Contingencies and the Gap between the Arab Rich and Poor.** *Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Malcolm Kerr, Nathan Leites, and Charles Wolf, Jr. December 1978. 40 f.*

This report documents a portion of Rand work on the military, political, and economic balance in the Middle East. It considers how income and wealth disparities among Arab countries in the mid-1980s might affect the occurrence and course of any military conflicts. The range of possible conflicts being wide, the report examines only a limited set of cases. It concludes that general demands by the poor for federation with the rich are much less likely than bilateral projects of union not necessarily motivated by economic need. Because some of these unions could lead to inter-Arab military conflict, and because the contingencies are complex and fraught with uncertainties, the U.S. should proceed cautiously with any policy interventions. The report considers possible U.S. actions with respect to general policy considerations, U.S. force planning and deployment, and policies on security assistance and economic assistance.

- 0298 **Mineral Industries of the Middle East (Report on Mineral Perspectives).** *Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C. Abraham Shekarchi, Janice L.W. Jolly, Candice A. Stevens, David E. Morse, and T. John Rowland, Jr. February 1979. 57 f.*

The Bureau of Mines report presents a map and a concise summary of the mineral industry in each of the 16 countries of the Middle East. Reserves, production, mineral trade, the role of minerals domestically and in world supply, and developments in specific mineral industries are reviewed. Base maps for each country show locations of mineral deposits, mineral processing plants, and transportation facilities.

- 0355 **Regional Cooperation in the Middle East.** *Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. February 1, 1979. 162 f.*

In order to assess the prospects for regional cooperation in the Middle East, AID commissioned eight government agencies and ten private firms and individuals to evaluate the potential for cooperation in various sectors. These individual studies were used in this report. The report covers the economic and other technical considerations involved in pursuing a course of regional cooperation. Tables provide statistical data pertaining to the study. Appendices include a list of contractors and technical studies conducted and a summary of West Bank and Gaza economies.

- 0517 **Meeting U.S. Political Objectives through Economic Aid in the Middle East and Southern Africa.** *International Division, General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. May 31, 1979. 55 f.*

One way the United States advances its foreign policy objectives is through what is presently called Economic Support Fund assistance. The Congress has appropriated over \$8 billion for this fund from fiscal years 1975 through 1979. In fiscal year 1978, the fund accounted for 40 percent of all U.S. bilateral economic aid. Notwithstanding the political focus of the fund, the Congress has also stressed in recent years that the assistance should, to the extent possible, be responsive to the new directions policy set forth in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. The importance of economic goals has also been emphasized. This report comments on how the fund is achieving these two broad objectives.

0572 **Aspects of International Labour Migration in the Arab Near East: Implications for U.S. AID Policy.**

*Department of Economics, Durham University (England). Stace Birks and Clive Sinclair. May 1979. 200 f.*

The implications of international migration of workers from low-income countries to high-income nations of the Arab Near East, in Maghrib, North Africa, the Nile Valley, the Levant, and the Arabian peninsula are investigated. Two factors to be of overriding significance are considered: the widening gap between rich and poor Arab Near East countries and the likelihood of large-scale unemployment when workers return to poor countries after being discarded by richer countries. The study predicts a turnabout in the Arab world labor market as employment opportunities in rich states diminish rather than grow, with employment of Arab migrant workers dropping sharply. Implementation of regional labor market strategy to predict and stabilize labor flows is suggested with efforts made to employ national remittances in broader rather than individual interests.

0773 **Men and Arms in the Middle East: The Human Factor in Military Modernization.**

*Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. A. Pascal, M. Kennedy, S. Rosen, P. Jabber, and M. Krahenbuhl. June 1979. 67 f.*

This study assesses the contributions of improvements in the quality of manpower organization to the military effectiveness of certain Arab states—Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Iraq—plus Iran and Turkey. Military development in the first group directly affects the future of the Arab-Israeli balance, and the last two are interesting both because they may be modernization exemplars for their Arab neighbors and because they figure in other critical Middle East balances. Historically, the Israeli advantage has stemmed from its superiority in manpower and management. It has proven itself more advanced than its adversaries in both microcompetence—the operation and support of modern weapons—and macrocompetence—the organization of men and weapons in the pursuit of military objectives. The project reported on here was motivated by several factors. The apparent improvement of Arab forces relative to Israeli forces in 1973 may have signaled a gradual convergence in competence between the two sides. The new weapons being introduced into the region have implications for the importance of microcompetence and macrocompetence that differ from the past. Paths to military modernization adopted in non-Arab neighbor states in the Middle East may have influenced Arab military policies.

# Reel VI

## MIDDLE EAST (cont.)

**0001 A Historical Analysis of Three Main Issues Affecting United States Foreign Policy in the Middle East.**

*School of Systems and Logistics, Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. John C. Conlin III and John R. Luce. June 1979. 214 f.*

The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) is an instrument of foreign policy in the Middle East. The number of DOD personnel who are involved either directly or indirectly with the Middle East has grown significantly in recent years. These DOD personnel should find a usefulness in a study analyzing the main issues affecting United States foreign policy in the Middle East. This study began with a historical examination of the creation of Israel and early United States involvement in the Middle East. From this examination, three main issues affecting United States foreign policy emerged. These issues were the Arab-Israeli conflict, the importance of Middle East oil, and the Soviet threat. The authors demonstrated how these three issues have been the primary forces shaping United States foreign policy in the Middle East.

**0214 Moslem Fundamentalist Movements and Their Impact on Middle Eastern Politics.**

*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Stephen C. Jayjock. September 1979. 276 f.*

Most observers of the Arab world point out that Islam has and is currently playing a significant role in the region's political life. In particular, the fanatical, religiously based political movements have and are determining the internal stability of the Middle East and consequently affect the United States' political and economic position in the world. The success of the Iranian-Islamic revolution has dramatically underscored the United States' ignorance of the political impact of Islam. Not only has the revolution embarrassed the United States but it has also threatened the stability of those regimes which America currently depends upon economically and politically; specifically, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Given the political influence of Islam and the importance of Saudi Arabia to the United States, the question must be asked concerning Saudi Arabia's ability to withstand the current wave of Islamic revolutionary activity.

**0490 After Camp David: The Role of Autonomy Negotiations in Furthering Middle East Peace.**

*Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. Matthew C. Freedman and Henry Kissinger. December 1979. 47 f.*

This paper explores the question: How will the current autonomy negotiations based on the Camp David accords and the Israeli-Egyptian Peace Treaty, and conducted by Ambassador Sol Linowitz, affect the future stability of the Middle East? Section I comprises a statement and analysis of various components related to the West Bank/Gaza autonomy talks. After a brief historical view of the role of previous U.S. envoys to the Middle East—with specific focus on Eric Johnston, 1953, Robert Anderson, 1956, and Henry Kissinger, 1974-75—the section focuses on the Camp David accords and the Israeli-Egyptian Peace Treaty and the

implementation of these documents. Section II views the possible short-range and medium-range future geopolitical situation in the Middle East. It views the effects of events in Syria, Jordan, Iran, and Saudi Arabia that might hinder or precipitate a successful outcome of the autonomy negotiations. Section III draws conclusions and makes modest recommendations in light of the previous analysis.

0537 **Geographic Determinants of Security Policies in the Middle East.**

*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Thornton W. Wilt. December 1979. 119 f.*

This thesis examines Middle Eastern security issues and problems which are rooted to geographical considerations or determinants. Geography as a security policy determinant is also examined on a national level in selected countries which are the primary regional actors: Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Syria, and Iraq. A substantial portion of the work is naturally oriented toward the Arab-Israeli territorial disputes. It is not, however, restricted to that theme. Demographic and strategic communications problems, completely separate from the Arab-Israeli issues, are also explored.

0656 **Congressional Presentation Fiscal Year 1981: Annex IV, Near East.**

*Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. February 1980. 181 f.* Annex IV presents to the Congress all the Economic Support Fund (ESF) and Development Assistance (DA) programs for the Near East for which AID is requesting funds for FY 1981.

0837 **Indices of Agricultural Production in Africa and the Near East, 1970-79.**

*International Economics Division, Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, Washington, D.C. June 1980. 57 f.*

Indices of agricultural production in foreign countries are prepared as part of a continuing assessment of current agricultural situations abroad. The country indices are calculated by Laspeyres' base-weighted aggregative formula, are constructed from production series given in thousands of metric tons. Time reference is the calendar year in which the bulk of the crop is harvested, or, in some cases, notably coffee and cocoa beans, the marketing year beginning in the indicated calendar year. The base period for the indices is the average of calendar years 1961-65, weights are estimated base period average prices received by farmers expressed in U.S. dollars per metric ton. A separate schedule for price weights is used for each country.

0894 **Soviet Policy in the Middle East: Perspectives from Three Capitals.**

*Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Alvin Z. Rubinstein. June 16, 1980. 20 f.*

This memorandum evaluates the success of Soviet foreign policy in the Middle East. The author evaluates the success of Soviet policy by the following criteria: the changed configuration of regional alignments that emerge as a consequence of Soviet behavior; the extent to which U.S. policy and interests are undermined; and the increments in Moscow's influence in specific countries or movements. The author concludes that Moscow views the Middle East as a growth stock—it really doesn't need much in the way of dividends for the time being, although it has already reaped a good deal.



# Reel VII

## EGYPT

- 0001 **Top Management in Egypt: Its Structure, Quality, and Problems.**  
*Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Saleh Farid. January 1970. 68 f.*  
The paper is concerned with the study of top-level management in Egypt—directors of state enterprises—individuals who are playing the prime role in Egypt's economic development. An attempt is made to shed light on the effectiveness of top management as it exists today by investigating its quality, its motivation, and its business environment. In addition, problems which may hinder the effectiveness of top management are analyzed and possible solutions are recommended.
- 0069 **The Usefulness of Private Programs in the Absence of Diplomatic Relations.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. John L. Hopkins. March 8, 1971. 76 f.*  
The study discusses the use of private assets to maintain an American presence in Egypt in the absence of diplomatic relations. It describes the social and economic problems confronting Egypt which require the greatly expanded use of private resources to solve, and traces the policy problems that have prevented the commitment of such resources. The study is based on a search of published literature, unpublished official documents, correspondence, interviews with government and private officials, and the experience of the author, who served in Egypt.
- 0143 **The Strategic Implications of the Reopening of the Suez Canal.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. William H. Loeffler. March 3, 1972. 71 f.*  
Historical perspective of the Suez Canal; U.S.-Soviet rivalry in the Middle East; gateway to the Indian Ocean; economic effects of reopening the canal; and Middle East oil.
- 0214 **The Egyptian Expulsion of Soviet Military Personnel in July 1972: Causes and Impact.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Robert D. Hammond. May 21, 1973. 43 f.*  
On 18 July 1972, Egypt's President Sadat announced that the functions of the Soviet military advisers in Egypt were terminated. The reasons for President Sadat's order appear many and complex. Chief among them were the friction between the Russians and the Egyptians arising over their respective adviser-advisee roles and the Soviet refusal to provide offensive weapons in response to Egypt's requests. The expulsion had an impact far beyond the immediate area and indeed may still be spreading. The Soviets suffered at least a temporary setback in their Middle East expansionistic policy.
- 0257 **The Soviet Union's Quest for Access to Naval Facilities in Egypt Prior to the June War of 1967.**  
*Center for Naval Analyses, Arlington, Virginia. George S. Dragnich. July 1974. 74 f.*  
The study seeks to identify and elucidate Soviet attempts to secure access to naval facilities in Egypt before the June War of 1967. It describes the methods

which the Soviets employed toward that end. The study also seeks to explain why the U.S.S.R. perceived a need for those facilities, and attempts to identify landmarks in the Soviet effort to obtain access to them. The study also examines the Suez crisis of 1956, the Syrian-Turkish crisis of 1957, and the Lebanon crisis of 1958 for the light which they shed on Egypt's subsequent response to Soviet persuasion and pressure for access to its naval facilities. Where relevant to this question, Egyptian views of the Sixth Fleet and other Western naval forces are examined as well.

**0331 Suez Canal Clearance Operation: Task Force 65.**

*Task Force 65, Norfolk, Virginia. May 1975. 113 f.*

This report provides the documentation of the Suez Canal Clearance Operations NIMBUS STAR, NIMBUS MOON, and NIMROD SPAR undertaken by Task Force 65 during the period 11 April to 15 December 1974. Under the terms of two bilateral agreements between the government of Egypt and the U.S. government, U.S. forces were employed to sweep the Suez Canal of influence mines (Operation NIMBUS STAR), advise and assist in clearance of unexploded ordnance from the canal and adjacent land areas (Operation NIMBUS MOON), and remove ten designated wrecks from the canal (Operation NIMROD SPAR). The report discusses mission background, operational accomplishments, logistical support, technical methods and equipment, and environmental factors, and provides conclusions and lessons learned.

**0445 The Soviet Union and the Reopening of the Suez Canal: Mine-Clearing Operations in the Gulf of Suez.**

*Center for Naval Analyses, Arlington, Virginia. Charles C. Petersen. June 1975. 41 f.*

The Suez Canal's return to service has once again led to discussion in the United States of the possible effect on U.S. interests of such a development. In particular, the question of how Soviet use of the canal will affect the superpower maritime balance in the Indian Ocean has received much attention. The author briefly examines the Soviet Union's behavior during the minesweeping operation before the reopening of the canal and the events that preceded it.

**0486 Egypt: Major Constraints to Increasing Agricultural Productivity.**

*Foreign Development Division, Economic Research Service, Washington, D.C. Mohamed Kamel Hindy and William S. Hoofnagle. June 1976. 200 f.*

This report presents findings and major recommendations of the Egyptian-U.S. Agricultural Sector Assessment Team, assigned to appraise major constraints to increasing agricultural productivity in Egypt. Necessary background information is included. Major emphasis is placed on soil and water management on both old and new lands, and needed improvements in the livestock industry. Other topics include broad aspects such as pricing policy, improved research, extension and teaching, agribusiness and marketing, and rural development. Projections based on improved cropping patterns for 1985 are given for old lands in nine agronomic zones.

**0687 Moscow's Rift with Sadat: Implications for Soviet Middle East Policy.**

*Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Arnold L. Horelick. May 1976. 20 f.*

**0708 The Rise and Fall of Soviet Influence in Egypt.**

*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Gregory Hale Bradford. December 1976. 146 f.*

Since Peter the Great, Russia has wanted a foothold in the Middle East for both military and commercial reasons. After the 1952 Egyptian revolt the new government turned to the West and the United States for aid and arms but was turned down repeatedly. Egypt then turned to the U.S.S.R., and by 1957 Russia had the long-desired Mideast presence. After Nassar's death in 1970 it seemed that the strong relationship would continue. Russia, however, failed to understand the Egyptian people and their government and failed to deliver the kind of arms and aid Sadat requested. In 1972 he expelled most of the Russian advisors and in the spring of 1976 there was a virtual break between the two nations. After 1975 Egypt again turned to the West. The author believes the U.S. must learn from lessons of the recent past and deal pragmatically with Egypt's requests for arms and aid in order to reestablish lost American influence and prestige in Egypt.

**0855 Egyptian Arms Procurement in the Post-1973 War Era: A Case Study in the Dynamics of the Arms Diversification Process.**

*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. William George Sykes. March 1977. 92 f.*

This thesis explores the post-1973 Middle East War arms procurement policy of Egypt. In embarking upon a policy of arms diversification shortly after that conflict, Egypt is seeking to end a 20-year period of exclusive reliance on the Soviet Union as a source of military hardware and training. Egypt is a unique case because she will face not only the wide array of problems common to any nation seeking to change the hardware and training base of its military forces from one source to another but an additional set of problems stemming from the fact that she is one of the principal Arab confrontation states in the Middle East. This thesis addresses the decline in Soviet/Egyptian relations which led to the new arms procurement policy, the evolving status of Egypt's military capability, and the technical problems to be overcome in acquiring Western hardware and integrating that hardware into the Egyptian force structure. It finally addresses the political issues which will complicate the process of arms diversification. It concludes that in the absence of significant pressure for a new war in the Middle East, it will be possible for Egypt to rebuild its armed forces using Western equipment, at the exclusion of the Soviet Union.

## **Reel VIII**

### **EGYPT (cont.)**

**0001 An Evaluation of the U.S. Early Warning System in the Sinai: Departments of State and Defense (Sinai Support Mission).**

*International Division, General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. June 6, 1977. 86 f.*

The report examines the U.S. participation in the early warning system in the Sinai. It focuses on the establishment and operation of the system, compliance with the provisions of both the U.S. proposal and the joint resolution, and the possible future implications of the U.S. peacekeeping role in the Sinai.

