

A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

LATIN AMERICA

**Special Studies,
1985–1988**

Supplement

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF AMERICA

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**Guide compiled by
Eric Gallagher**

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EDITORIAL NOTE

The executive branch of the United States government requires a massive amount of information to make policy decisions. The many departments, agencies, and commissions of the government devote much of their energies to gathering and analyzing information. However, even the resources of the United States government are not adequate to gather all the information that is needed; therefore, the government contracts universities, colleges, corporations, think tanks, and individuals to provide data and analyses. Because the great majority of these studies are difficult to find and obtain, University Publications of America (UPA) publishes some of the most important ones in its *Special Studies* series. The *Latin America Supplement* collection consists of studies on the region that became available during the period 1985–1988.

The following acronyms are used frequently in this guide and are listed here for the convenience of the researcher.

AID	Agency for International Development
FY	Fiscal Year
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
MILPERCEN	Military Personnel Center
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

REEL INDEX

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

Reel 1

Frame #

Argentina

1985

- 0001 **Falklands War: Strategic, Intelligence, and Diplomatic Failures.**
Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Luis Andarcia. May 1985. 33pp.

On April 2, 1982, Argentina invaded the Falkland Islands, an archipelago located about 400 miles off the Argentine coast. The surprise attack brought to a climax 140 years of controversy between Argentina and Great Britain over the sovereignty of the island. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher responded quickly to the Argentine show of force, and British units recaptured the islands within a month of their arrival. The Falklands War was short-lived, but significant. The outbreak of hostilities was the result of miscalculations on the part of the Argentine military junta, which risked its political future and the economic stability of the country on a show of military force against a major world power. Unfortunately, Argentina's strategy failed to anticipate the strong British popular reaction and the willingness of the prime minister to use the crisis to strengthen the position of her conservative government at home. Britain was vulnerable to a surprise attack essentially because her intelligence professionals overlooked signs of political unrest and certain military intelligence communications from Argentina. Also contributing to escalation of the conflict were the aborted U.S. diplomatic effort and reaction. The outcome of the Falklands War and the U.S. support of Britain reaffirmed the strength of the NATO alliance, but also had a

negative impact on U.S.-Latin American relations. The United States has lost its grip on the politics of Latin America, and even its diplomatic role as negotiator was questioned within the region.

0034 **Falkland Islands—War for National Sovereignty.**

Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Robert A. Korkin and Bruce A. Sanders. May 1985. 79pp.

This report presents the Argentinian view of the Falkland Islands conflict. It stresses the crucial role of national military leaders in the strategic and tactical factors that affected the military outcome of a lethal, low-intensity conflict. It emphasizes the impact of international politics, military leadership, coalition logistics relationships, efficacy of conventional weaponry, and the dimension of time as major factors on today's complex battlefield.

0113 **The Soviets and the Falklands War: Opportunity in Latin America.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. John D. Snively. June 1985. 97pp.

The author presents the thesis that the Soviets were offered an opportunity to increase their influence in Latin America as a result of the 1982 Falkland Islands War. When the Ronald Reagan administration announced overt support for Britain in April 1982, Argentina and other Latin American nations reacted in a highly critical manner, thereby indicating an opportunity for the Soviets to increase their influence. Due to many factors, however, including the Soviet inability to properly deduce Argentine intentions and Argentine nationalism, the Soviets were unable to significantly increase their influence in this area. This thesis examines the historical and political background of the Falklands crisis, and the economic relationship that existed between the Soviets and the Argentines at that time. In addition, the Soviet reaction to the conflict is discussed. The thesis concludes with a presentation of the author's opinions on the ramifications of the Soviet reaction.

1986

0210 **The Falkland Islands—An Example of Operational Art?**

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Michael J. Nevin. April 1, 1986. 16pp.

The author examines a recent military operation—the Falkland War—in an effort to better define operational art. This is done by identifying whether the Falklands War was, in fact, an example of operational art, and if so, what aspects of the war can be used to better define operational art. The paper first addresses operational art historically, offering some ideas as to how it might be defined. Next the paper addresses the historical background of the events leading up to the Falklands War and

the operations in the Falklands by both the British and the Argentines. Finally, the author develops the thought that operational art is an inherent part of the achievement of strategic goals and is not necessarily related to the size of the force being used. The author concludes with the opinion that both parties had strategic goals in the Falklands War. Britain's strategic goal was to preserve and improve its image in the world, or its place in the world order. Argentina's strategic goal was to be established as a regional power and a key player in world affairs, or in other words, to improve its position in the world order. Britain tied together a series of military actions directed at the appropriate center of gravity and achieved its strategic objective. The Falklands War was therefore an example of operational art from Britain's point of view. Argentina did not tie together a series of military actions directed at the appropriate center of gravity to achieve strategic goals. In order to have been said to be using operational art, Argentina would have had to direct her military actions to control the South Atlantic. Control of the Falkland Islands may have been one of the military actions to achieve that control, but it was not enough to achieve its strategic objectives. Therefore the Falklands War was not an example of operational art from Argentina's point of view.

1987

0226

War in the Falklands: The Use and Disuse of Military Theory.

School of Advanced Military Studies, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. James Richard McDonough. May 1, 1987. 51pp.

This monograph analyzes the 1982 war between the United Kingdom and Argentina over possession of the Falkland Islands in regard to several of the foundations of military theory. It uses this campaign, which combined air, land, and sea forces armed with modern technologies, as a case study of the applicability of traditional military theory to modern warfare. The monograph first reviews the general political background leading up to the outbreak of hostilities on April 2, 1982, then summarizes the salient military events of the war. Next it offers analyses of how politics and military action were interrelated throughout the campaign, how tactics, operations, and strategy interacted during the course of the war, and where the centers of gravity were situated for the opposing forces. It concludes with an overview as to the applicability of traditional military theory to this particular campaign. The monograph concludes that the war in the Falklands was a unique opportunity to contrast two widely divergent approaches to warfare, one that paid heed to military theory and the doctrinal implications that stem from it and one that ignored many of its foundations. Although both belligerents were affected by the interactions of war and politics, one side effectively integrated all of its arms, while the

other allowed disparate actions to dissipate its efforts. Throughout the campaign, the ultimate victor recognized the center of gravity of its opponent and attacked it, while the loser either failed to recognize that of its enemy or elected not to attack it. The indications are that the warring nation that understands military theory and its implications has a decisive advantage over an enemy that does not, even when the latter may have the more advantageous material position.

- 0277 **National Labor Administration and Democracy in Argentina.**
Western Hemisphere Area Studies, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Paul G. Buchanan. August 1987. 104pp.
This report analyzes the role, structure, and functions of national labor administration under the democratic regime installed in Argentina in 1983. Findings suggest that after an extended period of authoritarian regression, there are a complexity of issues involved in establishing a structural base of a democratic class.
- 0381 **Effects of Protection and Exchange Rate Policies on Agricultural Trade: Implications for Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico.**
Economic Research Service, Washington, D.C. Barry Krissoff and Nicole Ballenger. September 1987. 35pp.
The effects of reducing countries' protection of the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors are assessed with emphasis on Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico. By simultaneously modeling all goods sectors of the economy in a multicountry framework, the report evaluates the importance of (1) the relative rates of protection between the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors and (2) exchange rate adjustments that follow trade liberalization in a world of floating rates. The authors suggest that net agricultural trade for Argentina and Brazil would improve substantially if both trade barriers and exchange rates were liberalized multilaterally. In addition, the value of gross domestic product improves for all three countries following multilateral liberalization, suggesting that these countries will improve their standards of living with lower levels of world protection.
- 1988**
- 0416 **South Atlantic Conflict of 1982: A Case Study in Military Cohesion.**
U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, Alexandria, Virginia. Nora Kinzer Stewart. April 1988. 157pp.
This research report uses the South Atlantic conflict as a case study of land forces and an analysis of the issues of cohesion, bonding, and combat effectiveness. Based on a review of literature and pertinent research on cohesion and combat effectiveness, the author derived a short scale that measures cohesion variables affecting combat

effectiveness. This twenty-four item scale consists of four major categories: societal factors, organizational bonding, vertical bonding, and horizontal (peer) bonding. Based on extensive fieldwork interviews with enlisted personnel and officers of the British forces and the Argentine army, the author uses the model as a framework for analyzing this conflict in relation to combat effectiveness. The author found that cohesive units had more success on the battlefield and endured deprivations of climate and supply better than noncohesive units. Cohesion affects all aspects of combat effectiveness and is indeed a "force-multiplier." Implications of the 1982 South Atlantic Conflict for U.S. manpower planners are discussed.

Belize

1983

0573

Belize Area Study.

361st Civil Affairs Brigade, Pensacola, Florida. November 20, 1983. 150pp.

Contents: The History, People, and Land; Government; Defense and Disaster Planning; Public Health; Public Welfare; Public Education and Recreation; Labor; Economics, Commerce, and Industry; Agriculture and Food; Public Finance; Public Utilities; Public Transportation; Public Communication; Arts, Monuments, and Archives; Refugees and Displaced Persons; Religion.

Bolivia

1985

0723

Bolivia: Integrated Rural Development In a Colonization Setting.

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. R. R. Solem, R. J. Greene, D. W. Hess, C. B. Ward, and P. L. Taylor. January 1985. 184pp.

Two AID projects aimed at promoting a new-lands settlement in the subtropical lowlands of eastern Bolivia are evaluated. The first project was aimed primarily at providing basic physical infrastructure—penetration roads, wells, and settlement patterns. The second project focused on providing technical assistance to settler families and communities—orientation during the first months and cooperative and community development activities and agricultural extension over a longer period.

1988

- 0907 **The Counter Guerrilla Operations in Bolivia—1967.**
Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Carlos M. Macias. April 18, 1988. 45pp.

This paper is an anatomy of the counter guerrilla activities of the Bolivian armed forces and attempts to clear the record on the matter of U.S. intervention. The death of Ernesto "Che" Guevara in Bolivia in 1967 led to a campaign of mystification, speculation, and misinformation. The notion was advanced and readily accepted that U.S. intervention was a key factor in the defeat of the guerrilla force led by "Che" Guevara. Numerous articles worldwide did nothing to set the record straight and the role played by the Bolivian armed forces was never, not even in Bolivia, made clear. The fact is that the Bolivian armed forces, with all the training, manpower, and equipment limitations, but with outstanding leadership, assumed its legitimate role in the fight against the guerrillas and rapidly became a force capable of meeting this new type of threat.

