

Egypt Country Handbook

1. This handbook provides basic reference information on Egypt, including its geography, history, government, military forces, and communications and transportation networks. This information is intended to familiarize military personnel with local customs and area knowledge to assist them during their assignment to Egypt.
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Egypt

KEY FACTS

Country Names

Conventional, long: Arab Republic of Egypt (Jumhuriyat Misr al-Arabiyah).

Conventional, short: Egypt (Misr).

Country Code: EGY.

Type of Government: Republic (Presidential System).

Capital: Cairo.

Head of State: President Hosni Mubarak.

Population: 69 million.

Religion: Sunni Muslim (94 percent), Coptic Christian and other (6 percent).

Languages: Mainly Arabic, Nubian (widely spoken in the south), English and French in business and education.

Measurement: Metric; however, some Egyptian measurements are still in use, usually regarding land acreage.

National Flag: Three stripes of red, white, and black; the national emblem (a shield superimposed on a hawk with a scroll beneath in gold) is centered in the middle white stripe.



National Flag

Time: GMT+2.

Currency: 1 Egyptian pound = 100 piastres (pt.). 1 piastres = 10 millimes (mm). There are notes for piastres in denominations of 5, 25, 50, and notes for Egyptian pounds in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100. Coins in circulation consist of 1/2 pt. (5 millimes), 1, 5, 10, and 20 pt. The pound is commonly called *ghinnayh* from the former British coin, the guinea. As of October 2001, the Egyptian government holds the exchange rate at US\$1=4.25 Egyptian pounds.

U.S. MISSION

U.S. Embassy

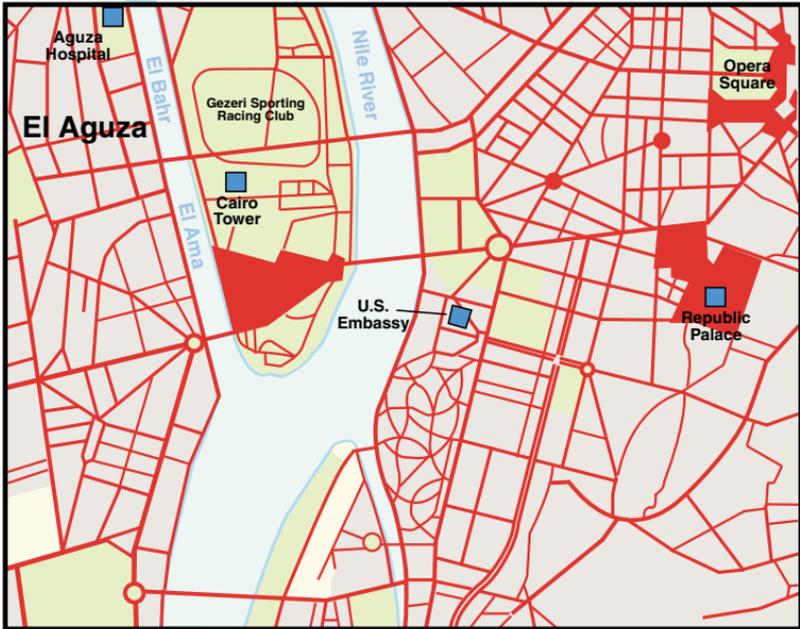
Ambassador Daniel C. Kurtzer
Location 5 Latin America Street, Garden City, Cairo
Mailing address U.S. Embassy
APO AE 09839-4900
Telephone [20] (2) 795-7371/[20] (2) 797-2201
Fax [20] (2) 797-2201
Telex 93773

The Egyptian work week runs from Sunday through Thursday. The Embassy is closed on all U.S. federal and some Egyptian holidays.

U.S. Diplomatic Representatives

- Chief of Missions Ambassador: C. David Welch, as of 3 August 2001
- Deputy Chief of Mission: Reno L. Harnish III
- Chief of Missions Ambassador: C. David Welch, as of 3 August 2001
- Deputy Chief of Mission: Reno L. Harnish III
- Counselor for Political Affairs: Gene A. Cretz
- Counselor for Public Affairs: Haynes Mahoney, Acting
- Counselor for Administrative Affairs: Mary C. Pendleton
- Legal Attache: John L. Chaddic
- Defense Attache: Colonel Patrick J. Michelson, USA

- Chief, Office of Military Cooperation: Major General Robert Wilson, USA



U.S. Embassy in Downtown Cairo

USIS

The United States Information Service Offices are in the American Center for Press and Cultural Affairs, one block east of the Nile and three blocks off Tahrir Square.

Address 5 Latin America Street
Garden City, Cairo 11512, Egypt

Operating hours are 0800 to 1630, Sunday through Thursday. The American Studies Resource Center is open Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday from 1000 to 1600, and Monday and Wednesday from 1000 to 1900. (From 1 June to 30 September, hours are Sunday through Friday, 1000 to 1600.)