- 0087 **Egypt's Capacity to Absorb and Use Economic Assistance Effectively.**  
*International Division, General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. September 15, 1977. 55 f.*

This report reviews the purpose and effectiveness of U.S. assistance to Egypt from 1974 through late 1976 to determine (1) how assistance levels were established; (2) how projects are designed and implemented; (3) how the U.S. program is coordinated with those of other donors; and (4) the impact of foreign assistance on the Egyptian economy. Investigators examined U.S. policy papers, strategy statements, program documents, reports, correspondence, and other pertinent data and talked with officials of the Agriculture, State, and Treasury Departments, the Agency for International Development, and the Egyptian government. Findings are discussed.

- 0142 **The Egyptian Military Elite: An Operational Code.**  
*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. David Bullard Smith. September 1977. 165 f.*

This thesis attempts to define the decision space of Egyptian military leaders and to provide a tool for predicting future Egyptian military attitudes and decisions. The operational code construct developed by Alexander George and others is used. The author analyzed (1) the decision-making process of Egyptian military leaders and (2) the operational code as a vehicle for predicting decision-making processes of political groups. The Egyptian military is both the dominant factor in Egyptian politics and the training ground for political leaders. One hundred six speeches and interviews between 1955 and 1975 provided the data for constructing the code. Findings: (1) the Egyptian military elite has a common approach to decision making born of common experience and social background; (2) they see the political universe in perpetual conflict and will continue to feel that the only answer is strong and decisive action at the correct historical moment; and (3) the operational code, although flawed, is an excellent tool for analyzing group decision-making parameters.

- 0309 **Anatomy of a Failure: Soviet Military Assistance to Egypt.**  
*Army Institute for Advanced Russian and East European Studies, APO, New York 09053. John S. Hopkins. April 1978. 74 f.*

This paper is a study of the history of the Soviet-Egyptian military relationship from 1955 to 1977. It traces the development of the Soviet military assistance program to the Arab Republic of Egypt from the first arms agreement in 1955, through the three Arab-Israeli wars, to the final break between the two countries. This paper relies primarily on Soviet sources, and presents the Soviet view of the stormy course of the Moscow-Cairo military relationship.

- 0383 **Health in Egypt: Recommendations for U.S. Assistance.**  
*Institute of Medicine, Washington, D.C. January 1979. 155 f.*

The report sets out criteria for future AID health, population, and nutrition programs, recommends some general program areas, pinpoints some specific problems in these areas, and suggests ways in which the administration of the U.S. program in Egypt might be strengthened. AID support, the report says, should go to sustained efforts to reduce infant, preschool child, and maternal mortality; a program to improve production and distribution of vaccines and pharmaceuticals needed for the first-mentioned effort; establishment of nationwide emergency medical services; strengthening hospital administration; and a cooperative

research program for health, family planning, and nutrition. The report also contains five chapters of background information on Egyptian economic, demographic, and social factors; health problems; health resources; population and family planning; and nutrition.

**0538 Socioeconomic Profile of Rural Egypt.**

*International Islamic Center for Population Studies and Research, Cairo, Egypt. Liliya Harik, March 1979. 168 f.*

A socioeconomic profile of rural Egypt focusing on the impact of agrarian reform programs undertaken in recent years is presented. It suggests that despite mixed results, the record of agrarian reform in Egypt has been upheld and that original objectives have been fulfilled, particularly in areas of land distribution, maintenance, preservation of productivity, secure tenancy for small farmers, credit facilities, political domination, participation in national policy regarding agriculture, and extending social services into rural areas. The report notes that small cultivators have become the mainstay of Egypt's agricultural economy and finds that agricultural mechanization has not undermined the country's household economy but rather sustained it through easy credit terms, land consolidation, and large-scale production adjusted to household systems of cultivation through cooperatives. The study finds continuation of widespread poverty, citing national government efforts to reclaim desert lands as a key program in offsetting land shortage.

**0706 Political Culture and the Nature of Political Participation in Egypt.**

*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. David J. Anthony. June 1980. 141 f.*

This thesis analyzes Egyptian political culture and the direct effect which it has upon political development, elite recruitment, and the nature of political participation. The pervasive nature of Islam and the centrality of kinship remain the basic factors in determining the nature of political participation in Egypt's noninstitutional and personalist politics. The basis of Sadat's control, like that of his predecessor, rests with his continued support of the regime's conditional guardian, the military, and his ability to manage an intricate network of political clients. Despite the forces of modernization, political influence in Egypt rests with the traditional leadership of the rural elite and their urban family linkages. As such, a major threat to the regime's internal stability would not likely arise without the support of traditional rural elites, whose interests are strongly represented in the military. The masses are likely to resort to extra-legal activities only when fundamental values are threatened.

## Reel IX

### INDIAN OCEAN

**0001 U.S. Indian Ocean Policy.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. George M. Johnson, Bobby G. Christy, and Vernon C. Smith. June 9, 1975. 91 f.*

The United States has national interests in the Indian Ocean region, and this paper recommends a U.S. government policy and a mid-range military strategy to support these interests. The interests of the littoral and major nonlittoral na-

tions are identified and examined. Alternative U.S. policies and strategies are developed and evaluated. It is concluded that the primary interests of the United States in the region are to insure that the United States and its allies have access to Mideast oil, that the concept of "freedom of the seas" is maintained, and that no unfriendly nation be allowed to become dominant in the region. The paper recommends that the United States place primary emphasis on diplomacy, and on economic and technical assistance to achieve U.S. objectives.

0092 **Soviet and American Naval Forces in the Indian Ocean: Arms Race, Military Balance, or Zone of Peace.**

*Naval War College, Center for Advanced Research, Newport, Rhode Island. Kenneth Wimmel. 1976. 135 f.*

The main points of the history of the American installation on Diego Garcia, especially its complicated legislative history, and of the Soviet naval presence in the Indian Ocean since 1968, including the base at Berbera, are traced (to early May 1976). Some of the theories that have been advanced to explain the motives behind the activities of the two superpowers are considered, especially the argument that preparations by the United States during the 1960s to deploy SSBNs in the Indian Ocean prompted the Soviet Union to deploy forces there as a defensive reaction. The almost unanimous opposition by the countries of the littoral to the superpower presence is considered through analysis of the results of canvassing by the Department of State in those countries and certain public statements by their governments. The principal points of the United Nations resolution declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace are reviewed. The paper concludes that the arguments on the public record to support the need for the base on Diego Garcia have not been persuasive, that the base has not been the political asset for the United States in the Indian Ocean region its advocates claim it is, and that a review of current policy ought to be made, carefully weighing the military advantages claimed for the base against the political and psychological price already being paid by the United States for its acceptance of the principles embodied in the UN peace zone declaration and its willingness to enter into negotiations to translate that declaration into a workable international agreement.

0228 **Indian Ocean NALT: An Exercise in the Revision of U.S. Foreign Policy.**  
*Center for Advanced Research, Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. J.F. Giblin, Jr. June 1979. 103 f.*

The initiation of Naval Arms Limitation Talks (NALT) with the Soviet Union in June 1977 was significant because it represented a clear departure in U.S. foreign policy for the Indian Ocean. Reviewing the events that led to the Indian Ocean NALT, this study analyzes NALT by identifying the rationale for the apparent shift in U.S. Indian Ocean policy and examining certain issues that may have confronted the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. during their negotiations.

## IRAN

0333 **Army Roles, Missions, and Doctrine in Low Intensity Conflict (ARMLIC): Preconflict Case Study 3, Iran.**  
*Operations Research, Inc., Silver Spring, Maryland. February 2, 1970. 456 f.*

Iran is one of seven nations selected for analysis of the factors which lead to low intensity conflict and loss of government control. Study of the preconflict period, defined for research purposes as 1921-51, was conducted on an interdisciplinary basis, examining political, economic, sociological, psychological, public health, scientific-technological, and military aspects of the period.

- 0790 **Spectrum of Violence Short of Limited War: Iran, 1945 to 1953.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. James F. Miley. March 8, 1971. 51 f.*

The turbulence in Iran from the end of World War II until the downfall of Premier Mossadegh in August 1953 has been examined to identify distinct stages of violence. The steps taken by various factions which contributed to the increase or decrease in the violence are examined.

- 0841 **Iran and the Persian Gulf.**  
*Research Analysis Corporation, McLean, Virginia. Rouhollah K. Ramazani. September 1971. 108 f.*

Geographical and historical influences; contemporary Iran and Persian Gulf politics (Mohammad Reza Shah, threat of Arab revolution, Iran's reaction to Arab revolutionary policies, ancient problems and new contingencies); economic interests (oil interest, the gulf as Iran's artery, the gulf as a market, fishing potential); Persian Gulf security problems and prospects (alternative security arrangements, Iran—leader in partnership, superpowers and the Persian Gulf).

## Reel X

### IRAN (cont.)

- 0001 **Technical Cooperation with Iran: A Case Study of Opportunities and Policy Implications for the United States.**

*Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Lewis M. Branscomb, Edward L. Brady, William S. Butcher, Maurice D. Kilbridge, and Albert H. Moseman. April 11, 1972. 115 f.*

A case study was made to explore the possibilities of establishing programs of technical cooperation with Iran. A brief review is provided of past U.S.-Iran technical cooperation activities, and areas for expanded cooperation are identified. Among the latter are the areas of agriculture, especially increased protein production; mineral exploration and development; and science and education, including the exchange of professionals and students. Various recommendations are made for follow-up by various U.S. agencies, and for strengthening the AID capabilities to assist Iran and other countries in a similar development status.

- 0116 **The Role of Iran in the Persian Gulf.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Bobie Andrews. May 15, 1973. 57 f.*

The purpose of the paper is to examine the role of Iran in the Persian Gulf since the withdrawal of British military forces and analyze this role in light of United States and Allied interest in maintaining the stability of the area and an uninterrupted supply of oil. The paper is divided into four research areas to narrow the scope of presentation: Chapter I is a brief historical summary of the major events

of Iran's past that may influence her future actions; Chapter II is a study of Iran's internal and external economic interests; Chapter III focuses on the stability of Iran's government and its external political interests and foreign policy; and Chapter IV is concerned with Iran's military capabilities and discusses possible security arrangements within the gulf.

**0173 Iran: Agricultural Production and Trade.**

*Foreign Demand and Competition Division, Economic Research Service, Washington, D.C. Michael E. Kurtzig. April 1974. 60 f.*

Iran's economy is growing rapidly, exceeding 14 percent in both 1971-72 and 1972-73. Increasing oil production dominates export revenue. Agriculture's share of GNP continues to decline but it still employs the largest share of the labor force. Agricultural exports comprise about 7 percent of total exports and consist mainly of cotton, fruits and nuts, and hides and skins. Major agricultural imports are cereals, especially wheat, fats and oils, sugar, tea, and dairy products. Wheat is the most important food grain. Production fluctuates substantially from year to year depending on the weather, and Iran may be either self-sufficient or in need of imports. On occasion, wheat has even been exported. The growth of the livestock sector has been slow, due mainly to severe winters and lack of feed. The land reform program, begun in 1962, is now substantially completed and is expected to stimulate agricultural development. Expanded irrigation facilities and increased productivity are major goals of agricultural development. In addition, efforts are being made to improve Iran's marketing and distribution systems.

**0233 Iran: A Balance between East and West.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Harry H. Clark, Jr. September 13, 1974. 26 f.*

Iran is the largest nation on the Persian Gulf, the second largest oil producer there, and the fourth largest oil producing nation. The paper discusses Iran's present and future and her stability and her relationship with her neighbors and the big powers. Iran does provide stability in the gulf while simultaneously pursuing an independent foreign policy while receiving both military and technical assistance from the big powers. The question is: Has Iran achieved a fundamental understanding with the big powers concerning her status quo while simultaneously dealing with the East and West?

**0259 The Role of Iranian Power in the Middle East.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Fred R. Doran. October 1, 1974. 26 f.*

Iranian development since the assumption of power by His Imperial Majesty (HIM) Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi is examined to determine the extent of national power. Iranian national objectives are pursued in light of current alliance arrangements and the prospect for future alignments which could significantly affect the balance of power in the Middle East.

**0285 Iranian-Iraqi Antagonisms: Source for U.S.-U.S.S.R. Confrontation.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Robert B. Helmlinger, Jr. December 5, 1974. 27 f.*

This paper, through documentary research and analysis, evaluates the risk of a U.S.-U.S.S.R. confrontation over the control of the Persian Gulf as a result of client state sponsorship, Iran by the United States and Iraq by the Soviet Union.



Primary superpower objectives considered are Soviet Union attainment of area hegemony and United States support of stability and assurance of a free oil flow to the West. Several Iraqi-Iranian issues are identified as potentially explosive, e.g., differences over control of territories within the littoral, a boundary dispute, the Kurdish problem, conflict in Oman, and religious minorities. Some of the major conclusions reached are: (1) Iranian and Iraqi common interest in reaping oil export profits and Soviet satisfaction with the price dispute between the West and the oil exporters have temporarily served to calm issues and lessen the chances of a U.S.-U.S.S.R. confrontation; (2) the client nations would prefer to conduct gulf affairs without outside influence; (3) no outside power can ensure gulf stability; (4) continued provision of sophisticated military equipment to client nations increases the risk of superpower confrontation; and (5) skillful United States diplomacy may be needed to avert a future confrontation.

**0312 Iran: Regional Stability.**

*Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Habibollah Khameneh and Hamid Shirazi. April 1975. 60 f.*

In this paper, the authors examine Iran's essential elements of power by studying its past experiences (from the Second World War to the present time) in recovering from the effects of the war, its dealings with communism, the handling of its internal difficulties, measures taken by it against outside influences, planning of its successful economic growth, progress made in its approach to mass education, the process of its becoming an industrial nation in a relatively short period of time, the building of a comparatively strong military force, and last but not least, its former leader.

**0372 United States Foreign Military Sales to Iran: Major Advantages and Disadvantages to Both Countries.**

*Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio School of Systems and Logistics, Ohio. Gerald L. Erion and John L. Harter. August 1975. 129 f.*

The Security Assistance Program is an integral part of the foreign policy of the United States. In light of the growth of the foreign military sales portion of the program, DOD logistics managers should be able to follow the achievements of the program by an analysis of its results in regard to one country which has shared a legacy of cooperation with the United States. The authors analyze the achievements of the foreign military sales program to Iran from 1965 to 1975 in terms of what advantages and disadvantages it has provided to both the United States and Iran.

**0501 Iran in the View of the Persian Gulf Emirates.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. John R. Countryman. May 7, 1976. 55 f.*

The Persian Gulf has recently [1976] enjoyed political stability due to Iran's emergence as a regional power and Arab-Iranian cooperation. But perceptions of the four small Arab states of the lower gulf (Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE, and Oman), of how Iran is managing its leading role, are crucial to the continuation of gulf cooperation. Historically there has been an even process of ebb and flow of Arab and Iranian control over the gulf. From the perspective of the four Arab states of the lower gulf the following are potential problem areas in their relations with Iran: conflicting nationalisms, outside influences, Israel, the gulf Arabs'

image of Iran, Iranian minorities in the gulf, and the Iranian military buildup. There are two possible models for future political relations in the gulf.

0556 **Implications of U.S. Arms Sales to Iran.**

*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. James Walter Mueller and Eric Beasley Nye. March 1977. 156 f.*

Current U.S. arms sales to Iran were investigated against the background of charges that the sales were "out of control," and that the U.S. was becoming a modern day "merchant of death" in the Persian Gulf. Iran's arms requirements were analyzed in the light of Iran's perceptions of local and regional threats, her desire for area stability, and her need to protect her oil resources and shipping lanes. Rationales for the U.S. supply of arms to Iran were also examined, including the mutuality of national interests, the high U.S. dependency on Persian Gulf oil, and the benefits of arms sales to U.S. defense industries. Major implications of the arms sales are the dependency of Iran's armed forces on U.S. support and the unwritten commitment of the U.S. to supply that support for the next decade. Iran and the United States will reduce their strong interdependency in the future, as the U.S. adopts a more restrictive arms sales policy, and Iran shops in other countries for arms.

0712 **Arms Transfer and National Security: An Interpretation of Iran's Perspective.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Robert Ghobad Irani. July 20, 1978. 38 f.*

This memorandum focuses upon arms acquisition and national security, as essential and interrelated components of Iran's foreign and defense policy, within the context of Iran's strategic and economic significance to the West. The author considers the major factors contributing toward Iran's commitment to modernize its armed forces and evaluates the impact of arms acquisitions on Iran, on regional stability, and upon U.S.-Iranian relations in the context of this critical region of the world.