Reel 2

Brazil

1985

- 0001 **Brazilian-Argentine Relations In the 1980s: From Wary Rivalry toward Friendly Competition.**
Office of External Research, Department of State, Washington, D.C. Wayne Selcher. March 1985. 60pp.

Events since 1979 have steadily softened the long-dominant tone of rivalry in Brazilian-Argentine relations and have set up a mutual confidence level and institutional mechanisms sufficient to support greater degrees of cooperation. The mutual understanding, formally established during a landmark May 1980 visit of President Joao Figueirdo of Brazil to President Jorge Videla in Buenos Aires, is attributable above all to a pragmatic perception in both capitals that accumulated and unaddressed small grievances could mount into major and unnecessary points of attrition sapping more important efforts. U.S. policy will be affected chiefly by somewhat greater autonomy of the partners. This research covers political, economic, and security relations with conclusions and implications for U.S. foreign policy.

Frame #

0061 Brazil—On the Road to Greatness.

Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Gary C. Ryser. May 1985. 40pp.

Since the 1960s Brazil has been on the verge of becoming a nation of considerable power. The country has abundant natural resources and a building industrial capacity. Its natural resource reserves are some of the largest in the world. The country is rich in agriculture potential and is predicted to rival the export capability of the United States within the next few years. Brazil has built a modern military and military-industrial capacity, which has allowed it to jump to the world's fifth ranking in military exports. The country elected a president, which puts it in the category of a democratic nation. This paper discusses the probability of Brazil becoming a world power as the result of three factors: economic growth, a revived democracy, and a modern military. Although a huge national debt now exists, proper attention has been given to the remedy.

0101 Emerging Issues In Export Competition: A Case Study of the Brazilian Market.

National Security and International Affairs Division, General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. September 26, 1985. 120pp.

This report, focusing on Brazil, identifies the following four restrictive trade practices that can affect export competitiveness in a country experiencing foreign currency shortages and restricting imports: (1) bilateral trade arrangements, (2) countertrade, (3) export financing, and (4) compliance with trade-related industrial policy requirements. The General Accounting Office (GAO) believes that the United States may have to develop case-by-case approaches to maintain competitiveness in areas where multilateral rules are not likely to be established in the near future.

1986

0221 An Examination of Brazil and the United States as Potential Partners in a Joint Supersonic Military Fighter Aircraft Codevelopment and Production Program.

School of Systems and Logistics, Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. Rockford J. Reiners. September 1986. 177pp.

This thesis examines whether Brazil and the United States could be suitable partners in a joint supersonic military fighter aircraft program. The primary research method was a literature review accompanied by correspondence with the national aircraft corporation of Brazil, Embraer. The research was divided into seven areas for study: aircraft design factors, aircraft production factors, aircraft operations requirements, business concerns, current activities, possible future actions, and

Brazilian-U.S. relations. In addition, three approaches for a Brazilian supersonic fighter development were investigated: licensing, joint venture, and internal development. The results of this research indicate that Brazil and the United States could be suitable partners for a joint supersonic fighter development program if the technology transfer and third country export requirements can be worked out to the satisfaction of both countries.

1987

- 0398 **Strategic Perspectives on Brazil.**
Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Sergio Ernesto Alves Conforto. March 20, 1987. 34pp.

This essay describes the author's feelings related to modern events in Brazil, and tries to show some of the various ways the country has to follow. More than a cold analysis of facts, this paper presents the author's concerns about the future of the country.

- 0432 **Brazil and the U.S.: A Bright Future?**
Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Henry G. Anthony, Jr. March 23, 1987. 47pp.

Brazil is the fastest growing country in South America and is in a position to become a dominant power. The key to Brazil's success has been its spectacular economic progress, but its success has been recently dimmed by its struggle with enormous debt and rising inflation. The Brazilian military is expanding and modernizing and turning its focus from an internal to external defense role. Its emergence as a great power in this hemisphere will have important implications for the United States. This paper examines Brazil's economic status, military modernization programs, and foreign and defense policies.

- 0479 **National Labor Administration and Democracy in Brazil, 1985-1987.**
Western Hemisphere Area Studies, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Paul G. Buchanan. July 1987. 86pp.

This report discusses and analyzes the strategies and structure of the national labor administration under the democratic regime installed in Brazil in 1985. It divides the government's approach towards labor relations into internal and external facets, then disaggregates the strategic and organizational dimensions inherent in each. Discussion of labor response to these initiatives is included, and an appraisal of the significance of this interaction for democratic consolidation in Brazil is made.

1988

0565 **Brazil—An Allied Country?**

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Paulo Jose Abreu de Andrade. March 30, 1988. 66pp.

The world today is divided into two areas of influence headed by the United States and the Soviet Union. Brazil has the option to align with the Western bloc, but because of several circumstances there has been a progressive distancing from the United States. The reasons for this distancing are analyzed through a study of the four instruments of power. In order to reach a better understanding of the sociopsychological, diplomatic, economic, and military aspects as they apply in this case, the report contains an introductory chapter on the conquest and colonization of Brazil. The author suggests that although Brazil shares some values with the leader of the Western bloc its posture as an allied country should not be taken for granted. The arguments throughout the analysis demonstrate that the Brazilian people understand the differences between the two countries, therefore they are better able to define the Brazilian posture in the event of a conflict within the established circumstances.

Caribbean Basin

1985

0631 **Development of Science and Technology in the Caribbean: Possibilities and Problems.**

Industrial Studies Association Meeting, Washington, D.C. and Center for Energy and Environment Research, Caparra Heights, Puerto Rico. Wallace C. Koehler and Aaron Segel. March 1985. 41pp.

The historical aspects of energy resources and their development are assessed with prospects for planning future economic development.

1986

0672 **Puerto Rican Statehood and the Caribbean Basin Stability.**

Air Command Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Benigno Sierra-Irizarry. April 1986. 41pp.

Puerto Rico is presently going through a period of serious economic and political problems. Experts blame these problems on the present political relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States. The study evaluates the viability of statehood as a solution to the problems and its potential implications for the Caribbean Basin stability. The study also analyzes Puerto Rican statehood as a deterrent to Cuban-Soviet expansionism in the Caribbean Basin. The study concludes that statehood is a viable solution to Puerto Rico's problems and also a deterrent to Cuban-Soviet expansionism in the region.

Frame #

- 0713 **Trade and Employment Effects of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act.**
Bureau of International Labor Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. Second Annual Report to the Congress Pursuant to Section 216 of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act. August 1986. 177pp.
This report is the second in a series of annual reports to the Congress pursuant to Section 216 of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA). It analyzes the impact of the CBERA on U.S. trade and employment from 1984 to 1985.
- 1988**
- 0890 **OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) Trade with the Caribbean.**
Central Information Agency, Washington, D.C. March 1988. 99pp.
This publication is one of a series of reference aids that provides the most recent detailed commodity statistics of OECD trade with different regions of the world. In the reference aid, data are provided on total OECD trade with the Caribbean, trade of the five largest OECD countries with the region, and U.S. trade with several key Caribbean countries.
- 0989 **A Strategy for a United Caribbean Defense.**
Army War College. Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Hugh V. J. Vidal. March 29, 1988. 47pp.
The Caribbean is an area of the world that historically has had a turbulent past. For centuries the European colonial powers fought over its possession. In today's bipolar world the struggle still goes on, but now another dimension has been added—ideology—in addition to other problems such as drugs and arms trafficking, interference in internal affairs by outside agencies and superpowers, subversion, attempts at coups, difficulties in monitoring their relatively vast marine Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) and the inability of governments to satisfy national expectations. In such situations the nations of the region find it increasingly difficult to maintain their sovereignty. This paper takes a look at the Caribbean, which sits astride major trade routes and very important sea lines of communication, a region that is geographically most strategically positioned, and suggests a strategy for a united defense.

Reel 3

Caribbean Basin cont.

1986

- 0001 **Caribbean Basin Initiative: Legislative and Agency Actions Relating to the CBI.**

National Security and International Affairs Division, General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. December 1986. 13pp.

This report provides information on legislation enacted by the 99th Congress as well as rules, regulations, and decisions of U.S. agencies that could constrain the effectiveness of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) legislation enacted in 1983. The Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (19 U.S.C. 2701) was enacted in August 1983 to permit eligible products from designated countries in Central America and the Caribbean to be imported into the United States duty-free. The duty-free treatment was the centerpiece of the CBI proposed by the administration in 1982 to promote economic and political stability by attracting foreign and domestic investment in these countries, thereby diversifying the economies and expanding exports, particularly of nontraditional products.

1987

- 0014 **Trade and Employment Effects of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act.**

Bureau of International Labor Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. Gregory K. Schoepfle and Clinton R. Shiells. August 1987. 122pp.

This report is the third in a series of annual reports to the Congress pursuant to Section 216 of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA). It analyzes the impact of the CBERA on U.S. trade and employment during the third year of operation of the program from 1985 to 1986.

Central America

1985

- 0136 **Research of a Trade Financing Facility for Central America—Balance of Trade, Payments and Real Exchange Rates in the Central American Common Market, 1965–1984.**

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Checchi and Company. N. Saidi and W. Loehr. March 1985. 170pp.

The objective of this study was to evaluate proposals to finance the settlement of trade imbalances arising from trade within the Central

Frame #

American Common Market (CACM), and in so doing, to describe and analyze the forces shaping the recent patterns of CACM trade and payments.

- 0306 **Central America Aid: Status of the Trade Credit Insurance Program.**
National Security and International Affairs Division, General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. December 1985. 14pp.

This report provides a fact sheet on how the Trade Credit Insurance Program (TCIP) is used, controlled, and funded. The program, administered jointly by AID and the Export-Import Bank (EXIMBANK), guarantees repayment of U.S. commercial credit to finance Central American imports of U.S. goods and services for use by the private sector.

1986

- 0320 **Foreign Aid: Questions on the Central American Regional Program Need to Be Resolved.**
National Security and Internal Affairs Division, General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. September 1986. 48pp.

This report discusses the evolution, status, and viability of regional economic assistance programs for Central America administered by the AID. It recommends that the administrator of AID examine the priority and role of regional assistance programs and the need to maintain a separate office in Central America to administer them.