The American Center offices and the American Studies Resource Center are closed on major Egyptian and American holidays; during Ramadan, work hours are shortened.

Travel Advisories

The U.S. Embassy periodically receives information concerning extremists' intentions to target American citizens or interests in Egypt. Americans should be vigilant and exercise good security practices. Americans may contact the Consular Section of the U.S. Embassy in Cairo for current security information.

Entry Requirements

A passport and visa are required. Air travelers can obtain a renewable, 30-day tourist visa at airports. Visitors arriving overland and by sea must obtain a visa prior to arrival. Military personnel arriving on commercial flights must comply with passport and visa requirements.

Tourists must register with local authorities (either through their hotels, at local police stations, or at the central passport office) within 7 days of arrival. For additional entry information, travelers may contact the Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt, 3521 International Court, NW, Washington, DC 20008, telephone: (202) 895-5400, or the Egyptian consulates in San Francisco, Chicago, New York, or Houston.

The Egyptian government considers all children born to Egyptian fathers to be citizens. Even if the children bear American passports, immigration officials may require proof that the father approves their departure before the children will be allowed to leave Egypt.

Americans married to Egyptians who have valid Egyptian visas do not need their spouse's permission to depart Egypt. However, to renew a

visa, or to leave the country after a visa has expired, an American woman married to an Egyptian must present proof of the husband's consent. Dual Egyptian-American nationals may enter and leave Egypt on their U.S. passports. If a dual national resides in Egypt for extended periods, proof of Egyptian citizenship, such as a family identification card, is required. Male dual nationals of military age who have not completed military service are not generally required to enlist in the armed forces; however, before they can leave Egypt, they must obtain an exemption certificate through the Ministry of Defense Draft Office. An Egyptian consular office can provide more detailed information. Individuals with dual nationality who travel to Egypt on their Egyptian passports are normally treated as Egyptian citizens; U.S. consular assistance to such persons is extremely limited.

Immunization Requirements

Visitors arriving from an infected area must have proof of yellow fever and cholera immunizations. Evidence of an AIDS test is required for everyone staying longer than 30 days.

Customs Restrictions

Travelers are not required to convert foreign currency into Egyptian pounds upon entry. The maximum amount of Egyptian currency that can be brought to or taken from Egypt is 1,000 Egyptian pounds. Personal use items such as jewelry, laptop computers, and electronic equipment are exempt from customs fees. Merchandise and samples require an import/export license issued by the Egyptian Embassy or an Egyptian consulate in the United States prior to travel and should be declared upon entry.

Egyptian law allows for the imposition of strict duties on photographic and video equipment. This pertains to most types of equipment typically carried by tourists to Egypt, including all video and autofocus cameras. Travelers who take such equipment with them on a temporary visit have three options with customs authorities:

- The customs inspector may inventory the equipment and list it by model and serial number in their passports, so that the equipment can be cross-checked upon departure, in which case no duty tax will be collected.
- The traveler may have the equipment placed in storage for the duration of his stay, in which case a storage fee may be collected.
- Long-term visitors or residents will pay the standard fee for importing these items and be issued a receipt; at the time of departure, the fee will be refunded upon presentation of the receipt.

Drug enforcement policies in Egypt are very strict. The death penalty may be imposed for smuggling or selling marijuana, hashish, opium, LSD, or other narcotics. Law enforcement authorities prosecute and seek fines and imprisonment in cases of possession of even small drug quantities.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