0750 **Translations on Near East and North Africa, No. 1897: "Islamic Government."**  
*Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Virginia. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. January 19, 1979. 80 f.*

The serial report contains information on socioeconomic, government, political, and technical developments in Iran.

0830 **Translations on Near East and North Africa, No. 1902: Collection of Speeches, Position Statements.**

*Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Virginia. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. January 29, 1979. 34 f.*

The serial report contains information of socioeconomic, government, political, and technical developments in Iran.

0864 **Translations on Near East and North Africa, No. 1909: Khomeini Interview on Islamic Revolutionary Movement.**

*Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Virginia. February 13, 1979. 28 f.*

The interview is reported in three parts. The first focuses on Khomeini's "personality," on the atmosphere surrounding him, on his visualization of the Islamic republic that he is advocating and on whether the current popular movement is capable of maintaining its momentum until the creation of this republic. The

second part centers on Khomeini's position toward Israel—a position with a history connected with the moment when the movement started—and his position toward the Arabs, with a pause on the gulf issue and Iran's role in the gulf. The third part deals with Khomeini's position toward women in particular and then toward the age and its means of progress.

## Reel XI

### IRAN (cont.)

- 0001 **The Ascendancy of Iran: A Study of the Emergence of an Assertive Iranian Foreign Policy and Its Impact on Iranian-Soviet Relations.**

*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. James Harlon Williams. June 1979. 192 f.*

In the wake of the British withdrawal from the Persian Gulf and the third Indo-Pakistani war, Iran's leadership revised its foreign policy with the intent both of succeeding Britain as the policeman of the Persian Gulf as well as committing the country to a more active role in regional affairs. Iran's Dhofar expedition in 1973 and support for the Kurdish rebellion in Iraq in 1974 posed a challenge to Soviet interests in the region. Soviet concern was exacerbated further by the scope of Iran's post-1974 arms purchases, by the success of its petro-dollar campaign to reduce Soviet influence on the subcontinent and in the Horn of Africa, and by Sino-Persian support for Muslim insurgents in Afghanistan. When the Iranian Revolution erupted in 1978, Moscow was initially content to remain on the sidelines. The Kremlin is now actively attempting to improve its ties with the Iranian left, however, in the hope of influencing the policies of a post-Khomeini government.

- 0193 **Iranian Petroleum Supply Disruption: An Assessment in Terms of World Oil Prices.**

*Information Administration, Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. M. Rodekohr and S. Sitzler. July 11, 1979. 58 f.*

This paper examines the impact on the world oil market of the recent oil shortage caused by the revolution in Iran. In the first quarter of 1979, the political disturbances in Iran caused a loss of approximately six million barrels per day (MMBD) of oil production and these disturbances may have even impaired the ability or willingness of Iran to produce such large volumes of oil in the future. This paper examines the effects of this loss on the short- and mid-term world oil prices and provides estimates of the short-run petroleum product prices and demands in the United States.

- 0251 **Financial and Legal Implications of Iran's Cancellation of Arms Purchase Agreement.**

*Financial and General Management Studies Division, General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. July 25, 1979. 30 f.*

Earlier this year [1979], the Iranian government cancelled and/or the Defense Department reduced about \$10.6 billion of Iran's \$12.6 billion in undelivered foreign military sales orders. Senators Max Baucus and Donald W. Riegle, Jr. questioned GAO about the effects of Iran's actions. In summary, GAO said that one way to protect the financial interests of the United States would be for the Con-

gress to amend the Arms Export Control Act to require purchasers to deposit, in advance, enough funds to cover potential costs of a cancelled contract. Until the Congress considers legislative changes, the Department of Defense should take the initiative to collect potential termination costs on all foreign military sales. To solve continuing accounting and financial management problems, the Congress and the Secretary of Defense should adopt earlier GAO recommendations to centralize accounting and financial management for the foreign military sales program.

**0281 Iranian Oil Cutoff: Reduced Petroleum Supplies and Inadequate U.S. Government Response.**

*Energy and Minerals Division, General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. September 13, 1979. 64 f.*

This report discusses the effect of the Iranian oil cutoff on the nation's supply of petroleum products and evaluates the Department of Energy's attempts to respond to the situation.

**0345 Changes in Soviet Policy toward Iran.**

*Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Robert G. Irani. April 5, 1980. 26 f.*

This memorandum discusses the evolution of Soviet policy toward Iran during the reign of Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, 1941-78, in the context of the changes in the international system in general, and within the setting of changing U.S.-Iranian and Soviet-Iranian relations in particular. An attempt is made to analyze the changes in Soviet policy toward Iran from the perspective of a small nation (Iran) located directly below the Soviet Union, and the overall impact of the effect of that geopolitical reality on Iran's foreign relations with Moscow and Washington.

**0371 Oil and Domination.**

*Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Virginia. Abol Hasan Bani-Sadr. May 8, 1980. 221 f.*

A partial listing of topic areas includes: role of oil in the Iranian economy; oil's place in the economic future of Iran and the world; the role of oil in the industrial economies; different types of oil companies in the activities of the industrial economies; capital formation and attraction; the effects of capital on the orientations of dominant and dominated economies; deception in oil prices and the transfer movement of oil revenues.

**0592 The Iranian Revolution and Its Impact on the Future of Soviet-Iranian Relations: An Assessment.**

*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Donald George Masch. June 1980. 266 f.*

Iran has had a long history of relations with Czarist and Soviet Russia, one which has often been characterized by highly opportunistic attempts by Russian leaders to dominate Iran. The development and success of the Islamic revolt which toppled Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran, in 1979, had a profound effect on the Soviet-Iranian relationship. Unsure of the eventual outcome, Moscow's leaders reacted cautiously but at the same time opportunistically. The Soviet aim was to avoid committing its support before the revolution's outcome was clear, to protect Soviet interests which could be affected by the instability in

Iran, and yet to be in a position to take advantage of whatever situation developed as a result of the conflict. Despite its best efforts, however, the Kremlin has been unable to exploit to any significant degree the advantages thought to be inherent in the overthrow of the Shah and the demise of American influence in Iran, and finds itself instead confronted with a number of issues which hinder its ability to do so.

## Reel XII

### IRAQ

**0001 The Soviet Naval Presence during the Iraq-Kuwaiti Border Dispute: March-April 1973.**

*Center for Naval Analyses, Arlington, Virginia. Anne M. Kelly. June 1974. 43 f.*

The subject of the paper is the visit of Admiral Gorshkov and a contingent of Soviet naval ships to Iraq in April 1973, at the time of the Iraq-Kuwaiti border dispute. First, the events which occurred prior to the arrival of the Soviets are reviewed. Then, several hypotheses about Soviet behavior are discussed, and a plausible explanation is suggested. The paper concludes with observations on the implications of this diplomacy. Although the evidence is circumstantial and incomplete on Soviet objectives, there is sufficient evidence that more than a routine port visit occurred. That is, it was an exercise in crisis diplomacy.

**0044 Soviet Policy toward Ba'thist Iraq, 1968-1979.**

*Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Robert O. Freedman. June 10, 1980. 40 f.*

This memorandum assesses the success of Soviet policy toward Iraq. The author first examines Soviet policy toward the entire Middle East, since Soviet policy toward Iraq is very much a component of its overall policy toward the region. In addition, he considers the nature of the Ba'thist regime in Iraq, since many of the successes achieved and problems encountered by the U.S.S.R. in its dealings with the Iraqis stem from the rather singular nature of the Iraqi regime which has been beset by serious domestic and foreign problems since it came to power. The paper finally examines the evolution of the Soviet-Iraqi relationship from the coup d'etat which brought the Ba'thists back to power in July 1968 until the present, and draws some conclusions about the success of Soviet foreign policy during that time.

**0084 The Soviet Union and Iraq Since 1968.**

*Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Frank Fukuyama. July 1980. 92 f.*

The Soviet Union and Ba'thist Iraq have maintained a close political relationship since 1968 on the basis of their shared antiimperialism. Soviet arms transfers and political and economic support have enabled Iraq to remain independent of and often hostile to the West. Otherwise, Ba'thist Arab nationalism and Soviet Marxism-Leninism diverge. From 1968 to 1972 Soviet-Iraqi relations were cordial but disputes emerged over the Kurds and the Arab-Israeli dispute. They were closest between 1972 and 1975, when Iraq's conflicts with Iran, the Kurds, Israel, and Western oil companies drove it to heightened dependence on Soviet arms transfers. In the third phase from 1975 to the present (1980), relations have deteriorated because of a reversal of the earlier dependencies. Iraqi oil wealth, the role

that France has played as an alternative arms supplier, and increasingly sharp ideological disputes suggest that Iraq's present alienation from the Soviet Union may persist into the future.

## ISRAEL

0176 **Israeli Reprisal Policy and the Limits of U.S. Influence.**

*Center for Naval Analyses, Arlington, Virginia. Jacques Gorlin. March 23, 1970. 34 f.*

The paper is useful as a remedy for the intoxicating effects of the Arab and Israeli presses. Readers of those presses and generally interested persons will find this paper helpful in striking a balance between what the two presses state or imply about the extent of formal U.S. influence over Israel.

0210 **Israel and the Palestinian Occupied Territories: Military-Political Issues in the Debate.**

*Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Abraham S. Becker. December 1971. 130 f.*

A study of Israeli views on the disposition of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Relatively dormant since the conclusion of Israel's War of Independence in 1948-1949, the Palestinian problem as an issue of Israeli policy was revived by the addition in 1967 of the million Arabs to the 400,000 already in Israel. Sharp internal debate produced a wide range of ideas for disposition of the conquered Palestinian territories, from annexation to the return of all areas except Jerusalem to their previous Arab ruler—including creation of a Palestinian state. Due to the lack of a consensus, the government took no official position. The debate concentrated primarily on the extent to which the territories would improve Israel's security, their significance in Jewish history, and their large, nationally conscious Arab population.

0340 **Pro-Israel Interest Groups and the Formulation of U.S. Foreign Policy for the Middle East.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Larry N. DeJarnette. February 5, 1973. 52 f.*

The importance of maintaining peace, stability, and United States prestige throughout the Middle East is acknowledged by most scholars and statesmen. Many of these authorities believe that U.S. policy has been decidedly pro-Israel and that this bias has resulted in a deterioration in U.S. influence in the area. Some attribute this pro-Israel bias to interest group influence. The paper considers the foreign policy process in the federal government and identifies points of access into the process which may be used by interest groups.

0391 **A Study of Israeli Decision Making.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Beverly L. McGruder. March 29, 1973. 74 f.*

A recommendation is made that the State Department should consider using a management information system for developing and testing hypotheses on Israeli decision making. Using the Six Day War of 1967 as the scenario, 12 major Israeli decisions made prior to the war were examined by stages (time), information available, size and type decision unit, alternatives, values of the leaders, and reinforcement received for the decisions. Using a literature search, Zionism, government organization, and Israeli leaders were studied to determine how de-

cisions are made, what influences exist, and what the values of the leaders were. Eight hypotheses were developed on future Israeli decision making based on these studies.

**0465 Israel's Treatment of Its Major Ethnic Groups.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Jerry R. Curry. April 10, 1973. 52 f.*

The question of whether Oriental Jews and Arab-Israeli citizens living in Israel receive the government's treatment of the ruling-class Ashkenazi Jews is discussed. Other minority groups such as Christians, Arab refugees, and Druzes are not examined. Brief historical and biblical perspectives are presented on economic, political, and social discrimination. The Black Panther movement is discussed. The paper does not consider whether or not there is a possibility of insurgency.

**0518 The Role of Women in the Defense Force of Israel.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Verna J. Dickerson. May 31, 1974. 82 f.*

The purpose is to examine the role of women in the Israeli military, with a view toward clarifying misconceptions as to their utilization and assignment, and toward developing an understanding of the reasons for Israeli policies. The research material was obtained by personal interviews and visits to the sites described in Israel. There is conscription of women in Israel, but women are drafted only in numbers necessary to meet manpower shortages. In general, the tasks the women perform are administrative, technical, and service duties that require either no specialized training or very little training. Women are neither trained for combat nor assigned to combat roles, but some serve with combat units. There is no type of ground unit to which they cannot be assigned as non-combat personnel; however, they do not serve on ships or fly aircraft.

**0600 The Impact of the 1973 October War on Israeli Policy and Implications for U.S. Defense Policy.**

*American Institutes for Research, Washington, D.C. Abraham R. Wagner. July 1, 1975. 195 f.*

The 1973 October War, and the events that followed, have had a profound impact on virtually all aspects of Israeli society, including Israel's defense posture, its diplomatic flexibility, and the political climate within which its key decision makers operate. This report analyzes the impact of this war and its aftermath on Israeli defense, security and settlement policy within the context of the broad social, political and military environment existing in Israel, since these societal forces serve to shape and limit both Israeli policy and the demands placed on the United States as Israel's principal arms supplier and as agent for securing peace in the Middle East. Part One addresses the fundamental questions of: (1) how Israeli defense, security and settlement policy is in fact formulated; (2) which publics exert influence and how much; and (3) what tensions exist among these groups. Part Two describes and analyzes how the key publics, political parties and their fundamental policies serve to constrain Israel's political and military leadership with respect to present and future policy, especially a settlement with the Arab states. Part Three contains the analysis of the potential for U.S. policy-makers, based on the centrifugal forces operating in Israeli society and their impact on the political and military leadership.

# Reel XIII

## ISRAEL (cont.)

**0001 Israeli Perceptions of American Security Policy: Current Trends and Future Alternatives.**

*Abbott Associates, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia. Abraham R. Wagner. October 1976. 207 f.*

One of the most significant outcomes of the 1973 October War and its aftermath has been the emergence of the United States as both the major weapons supplier to Israel, as well as certain Arab states, and as a principal agent attempting to establish a strategic balance in the Middle East region. It is necessary for U.S. defense planners to develop a range of options that meet the vital security needs of Israel, in terms of critical weapons systems, secure borders, early warning assistance, and supporting economic aid without creating destabilizing shifts in the critical force balance. The present report analyzes perceptions of the Middle East strategic balance held by the Israeli leadership and public. Since it is these views which ultimately serve to shape Israeli policy, and the demands placed on the United States, this analysis explores both how the Israelis view alternative American policy options and the impact various alternative American options can be expected to have on the Israeli decision-making process and ultimate policy flexibility.

**0208 The U.S.-Israeli Connection.**

*Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Howard L. Chambers, December 30, 1976. 31 f.*

The U.S.-Israeli "special relationship" has drawn the United States into a closer and more direct involvement in the Middle East. This memorandum analyzes the basis for the U.S.-Israeli connection and various plausible options for the form and structure of future U.S.-Israeli relations. The author indicates that, in the absence of a comprehensive peace settlement, formalization of the relationship is unlikely in order to retain U.S. flexibility with both Arabs and Israelis. However, ultimately, some form of formal U.S. bilateral alliance may evolve, possibly involving U.S. military forces in conjunction with a final peace settlement. Such a bilateral arrangement would be supplemental to a multilateral guarantee involving both superpowers and perhaps UN peace observers. In any case, the author concludes that unless Israel undermines its American public support, the U.S.-Israeli connection will continue to be very close and perhaps even grow stronger.

**0240 Foreign Military Sales to Israel.**

*Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. School of Systems and Logistics, Ohio. Richard M. O'Connor and William E. Schepens. September 1977. 166 f.*

This thesis summarizes the history of Israel from a military point of view by looking at the major Arab-Israeli wars. The present Israeli armed forces structure, i.e., air force, army, and naval strengths is presented, and the Arab threat which they are intended to counter is analyzed. Following a brief description of the evolution of U.S.-Israeli military aid, is a summary of all U.S. FMS, economic aid, and security supporting agreements to Israel, including repayments and



waived payments. Recent world events to a military, economic, political, and social nature which may have an impact on FMS to Israel and on Israel's survival are included. The authors offer conclusions and recommend that future research be made.

**0406 Jewish-Zionist Terrorism and the Establishment of Israel.**

*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. John Louis Peeke. December 1977. 129 f.*

Terrorist bombings of public buildings, attacks on public officials, hijackings and assassinations of political leaders are not new phenomena in Middle East politics. In recent history, incidents initiated by the Palestine Liberation Organization and its various components have captured headlines around the world. As recently as World War II, however, another terrorist war was fought over the same territory and for the same purposes—the creation of a Palestinian state. This time, though, the terrorists were Jewish. This paper looks at the activities of the Jewish “terror” organizations in their quest for a Jewish state. Through three chronological, more or less parallel, tracks, the paper deals with the formation of the military and paramilitary groups, their organization, leadership, philosophy and actions, which eventually forced Great Britain to yield to Zionist demands for a Jewish state in Palestine.