- 0368 **A Historical Study of the Effectiveness of U.S. Security Assistance to Panama, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua.**
School of Systems and Logistics, Air Force Institute of Technology, [Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio]. Steven N. Bishop. September 1986. 124pp.

Soviet-backed insurgencies from Nicaragua and Cuba threaten U.S. interests in Panama, Costa Rica, and the entire region. These threats could also eventually force the United States to defend against Soviet bases at U.S. borders. Therefore, the United States is furnishing security assistance to Panama and Costa Rica to strengthen the overall national security of the United States. This thesis studied U.S. security assistance objectives in these countries, how they evolved to current policies, and what the actual threats were to the United States in the region. Also, an evaluation of the United States Security Assistance Program's effectiveness and the role it can play in the future were studied. The results of this study indicate that Nicaragua's Marxist regime is a threat to U.S. interests in the region and overall national security. Therefore providing security assistance to Panama and Costa Rica, while aiding the

Nicaraguan Contras to free Nicaragua of Soviet ties, is necessary to safeguard U.S. national security.

0492 **Security Assistance to Central America: Assessment of U.S. Involvement in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.**

School of Systems and Logistics, Air Force Institute of Technology, [Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio]. Louis M. Johnson. September 1986. 188pp.

This thesis examines U.S. involvement in the northern Central American countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras from independence until 1986 by gauging the effectiveness of U.S. foreign policy as a specific result of security assistance. A background analysis develops a portrayal of the area from a broad perspective and is followed by an in-depth examination of foreign influence in the region. A subjective analysis based on several prominent viewpoints discusses the issue of security assistance in each country. This effort indicates that through the years, there have been varying degrees of success when the United States has used security assistance to meet its foreign policy objectives in Central America. Inconsistent U.S. assistance in the 1970s led to the requirement for relatively massive aid during the years of the Ronald Reagan administration. The need for consistency in foreign policy and security assistance in this vital area of U.S. concern is the conclusion of this thesis.

1987

0680 **Central America: A Strategic Imperative.**

Air War College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Florian H. Yoste III. March 1987. 65pp.

Important U.S. political, economic, and military interests converge in Central America and the Caribbean Basin. The stability and security of these areas are therefore essential to U.S. security interests, not only in this region, but worldwide as well. The countries of Central America are developing countries. They have extensive socioeconomic problems and some countries are politically unstable. In recent years there has been a decline in U.S. involvement and an increased involvement of foreign Communist countries, primarily the USSR and Cuba. The conditions in Central America are favorable for revolution, and with increased Communist involvement, the expansion of communism onto the mainland of the Western Hemisphere is highly probable. This study examines these problems and makes specific recommendations to curb Communist expansion, stabilize the area, and improve relations between the United States and the countries of Central America.

0745 The Central American Crisis and the United States Policy Toward the Region.

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Jose Martinez Amador. March 23, 1987. 33pp.

In spite of Central American instability, some positive developments have occurred, mainly in the democratic order. But there are serious continuing problems that the United States and the Central American countries themselves are confronting; the Soviets want to help Cuba, secure new allies in the region, and weaken U.S. influence in Central America. The Reagan administration had given attention to the area and wanted to do more than just prevent the loss of the other Central American countries; it also intended to turn back the tide in Nicaragua. It is suggested that the United States must take seriously its interests, the interests of the Central American countries trying to accommodate both ways, and a comprehensive U.S. strategy with determination and consistent long-term policy and a positive commitment to Central American countries. This paper argues that the trouble in Central America is not only the outgrowth of an East-West conflict; nevertheless, long-term economic and security assistance provided by the United States that reflects the interests, attitudes, and aspirations of the Central American people, could bring stability to the region.

0778 The Energy Situation in Five Central American Countries.

Los Alamos National Laboratory, New Mexico. Linda Trocki, Steven R. Booth, and Alvaro Umana Q. June 1987. 374pp.

This study describes the energy resources and the changes that have taken place in energy supply and demand in five Central American countries between 1970 and 1984. Economic changes are also reviewed because they influence and are affected by changes in the energy sector. The work was performed under the auspices of the U.S. AID. The Central American countries of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama are highly dependent on fuel wood as a source of energy, particularly in the residential sector. They also rely upon imported oil products to supply a growing modern sector. Most countries have significant hydroelectric and geothermal resources and produce a large portion of their electricity from hydroelectric projects. Demand for electricity has grown rapidly. Relative shares of primary versus secondary energy in the five countries vary significantly and strongly correlate with average per capita income. Consumption of secondary energy has declined during the recent economic recession suffered by the region.

Reel 4

Chile

1985

- 0001 **Scientists and Human Rights in Chile: Report of a Delegation.**
National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, Washington, D.C. C. Corillon. 1985. [36 frames] 70pp.

This report describes the findings of a delegation of the Committee on Human Rights that was sent to Chile in March 1985. The purpose of the visit was to express concern and to gather information on abuses of human rights of scientists, engineers, and medical professionals in Chile. The delegation was composed of Baruch S. Blumberg, Gerard Debreu, Eric Stover, and Carol Corillon. The delegates gathered information on the status of colleagues reportedly banished to internal exile or dismissed from their jobs in recent months and on the whereabouts and legal status of colleagues who reportedly had been imprisoned or who had disappeared since 1973, when General Augustus Pinochet took power.

1986

- 0037 **The Revolutionary Left and Terrorist Violence in Chile.**
Acquisition Headquarters, United States Air Force, Washington, D.C. and Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. William Sater. June 1986. 24pp.

This report provides an understanding of the current political situation in Chile and reviews events leading up to the 1973 coup that established a military government there. In particular, it discusses the Movimiento de la Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR), which has become the principal opposition to the current government of Augusto Pinochet. The author reviews MIR's operations, membership, funding, and relations with other political elements in Chilean society. He concludes that a political solution to the troubles in Chile does not appear possible since Pinochet will not deal with the relatively moderate political elements in Chile. The situation is polarized and the prospects for terrorist violence are increasing.

Colombia

1985

- 0061 **Military Civic Action in Colombia.**
HQDA, MILPERCEN, Alexandria, Virginia. David Edison Malott. August 1985. 138pp.

This study is an examination of the role that the Colombian military's civic action programs played in assisting to reduce the level of internal violence

during the domestic upheaval known as *la violencia*. Included in this study is a discussion of the historical development of the civic action concept, highlighting the United States' experience with the concept as part of its foreign policy of the 1960s. The phenomenon known as *la violencia* is discussed with respect to the reasons for its initiation, as well as its prolongation. Additionally, other governmental responses to help reduce the conflict are reviewed. The specific civic action programs that were established in the early 1960s are discussed and analyzed as to their impact on helping in the reduction of violence levels. The assistance that the United States provided in the form of military and economic aid to support the Colombian military's civic action programs is discussed. The results of the Colombian military's civic action program have shown that if the military is employed in projects that can be adequately supported by the forces involved, there can be many benefits for all concerned. Military civic action can assist in national development in a number of possible ways: literacy training, national communications development, health care, and a strengthening of the support for the national government. Through military civic action programs, as well as the improvement of other governmental services, the national government can help tie the more remote, rural areas into the national mainstream.

Costa Rica

1984

0199 **Area Assessment and Costa Rica.**

361st Civil Affairs Brigade, Pensacola, Florida. 1984. 130pp.

Contents: General Background, Geography, History, and People; Public Administration; Legal System and Property Control; Military, Public Safety, and Civil Defense; Public Health and Welfare; Public Education; Labor; Economics, Commerce, and Industry; Food and Agriculture; Public Finance; Public Works and Utilities; Public Communication and Civil Information; Public Transportation; Displaced Persons, Refugees, and Evacuees; Cultural Affairs; Religious Affairs.

Cuba

1985

0329 **Cuban Support to Latin American and Caribbean Insurgencies: 1978-1983.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Susan Hartley Butler. September 1985. 128pp.

This thesis explores the historical and ideological foundations of Cuban involvement with other Communist and insurgent movements throughout Central America and the Caribbean. The thesis focuses on the period 1978 to 1983, and includes analyses of Cuban relations with groups in and out of power in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Colombia, Grenada, and other microstates. Cuban techniques for promoting wars of national liberation, with minimal risk and cost to the Castro regime, are discussed. Areas in which Cuban and Soviet objectives have diverged are noted to show that Cuban aggression in the region is directed primarily against the United States, and not necessarily tailored to meet Soviet goals.

1986

0457 **Cuba: A Country Study.**

Foreign Area Studies, American University, Washington, D.C. J. D. Rudolph. January 1986. 402pp.

Contents: Historical Setting; The Society and Its Environment; The Economy; Government and Politics; National Security.

0859 **Cuba After Fidel Castro.**

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Bruce A. Wilkins. April 7, 1986. 29pp.

The underlying questions are: who will succeed Fidel Castro as the leader of Cuba, what foreign and domestic policy changes can be expected to occur under a successive regime, and what implication new Cuban leadership may have for U.S. security and policies in the region? Possible U.S. courses of action at the death of Castro are examined. Data was gathered using a literature search. Fidel Castro's current health was studied and a hypothesis was made concerning his potential to stay in power. Possible successors to Castro were considered and the resultant changes in personality and leadership ability were analyzed. Since Castro's success appears to be personality dependent to a great degree, changes in domestic and foreign policies under a new regime are considered. The events leading to current U.S. policy toward Cuba are briefly examined and possible alternatives for U.S. actions upon the death of Fidel Castro are analyzed.

0888 **The Cuban Interventionary Forces: The Growing Strategic and Regional Threat to the United States and NATO.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Timothy J. Doorey. December 1986. 207pp.

Over the past twenty-seven years, Cuba has transformed its military forces from an ill-equipped, untrained band of guerrillas into the second most powerful military in the Caribbean Basin. Today, the Cuban armed forces are equipped with numerous modern fighter-bomber aircraft, warships (including attack submarines), tanks, and other lethal weaponry. Unlike other recipients of Soviet arms, Cuba has proven its capability and willingness to maintain and operate this sophisticated military equipment around the world, even in combat environments. This has been demonstrated in Angola, Ethiopia, and Nicaragua. Cuba has also developed an extensive intelligence and propaganda apparatus capable of performing tasks ranging from espionage and disinformation to assassination and arms smuggling. Cuba's growing military, paramilitary, and intelligence presence in the Caribbean Basin, combined with the expanding military power of the Soviet Union and Soviet-backed Nicaragua in the same region, pose a serious and growing threat to U.S. security interests in the Caribbean and elsewhere in the Third World. This thesis specifically examines Cuba's capability and intent to jeopardize U.S. security interests by analyzing the motives, resources, and tactics of the Cuban interventionary forces.

Reel 5

Cuba cont.

1986 cont.

0001 **Cuba: A Historical Appraisal of Its Foreign Debt and Soviet Economic Assistance and Cuba: An Evaluation of Its Military Relations with the Soviet Union.**

Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. René Lynette Bartusch. December 1986. 123pp.

Contents: A Historical Appraisal of Cuba's Foreign Debt and Soviet Economic Assistance: The Latin American Debt Crisis; Castro's 'Solution' to the Debt Crisis; Cuba's Foreign Debt; Soviet Economic Assistance; An Evaluation of Cuba's Military Relations with the Soviet Union; Cuban-Soviet Relations—Initial Phase; The Cuban Missile Crisis; Post-Cuban Missile Crisis Relations; The Mid and Latter Part of the 1960s; The 1970s

Military Relations; The 1970s: Angola and Ethiopia; The 1980s and Central America.

Dominican Republic

1985

- 0124 **Agricultural Credit in the Dominican Republic.**
Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. and Sigma One Corporation, Raleigh, North Carolina. F. Araujo, A. M. Viveros-Long, and J. Murphrey. June 1985. 48pp.

Interviews with beneficiaries provide the main basis for the impact assessment of two loan projects undertaken by AID in the 1970s to spur development among Dominican Republic small farmers. The first loan, channeled through the public-private Agricultural Bank, provided small farmers with credit, technical assistance, and vocational training and financed the construction of rural infrastructure. The second loan was designed mostly to upgrade the Ministry of Agriculture's (MOA) capabilities to serve the small farm sector, although credit was still a notable component. The loans enabled the government of the Dominican Republic (GODR) to increase the provision of credit to small farmers and contributed to ongoing training programs for bank and MOA personnel and farmers.

- 0172 **Employment Generating Projects for the Energy and Mineral Sectors of the Dominican Republic.**
Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico. Verne W. Loose. October 1985. 17pp.

This report concerns the identification and description of employment generating projects in the energy and mineral sectors of the Dominican economy. A mission to the Dominican Republic, sponsored by the Organization of American States, comprised twenty-three experts in areas of interest to the country and addressed efforts to generate employment in the Dominican economy. In the energy sector, the mission recommended projects to create energy farms and to encourage industrial energy conservation, as well as a number of smaller projects. Small-scale mining of gold, lignite, and rock salt and the expansion of the semiprecious gem industry were among the recommendations made for the mining sector.

1986

0189 United States Army Unilateral and Coalition Operations in the 1965 Dominican Republic Intervention.

U.S. Army Center of Military History, Washington, D.C. Lawrence M. Greenberg. November 1986. 130pp.

This study is an examination of the 1965 intervention into the Dominican Republic by U.S. forces, primarily from the 82nd Airborne Division. Although this study covers the actual armed intervention and subsequent fighting between Dominican rebels and American soldiers, it also delves into the political and strategic reasons behind President Johnson's ordering the military action. As part of this political overview, the report addresses the role of the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Peace Force, and several Latin nations who participated in the eighteen-month-long intervention. As part of his presentation, the author highlights the importance of many non-military roles and functions performed by key players to speed the Dominican Civil War to a negotiated close and bring the nation back on the road toward a democratic government.

1987

0319 The Army in Support of Political Objectives: The 1965 Dominican Republic Intervention.

U.S. Army Center of Military History, Washington, D.C. Lawrence M. Greenberg. March 1987. 30pp.

This paper deals with U.S. intervention into the Dominican Republic Civil War of 1965. Specifically, it addresses the role played by the 82nd Airborne Division in stopping the Dominican Civil War, restoring peace in Santo Domingo, and supporting diplomatic efforts by the U.S. State Department and the Organization of American States (OAS). This was the first and only time that the OAS formed a coalition military force (the Inter-American Peace Force) to act within a neighboring nation, and American military forces composed the vast majority of this force. The paper addresses the importance of military flexibility and restraint in dealing with revolution or insurgency in another sovereign nation.

Ecuador

1985

- 0349 **A Small Enterprise Development Program for Ecuador: Strategy Paper.**

Private Sector Office, Agency for International Development, Quito, Ecuador and Partnership for Productivity International, Washington, D.C. A. Berry, G. Lofredo, J. Hochschwender, and L. Valenzuela. June 1985. 124pp.

Contents: The potential contribution of small enterprise to Ecuador's development (the urgent need for growth in the small enterprise sector at this time, the present role of small enterprise in Ecuador's nonagricultural sector, the institutional setting for small enterprise, probable macroeconomic and policy settings in future small enterprise development, experience of other countries with small enterprise); and broad objectives and themes relating to the small enterprise sector (lack of adherence to laws and regulations, ineffective public sector-private sector interaction, assisting the development of entrepreneurship, encouraging firm growth especially in terms of employment, the need for decentralization of institutions and services, the need to enhance opportunities for women and to incorporate their productivity into the economy, and better information to assist small enterprises and to improve formulation of policy related to it).

- 0473 **Ecuador Industrial Development Finance.**

Center for Development Information and Evaluation, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. L. Eckersley, R. Pinto, and P. Rourk. June 1985. 107pp.

In the renewed interest in providing development assistance to the private sector in developing countries, the AID should apply lessons learned from its past efforts in that sector. The purpose of this special study was to determine what set of circumstances led to the relative success of two AID industrial development credit projects implemented in Ecuador in the mid-1960s. The study identified some areas where the objectives of the original projects were not reached and proposed solutions for similar projects in the future.

- 0580 **Area Assessment: Ecuador.**

361st Civil Affairs Brigade, Pensacola, Florida. June 2, 1985. 315pp.

Contents: Geography, History, and People; Public Administration; Legal Systems and Public Safety; Military and Civil Defense; Public Health and Welfare; Public Education; Labor, Economy, Commerce, and Industry; Food and Agriculture; Public Finance; Public Communications and Civil

Information; Public Transportation; Refugees and Displaced Persons;
Cultural Affairs; Religious Affairs.

Reel 6

Ecuador cont.

1986

0001 **Ecuador: Private Sector Cooperatives and Integrated Rural Development.**

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. H. E. Soos, C. J. Weber, J. J. Pansini, S. Alvarez, and C. A. Jaramillo. January 1986. 123pp.

After more than a decade of assistance to the cooperative movement, the AID initiated a modest Improved Rural Life (IRL) component as an add-on to its cooperative institution development grant. The addition of the IRL to ongoing agricultural production activities led to what could be considered an integrated rural development project. The AID chose to evaluate this series of agricultural cooperative development activities as one approach to integrated rural development. The evaluation team concluded that the IRL activities did not transform AID assistance to cooperatives into an integrated rural development project. Nonetheless, the team found ample evidence of cooperative communities seeking multisectoral services.

0124 **Ecuadorian-Peruvian Rivalry In the Upper Amazon: The Paquisha Incident, 1981.**

Office of External Research, Department of State, Washington, D.C. William L. Krieg. 1986. 406pp.

The objective of this study is to provide the background required for an understanding of the boundary dispute between Ecuador and Peru. Evaluation of the significance of the positions adopted by the parties over the years have been included. Primary attention has been focused on the period after the entry of the Rio Protocol of 1942, which attempted to fix the boundary between the rival states and that was guaranteed by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States. Very little has previously been published on the efforts of the guarantors to work out the problems that arose in the execution of the protocol. These problems proved so intractable that the demarcation of the boundary has not yet been completed, leaving the guarantors with a residual responsibility that they may yet be called upon to discharge. In addition to the survey of the post-1942 period, information regarding the origins of the dispute and earlier

attempts at solutions is also included. Much of this material will be appearing for the first time in English.

El Salvador

1985

- 0530 **The United States and El Salvador.**
Air War College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Merline A. Lovelace. March 1985. 42pp.
This report looks at the relationship between the United States and El Salvador from two perspectives: first, it examines the internal social, political, and economic dynamics that brought El Salvador to its present crisis; then it looks at how U.S. policy has evolved over the years to the point where El Salvador has become one of the main recipients of U.S. interest and aid. The paper then reviews in some detail current U.S. policy toward El Salvador, assessing how well it meets both Salvadoran and U.S. goals and objectives. Finally, the author offers some thoughts on how U.S. policy should be modified to serve longer-term goals for both El Salvador and the Central American region.
- 0572 **The Road from La Palma: Analysis of the Potential for a Negotiated Solution in El Salvador.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. James L. Brubaker. September 1985. 59pp.
The crisis in El Salvador has evolved through several distinct bargaining phases. Each phase has involved the interaction/conflict between various political power contenders, resulting in a reassessment of relative positions and a new phase. This has led to the present condition in which the major actors are realizing that the need for limited concessions and a peaceful settlement outweigh the potential gains and costs of continued conflict. This thesis is a study of the historical and cultural bases of bargaining powers in El Salvador, and how they have been utilized and transformed within each sociopolitical power faction in reaching the present situation, and what it portends for the future.
- 1986**
- 0631 **El Salvador: A Communist Objective.**
Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Galileo Conde. March 31, 1986. 31pp.
What appeared to be an authentic struggle of the citizens of El Salvador to improve their living conditions has been transformed into an irrational intervention of the Soviet Union through Cuba and Nicaragua. This intervention hopes to establish a totalitarian government that is Marxist in

El Salvador. This essay examines the many dimensions of strategy that the author speculates will be used to accomplish this goal.

0662

El Salvador: Prospects for a Successful Revolution.

HQDA, MILPERCEN, Alexandria, Virginia. P. Kenneth Keen. December 1986. 327pp.

This study is an examination of the revolutionary process in Central America and the Caribbean, in general, and El Salvador, in particular. First, there is a comprehensive review of global and regional theories concerning revolutionary causes and outcomes; second, the regional cases of Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Nicaragua are analyzed to test these theories; and finally, the El Salvadoran case is analyzed to determine the prospects for a successful revolution.

1987

0989

Comparison of the Malayan Emergency and Vietnam War and Application of Lessons to Solve El Salvador Problems and Appropriate U.S. Military Assistance.

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Shari bin Ahmad. May 22, 1987. 19pp.