**0538 U.S. Economic Assistance for Israel.**

*International Division, General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. August 18, 1978. 45 f.*

The report on the Security Supporting Assistance Program for Israel describes the program's composition, how it works, what has been accomplished, and how the program is being changed. An overview of other U.S. economic aid to Israel is also included. The survival and security of Israel is a key U.S. foreign policy concern, and the economic aid described in this report is part of an overall U.S. interest in bringing about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. U.S. efforts are intended to involve the Middle East countries in economic rather than military concerns.

**0583 Does Israel Have a Need to Retain the Golan Heights: The View from Israel.**

*Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Jurg Fivaz. June 6, 1980. 116 f.*

This thesis examines, from the viewpoint of Israel, the need of Israel to retain the Golan Heights. Geographical and economic background factors are discussed, followed by political and military factors in terms of this area. Since World War II, the Arab-Israeli dispute has erupted into five wars and keeps the region in a constant state of tension. The former British mandate of Palestine, which is subject to claim by two different nations, Arabs and Jews, has been the area of persistent conflict. The recent Arab-Israeli war in 1973 was not limited to a war between opponents, but resulted in an oil embargo against the Western industrial nations by the Arab oil producing countries and nearly caused a confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Arab initiative in the last war was an attempt to force a fresh political effort to alter the status quo of the area. One of the unsolved problems constitutes the boundary disputes between Israel and her neighbors. The focus of current Arab demands is the problem of land lost in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. The recently completed peace treaty between Israel and Egypt has settled the land dispute in the Sinai. However, the

problems of the Golan Heights, the West Bank, and Jerusalem remain. The Golan Heights, occupied by Israel in the 1967 war, characterizes a very controversial problem between Israel and her neighbors. The analysis of the background and the political/military environment reveals that, in fact, Israel has legitimate reasons for retaining the Golan Heights for the foreseeable future.

## JORDAN

**0699 United States Reaction to the 1970 Jordanian Crisis.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. William A. Ziegler. January 29, 1973. 61 f.*

The study covers the period January through September 1970 and concentrates on events in Jordan and U.S.-U.S.S.R. military and diplomatic moves during September 1970. Research consisted of examination of daily news accounts and periodicals for the period of time involved. The action taken by the United States in an effort to preclude broadening the scope of the conflict in the Middle East was the only feasible course to pursue.

**0761 Crisis in Jordan: 1970.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Robert J. Gerard. February 28, 1973. 42 f.*

What prompted the September crisis which pitted Arab against Arab in the bloodiest civil war that Jordan has known? An examination of the key participants, including King Hussein, the king's army, and the Palestinian guerrillas in terms of recent history helps one to understand some of the problems which Hussein faced in 1970. Although the king was sympathetic to the guerrilla cause, the use of Jordan as a training ground and base of operations caused many problems. When the guerrillas challenged his authority directly in 1970, he had no choice except to fight. His victory may be short lived, because the large problem, the Arab-Israeli conflict, remains unsolved.

## Reel XIV

### JORDAN (cont.)

**0001 Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development, 1976-1980: The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.**

*National Planning Council, Amman, Jordan. 1976. 411 f.*

Since the beginning of the second half of this century, Jordan has recognized that foremost among the requirements of development as a continuous socioeconomic activity are careful preparation and planning. Consequently, Jordan embarked upon a Seven-Year Development Program and followed it up with the Three-Year Development Plan which was completed last year. This year [1976] Jordan has launched the Five-Year Development Plan, and it was the purpose of the council to examine the plan and participate in its implementation. The following areas were examined: banking system and monetary policy, cooperatives, agriculture, water, mining and industry, tourism and antiquities, electricity, trade, transportation, communications, culture and information, education and youth welfare, health, social work, labor and vocational training, housing and govern-

ment buildings, municipal and rural affairs, AL-AWQAF, Islamic affairs and holy places, statistics, the Royal Scientific Society.

**0412 The Circassians in Jordan.**

*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Bruce Douglas Mackey. June 1979. 132 f.*

This thesis examines the political, economic, and cultural position of the Circassian minority in Jordan. Although the Circassian minority constitutes only about 1 percent of the population it occupies a disproportionately influential political and economic position. This thesis provides a brief historical background of the Circassians prior to their migration to Transjordan, outlines the means by which the Circassians reached their high status in Jordanian society, the methods by which they have maintained this position, and offers a projection as to the future of the Circassians in Jordan.

## **LEBANON**

**0544 Zionism and Southern Lebanon: A Historical Perspective on Six Decades of Controversy.**

*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Frederic Charles Hof. June 1979. 235 f.*

Current events in southern Lebanon are connected to a territorial dispute that emerged over sixty years ago, when leading Zionists claimed the region. That claim, which was based upon the projected economic and security needs of the Jewish national home in Palestine, did not prevail in the course of post-World War I Anglo-French diplomacy. Since then the Zionist leaders of Palestine and Israel have tried to overcome the negative economic and security implications of the boundary settlement. Yet Zionist access to southern Lebanese water has been consistently blocked, and the frontier has proven vulnerable to raids and rocket attacks by hostile forces. It appears, however, that Israel has recently converted the border region from a long-standing liability into a current geopolitical asset. Recent Israeli policies in southern Lebanon have (1) aggravated sectarian tensions in Lebanon, (2) kept Syria tied down in a difficult stability operation, and (3) made Israel's northern settlements less vulnerable to land attacks by Palestinian commandos.

**0779 Can Lebanon Survive?**

*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Francis Mitchell Wnek. March 1980. 125 f.*

The crisis in Lebanon involves both an internal political upheaval and the continuing Arab-Israeli conflict over the armed Palestinian presence in the south. The three periods of civil war, interspersed with often-violated cease-fires and sporadic violence, have left much of the country physically and socioeconomically devastated. However, little has been resolved, and civil war could reignite at little provocation. The government faces a growing legitimacy crisis, and the steps toward a political solution have not yet as much as begun. Armed militias of the internal factions, Palestinian commando units, and outside military forces rule the country. Meanwhile, clashes between Lebanese, Palestinian, and Israeli units continue to make the south a fortified battlefield. The longer this impasse remains, the more the future viability of Lebanon comes into question.

# Reel XV

## OMAN

- 0001 **Political Dynamics in the Sultanate of Oman.**  
*School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, Washington, D.C. John Duke Anthony. October 1974. 29 f.*

## PALESTINE

- 0030 **Palestine Refugees: Toward a Solution.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Robert J. Perrich. March 1971. 58 f.*  
The core of the political Arab-Israeli dispute is the human problem of the Palestine refugees. Can this human problem be solved? In search of an answer, a literature survey was conducted for proposed solutions.
- 0088 **The Palestinian Resistance and Inter-Arab Politics.**  
*Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Fuad Jabber. May 1971. 33 f.*  
The resistance movement before June 1967; the Arab world after the defeat; the Arab regimes and the Palestinian revolution; the Fedayeen as a domestic factor; and the Jordanian crisis of September 1970.
- 0121 **Palestinian Nationalism: Its Political and Military Dimensions.**  
*Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. William B. Quandt. November 1971. 135 f.*  
Analysis of developments within the Fedayeen movement from its origin to 1971. Many Palestinians have expressed a distinctive nationalist sentiment, but only the commando groups (the Fedayeen) formed after 1965 have succeeded in giving organized expression to these feelings. Although the commandos have a valid claim to represent a substantial part of the Palestinian community, dependance on Arab regimes for arms, funds, and territory in which to organize has kept them divided along the lines of inter-Arab conflict. In spite of organizational weakness, military defeats, and problems of collective leadership, the Palestinians have had a considerable impact in the areas of political and social development.
- 0258 **The Palestinian Guerrilla Organizations: Revolution or Terror as an End.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Stephen R. Woods, Jr. May 1, 1973. 80 f.*  
The basic question of the paper is whether or not the Palestinian guerrilla organizations have given up hope in their drive toward Palestinian nationalism and the elimination of the Zionist state of Israel and have turned instead to nihilism as a way of life. Information was gathered using a literature search involving both published works and research studies, as well as a heavy reliance on periodicals and newspapers for current data.
- 0338 **The Palestinian Refugee Problem: A Proposed Solution.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Earle A. Malkin. November 8, 1973. 36 f.*  
Official governmental positions (United States, Soviet Union, Arab governments, Arab refugees, Israel); special illustrations; and special charts.

- 0374 **Conditions for United States Recognition of the PLO.**  
*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. James Richard McDonald. December 1976. 138 f.*  
 Since 1964 the Fedayeen organizations have become a major factor in the politics of the Middle East. These groups have not only been the source of disagreements and discussions between Israel, the Arab states, other nations, and the United Nations, but also they have been the source of conflict within the separate states. The purpose of this thesis is to give some proposals or conditions by which the United States may recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as a separate entity. In order to provide valid proposals, the emphasis of the study is on the PLO, the Fedayeen, their organization and positions, and the United States' positions on this subject. Concerning the latter, the position of Israel is included because of the historical ties between the two nations. The thesis is divided into four major areas: the rise of the Fedayeen and its current place in international politics; the organization of the PLO and Fedayeen's major groups; the United States' position; and proposals.
- 0513 **U.S. Economic Aid for the West Bank and Gaza: A Positive Contribution.**  
*International Division, General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. July 5, 1978. 41 f.*  
 The report presents observations on U.S. economic assistance for the West Bank and Gaza. The program is a continuing aspect of U.S. peace initiatives in the Middle East and reflects Congressional concern for the area and interest in building stronger social and economic foundations. The study indicates that the program is making a positive contribution to the well-being of the area's residents. The U.S. voluntary agencies and the local institutions contacted were effectively managing their program activities. The humanitarian and development work being done was generally impressive. What now needs to be done is to identify the area's priority needs, clarify U.S. objectives for the program, and adopt a strategy for meeting needs and accomplishing objectives. Recommendations are discussed.
- 0554 **The Legal Implications of a Palestinian Homeland.**  
*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. William Allen Miner III. June 1979. 110 f.*  
 This thesis is based on the presumption that a Palestinian homeland exists. As such, it reviews some of the key legal documents which have formed the political and historical background of Palestine from the Balfour Declaration of 1917 to the present day. These documents are reviewed in light of basic principles of international law as viewed by European and American jurists and scholars relative to questions of sovereignty, title to territory, and the implication of recognition by third states. Finally, this thesis briefly analyzes some of the immediate effects of Palestinian statehood.

## PERSIAN GULF

- 0664 **Outlook for the Persian Gulf, 1971-1976.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Thomas G. Donahue. March 8, 1971. 65 f.*  
 The Persian Gulf was always an unstable area until the British restored order.

Their withdrawal before the end of 1971 was more than likely to cause the gulf to return to its previous condition. This region is the world's single largest pool of oil reserves upon which the world will depend more and more. The Soviets are interested in extending their influence south into this region for many reasons including that of obtaining oil which they will need to import by the end of the decade or possibly sooner. In addition, Moscow may try to deny this strategic area to the West. The Persian Gulf is now considered a potential power vacuum which can best be cured by development of the local states. Soviet conduct will only be tempered in this vital area by Moscow's evolving relationships with the West.

0729 **The Persian Gulf.**

*Research Analysis Corporation, McLean, Virginia. Bernard Reich, Gladysce Ansell, Elizabeth Conroy, and James K. Walters. June 1971. 101 f.*

The study is concerned with the strategic and political factors operating in the Arabian Peninsula region as they might impact on the interests, policy, and activity of the U.S., particularly in the period following the British withdrawal from points east of Suez, including the Persian Gulf region. Details of the gulf—its geography, social systems, economies, cultures, etc.—may be found in the various sources cited in the references to the text and in the selected bibliography.

## Reel XVI

### PERSIAN GULF (cont.)

0001 **Oil and the Persian Gulf in Soviet Policy in the 1970s.**

*Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Abraham S. Becker. May 1972. 50 f.*

The paper attempts to develop some of the relevant considerations affecting Soviet policy in the gulf. A first and major one is Soviet economic interest in Middle Eastern oil, an issue that generally neglects tradeoffs with natural gas. The second selection examines the implications of a probable change in the U.S.S.R.'s oil trade position in the context of the evolving oil politics of the Middle East. It concludes with consideration of interstate conflict in which Soviet policy will have to operate.

0051 **The Strategic Importance of the Persian Gulf Region to the United States.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. William B. Woods. October 20, 1973. 35 f.*

The essay examines the Persian Gulf region as a continuing source of oil to meet the energy requirements of the United States and the free world. Specifically, it investigates the importance of gulf oil, the effects of the British withdrawal, and the external force at work in the area affecting future United States strategic interests.

0086 **Americans in the Gulf: Estimates and Projections of the Influx of American Nationals into the Persian Gulf, 1975-1980.**

*Middle East Center, American Institutes for Research, Washington, D.C. Robert M. Brodkey and James Horgen. July 1975. 57 f.*

The number of Americans residing in the Persian Gulf littoral—Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, and Oman—is

rapidly increasing, and so is the importance of that American overseas community in U.S. foreign policy. The size of that community is projected to 1980, and three tables are presented which differentiate government employees from private citizens, those working in DOD-related fields from those who are not, and principals of families from dependents for all eight countries. Data sources and data collection approaches are identified, respondents' key assumptions pertaining to the data are noted, and the likelihood of overstatement or understatement of the projections stemming from the approach used is appraised.

**0143    Petroleum and Security: The Limitations of Military Power in the Persian Gulf.**

*Research Directorate, National Defense University, Washington, D.C. Bard E. O'Neill. October 1977. 27 f.*

Though the new sensitivity to energy problems led to a veritable deluge of articles and books addressing the general foreign policy implications for the United States, the specific matter of defense policy received little more than intermittent attention. This article is an attempt to help fill the void by probing some of the relevant defense policy considerations that policymakers will have to confront. Because of the exigencies of time and space, the comments have been restricted to the main oil producing area, the Persian Gulf, and general questions of American military intervention therein.

## **SAUDI ARABIA**

**0170    Saudi Arabia Five-Year Plan, 1975-1980.**

*Central Planning Organization, Saudi Arabia. 1975. 683 f.*

This is the five-year planning document for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia prepared by its central planning organization.

# **Reel XVII**

## **SAUDI ARABIA (cont.)**

**0001    Saudi Arabian National Guard Modernization through U.S. Army Project Management.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. James D. Smith. August 25, 1975. 41 f.*

This report outlines the development and organization of the project manager's office for the modernization of the Saudi Arabian National Guard. It lays out the managing of the program through foreign military sales cases to include materials, construction, and contract training of the National Guard units by a U.S. contractor. Examples are given of the modernized unit's organization and of equipment and costs associated with the program. A pattern is described for a new type of military assistance through U.S. Army management and U.S. civilian contractors. Data was gathered using U.S. government official records and records of the government of Saudi Arabia, personal interviews, and on site experience of the author. The effects of political and press pressures are examined as they affect the continuation of the United States influence in Saudi Arabia.

- 0042 **U.S. National Security Connections with Iran and Saudi Arabia.**  
*Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Robert G. Irani. May 6, 1977. 26 f.*  
 This paper focuses on the development of U.S. national security policies toward Iran and Saudi Arabia, in the framework of the strategic and economic significance of the Persian Gulf area and touches upon the changing context of U.S. policy in the area as a result of events in the early 1970s.
- 0068 **An Investigation of the Scope, Purpose, and Effects of United States Foreign Military Sales to Saudi Arabia.**  
*Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. School of Systems and Logistics, Ohio. Billy L. Dycus and Joseph A. Fiorillo, Jr. September 1977. 177 f.*  
 The United States Security Assistance Program has grown rapidly in the 1970s and Saudi Arabia has been an integral part of the growth. By 1976 Saudi Arabia became the largest purchaser of U.S. arms and equipment worldwide. The research analyzes the purposes and effects of U.S. foreign military sales to Saudi Arabia against a background which includes (1) the history of the U.S.-Saudi military supply relationship; (2) the economic, political, social, military and strategic environment of Saudi Arabia; and (3) the U.S. foreign military sales programs to Saudi Arabia. The background which is discussed in some depth provides essential information for analyzing U.S. foreign military sales to Saudi Arabia. The analysis reveals that despite an intricate and comprehensive arms transfer criteria, the United States evaluates primarily two considerations in making arms transfers to Saudi Arabia—the military balance of power in the Middle East region and the economic effects of arms transfers on the Saudi economy. The authors' net assessment is, that in light of these two criteria, arms transfers are justified and purposeful and exert a positive effect on Saudi Arabia.
- 0245 **Perspectives on Military Sales to Saudi Arabia.**  
*International Division, General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. October 26, 1977. 616 f.*  
 Saudi Arabia is a major U.S. foreign military sales customer. U.S. involvement in Saudi Arabia is expected to increase as the United States and its allies become increasingly dependent on Saudi oil. This is the unclassified version of the classified report which identifies the military hardware, training, and construction services sold to that country and analyzes the U.S. rationale for doing so. It contains recommendations to increase Congressional oversight of the foreign military sales program in Saudi Arabia.
- 0306 **The Impact of Modernization in Saudi Arabia.**  
*Army Military Personnel Center, Alexandria, Virginia. Robert C. Vasile. June 2, 1978. 112 f.*  
 The Saudi leadership has greatly emphasized economic development in modernization efforts. Though development is readily measured in economic terms, the social impact of modernization is even more critical. Rapid changes in the configuration of power among elites can evoke a period of political instability which may invite foreign intervention. Personal interviews with Saudis coupled with general trends indicate changes in values and behavior among the society. As the momentum of modernization increases, risks of disorientation and elite confrontation become inevitable. Dual standards of behavior currently suggest a transi-



tion from traditional values to modernity. The loss of tradition in Saudi Arabia removes the legitimacy of the monarchy. Accommodation of innovations will require greater dependence upon bureaucratic and military elites by the ruling family. Such reconfiguration of power will serve to alienate the conservative elites and promote unrest among the populace. Added flexibility in government must be introduced at this stage or future problems will arise beyond the cure of money.