The author compares the Malayan Emergency and the Vietnam War in order to apply some lessons learned from the conflicts that may be of significance in solving the current problems facing El Salvador. The authorities in both Malaya and Vietnam recognized that the center of gravity in the conflicts was the separation of the population from Communist guerrilla's influence, and thus developed a strategy based on this perception. Due to huge differences in historical, political, and social background, the means that were applied to achieve the objective, and the different timeframes the conflicts took place, the outcome of the strategy was a success in Malaya and a failure in Vietnam. The author strongly feels that the strategy remains viable and continues to apply it in El Salvador, but modifies the concept of operations to meet the means available, also recognizing the period of human rights.

Reel 7

Grenada

1983

- 0001 **Civil Affairs Lessons Learned—Grenada.**
Civil Affairs Department, John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. November 24, 1983. 15pp.
Presented are a chronology of Operation Urgent Fury civic affairs, major activities, and a list of lessons learned.

1985

- 0016 **American Actions in the Dominican Republic and Grenada.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Kenneth L. Brownlee. June 1985. 79pp.
This thesis focuses on U.S. actions in the Dominican Republic in 1965 and in Grenada in 1983. Both of these incidents involved U.S. military action in minor Caribbean Island nations undergoing violent political revolutions. These two incidents are compared and contrasted for policy similarities applicable to revolutionary regimes in Latin America and the Caribbean Basin. The specific areas addressed are similarities and differences in each situation regarding the motivations and objectives of the U.S. national leadership, international and domestic repercussions of each action, and military objectives and method of application in each case.

1987

- 0095 **Grenada Remembered: A Perspective; A Narrative Essay on Operation Urgent Fury.**
Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. George A. Crocker. March 21, 1987. 21pp.
This work narrates the personal experiences of an infantry battalion commander on Operation Urgent Fury, the 1983 student rescue mission to Grenada, West Indies. The essay describes the events immediately before deployment, the planning, preparation, and deployment, as well as the highlights from the twenty-eight-day stay on the island for the 1st Battalion 505th Airborne Infantry, 82d Airborne Division. The unit was the third 82d Airborne Battalion deployed, arriving on D+1 and remaining through D+29. Highlighted is the mission to locate, secure, and evacuate 183 medical students, as well as the transition from combat to peacekeeping and stability operations.

1988

0116 **Airlift in Grenada.**

Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Hugh B. Willeford. April 1988. 27pp.

This paper is a review and analysis of how the Military Airlift Command (MAC) airlift was employed during the 1983 invasion of Grenada and applies the insights gained to possible future airlift involvement in low-intensity conflicts in the Central American and Caribbean region.

Guatemala

1985

0143 **An Examination of the Historical, Social, Economic, and Political Factors of the Marxist Insurgency in Guatemala.**

Defense Intelligence College, Washington, D.C. James Davis Bjostad. September 16, 1985. 145pp.

The purpose of this thesis is to present a comprehensive study of the Marxist insurgency in Guatemala through an examination of historical, social, economic, and political factors, and to discuss the probability for success of U.S. foreign policy in support of the Guatemalan government and its counterinsurgency program. The thesis covers the violence historically endemic in Guatemala and the roots of the Marxist insurgency that began in 1960; discusses the Mayas from their earliest known existence, continuing through the Spanish conquest, up until independence was declared on September 15, 1821; relates the battle for control of post-independence Guatemala between the liberals and conservatives, continues through the "war of the mountain," the Indian revolt that resulted in Indian control from 1838 until 1865, discusses the liberals' return to power and the resulting series of dictators, and concludes with the short-lived 1944 Guatemalan Revolution, which ended in a CIA-backed coup d'état in 1954; analyzes the military governments from 1954 to 1983, the insurgency which was born during an attempted reformist coup d'état in 1960, and the right-wing military and death squad responses to that insurgency; studies the strategic village and rural militia programs that the United States backed in South Vietnam in the early 1960s, programs very similar to the rural control programs employed in Guatemala over the last twenty years; discusses the efforts of the current government to control the insurgency while implementing reforms; presents recommendations of President Reagan's National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (the "Kissinger Commission"), along with an analysis of its findings; and concludes this paper with the author's recommendations for immediate and long-term U.S. foreign policy actions

in Guatemala that will prevent a Marxist overthrow while fostering necessary reforms.

1986

0288 **Military Sales: The United States Continuing Munition Supply Relationship with Guatemala.**

National Security and Internal Affairs Division, General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. January 1986. 38pp.

This report reviews the extent and the legality of the U.S. government's continuing military supply relationship with Guatemala through commercial sales or the security assistance program. It provides detailed listings of export license applications for commercial sales processed by the Departments of State and Commerce, as well as an analysis of the use of the security assistance program during fiscal years 1979 through 1985.

0326 **Guatemala: A Troubled Central American Country.**

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Walter D. Wood. April 1986. 36pp.

Guatemala is a Central American country that has been the recipient of U.S. involvement in its internal political affairs since 1954. It is also a country that is believed by many in the United States to be of vital strategic importance to the United States. This study evaluates the U.S. involvement in Guatemala, starting with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in 1954 to the present. It examines the influence of Marxist guerrillas in Guatemala and their potential for coming to power. In addition, it evaluates the strategic importance of Guatemala to the United States and provides associated foreign policy recommendations to insure that Guatemala remains a friend of the United States.

0362 **Variables in the Guatemalan Operational Environment That Affect Guatemalan Decision Makers Concerning Relations With the United States.**

Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Donald C. Waring, Jr. 1986. 189pp.

This study is a historical analysis of variables that affected Guatemalan decision makers concerning their relations with the United States during the period 1970 to 1985. Each variable is examined, based on the current body of literature, to determine their individual and cumulative effects on the reactions of Guatemalan decision makers to U.S. attempts to influence events in Guatemala. Six important variables were identified: the Guatemalan interaction in the international community and in the regional community, and the Guatemalan economy, interest groups, internal security, and political structure. The study demonstrates that relations between Guatemala and the United States are best, and U.S.

influence in Guatemala is enhanced, when both countries exhibit a western-oriented, anti-Communist foreign policy; Communist influence in Central America is reduced and the region is stable; the Guatemalan economy is weak and dependent upon bilateral U.S. assistance; there are internal interest groups in Guatemala capable of challenging the military elite; the level of fighting between government forces and Communist insurgents is low; and the political structure allows greater pluralism. The study concludes that there have been changes in the variables that have exerted pressure on Guatemalan decision makers to improve relations with the United States; however, the Guatemalan political structure has not changed. An understanding of the variables that have changed and the collective pressure from the variables exerted on Guatemalan decision makers, may assist the United States in influencing changes to the Guatemalan political structure.

Haiti

1984

0551 **Haiti: A Country Profile.**

Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. May 1984. 53pp.

This profile of Haiti was prepared by the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) to provide baseline data in support of disaster planning and relief operations. The report is in outline form. General information is provided on government, ethnic, and sociocultural groups, languages, religions, geography, population, health, economy, communications, and transportation. Haiti's disaster vulnerability is assessed in terms of the country's physical environment and of the incidence of hurricanes, earthquakes, environmental hazards, fire, erosion, and drought. Disaster preparedness and available assistance are evaluated and information is provided on national, regional, and local disaster planning; health facilities; food resources and storage; airports and sea ports; communications; electricity; media networks; international, U.S., and voluntary agencies; and AID disaster mitigation activities.

1985

0604 **U.S. Assistance to Haiti: Progress Made, Challenges Remain.**

National Security and International Affairs Division, General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. June 12, 1985. 73pp.

Although Haiti remains one of the world's poorest countries, development progress is being made through U.S. economic assistance administered by the AID. Since the General Accounting Office's (GAO's) last review in 1981, the AID has achieved positive results by increasing its use of

nongovernmental organizations and by influencing policy changes through food assistance. These efforts have been aided by Haiti's increased commitment to development.

0677 **Negotiation and Programming Food Aid: A Review of Successes. PL-480, Title I and Title III Case Study—Haiti.**

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. and RONCO Consulting Corporation, Washington, D.C. A. L. Morton, V. Leroy, and D. Harmon. November 1985. 121pp.

This report presents the findings of a case study of Haiti's Food for Development Program operated under PL-480, Titles I and III. It is the third in a series of five such case studies, which are designed to meet the following objectives: (1) to assist AID and host countries in understanding better how PL-480 resources are being programmed, including the identification, negotiation, and monitoring of self-help provisions and the mechanisms developed to program and manage local currency sales proceeds; (2) to provide other U.S. AID missions and host countries with information useful for replications of successful experiences in the use of Titles I and III as a development tool, for improvements on past performance, and for the identification of likely pitfalls in the process that may be guarded against; and (3) to form each case study from lessons learned, and from a comparative analysis of all five cases, providing the agency and host countries with an improved understanding of some of the implications of this kind of program assistance that may be useful for the design, implementation, and evaluation of other kinds of non-project assistance.

1987

0798 **Policy Reform, Program Management, and Bureaucratic Politics: Haiti and PL-480 Title III.**

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. and University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland. D. W. Brinkerhoff and C. Grandpierre. 1987. 33pp.

With the recognition that a project focus on socioeconomic development is insufficient in itself, donor agencies and developing country officials are increasingly turning their attention toward the articulation of policies, programs, and projects. The sustainability of benefit flow from projects is a function of appropriate policies and effective institutional frameworks that can build upon projects to design and manage ongoing programs that will provide needed goods and services in the long run.

Honduras

1985

0831

Guanchias Limitada: A Case Study of an Agrarian Reform Cooperative and Its Long-Term Relationship with a Multinational Firm in Honduras.

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. and University of Notre Dame, Indiana. C. M. McCommon, N. G. Rueschhoff, L. A. Tavis, and J. Wilkowski. March 1985. 49pp.

This study was prepared under contract with the U.S. AID to analyze the developmental significance of private enterprise collaboration between a multinational agribusiness firm and an agrarian cooperative operating in Honduras. The study traces and analyzes the development of Guanchias, Ltd., a banana production cooperative, from its inception in 1965 and its first contract in 1968 with the Standard Fruit and Steamship Co., a U.S.-based agribusiness firm, to its status at the end of 1983. The Standard-Guanchias relationship is sometimes criticized as a one-sided partnership between a paternalistic benefactor and contracted laborer. Yet this distorts the social and economic realities of the Honduran setting.

1986

0880

Honduras Defense Policy.

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Jose C. Nunez-Bennett. April 22, 1986. 39pp.