## SYRIA

**0416 Syria and the Palestinian Resistance Movement, 1965-1975.**

*Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. Richard J. L'Heureux. May 11, 1976. 89 f.*

This report endeavors to explore one of those many elusive variables in the complicated confrontation environment of the Middle East. That variable includes consideration of the inherent strength and political influence of the Palestinian Resistance Movement, and why and how since the first al Fatah raid of 1965 Syria has proven to be, if not the most consistent, at least the most practically helpful to those Arab regimes which have at one time or another chosen to patronize the movement. In focusing attention on Syrian involvement with the resistance movement, this study intends to give one an opportunity to observe the politics and potentialities of the resistance as it is affected by its relationship with patron regimes. The question of guerrilla strength and viability is of course a main concern of this study. But more importantly its intent is to smoke out the sometimes enigmatic, often secret Syrian policies guiding the relationship with the Palestinians, and in doing so to try to determine how the Palestine issue has fit into Syrian perceptions of the Arab-Israeli dispute and general Arab politics. Doing so, it will contrast the policies of the regime of Hafez al Assad with those of his neo-Baath predecessor. The study presents the issues chronologically, and thus in the main is a history of the relationship, acting much as a barometer registering the periodic waxing and waning of guerrilla fortunes vis-à-vis Syria. But beyond registering the phenomena historically, the study attempts to determine whether the Palestinian resistance can be assured of some practicable level of support (a bottom line, if you will) in its relations with Syria.

**0505 Syrian Communist Party's Policy on Country's Political Situation.**

*Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Virginia. September 9, 1977. 52 f.*

This report contains the internal party document for the Syrian Communist Party's provincial and district organizations and for its various groups, and the party political bureau's report on the political situation in Syria and the Syrian Communist Party's policy, unanimously approved by the party central committee meeting held April 14-15, 1977.

## TURKEY

**0557 Report on Small Industry Programs in Turkey.**

*Small Business Administration, Washington, D.C. Ross D. Davis. February 15, 1965. 41 f.*

The report sets out observations based on a visit to Turkey made in January 1965 by the executive administrator of the U.S. Small Business Administration. The purpose of the visit was to evaluate certain plans of the government of Turkey

designed to modernize small-scale industry, to promote its integration into a balanced pattern of industrial development, and to create in small industry a significant capacity for import substitution and export activities. The topics covered in the report include: role of small industry in Turkey; planning for small industry; current activities to support small industry; some useful principles to guide the development and operation of small industry programs; comments on the small industry programs in Turkey; an agenda for small industry programs.

0598 **The Troubled Alliance: The United States and Turkey, Their Problems in Historical Perspective.**

*Research and Analysis for the Near East and South Asia, Department of State, Washington, D.C. George S. Harris. December 1970. 300 f.*

The work surveys the problems that have arisen in Turkish relations with the United States since the Second World War. In brief, it finds that the circumstances which generated Turkey's alliance with the West and the subsequent rapid expansion of ties led to an ungainly sprawling relationship which lacked central supervision or direction. Early divergencies in interest troubled the alliance during the Menderes era (1950-1960). But it was the freer atmosphere inside Turkey after the 1960 revolution, the worldwide detente in the Cold War, and the shock of opposing policies regarding the Cyprus dispute that unleashed widespread popular discontent among Turks with their ties to the United States. Criticisms of the alliance, originating in leftist circles within Turkey, affected the quality of cooperation between the Allies. The study finds that this trend is unlikely to be reversed, but that relations are likely to remain close—even though less intimate than in the recent past.

## Reel XVIII

### TURKEY (cont.)

0001 **Urban Guerrillas in Turkey: Causes and Consequences.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Donald E. Reilly, March 6, 1972. 61 f.*

Research on this paper included a study of recent political developments in Turkey, an appraisal of the literature of guerrilla strategy, and a review of the current operations in Turkey based on translations of primary source materials (radio and newspaper reports).

0062 **Turkey: Continuing Close Ally or Emerging Neutral?**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Paul E. Sutherland, Jr. March 13, 1973. 58 f.*

The basic question is whether or not Turkey will continue to be closely allied with the West. To develop answers to this question a review of current and past literature was conducted. In addition, extensive review of the Turkish press, the author's personal experience, and interviews with Department of State personnel were relied upon for data. Particular emphasis was placed upon the recently developed anti-American movement within Turkey and U.S.S.R efforts to capitalize upon the developing discord between Turkey and the United States.

0120 **The Significance of the Turkish Straits in Current U.S. and Soviet Strategic Planning.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Thomas H. Ball. October 15, 1974. 27 f.*

The basic question is to determine to what extent, if any, the strategic significance of the Turkish Straits has changed since the signing of the Treaty of Montreux in 1936. Additional questions addressed include consideration of possible renegotiation of the Montreux Treaty and the impact of a reopened Suez Canal on military traffic through the straits.

0147 **General Growth and Basic Problems of the Turkish Economy.**

*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Niyazi Gunal. December 1974. 122 f.*

The past decade has witnessed a significant acceleration in Turkey's rate of economic expansion. During the plan periods of 1963-67 and 1968-72 the annual average real rate of growth, i.e., independent of foreign loans, has been a prominent aim of the plans. Some basic problems are also noted.

0269 **Turkish-American Relations: An Affair to Remember.**

*Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Margaret Krahenbuhl. December 1974. 10 f.*

The author reviews Turkish-American relationships from after World War II to the present.

0279 **Turkey: A Test Case in the Future of Alliances.**

*Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. James E. Trinnaman. November 29, 1976. 32 f.*

The 1974 Cyprus crisis and the chain of subsequent events have led to a new low in U.S.-Turkish relations, created a most serious threat to the viability of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) southeastern flank, and reduced U.S. capability to pursue its interests in the Middle East. These events have occurred at a time when other developments in the region are making sound U.S.-Turkish relations and continued firm commitment of Turkey to her NATO and Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) alliances as imperative to U.S. strategic interests as they ever were. This paper seeks to identify those recent regional trends which enhance Turkey's significance to the United States. It also presents a brief profile of Turkish politics, economics, and foreign policy and suggests measures which may be required to reestablish U.S.-Turkish relations and to preserve the alliance structures.

0311 **Toward Independence: A Survey of the Determinants of Turkey's Foreign Policy.**

*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Jerry Wayne Milam. December 1978. 162 f.*

In recent years Turkey has exhibited a definite shift in her foreign policy away from her previously narrow Western orientation toward a new multilateral and more independent stance. Events surrounding and foreign reaction to the Cyprus crises of 1964 and 1974 stand out as being instrumental in initiating Turkey's search for a more balanced foreign policy. However, there were and are other very potent factors affecting this new orientation. This study represents an analysis of the determinants of Turkish foreign policy, especially since World War II.

Changes and trends in Turkey's political, social and economic life which impacted upon her foreign policy are examined within the context of changes within the international system. After identifying the determinants of Turkey's foreign policies, both past and present, various options for new directions in her foreign policy are examined. Finally, a forecast for the future of Turkey's international relations and policies is offered.

- 0473 **Turkish Development Prospects and Policies in Light of Experience Elsewhere.** *Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Charles Wolf, Jr. January 1980. 41 f.*

The text of a paper presented at a conference on Turkish security and development held in Istanbul in September 1979. The author identifies the principles of sustained national economic development and considers how they may apply to the economic performance, policies, and prospects of Turkey. Because development has political and military dimensions as well as economic ones, it is discussed in those terms. The discussion draws on economic theory and on the development experience, over the past several decades, of countries that have sought modernization with varying degrees of success.

## YEMEN

- 0514 **Conflict and Commitment: The Case of the Yemens.** *Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. William Flemming Barns. March 1980. 171 f.*

This thesis examines the relationship between the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen from a systemic aspect; the intent, to gauge the potential for the South Yemeni to undertake specific tactical operations in a Soviet-surrogate manner. This work analyzes the Soviet-Yemeni military export relationship. In making this assessment, the internal political dynamics with the effects of a colonial legacy and a repressive imamate-turned-republic in South and North Yemen respectively have been explored. The results of these predicated the Soviet involvement. This effort includes an assessment of sino-Soviet competition there. Additionally, the United States' countercommitment and arms transfers to the YAR (with the deployment of a naval carrier task force to the Arabian Sea in light of the March 1979 PDRY-YAR border war specifically) are analyzed.

# SUBJECT INDEX

*The following index is a guide to the major subjects of the eighteen reels. The Roman numeral refers to the reel, and the Arabic numeral refers to the frame number at which a particular study begins. Hence, III: 0934 directs the researcher to the study which begins at Frame 0934 of Reel III. By referring to the Reel Index which comprises the initial section of this guide, the researcher can find the main entry for this study.*

## Africa

Middle East, I: 0190; IV: 0356; V: 0517;  
VI: 0837

## Agency for International Development

Egypt, VIII: 0383  
Middle East, VI: 0656

## Agriculture

Egypt, VII: 0486; VIII: 0538  
Iran, X: 0001, 0173  
Jordan, XIV: 0001  
Middle East, I: 0739; VI: 0837

## Air forces

Middle East, IV: 0805

## Algeria

Middle East, I: 0190; II: 0528; IV: 0113

## Alliances

Israel, XIII: 0240  
Middle East, IV: 0356; VI: 0001  
Turkey, XVII: 0598

## Arab-Israeli wars

(see Six Day War and/or Yom Kippur-  
Ramadan War)

## Arab states

Egypt, VII: 0687  
Iran, IX: 0841; X: 0864  
Israel, XII: 0176, 0600  
Jordan, XIII: 0761  
Middle East, I: 0089, 1012; II: 0001, 0037,  
0261, 0369, 0413, 0458, 0609; III: 0001,  
0034, 0350, 0807; IV: 0356, 0512; V: 0081,  
0258; VI: 0001, 0490  
Palestine, XV: 0030, 0088, 0121, 0258, 0374  
Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0068

## Arms control

Indian Ocean, IX: 0228  
Iran, X: 0712  
Middle East, I: 0190, II: 0001

## Arms procurement

Egypt, VII: 0708, 0855  
Iran, X: 0556; XI: 0251  
Iraq, XII: 0084  
Israel, XII: 0600; XIII: 0001, 0240  
Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0001, 0068, 0245  
Yemen, XVIII: 0514

## Arms race

Israel, XIII: 0001  
Middle East, II: 0001, 0037

## Ba'thists

Iraq, XII: 0044, 0084

## Bahrain

Iran, X: 0501  
Persian Gulf, XVI: 0086

## Balfour Declaration

Palestine, XV: 0554

## Bani-Sadr, Abol Hassan

Iran, XI: 0371

## Camp David

Middle East, VI: 0490

## Central Treaty Organization

Middle East, II: 0299

## Christian militia

Lebanon, XIV: 0544, 0779

## Christians

Israel, XII: 0465

- Circassians  
Jordan, XIV: 0412
- Commerce  
Iran, IX: 0841  
Jordan, XIV: 0001  
Middle East, I: 0089, 0579; II: 0170  
Persian Gulf, XV: 0729; XVI: 0001
- Communications  
Middle East, V: 0355  
Saudi Arabia, XVI: 0170
- Communism  
Iran, IX: 0333; X: 0312; XI: 0001  
Iraq, XII: 0084  
Middle East, I: 1012; II: 0299, 0609  
Syria, XVII: 0505
- Counterinsurgency  
Iran, IX: 0333  
Middle East, I: 0666
- Coup d'etat  
Iraq, XII: 0044  
Middle East, I: 0666
- Covert operations  
Palestine, XV: 0374
- Culture  
Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0306
- Cyprus  
Turkey, XVIII: 0269, 0279, 0311
- Decision making  
Egypt, VII: 0687; VIII: 0142  
Israel, XII: 0210, 0391, 0600; XIII: 0001  
Middle East, I: 0001; III: 0820; IV: 0113  
Palestine, XV: 0121
- Defense, U.S. Department of  
Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0245
- Development assistance  
Middle East, VI: 0656
- Diplomacy  
Indian Ocean, IX: 0001  
Jordan, XIII: 0699
- Early warning system  
Egypt, VIII: 0001
- Economic development  
Iran, X: 0001, 0312  
Israel, XIII: 0538  
Jordan, XIV: 0001  
Middle East, I: 0739  
Palestine, XV: 0513  
Saudi Arabia, XVI: 0170  
Turkey, XVII: 0557; XVIII: 0473
- Economic Support Fund  
Middle East, VI: 0656
- Economics  
Egypt, VII: 0001, 0069, 0143, 0486;  
VIII: 0087, 0383, 0538  
Iran, IX: 0333; X: 0001, 0116, 0173, 0259,  
0312, 0372, 0712, 0750, 0830; XI: 0193, 0371  
Israel, XIII: 0240, 0538  
Jordan, XIV: 0001, 0412  
Lebanon, XIV: 0779  
Middle East, I: 0089, 0190, 0579, 0739;  
II: 0001, 0170, 0204, 0609; III: 0001, 0175,  
0674, 0820; IV: 0113, 0225; V: 0298, 0355,  
0572  
Palestine, XV: 0513  
Persian Gulf, XV: 0729; XVI: 0001, 0086  
Saudi Arabia, XVI: 0170; XVII: 0068, 0245  
0306  
Syria, XVII: 0505  
Turkey, XVIII: 0001, 0147, 0269, 0279, 0473
- Education  
Iran, X: 0312  
Jordan, XIV: 0001  
Saudi Arabia, XVI: 0170
- Egypt  
Agency for International Development,  
VIII: 0383  
agriculture, VII: 0486; VIII: 0538  
Arab states, VII: 0687  
arms procurement, VII: 0708, 0855  
decision making, VII: 0687; VIII: 0142  
early warning system, VIII: 0001  
economics, VII: 0001, 0069, 0143, 0486;  
VIII: 0087, 0383, 0538  
foreign aid, VII: 0069, 0708; VIII: 0087, 0383  
foreign policy, VII: 0001, 0143, 0214, 0257,  
0687, 0708, 0855; VIII: 0309  
geopolitics, VII: 0708  
government, VII: 0445, 0486, 0855;  
VIII: 0001, 0087, 0383, 0538, 0706  
history, VII: 0708, 0855; VIII: 0142, 0309  
Indian Ocean, VII: 0143, 0445  
industry, VII: 0069  
international relations, VII: 0069, 0214,  
0257, 0331, 0445, 0486, 0687, 0708, 0855;  
VIII: 0309  
Israel, VII: 0069, 0214; XIII: 0001  
land reform, VIII: 0538  
leadership, VII: 0001, 0855; VIII: 0142, 0706  
Lebanon, VII: 0257  
management, VII: 0001  
Middle East, I: 0001, 0666, 0699, 1012;  
II: 0170, 0261; III: 0207, 0350, 0741, 0807;  
IV: 0113, 0225, 0805; V: 0258, 0773;  
VI: 0214, 0490, 0537  
military, VII: 0708, 0855; VIII: 0142, 0309,  
0706

- military advisors, VII: 0214  
 military assistance, VII: 0687, 0708, 0855;  
     VIII: 0309  
 military commanders, VIII: 0142  
 military strategy, VII: 0143  
 naval facilities, VII: 0257  
 naval operations, VII: 0331, 0445  
 NIMBUS MOON, VII: 0331  
 NIMBUS STAR, VII: 0331  
 NIMROD SPAR, VII: 0331  
 Palestine, XV: 0088, 0121  
 peacekeeping, VIII: 0001  
 petroleum, VII: 0143  
 political science, VII: 0001, 0069, 0445;  
     VIII: 0142, 0706  
 population, VII: 0257  
 poverty, VIII: 0538  
 public health, VIII: 0383  
 public relations, VII: 0001  
 Sadat, Anwar, VII: 0214, 0687; VIII: 0706  
 Sinai, VIII: 0001  
 socialism, VII: 0001  
 sociology, VII: 0069; VIII: 0142, 0383, 0538,  
     0706  
 subversion, VIII: 0706  
 Suez Canal, VII: 0143, 0257, 0331, 0445  
 Syria, VII: 0257; XVII: 0416  
 technology, VII: 0855  
 transportation, VII: 0445  
 treaties, VII: 0687; VIII: 0001  
 Turkey, VII: 0257  
 United States of America, VII: 0069, 0143,  
     0214, 0331, 0445, 0486, 0708, 0855;  
     VIII: 0001, 0087, 0383,  
 U.S.S.R., VII: 0143, 0214, 0257, 0445, 0687,  
     0708, 0855; VIII: 0309  
 warfare, VIII: 0309  
 water, VII: 0486  
 Yom Kippur-Ramadan War, VII: 0855  
 Embargo, Middle East, III: 0001; IV: 0113, 0789  
 Energy  
     Iran, XI: 0281  
     Middle East, V: 0355  
 Energy, U.S. Department of, Iran, XI: 0281  
 Ethnic groups  
     Iran, IX: 0333  
     Israel, XII: 0465  
     Jordan, XIV: 0412  
 Europe, Middle East, I: 0579; II: 0609;  
     III: 0175, 0207  
 Fatah, al-  
     Palestine, XV: 0374  
     Syria, XVII: 0416  
 Fedayeen, Palestine, XV: 0088, 0121, 0374  
 Foreign aid  
     Egypt, VII: 0069, 0708; VIII: 0087, 0383  
     Israel, XIII: 0001, 0240, 0538  
     Middle East, I: 0089, 1012; II: 0001, 0609;  
         IV: 0225; V: 0258, 0517; VI: 0656  
     Palestine, XV: 0513  
     Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0068  
     Turkey, XVIII: 0269, 0473  
 Foreign policy  
     Egypt, VII: 0001, 0143, 0214, 0257, 0687,  
         0708, 0855; VIII: 0309  
     Indian Ocean, IX: 0001, 0228  
     Iran, X: 0001, 0116, 0233, 0285, 0312, 0372,  
         0501, 0556, 0712, 0864; XI: 0001, 0345, 0592  
     Iraq, XII: 0001, 0044, 0084  
     Israel, XII: 0176, 0340, 0391; XIII: 0001,  
         0208, 0240, 0538, 0583  
     Jordan, XIII: 0699, 0761  
     Middle East, I: 0001, 0089, 0579, 1012;  
         II: 0001, 0114, 0170, 0204, 0299, 0369, 0413,  
         0447, 0528; III: 0034, 0207, 0350, 0674,  
         0820; IV: 0001, 0225, 0512; V: 0081, 0258;  
         VI: 0001, 0490, 0537, 0894  
     Oman, XV: 0001  
     Palestine, XV: 0088, 0554  
     Persian Gulf, XV: 0729; XVI: 0001, 0051,  
         0086, 0143  
     Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0001, 0042, 0068, 0245  
     Syria, XVII: 0416, 0505  
     Turkey, XVII: 0598; XVIII: 0001, 0062,  
         0120, 0279, 0311  
     Yemen, XVIII: 0514  
 Gaza Strip  
     Israel, XII: 0210  
     Palestine, XV: 0513  
 Geography  
     Middle East, I: 0089; VI: 0537  
 Geopolitics  
     Egypt, VII: 0708  
     Iran, XI: 0345  
     Middle East, II: 0114; III: 0175  
     Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0042  
 Golan Heights, Israel, XIII: 0583  
 Government  
     Egypt, VII: 0445, 0486, 0855; VIII: 0001,  
         0087, 0383, 0538, 0706  
     Iran, IX: 0333, X: 0116, 0259, 0312, 0750,  
         0830, 0864; XI: 0001, 0251, 0281, 0592  
     Iraq, XII: 0044  
     Israel, XII: 0210, 0391, 0465, 0600; XIII: 0001,  
         0208, 0538, 0583  
     Lebanon, XIV: 0544, 0779

- Middle East, I: 0089, 0699; II: 0067, 0114,  
 0299; III: 0350, 0741, 0807, 0820; IV: 0001;  
 V: 0517  
 Oman, XV: 0001  
 Palestine, XV: 0121  
 Persian Gulf, XV: 0729; XVI: 0001  
 Saudi Arabia, XVI: 0170; XVII: 0306  
 Syria, XVII: 0416, 0505  
 Turkey, XVII: 0598; XVIII: 0001, 0147, 0279  
 Yemen, XVIII: 0514
- Great Britain  
 Iran, IX: 0333  
 Israel, XIII: 0406  
 Middle East, II: 0609  
 Persian Gulf, XV: 0729
- Greece  
 Turkey, XVIII: 0269
- Gross national product  
 Iran, X: 0173
- Guerrilla warfare  
 Jordan, XIII: 0761  
 Lebanon, XIV: 0544, 0779  
 Palestine, XV: 0088, 0258, 0338, 0374  
 Syria, XVII: 0416  
 Turkey, XVIII: 0001
- History  
 Egypt, VII: 0708, 0855; VIII: 0142, 0309  
 Iran, IX: 0333  
 Israel, XII: 0210; XIII: 0240  
 Lebanon, XIV: 0544  
 Palestine, XV: 0121, 0374, 0554  
 Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0042, 0068  
 Syria, XVII: 0416  
 Turkey, XVII: 0598; XVIII: 0311
- Housing  
 Saudi Arabia, XVI: 0170
- Hussein, King of Jordan, XIII: 0761;
- Indian Ocean  
 arms control, IX: 0228  
 diplomacy, IX: 0001  
 Egypt, VII: 0143, 0455  
 foreign policy, IX: 0001, 0228  
 international relations, IX: 0001, 0092, 0228  
 Iran, X: 0116  
 Middle East, IV: 0225  
 military, IX: 0092, 0228  
 military operations, IX: 0001  
 military strategy, IX: 0001, 0092  
 national security, IX: 0092  
 Naval Arms Limitation Talks, IX: 0228  
 naval facilities, IX: 0092  
 naval operations, IX: 0092  
 nuclear weapons, IX: 0092
- petroleum, IX: 0001  
 United States of America, IX: 0001, 0092,  
 0228  
 U.S.S.R., IX: 0092, 0228
- Indonesia  
 Middle East, I: 0739
- Industry  
 Egypt, VII: 0069  
 Jordan, XIV: 0001  
 Middle East, V: 0298, 0355  
 Persian Gulf, XVI: 0086  
 Saudi Arabia, XVI: 0170; XVII: 0306  
 Turkey, XVII: 0557
- Inflation  
 Turkey, XVIII: 0147
- Insurgency  
 Iran, IX: 0333  
 Iraq, XII: 0084  
 Israel, XIII: 0406  
 Jordan, XIII: 0699, 0761  
 Middle East, I: 0666; II: 0261; V: 0258  
 Palestine, XV: 0121  
 Persian Gulf, XVI: 0143  
 Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0306  
 Syria, XVII: 0416  
 Turkey, XVIII: 0001
- Intelligence, military  
 Middle East, I: 0089  
 Persian Gulf, XVI: 0143
- Intelligence, strategic  
 Middle East, I: 0089
- Interest groups  
 Israel, XII: 0340
- International law  
 Palestine, XV: 0554
- International relations  
 Egypt, VII: 0069, 0214, 0257, 0331, 0445,  
 0486, 0687, 0708, 0855; VIII: 0309  
 Indian Ocean, IX: 0001, 0092, 0228  
 Iran, IX: 0841; X: 0001, 0233, 0259, 0285,  
 0556, 0712; XI: 0001, 0345, 0592  
 Iraq, XII: 0044, 0084  
 Israel, XII: 0176, 0340, 0291, 0600;  
 XIII: 0001, 0208, 0406, 0583  
 Jordan, XIII: 0699  
 Middle East, I: 0089, 0699; II: 0114, 0170,  
 0369, 0609; III: 0207, 0350, 0741, 0807,  
 0820; IV: 0113, 0225, 0356, 0512; V: 0001,  
 0081, 0258, 0517; VI: 0001, 0214, 0490,  
 0537, 0894  
 Oman, XV: 0001  
 Palestine, XV: 0374  
 Persian Gulf, XV: 0664  
 Saudi Arabia, XVI: 0170; XVII: 0042, 0306



- Syria, XVII: 0505  
 Turkey, XVII: 0598; XVIII: 0062, 0120, 0147, 0269, 0279, 0311  
 Yemen, XVIII: 0514
- Intervention**  
 Persian Gulf, XVI: 0143
- Iran**  
 agriculture, X: 0001, 0173  
 Arab states, IX: 0841; X: 0864  
 arms control, X: 0712  
 arms procurement, X: 0556; XI: 0251  
 Bahrain, X: 0501  
 Bani-Sadr, Abol Hassan, XI: 0371  
 communism, IX: 0333; X: 0312; XI: 0001  
 counterinsurgency, IX: 0333  
 economic development, X: 0001, 0312  
 economics, IX: 0333; X: 0001, 0116, 0173, 0259, 0312, 0372, 0712, 0750, 0830; XI: 0193, 0371  
 education, X: 0312  
 energy, XI: 0281  
 ethnic groups, IX: 0333  
 foreign policy, X: 0001, 0116, 0233, 0285, 0312, 0372, 0501, 0556, 0712, 0864; XI: 0001, 0345, 0592  
 geopolitics, XI: 0345  
 government, IX: 0333; X: 0116, 0259, 0312, 0750, 0830, 0864; XI: 0001, 0251, 0281, 0592  
 Great Britain, IX: 0333  
 gross national product, X: 0173  
 history, IX: 0333  
 Indian Ocean, X: 0116  
 insurgency, IX: 0333  
 international relations, IX: 0841; X: 0001, 0233, 0259, 0285, 0556, 0712; XI: 0001, 0345, 0592,  
 Iraq, X: 0285; XII: 0084  
 Islam, IX: 0333; X: 0750, 0830, 0864; XI: 0001, 0592  
 Islamic republics, X: 0864  
 Israel, X: 0864  
 Khomeini, Ayatollah Ruhollah, XII: 0750, 0830, 0864; XIII: 0001, 0592  
 leadership, X: 0864  
 Middle East, I: 0739; II: 0528; IV: 0113, 0225; V: 0773; VI: 0214  
 military, IX: 0333, 0790; X: 0116, 0285, 0312, 0556, 0712; XI: 0001  
 military assistance, X: 0372, 0556  
 military sales, X: 0372, 0556, 0712; XI: 0251  
 military strategy, X: 0712  
 national security, IX: 0841; X: 0259, 0556, 0712  
 natural resources, X: 0001  
 Oman, X: 0501  
 Pahlavi, Shah Mohammad Reza, IX: 0333, 0790, 0841; X: 0259, 0312; XI: 0345, 0592  
 Persian Gulf, IX: 0841; X: 0116, 0233, 0285, 0501, 0556, 0864; XV: 0664; XVI: 0086  
 petroleum, IX: 0333, 0841; X: 0116, 0173, 0233, 0259, 0285, 0556; XI: 0001, 0193, 0281, 0371  
 petroleum industry, XI: 0193, 0371  
 political science, IX: 0333, 0790, 0841; X: 0116, 0233, 0259, 0312, 0501, 0750, 0830, 0864; XI: 0001, 0592  
 political warfare, IX: 0333, 0790  
 population, IX: 0333  
 public health, IX: 0333  
 Qatar, X: 0501  
 revolution, IX: 0333; X: 0864; XI: 0001, 0193, 0592  
 Saudi Arabia, X: 0501; XVII: 0042  
 separatism, IX: 0333  
 sociology, IX: 0333; X: 0750, 0830  
 subversion, IX: 0333, 0790; X: 0312, XI: 0001  
 technical assistance, X: 0001  
 technology, IX: 0333; X: 0750, 0830  
 trade, IX: 0841; X: 0173, 0372; XI: 0251, 0281, 0371  
 United Arab Emirates, X: 0501  
 United States of America, X: 0001, 0233, 0285, 0372, 0556, 0712; XI: 0193, 0251, 0281, 0345  
 U.S.S.R., IX: 0333; X: 0285; XI: 0001, 0345, 0592  
 warfare, limited, IX: 0790  
 women, X: 0864
- Iraq**  
 arms procurement, XII: 0084  
 Ba'thists, XII: 0044, 0084  
 communism, XII: 0084  
 coup d'etat, XII: 0044  
 foreign policy, XII: 0001, 0044, 0084  
 government, XII: 0044  
 insurgency, XII: 0084  
 international relations, XII: 0044, 0084  
 Iran, X: 0285; XII: 0084  
 Kuwait, XII: 0001  
 Middle East, I: 0190, 0739; II: 0170, 0528; III: 0350; IV: 0113, 0225; V: 0773; VI: 0537  
 military assistance, XII: 0084  
 naval operations, XII: 0001  
 Persian Gulf, XVI: 0086  
 political science, XII: 0001, 0044, 0084

- subversion, XII: 0044
- U.S.S.R., XII: 0001, 0044, 0084
- warfare, limited, XII: 0001
- Islam
  - Iran, IX: 0333; X: 0750, 0830, 0864; XI: 0001, 0592
  - Middle East, II: 0369; VI: 0214
  - Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0306
- Islamic republics
  - Iran, X: 0864
- Israel
  - alliances, XIII: 0240
  - Arab states, XII: 0176, 0600
  - arms procurement, XII: 0600; XIII: 0001, 0240
  - arms race, XIII: 0001
  - Christians, XII: 0465
  - decision making, XII: 0210, 0391, 0600; XIII: 0001
  - economic development, XIII: 0538
  - economics, XIII: 0240, 0538
  - Egypt, VII: 0069, 0214; XIII: 0001
  - ethnic groups, XII: 0465
  - foreign aid, XIII: 0001, 0240, 0538
  - foreign policy, XII: 0176, 0340, 0391; XIII: 0001, 0208, 0240, 0538, 0583
  - Gaza Strip, XII: 0210
  - Golan Heights, XIII: 0583
  - government, XII: 0210, 0391, 0465, 0600; XIII: 0001, 0208, 0538, 0583
  - Great Britain, XIII: 0406
  - history, XII: 0210; XIII: 0240
  - insurgency, XIII: 0406
  - interest groups, XII: 0340
  - international relations, XII: 0176, 0340, 0391, 0600; XIII: 0001, 0208, 0406, 0583
  - Iran, X: 0864
  - Jerusalem, XII: 0201
  - Jewish vote, XII: 0340
  - Jews, XII: 0465
  - Jordan, XIII: 0761
  - leadership, XII: 0600; XIII: 0001
  - Lebanon, XIV: 0544, 0779
  - Middle East, I: 0001, 0089, 0666, 0699, 1012; II: 0001, 0037, 0114, 0170, 0261, 0369, 0413, 0458; III: 0001, 0034, 0350, 0741, 0807; IV: 0001, 0113, 0512, 0805; V: 0081, 0258; VI: 0001, 0490, 0537
  - military, XII: 0518, 0600; XIII: 0001, 0240, 0406, 0583
  - military assistance, XII: 0600; XIII: 0001, 0240
  - military commanders, XIII: 0001
  - military government, XII: 0210
  - military personnel, XII: 0518, 0600
  - military sales, XIII: 0240
  - military strategy, XIII: 0001, 0583
  - national security, XII: 0600; XIII: 0001
  - occupied territory, XIII: 0583
  - Palestine, XII: 0210; XIII: 0406; XV: 0030, 0088, 0121, 0258, 0338, 0374, 0513, 0554
  - Palestinians, XII: 0210, 0465
  - paramilitary forces, XIII: 0406
  - political science, XII: 0210, 0465, 0600; XIII: 0240, 0583,
  - political warfare, XIII: 0406
  - population, XII: 0465
  - public opinion, XII: 0210; XIII: 0001
  - racial discrimination, XII: 0465
  - retaliation, XII: 0176
  - Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0068
  - Six Day War, XII: 0391; XIII: 0240, 0583
  - sociology, XII: 0465; XIII: 0240
  - Syria, XIII: 0583; XVII: 0416
  - terrorism, XIII: 0406
  - treaties, XIII: 0208
  - United Nations, XIII: 0240
  - United States of America, XII: 0176, 0340, 0391, 0600; XIII: 0001, 0208, 0240, 0538
  - warfare, limited, XII: 0391; XIII: 0208
  - women, XII: 0518
  - Yom Kippur-Ramadan War, XIII: 0001, 0240
  - Zionism, XII: 0391; XIII: 0406
  - Japan, III: 0175
  - Jerusalem, XII: 0210
  - Jewish vote, Israel, XII: 0340
  - Jews, Israel, XII: 0465
  - Jordan
    - agriculture, XIV: 0001
    - Arab states, XIII: 0761
    - Circassians, XIV: 0412
    - commerce, XIV: 0001
    - diplomacy, XIII: 0699
    - economic development, XIV: 0001
    - economics, XIV: 0001, 0412
    - education, XIV: 0001
    - ethnic groups, XIV: 0412
    - foreign policy, XIII: 0699, 0761
    - guerrilla warfare, XIII: 0761
    - Hussein, King of Jordan, XIII: 0761
    - industry, XIV: 0001
    - insurgency, XIII: 0699, 0761
    - international relations, XIII: 0699
    - Israel, XIII: 0761
    - Lebanon, XIII: 0761
    - Middle East, II: 0170, 0261