This paper examines the historical background of the Honduran society, the military institution, its political institutions, and its impact on the relationship between Honduran politicians and the military. Furthermore, it analyzes the existing geopolitical conditions of Honduras in the Central American region and U.S. support. This paper intends to formulate Honduras Defense Policy giving conclusions that can be considered as possible strategy for the political, military, economic, and social sectors.

Reel 8

Honduras cont.

1986 cont.

- 0001 **Developing a Housing Finance Strategy for Honduras.**
Urban Institute, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. P. Rourke, D. J. Struyk, S. Wines, K. O'Neal, and M. A. Turner. August 1986. 183pp.

This report discusses strategies for addressing Honduras's housing requirements over the next five years. Its primary aim is to help mobilize domestic financial resources for the housing sector, paying special attention to the needs of households with low and moderate incomes. The analysis is based, in part, on the difference between estimates of current investment in the sector and levels of investment required to meet future housing needs. While Honduras's housing needs are substantial, the new government has expressed interest in making housing a priority in its overall economic and social policy and in developing a framework for increased activity to alleviate housing deficits.

1988

- 0184 **Why Sell the F-5 Aircraft to Honduras?**
Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Craig D. Christman. June 7, 1988. 32pp.

This study evaluates the influences of historic U.S. interests, as well as U.S. and Honduran political, economic, and military considerations that may have affected the sale of the F-5 fighter aircraft to Honduras. Additionally, the effect of the sale on regional stability is examined. The study concludes that the sale of the F-5, affected by many variables, is a stabilizing factor in the region, and necessary if the United States is to achieve its foreign policy goals without becoming actively involved militarily.

Jamaica

1984

- 0216 **Cane Production for Sugar and Electric Power in Jamaica.**
Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. October 1984. 73pp.

The principal conclusion of this report is that the Jamaican sugar industry can be made profitable. Although sugar has been grown in Jamaica for centuries, a combination of circumstances, including declining world sugar prices and a severe shortage of foreign exchange, have

undermined the economic viability of the government-owned sugar estates. As a result, they have become a burden to the economy. With proper management, cane can become a highly attractive source of fuel for the generation of electricity, while at the same time, for the production of sugar and molasses.

1986

0289 **Jamaica: A Country Profile (Revised).**

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Evaluation Technologies, Inc., Arlington, Virginia. H. Brooks and M. T. McGuire. September 1986. 71pp.

This country profile of Jamaica is part of a series designed to provide baseline country data in support of the planning and relief operations of the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). Content, scope, and sources have evolved over the course of the last several years and the relatively narrow focus is intentional.

Latin America and Caribbean Basin

1983

0360 **The Petroleum Resources of South America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.**

Office of Oil and Gas, Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. W. D. Dietzman and N. R. Rafidi. January 1983. 317pp.

This report is an analysis of discovered crude oil reserves, undiscovered recoverable crude oil resources, and estimated annual oil field production. The countries analyzed are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. All of the countries in this report have a history of petroleum exploration and development. Also, they maintain policies that support the search for, and exploitation of, petroleum resources. This systematic assessment provides estimates of the quantities of remaining known petroleum reserves and undiscovered recoverable resources. The future feasible production rates from the respective countries are also discussed. The Foreign Energy Supply Assessment Program (FESAP) assessments are limited to petroleum resources recoverable by conventional primary and secondary extraction technology. It is estimated that over 29.4 billion barrels of recoverable oil (both discovered and undiscovered) originally existed within the sedimentary basins of these countries, as follows: Argentina (9.4 billion barrels), Brazil (6.5 billion barrels), Colombia (5.0 billion barrels), Peru (3.6 billion barrels), Ecuador (over 3.0 billion barrels), Chile (1.1 billion barrels), and Bolivia (over 0.8 billion barrels). Through 1982, about 10.2 billion barrels of the oil had been produced; thus, some 19.2 billion barrels constitute the remaining

recoverable petroleum resource base. It is estimated that the most likely volume of crude oil remaining to be found in the seven countries is 12 billion barrels.

1985

0677 **Rethinking the Monroe Doctrine.**

Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. David F. Ronfeldt. April 1985. 18pp.

Is the Monroe Doctrine worth reviving in today's world? This paper argues that the strategic principles behind the doctrine, including its various transformations, are as valid and relevant as ever. Compared to the Reagan administration merely listing specific U.S. interests, the principles provide a clearer picture of why the Caribbean Basin is important to the U.S. security and what U.S. policy and strategy should emphasize. Properly done and at the right time, the elaboration of the doctrine may help an administration galvanize public support and direct policy behavior; however, since mere mention of the Monroe Doctrine may provoke automatic public criticism at home and throughout Latin America, this paper does not recommend renovating it by name. People mainly remember its negative repercussions, not its positive elements. Other, prudent language and symbols should be developed if the Reagan administration moves from listing interests to defining a doctrine that is supposed to benefit our neighbors' interests as well as our own.

0695 **Projects That Title Land in Central and South America and the Caribbean: Expectations and Problems.**

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. and Wisconsin University Land Tenure Center, Wisconsin. J. D. Stanfield. June 1985. 21pp.

Basic concepts and issues of land titling programs in Central and South America and the Caribbean are discussed. An initial section defines six types of such programs—collective agrarian reform, the transfer of public lands to individuals, cadastral surveys, state acquisition of private land and its titling as state- or worker-managed farms, and granting title to previous users of the land (e.g., land-to-tiller). The remainder of the paper discusses key issues to be considered in designing land titling programs.

Frame #

- 0716 **Women, Agriculture, and Rural Development in Latin America.**
International Fertilizer Development Center, Muscle Shoals, Alabama. J. A. Ashley and S. Gomez. December 1985. 178pp.
A bibliography of 415 citations on rural women in Latin America is presented. The principal themes, in addition to women's participation in agriculture, include the impacts of mechanization and of land reform; participation in cooperatives, credit programs, and commercialization; division of labor; rural-urban migration; access to education and technology; sociocultural status; and quality of life.
- 1986
- 0894 **Nutritional Status in Latin America and the Caribbean: Review of the Current Situation and Its Evolution with Suggestions for a Course of Action for the Agency for International Development.**
Sigma One Corporation, Raleigh, North Carolina. M. W. Harrell and D. L. Franklin. January 1986. 211pp.
Nutritional status in Latin America and the Caribbean is assessed as the basis for the AID assistance efforts in the region. An initial section of the report reviews aggregate nutritional and health data, reviews specific measurements of malnutrition, and compares the latter to the former. Trends in mortality, micronutrient deficiencies, and environmental health are assessed, and data on food consumption, food expenditure, and composition of the diet are used to indicate a major problem with the distribution of food energy. Urban and rural population groups most seriously affected by the nutritional situation are examined. An overview of recent policy experience is presented as a setting for specific policy recommendations and plans for strategic action to address nutritional problems in health, food, and agriculture.

Reel 9

Latin America and Caribbean Basin cont.

1986 cont.

- 0001 **Congressional Presentation Fiscal Year 1987. Annex III—Latin America and the Caribbean.**
Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. March 6, 1986. 421pp.
Annex III presents to the Congress all Development Assistance (DA) and Economic Support Fund (ESF) programs for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) for which AID was requesting funds for FY 1987. The presentation begins with a regionwide summary table that provides a

breakout by country and appropriation account of the funding requirements for the Latin American and Caribbean countries from FY 1985 to FY 1987. Programs are grouped by subregion (Central America, the Caribbean, and South America), and subtotals are shown for each subregion. There is also a table of economic and social data for countries that receive AID assistance. The overview of Latin America and the Caribbean that follows provides a regional summary of the agency's programs in Latin America and the Caribbean. This is followed by sections on Central America, the Caribbean, and South America that contain overviews and tables for each subregion and country narratives describing the total AID program, including FY 1987. There is a separate section that describes the Latin American and Caribbean regional program. Each narrative is followed by planned project summary sheets that present in detail the proposed new projects for FY 1987. Note that the regional projects presented in this annex are different from the centrally funded programs described in Annex IV. Requests for ESF and DA funds are shown together. The ESF requests are shown under the heading "Other Programs, ESF" on both the planned project summary sheets and the summary table of active and proposed projects. Annex III concludes with tables on terminating programs.

0422

Latin American Policy: A Different Approach.

Air War College, Air War University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. James A. Henderson. May 1986. 26pp.

Major U.S. interests in Latin America are reviewed in contrast to Soviet regional designs. Current American policy is examined in light of the economic and political environment in Latin America. A case is made that greater success toward achieving the Reagan administration's goals will be enjoyed with a less diffuse and more uniform strategy at the foundation of American policy for the region. Specific policy modifications are proposed.

1987

0448

Congressional Presentation Fiscal Year 1988. Annex III—Latin America and the Caribbean.

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. February 17, 1987. 386pp.

This annex begins with a regionwide summary table that provides a breakout by country and appropriations account of the funding requirements for the Latin American and Caribbean countries from FY 1985 to FY 1988. Programs are grouped by subregion (Central America, the Caribbean, and South America), and subtotals are shown for each subregion. There is also a table of economic and social data for countries

that receive AID assistance. The overview of Latin America and the Caribbean that follows provides a regional summary of the agency's programs in Latin America and the Caribbean. This is followed by sections on Central America, the Caribbean, and South America that contain overviews and tables for each subregion and country narratives describing the total AID program, including FY 1988. There is a separate section that describes the Latin America and Caribbean regional program. Each narrative is followed by planned project summary sheets that present in detail the proposed new projects for FY 1988. Note that the regional projects presented in this annex are different from the centrally funded programs described in Annex V. Annex III concludes with tables on terminating programs.

1987

0834 **OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)
Trade with South America.**

Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. April 1987. 131pp.

This publication is one of a series of reference aids that provides the most recent, detailed commodity statistics of OECD trade with different regions of the world. In this reference aid, data are provided on total OECD trade with South America, trade of the five largest OECD countries with the region, and U.S. trade with several key South American countries.

1988

0965 **OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)
Trade with South America.**

Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. March 1988. 138pp.

This publication is one of a series of reference aids that provides the most recent, detailed commodity statistics of OECD trade with different regions of the world. In the reference aid, data are provided on total OECD trade with South America, trade of the five largest OECD countries with the region, and U.S. trade with several key South American countries.

Reel 10

Latin America and Caribbean Basin cont.

1988

- 0001 **Foreign Borrowing and Agricultural Trade of Major Latin American Debtors.**
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. and Economic Research Service. Carlos Amade and Elaine Grigsby. March 1988. 27pp.
This report describes the debt situation among eight Latin American countries and presents underlying reasons why their debt levels dramatically rose in the early 1980s. This report also analyzes the link between debt and imports of agricultural goods. An econometric model helps test whether an unexpected change in debt-service payments affects imports more than would an expected change in debt-service payments.
- 0028 **Congressional Presentation Fiscal Year 1989. Annex III—Latin America and the Caribbean.**
Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. March 15, 1988. 387pp.
This annex begins with a regionwide summary table that provides a breakout by country and appropriation account of the funding requirements for the Latin American and Caribbean countries from FY 1986 to FY 1989. Programs are grouped by subregion (Central America, the Caribbean, and South America), and subtotals are shown for each subregion. There is also a table of economic and social data for countries that receive AID assistance.
- 0415 **USAF Presence In Latin America In the 21st Century.**
Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Tony Simpson. April 1988. 34pp.
This report develops options for maintaining a physical U.S. Air Force (USAF) presence in Latin America after 1999 when the Panama Canal Treaty expires and the United States loses access to its bases in Panama. The report first explains the strategic importance of Latin America to the United States, then established U.S. military objectives in the region. It then proceeds to determine whether or not a physical USAF presence is in fact needed in the area to support those objectives, concluding that one is necessary. Finally, it develops a model for a presence consisting of reactivating major and minor facilities, establishing new ones, increasing air attaché positions, and establishing an Air Force Civic Action Program.

Mexico

1985

0449

Interaction of the Mexican and U.S. Automotive Industries.

Trade Policy Research Center, Rockville, Maryland. Samuel M. Rosenblatt and Harold B. Malingren. February 1985. 226pp.

The principal purpose of this study was to evaluate the ability of the Mexican auto and automotive parts industry to compete with the U.S. industry. There is considerable doubt whether Mexico can, on an internationally competitive basis, significantly expand exports to the United States of finished vehicles or of automotive parts and components in the next ten years. Mexican labor cost advantage will have rapidly diminishing significance in determining plant location and competitiveness, and Mexican industrial policies, particularly in the automotive sector, are likely to remain far too rigid and nationalistic to allow the rapid pace of investment and technological modernization required to achieve and maintain world market competitiveness. The impact of technology on employment in the U.S. automotive industry is likely to be far greater than any potential impact of imports of components, or even of finished vehicles, from Mexico.

0675

Mexican Trends: The Next Five Years.

Office of External Research, Department of State, Washington, D.C. Roderic A. Comp, William Glade, Daniel C. Levy, Peter H. Smith, and John J. Bailey. December 12, 1985. 339pp.

Contents: How Will Economic Recovery Be Managed; What Are the Likely Strategies and Effects of Economic Distribution Policies; What Are the Political Consequences of Changes in Elite-Mass Socialization; What Will Be the Impact of Changes in Political and Intellectual Leadership; What Impact Will Major Groups Have on Policymaking; What Are the Implications of Central American Conflicts for Mexican Politics; What Implications Do Border Problems Have for U.S.-Mexican Relations; What Factors Explain the Decline of the [Mexican political party] PRI and Will It Continue to Accelerate; Is the Role of the Military Changing and What Are the Implications for Civil-Military Relations; What Are the Potential Strengths of Mexico's Political Opposition and What Will It Mean to the PRI.

1986

1014 **National Security Policy: Mexico.**

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Hugh Scruggs, Jr. April 1, 1986. 30pp.

The purpose of this project is to examine the major threats to the national security and sovereignty of Mexico and to determine the capability of the Mexican armed forces to meet these threats. Through literary research and interviews with Mexican desk officers at the Department of State, information was collected on social, military, political, and economic factors that affect Mexican national security issues. Mexicans perceive a threat to national security from the current economic crisis. Austerity measures imposed by lending nations to reschedule payment of the monumental external debt have exacerbated an already grim economic situation that is leading to popular dissatisfaction with the government's economic policies and the possibility of violent internal dissention. The Mexican military's organization, equipment, and deployment are well suited to the successful accomplishment of its internal security mission and it should be able to maintain internal security. A long-term threat perceived by Mexicans is the East-West conflict developing in Central America as the superpowers' intervention in regional struggles for economic reform and social justice is leading to radicalization and militarization of opposing sides. The ensuing bloody conflict hinders the peaceful settlement of issues through negotiation and compromise. Refugees from the struggle in Guatemala are bringing this reality to southern Mexico. An armed revolution in Mexico, should one develop, would severely challenge the Mexican armed forces due to its deficiencies in numbers, equipment, tactical mobility, and fire power.

Reel 11

Mexico cont.

1986 cont.

0001 **Mexico: An Export Market Profile.**

Economic Research Service and Foreign Agriculture Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. Donna H. Roberts and Myles J. Mielke. May 1986. 66pp.

This report presents information and analysis on the prospects for U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico. The study surveys the basic factors underlying agricultural supply and demand in Mexico and presents long-run projections of food and agricultural trade.

- 0067 **A Profile of Mexico—1986.**
Air War College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Wilma C. Johnson. May 1986. 52pp.
This paper provides a profile of Mexico—looking at their system of government, the character of the nation and its people, and those critical issues facing the country today. While it is not all encompassing, it will give the reader some appreciation for our differences.
- 0119 **Policy Programming for Mexican Agriculture: Domestic Choices and World Market Conditions.**
Economic Research Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. Nicole S. Ballenger and Alex F. McCalla. June 1986. 31pp.
This paper presents an agricultural policy model for Mexico. The model can relate the impacts of government pricing policies on production, consumption, and trade to government objectives for agriculture, like farm employment, net foreign exchange earnings, sector income, and food self-sufficiency. The model's multilevel mathematical programming technique can be used to identify tradeoffs among policy goals and can help policymakers choose the instruments best suited for realizing their goals. The model can also illustrate how changes in world market conditions might alter the tradeoffs and the choice of policy instruments.
- 1988
- 0150 **Immigration: Studies of the Immigration Control Act's Impact on Mexico.**
National Security and International Affairs Division, General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. February 1988. 65pp.
This report identifies government agencies, private organizations, and independent researchers who have studied or are in a position to study the impact of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA), Public Law 99-603, on Mexico's economy and social and political structure. It is particularly concerned that the act might cause (1) the return of thousands of workers to Mexico, (2) a reduction in remittances sent from Mexican workers in the United States to their families in Mexico, and (3) additional social and economic pressures on Mexico's already strained political structure.
- 0215 **Mexico: A Neighbor Not to Be Ignored.**
Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Martin J. McNamara. April 1988. 34pp.
Mexico is experiencing a population crisis today that threatens it with political and social instability. The age distribution in Mexico resembles a Christmas tree with half of its 85 million population under the age of eighteen. This preponderance of young people challenges the Mexican

economy to provide 1.2 million jobs per year. Currently, the economy is producing only half the required amount. Added to the problem of unemployment is the 150 percent inflation rate that plagues the populace. This study focuses on whether the demographic trends in Mexico pose a near-term threat to U.S. national security interests. The study concludes that there is a high risk of political instability in Mexico occurring as early as 1990.

1987

0249 **OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)
Trade with Mexico and Central America.**

Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. March 1987. 117pp.

This publication is one of a series of reference aids that provides the most recent detailed commodity statistics of OECD trade with different regions of the world. In the reference aid, data are provided on total OECD trade with Mexico and Central America, trade of the five largest OECD countries with the region, and U.S. trade with Mexico and several key Central American countries.

1988

0366 **OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)
Trade with Mexico and Central America.**

Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. March 1988. 116pp.

This publication is one of a series of reference aids that provides the most recent detailed commodity statistics of OECD trade with different regions of the world. In the reference aid, data are provided on total OECD trade with Mexico and Central America, trade of the five largest OECD countries with the region, and U.S. trade with Mexico and several key Central American countries.

Nicaragua

1988

0482 **Export Credit Subsidies to Nicaragua.**

Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Donald Putnam Henry. March 1986. 37pp.

This study calculates the level of subsidies in officially supported export credits that have been advanced to the government of Nicaragua. U.S.-Nicaraguan relations have deteriorated steadily since 1981. U.S. actions have included various forms of aid to antigovernment forces within Nicaragua and economic sanctions, including a trade embargo. A number of Western European countries, however, continue to provide assistance to Nicaragua. These governments feel that the Nicaraguan regime is not

as threatening as the United States portrays it. This report examines one form of economic assistance to Nicaragua in detail: export credit subsidies. Because Nicaragua receives credit on favorable terms from major industrialized nations, it is able to expand its military efforts beyond levels otherwise possible. These subsidies exceed the size of nonlethal aid that the United States is providing the antigovernment forces within Nicaragua. If European governments are alerted to the costs of providing export credits to Nicaragua they might reduce these flows.

0519 **Central America: Problems In Controlling Funds for the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance.**

National Security and International Affairs Division, General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. December 1986. 19pp.

This document describes humanitarian assistance to the Nicaraguan democratic resistance. A key provision of that law requires the president to establish appropriate procedures to ensure that program funds are not used for other than humanitarian purposes. The assistance program was administered by the State Department's Nicaraguan Humanitarian Assistance Office (NHAO).

1987

0538 **Nicaragua—A Lost Battlefield?**

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Michael G. Snell. March 23, 1987. 21pp.

The author strongly feels that the United States' Central American policy in reference to Nicaragua is clouded by differing intra-governmental strategic ends. The Congress favors a diplomatic solution; the executive, a military solution. The result is a contradictory, ineffective compromise strategy that handcuffs the powers of the nation and bankrupts foreign policy. The administration offers the Contras as a means of solving the dilemma. The Contra objective is straightforward; the overthrow of the Sandinista Communists by violent means. There are several competing strategies available to achieve this objective. The most productive Contra strategies use a protracted conflict to exploit Sandinista political and economic weakness or involve the incremental seizure of areas of Nicaragua as a base to rally the support of the people. In order to achieve success, the Contras must depend on the United States for international support, supplies, and a secure external base of operations.

1988

0559

Playing to Win in Nicaragua.

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. William P. Martinous. March 30, 1988. 25pp.