- military, XIII: 0761
- Palestine, XV: 0088, 0258
- Palestinian guerrillas, XIII: 0761
- political science, XIV: 0412
- public health, XIV: 0001
- sociology, XIV: 0001, 0412
- Syria, XIII: 0761; XVII: 0416
- tourism, XIV: 0001
- transportation, XIV: 0001
- United States of America, XIII: 0699
- urbanization, XIV: 0001
- U.S.S.R., XIII: 0699
- warfare, XIII: 0761
- water, XIV: 0001
  
- Khomeini, Ayatollah Ruhollah,**  
XII: 0750, 0830, 0864; XIII: 0001, 0592
- Kissinger, Henry,** III: 0674
- Kuwait**
  - Iraq, XII: 0001
  - Middle East, IV: 0113
  - Persian Gulf, XVI: 0086
  
- Labor**
  - Middle East, V: 0572
  - Saudi Arabia, XVI: 0170
- Land reform**
  - Egypt, VIII: 0538
  - Middle East, I: 0739
- Law, Saudi Arabian,** XVI: 0170
- Leadership**
  - Egypt, VII: 0001, 0855; VIII: 0142, 0706
  - Iran, X: 0864
  - Israel, XII: 0600; XIII: 0001
  - Palestine, XV: 0374
  - Persian Gulf, XV: 0729
  - Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0042, 0306
  - Syria, XVII: 0416
- Lebanon**
  - Christian militia, XIV: 0544, 0779
  - economics, XIV: 0779
  - Egypt, VII: 0257
  - government, XIV: 0544, 0779
  - guerrilla warfare, XIV: 0544, 0779
  - history, XIV: 0544
  - Jordan, XIII: 0761
  - Israel, XIV: 0544, 0779
  - Middle East, I: 0190; II: 0170, 0261; III: 0741
  - national security, XIV: 0544
  - Palestinian guerrillas, XIV: 0544, 0779
  - paramilitary forces, XIV: 0544, 0779
  - political science, XIV: 0779
  - sociology, XIV: 0779
  - Syria, XIV: 0544; XVII: 0416
  - warfare, limited, XIV: 0544
  - Zionism, XIV: 0544
- Libya,** II: 0258; IV: 0113
  
- Management**
  - Egypt, VII: 0001
  - Saudi Arabia, XVI: 0170; XVII: 0001
- Media**
  - Middle East, III: 0741
  - Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0001
- Middle East**
  - Africa, I: 0190; IV: 0356; V: 0517; VI: 0837
  - Agency for International Development, VI: 0656
  - agriculture, I: 0739; VI: 0837
  - air forces, IV: 0805
  - Algeria, I: 0190; II: 0528; IV: 0113
  - alliances, IV: 0356; VI: 0001
  - Arab states, I: 0089, 1012; II: 0001, 0037, 0261, 0369, 0413, 0458, 0609; III: 0001, 0034, 0350, 0807; IV: 0356, 0512; V: 0081, 0258; VI: 0001, 0490
  - arms control, I: 0190; II: 0001
  - arms race, II: 0001, 0037
  - Camp David, VI: 0490
  - Central Treaty Organization, II: 0299
  - commerce, I: 0089, 0579; II: 0170
  - communications, V: 0355
  - communism, I: 1012; II: 0299, 0609
  - counterinsurgency, I: 0666
  - coup d'etat, I: 0666
  - decision making, I: 0001; III: 0820; IV: 0113
  - development assistance, VI: 0656
  - economic development, I: 0739
  - Economic Support Fund, VI: 0656
  - economics, I: 0089, 0190, 0579, 0739; II: 0001, 0170, 0204, 0609; III: 0001, 0175, 0674, 0820; IV: 0113, 0225; V: 0298, 0355, 0572
  - Egypt, I: 0001, 0666, 0699, 1012; II: 0170, 0261; III: 0207, 0350, 0741, 0807; IV: 0113, 0225, 0805; V: 0258, 0773; VI: 0214, 0490, 0537
  - embargo, III: 0001; IV: 0113, 0789
  - energy, V: 0355
  - Europe, I: 0579; II: 0609; III: 0175, 0207
  - foreign aid, I: 0089, 1012; II: 0001, 0609; IV: 0225; V: 0258, 0517; VI: 0656
  - foreign policy, I: 0001, 0089, 0579, 1012; II: 0001, 0114, 0170, 0204, 0299, 0369, 0413, 0447, 0528; III: 0034, 0207, 0350, 0674, 0741, 0820; IV: 0001, 0225, 0512; V: 0081, 0258; VI: 0001, 0490, 0537, 0894

geography, I: 0089; VI: 0531  
 geopolitics, II: 0114; III: 0175  
 government, I: 0089, 0699; II: 0067, 0114, 0299; III: 0350, 0741, 0807, 0820; IV: 0001; V: 0517  
 Great Britain, II: 0609  
 Indian Ocean, IV: 0225  
 Indonesia, I: 0739  
 industry, V: 0298, 0355  
 insurgency, I: 0666; II: 0261; V: 0258  
 international relations, I: 0089, 0699; II: 0114, 0170, 0369, 0609; III: 0207, 0350, 0741, 0807, 0820; IV: 0113, 0225, 0356, 0512; V: 0001, 0081, 0258, 0517; VI: 0001, 0214, 0490, 0537, 0894  
 Iran, I: 0739; II: 0528; IV: 0113, 0225; V: 0773; VI: 0214  
 Iraq, I: 0190, 0739; II: 0170, 0528; III: 0350; IV: 0113, 0225; V: 0773; VI: 0537  
 Islam, II: 0369; VI: 0214  
 Israel, I: 0001, 0089, 0666, 0699, 1012; II: 0001, 0037, 0114, 0170, 0261, 0369, 0413, 0458; III: 0001, 0034, 0350, 0741, 0807; IV: 0001, 0113, 0512, 0805; V: 0081, 0258; VI: 0001, 0490, 0537  
 Japan, III: 0175  
 Jordan, II: 0170, 0261  
 Kissinger, Henry, III: 0674  
 Kuwait, IV: 0113  
 labor, V: 0572  
 land reform, I: 0739  
 Lebanon, I: 0190; II: 0170, 0261; III: 0741  
 Libya, II: 0528; IV: 0113  
 media, III: 0741  
 migration, V: 0572  
 military, I: 1012; II: 0114, 0170, 0261, 0413; III: 0207, 0741; IV: 0001, 0225, 0512, 0805; V: 0001, 0081, 0773; VI: 0001, 0537  
 military assistance, III: 0034; IV: 0225, 0512; V: 0773  
 military government, I: 0666  
 military and strategic intelligence, I: 0089  
 military personnel, V: 0773  
 military strategy, III: 0034  
 mining, V: 0298, 0355  
 national security, II: 0609; VI: 0537  
 nationalization, II: 0067  
 natural resources, V: 0298  
 negotiations, II: 0369; III: 0807; V: 0081; VI: 0490  
 newspapers, III: 0674, 0741  
 Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, IV: 0113  
 Pakistan, I: 0739  
 Palestine Liberation Organization, III: 0807  
 Persian Gulf, III: 0034, 0207; IV: 0225  
 petroleum, I: 0579, 1012; II: 0037, 0067, 0204, 0447, 0528, 0609; III: 0001, 0034, 0175, 0674, 0820; IV: 0113, 0225, 0789; V: 0081; VI: 0001  
 petroleum industry, I: 0089, 0579; II: 0067, 0204, 0528; III: 0674; V: 0298  
 petroleum pipelines, I: 0579  
 petroleum reserves, I: 0579  
 political science, I: 0001, 0089, 0190, 0666, 0699; II: 0001, 0037, 0114, 0204, 0447, 0458; III: 0001, 0034, 0175, 0674, 0741; IV: 0001, 0356, 0512; V: 0517; VI: 0001, 0214  
 political warfare, I: 0089  
 population, I: 0666  
 poverty, V: 0258, 0572  
 retaliation, I: 0699  
 revolution, VI: 0214  
 Saudi Arabia, I: 0666; II: 0170, 0528; III: 0207; IV: 0113; VI: 0214, 0537  
 Six Day War, I: 0089; II: 0261; IV: 0805  
 sociology, I: 0089; V: 0773  
 subversion, I: 0666  
 Suez Canal, I: 0579; II: 0458  
 Syria, I: 0666; II: 0261; III: 0207, 0350, 0741, 0807; IV: 0225, 0805; V: 0773; VI: 0537  
 tankers, I: 0579  
 technology, V: 0355  
 tourism, V: 0355  
 trade, I: 0579; IV: 0225; V: 0298  
 transportation, I: 0579; V: 0298, 0355  
 treaties, III: 0807; VI: 0490  
 Turkey, I: 0739, 0773  
 unemployment, V: 0572  
 United Nations, I: 0001; II: 0037; IV: 0001  
 United States of America, I: 0579, 1012; II: 0037, 0067, 0114, 0170, 0204, 0299, 0413, 0458, 0609; III: 0034, 0175, 0350, 0741, 0807, 0820; IV: 0001, 0113, 0225, 0512, 0789; V: 0001, 0081, 0258, 0517; VI: 0001, 0490, 0537, 0656, 0894  
 urbanization, I: 0739  
 U.S.S.R., I: 0579, 1012; II: 0037, 0114, 0170, 0413, 0447, 0458, 0609; III: 0034, 0175, 0807; IV: 0001, 0225, 0512; V: 0001, 0572  
 warfare, II: 0170, 0261, 0458; III: 0001, 0741; IV: 0001, 0225, 0805; V: 0258  
 warfare, limited, I: 0190; II: 0001, 0261, 0458

water, V: 0355  
 Yemen, I: 0190  
 Yom Kippur-Ramadan War, II: 0458;  
     III: 0001, 0741; IV: 0001, 0225, 0805;  
     V: 0001, 0081  
 Zionism, II: 0369  
**Migration, V: 0572**  
**Military**  
     Egypt, VII: 0708, 0855; VIII: 0142, 0309,  
         0706  
     Indian Ocean, IX: 0092, 0228  
     Iran, IX: 0333, 0790; X: 0116, 0285, 0312,  
         0556, 0712; XI: 0001  
     Israel, XII: 0518, 0600; XIII: 0001, 0240,  
         0406, 0583  
     Jordan, XIII: 0761  
     Middle East, I: 1012; II: 0114, 0170, 0261,  
         0413; III: 0207, 0741; IV: 0001, 0225,  
         0512, 0805; V: 0001, 0081, 0773;  
         VI: 0001, 0537  
     Palestine, XV: 0374  
     Persian Gulf, XVI: 0143  
     Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0001, 0068, 0306  
     Syria, XVII: 0416  
     Turkey, XVIII: 0473  
     Yemen, XVIII: 0514  
**Military advisors**  
     Egypt, VII: 0214  
**Military assistance**  
     Egypt, VII: 0687, 0708, 0855; VIII: 0309  
     Iran, X: 0372, 0556  
     Iraq, XII: 0084  
     Israel, XII: 0600; XIII: 0001, 0240  
     Middle East, III: 0034; IV: 0225, 0512;  
         V: 0773  
     Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0001, 0042, 0068, 0245  
     Yemen, XVIII: 0514  
**Military commanders**  
     Egypt, VIII: 0142  
     Israel, XIII: 0001  
**Military government**  
     Israel, XII: 0210  
     Middle East, I: 0666  
**Military operations**  
     Indian Ocean, IX: 0001  
     Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0001  
**Military personnel**  
     Israel, XII: 0518, 0600  
     Middle East, V: 0773  
     Palestine, XV: 0374  
**Military sales**  
     Iran, X: 0372, 0556, 0712; XI: 0251  
     Israel, XIII: 0240  
     Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0001, 0068, 0245  
**Military strategy**  
     Egypt, VII: 0143  
     Indian Ocean, IX: 0001, 0092  
     Iran, X: 0712  
     Israel, XIII: 0001, 0583  
     Middle East, III: 0034  
     Turkey, XVIII: 0120  
**Mining, V: 0298, 0355**  
**Modernization**  
     Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0001, 0306  
     Turkey, XVIII: 0473  
**National Guard, Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0001**  
**National security**  
     Indian Ocean, IX: 0092  
     Iran, IX: 0841; X: 0259, 0556, 0712  
     Israel, XII: 0600; XIII: 0001  
     Lebanon, XIV: 0544  
     Middle East, II: 0609; VI: 0537  
     Persian Gulf, XV: 0729; XVI: 0143  
     Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0042  
**Nationalism**  
     Palestine, XV: 0121, 0258  
     Syria, XVII: 0416  
**Nationalization, II: 0067**  
**NATO**  
     Middle East, II: 0413  
     Turkey, XVII: 0598; XVIII: 0001, 0269,  
         0279, 0311  
**Natural resources**  
     Iran, X: 0001  
     Middle East, V: 0298  
     Saudi Arabia, XVI: 0170  
**Naval facilities**  
     Egypt, VII: 0257  
     Indian Ocean, IX: 0092  
**Naval operations**  
     Egypt, VII: 0331, 0445  
     Indian Ocean, IX: 0092  
     Iraq, XII: 0001  
     Yemen, XVIII: 0514  
**Naval Arms Limitation Talks, Indian Ocean,  
     IX: 0228**  
**Negotiations**  
     Middle East, II: 0369; III: 0807; V: 0081;  
         VI: 0490  
     Palestine, XV: 0554  
**Newspapers, III: 0674, 0741**  
**NIMBUS MOON, VII: 0331**  
**NIMBUS STAR, VII: 0331**  
**NIMROD SPAR, VII: 0331**  
**Nuclear Weapons, Indian Ocean, IX: 0092**  
**Occupied Territory**  
     Israel, XIII: 0583  
     Palestine, XV: 0554

## Oman

foreign policy, XV: 0001  
government, XV: 0001  
international relations, XV: 0001  
Iran, X: 0501  
Persian Gulf, XVI: 0086  
political science, XV: 0001

## Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, IV: 0113

Pahlavi, Shah Mohammad Reza, IX: 0333,  
0790, 0841; X: 0259, 0312; XI: 0345,  
0592

## Pakistan, I: 0739

## Palestine

Arab states, XV: 0030, 0088, 0121, 0258,  
0374  
Balfour Declaration, XV: 0554  
covert operations, XV: 0374  
decision making, XV: 0121  
economic development, XV: 0513  
economics, XV: 0513  
Egypt, XV: 0088, 0121  
Fatah, al-, XV: 0374  
Fedayeen, XV: 0088, 0121, 0374  
foreign aid, XV: 0513  
foreign policy, XV: 0088, 0554  
Gaza Strip, XV: 0513  
government, XV: 0121  
guerrilla warfare, XV: 0088, 0258, 0338,  
0374  
history, XV: 0121, 0374, 0554  
insurgency, XV: 0121  
international law, XV: 0554  
international relations, XV: 0374  
Israel, XII: 0210; XIII: 0406; XV: 0030,  
0088, 0121, 0258, 0338, 0374, 0513, 0554  
Jordan, XV: 0088, 0258  
leadership, XV: 0374  
military personnel, XV: 0374  
nationalism, XV: 0121, 0258  
negotiations, XV: 0554  
occupied territory, XV: 0554  
Palestine Liberation Organization,  
XV: 0258, 0374  
Palestinian guerrillas, XV: 0088, 0258, 0374  
Palestinian refugees, XV: 0030, 0338  
political science, XV: 0088, 0121, 0258,  
0338, 0374, 0554  
Saudi Arabia, XV: 0338  
Six Day War, XV: 0088  
Syria, XV: 0088  
United Nations, XV: 0030  
United States of America, XV: 0338,  
0374, 0513

U.S.S.R., XV: 0338, 0374

warfare, limited, XV: 0374

West Bank, XV: 0513

## Palestine Liberation Organization

Middle East, III: 0807

Palestine, XV: 0258, 0374

Syria, XVII: 0416

## Palestinian guerrillas

Jordan, XIII: 0761

Lebanon, XIV: 0544, 0779

Palestine, XV: 0088, 0258, 0374

Palestinian refugees, XV: 0030, 0338

Palestinians, Israel, XII: 0210, 0465

## Paramilitary forces

Israel, XIII: 0406

Lebanon, XIV: 0544, 0779

## Peacekeeping, Egypt, VIII: 0001

## Persian Gulf

Bahrain, XVI: 0086

commerce, XV: 0729; XVI: 0001

economics, XV: 0729; XVI: 0001, 0086

foreign policy, XV: 0729; XVI: 0001, 0051,  
0086, 0143

government, XV: 0729; XVI: 0001

Great Britain, XV: 0729

industry, XVI: 0086

insurgency, XVI: 0143

intelligence, military, XVI: 0143

international relations, XV: 0664

Iran, IX: 0841; X: 0116, 0233, 0285, 0501,  
0556, 0864; XV: 0664; XVI: 0086

Iraq, XVI: 0086

Kuwait, XVI: 0086

leadership, XV: 0729

Middle East, III: 0034, 0207; IV: 0225

military, XVI: 0143

national security, XV: 0729; XVI: 0143

Oman, XVI: 0086

petroleum, XV: 0664; XVI: 0001, 0051,  
0086, 0143

petroleum industry, XVI: 0086

political science, XV: 0729; XVI: 0001

population, XVI: 0086

Qatar, XVI: 0086

Saudi Arabia, XV: 0664, 0086;

XVII: 0042

trade, XVI: 0086

transportation, XVI: 0143

treaties, XV: 0729

United Arab Emirates, XVI: 0086

United States of America, XV: 0664;

XVI: 0051, 0086, 0143

U.S.S.R., XV: 0664; XVI: 0001, 0143

warfare, XVI: 0143

## Petroleum

Egypt, VII: 0143

Indian Ocean, IX: 0001

Iran, IX: 0333, 0841; X: 0116, 0173, 0233, 0259, 0285, 0556; XI: 0001, 0193, 0281, 0371

Middle East, I: 0579, 1012; II: 0037, 0067, 0204, 0447, 0528, 0609; III: 0001, 0034, 0175, 0674, 0820; IV: 0113, 0225, 0789; V: 0081; VI: 0001

Persian Gulf, XV: 0664; XVI: 0001, 0051, 0086, 0143

Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0042, 0245

## Petroleum industry

Iran, XI: 0193, 0371

Middle East, I: 0089, 0579; II: 0067, 0204, 0528; III: 0674; V: 0298

Persian Gulf, XVI: 0086

Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0042

## Petroleum pipelines, I: 0579

## Petroleum reserves, I: 0579

## Political science

Egypt, VII: 0001, 0069, 0445; VIII: 0142, 0706

Iran, IX: 0333, 0790, 0841; X: 0116, 0233, 0259, 0312, 0501, 0750, 0830, 0864; XI: 0001, 0592

Iraq, XII: 0001, 0044, 0084

Israel, XII: 0210, 0465, 0600; XIII: 0240, 0406, 0583

Jordan, XIV: 0412

Lebanon, XIV: 0779

Middle East, I: 0001, 0089, 0190, 0666, 0699; II: 0001, 0037, 0114, 0204, 0447, 0458; III: 0001, 0034, 0175, 0674, 0741; IV: 0001, 0356, 0512; V: 0517; VI: 0001, 0214

Oman, XV: 0001

Palestine, XV: 0088, 0121, 0258, 0338, 0374, 0554

Persian Gulf, XV: 0729; XVI: 0001

Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0001, 0068, 0306

Syria, XVII: 0416, 0505

Turkey, XVII: 0598; XVIII: 0120, 0279, 0473

Yemen, XVIII: 0514

## Political warfare

Iran, IX: 0333, 0790

Israel, XIII: 0406

Middle East, I: 0089

## Population

Egypt, VII: 0257

Iran, IX: 0333

Israel, XII: 0465

Middle East, I: 0666

Persian Gulf, XVI: 0086

Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0068

## Poverty

Egypt, VIII: 0538

Middle East, V: 0258, 0572

## Public health

Egypt, VIII: 0383

Iran, IX: 0333

Jordan, XIV: 0001

Public opinion, Israel, XII: 0210; XIII: 0001

Public relations, Egypt, VII: 0001

## Qatar

Iran, X: 0501

Persian Gulf, XVI: 0086

Racial discrimination, Israel, XII: 0465

## Retaliation

Israel, XII: 0176

Middle East, I: 0699

## Revolution

Iran, IX: 0333; X: 0864; XI: 0001, 0193, 0592

Middle East, VI: 0214

Sadat, Anwar, VII: 0214, 0687; VIII: 0706

## Saudi Arabia

Arab states, XVII: 0068

arms procurement, XVII: 0001, 0068, 0245

communications, XVI: 0170

culture, XVII: 0306

Defense, U.S. Department of, XVII: 0245

economic development, XVI: 0170

economics, XVI: 0170; XVII: 0068, 0245, 0306

education, XVI: 0170

foreign aid, XVII: 0068

foreign policy, XVII: 0001, 0042, 0068, 0245

geopolitics, XVII: 0042

government, XVI: 0170; XVII: 0306

history, XVII: 0042, 0068

housing, XVI: 0170

industry, XVI: 0170; XVII: 0306

insurgency, XVII: 0306

international relations, XVI: 0170; XVII: 0042, 0306

Iran, X: 0501; XVII: 0042

Islam, XVII: 0306

Israel, XVII: 0068

labor, XVI: 0170

law, XVI: 0170

leadership, XVII: 0042, 0306

management, XVI: 0170; XVII: 0001

media, XVII: 0001  
 Middle East, I: 0666; II: 0170, 0528;  
     III: 0207; IV: 0113; VI: 0214, 0537  
 military, XVII: 0001, 0068, 0306  
 military assistance, XVII: 0001, 0042, 0068,  
     0245  
 military operations, XVII: 0001  
 military sales, XVII: 0001, 0068, 0245  
 modernization, XVII: 0001, 0306  
 National Guard, XVII: 0001  
 national security, XVII: 0042  
 natural resources, XVI: 0170  
 Palestine, XV: 0338  
 Persian Gulf, XV: 0664; XVI: 0086;  
     XVII: 0042  
 petroleum, XVII: 0042, 0245  
 petroleum industry, XVII: 0042  
 political science, XVII: 0001, 0068, 0306  
 population, XVII: 0068  
 social welfare, XVI: 0170  
 sociology, XVI: 0170; XVII: 0306  
 technology, XVI: 0170  
 trade, XVII: 0068  
 treaties, XVII: 0042  
 unemployment, XVI: 0170  
 United States of America, XVII: 0001,  
     0042, 0068, 0245  
 urbanization, XVI: 0170  
 U.S.S.R., XVII: 0042  
 women, XVII: 0306  
 Separatism, Iran, IX: 0333  
 Sinai, Egypt, VIII: 0001  
 Six Day War  
     Israel, XII: 0391; XIII: 0240, 0583  
     Middle East, I: 0089; II: 0261; IV: 0805  
     Palestine, XV: 0088  
 Social welfare, Saudi Arabia, XVI: 0170  
 Socialism, Egypt, VII: 0001  
 Sociology  
     Egypt, VII: 0069; VIII: 0142, 0383, 0538,  
         0706  
     Iran, IX: 0333; X: 0750, 0830  
     Israel, XII: 0465; XIII: 0240  
     Jordan, XIV: 0001, 0412  
     Lebanon, XIV: 0779  
     Middle East, I: 0089; V: 0773  
     Saudi Arabia, XVI: 0170; XVIII: 0306  
     Syria, XVII: 0505  
     Turkey, XVIII: 0147, 0473  
 State, U.S. Department of, Saudi Arabia,  
     XVII: 0245  
 Subversion  
     Egypt, VIII: 0706  
     Iran, IX: 0333, 0790; X: 0312; XI: 0001  
     Iraq, XII: 0044  
     Middle East, I: 0666  
 Suez Canal  
     Egypt, VII: 0143, 0257, 0331, 0445  
     Middle East, I: 0579; II: 0458  
 Sykes Picot Agreement, Lebanon, XIV: 0544  
 Syria  
     communism, XVII: 0505  
     economics, XVII: 0505  
     Egypt, VII: 0257; XVII: 0416  
     Fatah, al-, XVII: 0416  
     foreign policy, XVII: 0416, 0505  
     government, XVII: 0416, 0505  
     guerrilla warfare, XVII: 0416  
     history, XVII: 0416  
     insurgency, XVII: 0416  
     international relations, XVII: 0505  
     Israel, XIII: 0583; XVII: 0416  
     Jordan, XIII: 0761; XVII: 0416  
     leadership, XVII: 0416  
     Lebanon, XIV: 0544; XVII: 0416  
     Middle East, I: 0666; II: 0261; III: 0207,  
         0350, 0741, 0807; IV: 0225, 0805;  
         V: 0773; VI: 0537  
     military, XVII: 0416  
     nationalism, XVII: 0416  
     Palestine, XV: 0088  
     Palestine Liberation Organization,  
         XVII: 0416  
     political science, XVII: 0416, 0505  
     sociology, XVII: 0505  
     terrorism, XVII: 0416  
  
 Tankers, I: 0579  
 Technical assistance, Iran, X: 0001  
 Technology  
     Egypt, VII: 0855  
     Iran, IX: 0333; X: 0750, 0830  
     Middle East, V: 0355  
     Saudi Arabia, XVI: 0170  
 Terrorism  
     Israel, XIII: 0406  
     Syria, XVIII: 0416  
 Tourism  
     Jordan, XIV: 0001  
     Middle East, V: 0355  
 Trade  
     Iran, IX: 0841; X: 0173, 0372; XI: 0251,  
         0281, 0371  
     Middle East, I: 0579; IV: 0225; V: 0298  
     Persian Gulf, XVI: 0086  
     Saudi-Arabia, XVII: 0068  
     Turkey, XVII: 0557



## Transportation

Egypt, VII: 0445  
Jordan, XIV: 0001  
Middle East, I: 0579; V: 0298, 0355  
Persian Gulf, XVI: 0143  
Saudi Arabia, XVI: 0170  
Turkey, XVIII: 0120, 0269

## Treaties

Egypt, VII: 0687; VIII: 0001  
Israel, XIII: 0208  
Middle East, III: 0807; VI: 0490  
Persian Gulf, XV: 0729  
Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0042  
Turkey, XVIII: 0120, 0279

## Turkey

alliances, XVII: 0598  
Cyprus, XVIII: 0269, 0279, 0311  
economic development, XVII: 0557;  
XVIII: 0473  
economics, XVIII: 0001, 0147, 0269, 0279,  
0473  
Egypt, VII: 0257  
foreign aid, XVIII: 0269, 0473  
foreign policy, XVII: 0598; XVIII: 0001,  
0062, 0120, 0279, 0311  
government, XVII: 0598; XVIII: 0001,  
0147, 0279  
Greece, XVIII: 0269  
guerrilla warfare, XVIII: 0001  
history, XVII: 0598; XVIII: 0311  
industry, XVII: 0557  
inflation, XVIII: 0147  
insurgency, XVIII: 0001  
international relations, XVII: 0598;  
XVIII: 0062, 0120, 0147, 0269, 0279,  
0311  
Middle East, I: 0739, 0773  
military, XVIII: 0473  
military strategy, XVIII: 0120  
modernization, XVIII: 0473  
NATO, XVII: 0598; XVIII: 0001, 0269,  
0279, 0311  
political science, XVII: 0598; XVIII: 0120,  
0279, 0473  
sociology, XVIII: 0147, 0473  
trade, XVII: 0557  
transportation, XVIII: 0120, 0269  
treaties, XVIII: 0120, 0279  
Turkish Straits, XVIII: 0120, 0269  
United States of America, XVII: 0598;  
XVIII: 0062, 0269, 0279, 0311  
U.S.S.R., XVIII: 0001, 0062, 0120, 0269,  
0311

## Unemployment

Middle East, V: 0572  
Saudi Arabia, XVI: 0170  
United Arab Emirates  
Iran, X: 0501  
Persian Gulf, XVI: 0086

## United Nations

Israel, XIII: 0240  
Middle East, I: 0001; II: 0037; IV: 0001  
Palestine, XV: 0030

## United States of America

Egypt, VII: 0069, 0143, 0214, 0331, 0445,  
0486, 0708, 0855; VIII: 0001, 0087, 0383  
Indian Ocean, IX: 0001, 0092, 0228  
Iran, X: 0001, 0233, 0285, 0372, 0556, 0712;  
XI: 0193, 0251, 0281, 0345  
Israel, XII: 0176, 0340, 0391, 0600;  
XIII: 0001, 0208, 0240, 0538  
Jordan, XIII: 0699  
Middle East, I: 0579, 1012; II: 0037, 0067,  
0114, 0170, 0204, 0299, 0413, 0458, 0609;  
III: 0034, 0175, 0350, 0741, 0807, 0820;  
IV: 0001, 0113, 0225, 0512, 0789;  
V: 0001, 0081, 0258, 0517; VI: 0001,  
0490, 0537, 0656, 0894  
Palestine, XV: 0338, 0374, 0513  
Persian Gulf, XV: 0664; XVI: 0051, 0086,  
0143  
Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0001, 0042, 0068, 0245  
Turkey, XVII: 0598; XVIII: 0062, 0269,  
0279, 0311  
Yemen, XVIII: 0514

## Urbanization

Jordan, XIV: 0001  
Middle East, I: 0739  
Saudi Arabia, XVI: 0170

## U.S.S.R.

Egypt, VII: 0143, 0214, 0257, 0445, 0687,  
0708, 0855; VIII: 0309  
Indian Ocean, IX: 0092, 0228  
Iran, IX: 0333; X: 0285; XI: 0001, 0345,  
0592  
Iraq, XII: 0001, 0044, 0084  
Jordan, XIII: 0699  
Middle East, I: 0579, 1012; II: 0037, 0114,  
0170, 0413, 0447, 0458, 0609; III: 0034,  
0175, 0807; IV: 0001, 0225, 0512;  
V: 0001, 0572  
Palestine, XV: 0338, 0374  
Persian Gulf, XV: 0664; XVI: 0001, 0143  
Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0042  
Turkey, XVIII: 0001, 0062, 0120, 0269,  
0311  
Yemen, XVIII: 0514

## Warfare

Egypt, VIII: 0309

Jordan, XIII: 0761

Middle East, II: 0170, 0261, 0458; III: 0001,

0741; IV: 0001, 0225, 0805; V: 0258

Persian Gulf, XVI: 0143

## Warfare, limited

Iran, IX: 0790

Iraq, XII: 0001

Israel, XII: 0391; XIII: 0208

Lebanon, XIV: 0544

Middle East, I: 0190; II: 0001, 0261,

0458; III: 0207, 0350

Palestine, XV: 0374

Yemen, XVIII: 0514

## Water

Egypt, VII: 0486

Jordan, XIV: 0001

Middle East, V: 0355

## West Bank, Palestine, XV: 0513

## Women

Iran, X: 0864

Israel, XII: 0518

Saudi Arabia, XVII: 0306

## Yemen

arms procurement, XVIII: 0514

foreign policy, XVIII: 0514

government, XVIII: 0514

international relations, XVIII: 0514

Middle East, I: 0190

military assistance, XVIII: 0514

naval operations, XVIII: 0514

political science, XVIII: 0514

United States of America, XVIII: 0514

U.S.S.R., XVIII: 0514

warfare, limited, XVIII: 0514

## Yom Kippur-Ramadan War

Egypt, VII: 0855

Israel, XIII: 0001, 0240

Middle East, II: 0458; III: 0001, 0741;

IV: 0001, 0225, 0805; V: 0001, 0081

## Zionism

Israel, XII: 0391; XIII: 0406

Lebanon, XIV: 0544

Middle East, II: 0369

## ***The Special Studies Series***

*Africa, 1962-1980*

*China, 1970-1980*

*Japan, Korea, and the Security of Asia, 1970-1980*

*Latin America, 1962-1980*

*The Middle East, 1970-1980*

*The Soviet Union, 1970-1980*

*Vietnam and Southeast Asia, 1960-1980*

*International Trade*