The United States' objective in Nicaragua was the establishment of a democratic, pluralistic, stable, and friendly government. What developed was the Sandinista regime, a Marxist totalitarian junta, hostile towards the United States and its interests. Now the United States is groping for a strategy to reverse past failures and achieve its original objective. This paper seeks to help in the search for that counterstrategy. It reviews the recent history of Nicaragua and identifies a need for a long-term, national commitment to counter the Sandinistas. The paper examines the current situation and identifies three strategic options. Next it highlights the advantages and disadvantages of each option. Then it compares the options according to their probability of success, cost, and political acceptability. The paper concludes that the best available option to achieve the U.S. objectives in Nicaragua is to support the Contras with a long-term, national commitment.

1987

0584

Directory of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. July 1987. 78pp.

This edition of the Directory of the Republic of Nicaragua supersedes CR 86-11702, dated May 1986. It identifies persons who hold key positions in the government, state-operated economic organizations, miscellaneous other organizations, the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front and other political parties, the military, and the diplomatic service. An alphabetical index of personalities is included at the end of the directory. The structure of the index is as follows: patronymic (surname), given names, and, in parentheses, matronymic (mother's name).

Panama

1986

0662

Assessment of the Privatization Program of the Government of Panama.

Analysis Group, Inc., Washington, D.C. R. Parra and C. H. Smith. June 1986. 74pp.

In March 1986, an AID consultant team visited Panama to evaluate the Government of Panama's (GOP's) Privatization Program and elaborate a long-term AID technical assistance plan. The team was able to identify twenty-eight parastatals and review six targeted for divestiture in the first round of the program. Four major issues emanated from the visit.

Recommendations address these issues and an overall technical assistance plan is outlined. Appended are brief descriptions of five parastatals.

1988

0736

The Panama Canal: An Analysis of Its Value and Defense.

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. H. Bruce Dickey. April 5, 1988. 37pp.

From the earliest days of European colonization, the traffic crossing the Isthmus of Panama has been a primary source of income for the inhabitants. Surveys for the building of a canal were made as early as 1534. Spurred by the acquisition of Florida and California in the wake of the 1849 gold rush, the United States determined that it was in its national economic interests to build a canal across Panama. With the emergence of the United States as a global power, the canal took on increased national strategic importance. The Canal Treaties of 1977 generated much discussion as to whether the canal retains the same high level of national security interest it once enjoyed. This paper investigates the current economic and military value of the Panama Canal and possible U.S. Coast Guard involvement in protecting U.S. interests there through an examination of the historical perspectives that are essential to understanding Panamanian-American relations.

Paraguay

1985

0773

U.S. Aid to Paraguay: Assistance to CREDICOOP's [National Cooperative of Savings Banks Credit Union National Association's] Agricultural Credit Union System.

Office of Evaluation, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. R. R. Solem, B. A. Tippet, A. M. Fujino Miller, M. A. Rivarola, and N. Invernizzi. January 1985. 144pp.

Contents: Acknowledgements; Forward; Glossary; Project Data Sheet; Summary; Map of Paraguay; Map of Agricultural Credit Institution Locations in Paraguay; List of Agricultural Credit Institution Locations; Program Impacts; Conclusions and Lessons Learned; Appendixes; Methodology.

Reel 12

Peru

1984

- 0001 **Irrigation Development Options and Investment Strategies for the 1980s: U.S. AID/Peru.**

Consortium for International Development, Tucson, Arizona. J. Keller, B. Smith, P. Aitken, A. LeBaron, and R. Meyer. May 1984. 63pp.

Results are presented of a rapid reconnaissance survey undertaken to determine a U.S. AID/Peru strategy to support irrigated agriculture in the 1980s. Recommendations are that U.S. AID/Peru support (1) community-initiated microscale irrigation projects in the Sierra Region, along with incentive policies and services for Sierra agricultural development; (2) technical studies of, and private sector ventures in, commercially viable irrigation in the coastal region; and (3) increased on-farm water management training.

- 0064 **Peru: Improved Water and Land Use in the Sierra.**

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. J. L. Wilkinson, C. McKean, R. E. Meyer, B. S. Nunberg, and C. E. Weil. December 1984. 123pp.

The key problem facing Peruvian agriculture is that of realizing more effective use of land and water resources. To the end, AID's Improved Land and Water Use in the Sierra project (1976-1983), called Plan MERIS after its Spanish acronym, included construction of irrigation and drainage works, investment credit for on-farm land development, complementary tree plantings; technical assistance, and training. On the whole, the Plan MERIS model is well-suited to small farm conditions in much of the developing world.

1985

- 0187 **Area Assessment: Peru.**

361st Civil Affairs Brigade, Pensacola, Florida. September 24, 1985. 221pp.

Contents: General Background, Geography, History and People; Public Administration; Legal System and Property Control; Military; Public Safety and Civil Defense; Public Health and Welfare; Public Education; Labor; Economics, Commerce, and Industry; Food and Agriculture; Public Finance; Public Works and Utilities; Public Communication and Civil Information; Public Transportation; Refugees and Displaced Persons; Cultural Affairs; Religious Affairs.

- 0408 **Consumption Effects of Agricultural Policies: Peru. Trade Policy, Agricultural Prices, and Food Consumption: An Economywide Perspective.**

Sigma One Corporation, Raleigh, North Carolina. D. L. Franklin, J. B. Leonard, and A. Valdes. October 1985. 107pp.

This study explores the food consumption effects of Peru's agricultural and trade policies, and concludes that food consumption changes in Peru arose more from restrictive trade policies than from direct agricultural pricing policies. There were two major findings. First, protectionism during the late 1960s–1970s affected real exchange rates, inducing an effective taxation on agriculture, which led in turn to a sharp decline in real producer prices and modest increases in food intake. These increases benefited upper-income urban dwellers and some rural dwellers. Second, lower exchange rates also tended to reduce agricultural exports and increase food imports. Subsidies paid by marketing parastatals contributed as well to increased imports; when world prices declined, the subsidies were captured in part by domestic rice growers.

1986

- 0515 **The Contribution of the Peruvian Armed Forces to the Socio-Economic Development of the Country.**

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Eduardo A. Leyva. March 1986. 77pp..

The armed forces have been considered wasteful and nonproductive institutions by many critics. Defense expenditures are viewed as a negative factor to growth in developing countries; however, given the social, political, and economic conditions in those countries the armed forces often play an important role in modernization and social change. There appear to be three models explaining this phenomenon: the military's natural role, its direct social and economic activities, and cases of military rule. In the case of the Peruvian armed forces this evolution has been played through their natural military role. Its social and economic benefits resulted from the primary mission of the military, the direct social and economic activities performed in the accomplishment of their secondary mission, and by their rule of the country. This role is played without neglecting their defense role and is due to the special conditions existing in the country, such that the role hardly could be performed by other public or private institutions. This study attempts to organize cultural and military factors into a map of military entrance into social change.

- 0592 **Sendero Luminoso: Origins, Outlooks, and Implications.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Frank T. B. Jones. June 1986. 146pp.
The Sendero Luminoso, or Shining Path, rebellion in Peru was launched during the summer of 1980. Although the group was relatively unknown and initially dismissed as a weak and unimportant movement among the Indian peasants of the Andean highlands, the Sendero guerrillas have proven to be a resilient and dedicated threat to the Peruvian democratic regime. This thesis examines the Sendero Luminoso question from three different perspectives. Their use of Maoist strategy and tactics as interpreted by Abimael Guzman is discussed at length. The counterinsurgency program is analyzed to explain its failures and offer suggestions for improvement. Finally, the problem is reviewed from the aspect of the central government during the last two decades. It is concluded that although Sendero Luminoso poses no immediate threat to assume power, the guerrillas possess the capability to inflict damage for at least the near future. Recommendations for U.S. policy regarding Peru and Sendero Luminoso are included in the final chapter.
- 0738 **Barter and Non-Monetary Exchanges of Labor In a Highland Peruvian Community.**
Small Ruminant Collaborative Research Support Program, California University, Davis, California. Department of Rural Sociology, Missouri University. P. Bilinsky. July 1986. 41pp.
This study examines the role that barter and nonmonetary exchanges of labor play in the production system of peasants living in the Central Andes of Peru. It should be possible to better understand the peasant's subsistence system by examining the total production system within its socioeconomic context. The issue of barter and nonmonetary exchanges of labor is approached from the theoretical standpoint of the articulation of modes of production. The peasant community is viewed as representing a non-Capitalist mode of production and the larger Peruvian economy as a Capitalist mode of production. The data for the study was collected over a six-month period in 1984. Aramachay, the study community, is located in the Mantaro Valley, some 300 kilometers east of Lima, the capital of Peru.
- 0779 **Time-Critical Aid: Questionable Use of Disaster Assistance Funds for Peru.**
National Security and International Affairs Division, General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. September 1986. 17pp.
This report reviews U.S. disaster reconstruction assistance provided to Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru in response to the effects of the weather phenomenon called El Nino in 1982-1983. The AID provided the

government of Peru with \$60 million in two equal cash transfers from the international disaster assistance account for balance-of-payments purposes. This represents a departure from the normal use of disaster assistance funds, and the authors believe AID's use of the funds for balance-of-payments purposes is questionable. During 1983, AID developed a proposal for a \$60 million, balance-of-payment loan from the Economic Support Funds to establish a private sector, working capital fund within the system of the Central Reserve Bank of Peru. But economic support funds were not available for programs in Peru and this proposal was not approved within the executive branch.

Venezuela

1985

0796

United States Technology Transfer to Peru and Venezuela.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Alfredo Arrisueno and Ramon Peraza. December 1985. 133pp.

Technology has a decisive influence on the daily lives of most of the world populations. Historically, technology has moved from one part of the world to another by a continuous process of transfer; however, the resultant transference has been quite uneven in its geographical impact, and there is a concern that the "technical gap" between the developed countries and the less-developed countries is widening. Concern about the widening of the gap and the need to increase the technology transfer process is the very essence of the economic growth and development needs of less-developed countries. This thesis examines this gap and attempts to determine guidelines, initiatives, and mechanisms to facilitate the transfer of U.S. technology to Latin America and specifically to Peru and Venezuela.

SUBJECT INDEX

The following index is a guide to the major subjects of this collection. The first Arabic number refers to the reel, and the Arabic number after the colon refers to the frame number at which a particular document begins. As an example, the entry 12: 0187 would direct the researcher to a subject that begins at Frame 0187 of Reel 12. By referring to the Reel Index, which constitutes the initial section of this guide, the researcher can find the main entry for this subject.

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