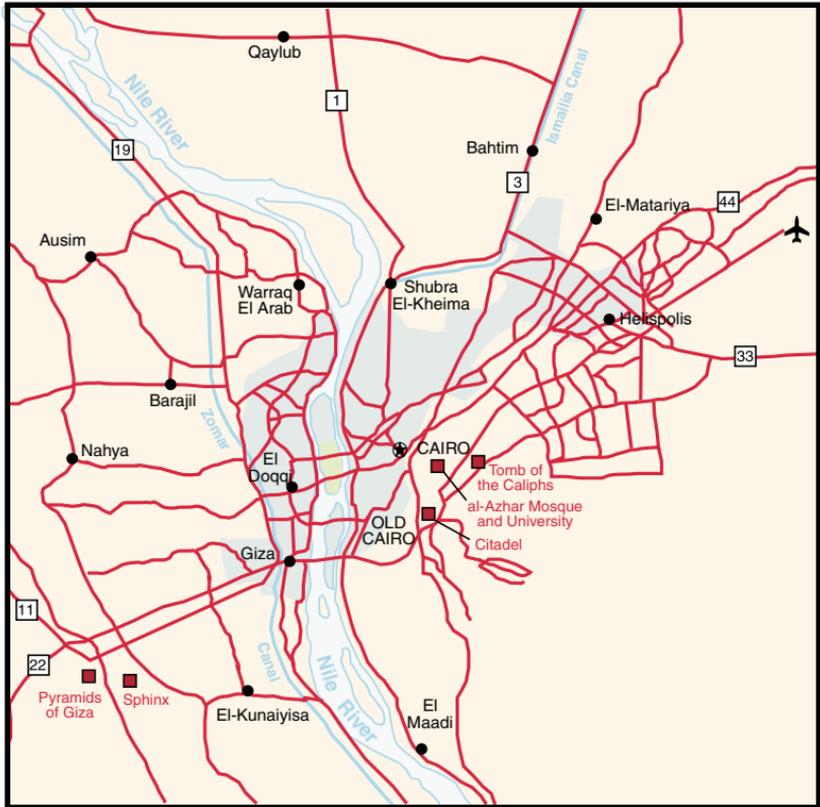
Geography

Egypt is on the northeastern corner of Africa, and extends across the Suez into the Sinai Peninsula. Egypt is 389,229 square miles, slightly larger than North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan combined. With a population of 69 million people, only 3.5 percent of the country can be said to be permanently settled; the remainder is desert or marsh. The Nile River bisects Egypt, flowing from south to north, for 1,455 miles.

Major Cities

Cairo

Cairo (al-Qahirah), the capital of Egypt and a Nile River port, is the largest city of Africa and of the Middle East. Fifteen million people, or a quarter of the country's population, live in Cairo. Cairo has been an Islamic cultural center for 1,000 years. The site of the ancient Egyptian



Downtown Cairo (Central Cairo)

capital of Memphis was located south of present day Cairo, and was also the site on which the Romans later established the town of Babylon. In 641 A.D., Arabs from southwestern Asia founded the military encampment of Fustat on the site of Babylon. In 969 A.D., a dissident branch of Muslims, the Fatimids, conquered Egypt and established a fortified city northeast of Fustat, called al-Qahirah (the victorious).

In the 12th century, Crusaders attacked Cairo, but a Muslim army from Syria led by Saladin defeated them. Saladin then founded the Ayyubid dynasty. Saladin built a great citadel, which still stands, in Cairo. In the 13th century, the city became the capital of the Mameluke dynasty. By the next century Cairo had 500,000 inhabitants. However, Cairo's population was decimated by the Black Death plague in the mid-14th century.

In 1517, the Ottoman Turks captured Cairo. Napoleon conquered Egypt in 1798, and the ensuing 3-year French occupation of Cairo resulted in parts of the city being destroyed to widen and straighten major streets. Under Ismail Pasha, the Ottomans returned in 1801, and important additions to Cairo were developed during the Pasha's reign, including al-Ismailia, a European-style community west of the medieval city.

The British controlled Egypt by the beginning of the 20th century. They developed a modern urban center and expanded it westward to the Nile. The British also built up az-Zamalik Island and parts of the Nile's west bank. Following World War I, the foreign presence in Cairo began to diminish. New residential areas were built to house the city's growing number of Egyptian workers, many of whom migrated from rural areas of the country. By 1927, Cairo had 1 million inhabitants; by 1947, the population had doubled, and rapid growth continued thereafter, especially in the 1960s and 1970s.

Most of Cairo is on the east bank of the Nile. The modern city is centered at Tahrir Square, the site of a Western-style business district and government ministries. There are luxury hotels and foreign embassies on Corniche Drive along the Nile. To the east of the business district is the extensive medieval city, where residences and small-scale industries are intermingled with mosques and minarets. Buluq and Old Cairo (Misr al-Qadimah) — the former to the north and the latter to the south of the business district — are the least affluent neighborhoods, with 100,000 persons per square kilometer (about 259,000 per square mile). The *sucs* (bazaars) and narrow alleyways of medieval Cairo invoke

visions of another era. The Khan al-Khalili suq is popular with tourists for traditional gold, silver, and wooden handicrafts.

Two islands in the Nile are also part of Cairo. Az-Zamalik (Gezira) Island has prestigious residential neighborhoods, extensive gardens, and the tall Cairo Tower. Ar-Rawdah (Roda) Island is the site of the University of Cairo Hospital, one of the city's many capable medical facilities.

Cultural Attractions

The Cairo area is a center for the study of the civilizations of ancient Egypt and the heritage of Islam. The Sphinx and pyramids are at Giza, a suburb on the west bank of the Nile, and treasures from the tomb of King Tutankhamen are displayed in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo. Art from the Islamic period is exhibited in the city's Museum of Islamic Art. Minarets, carved masonry domes, mausoleums, and mosques have been preserved in Cairo, principally in the old medieval city. The Mameluke tombs and the mosques of Ahmad ibn-Tulun, al-Azhar, Sultan Hasan, and Mohammed Ali are particularly notable.

Modern Heliopolis, on the outskirts of Cairo, is a planned city. The first buildings were constructed in 1905. The city has a racetrack and other sports facilities and is the site of the international airport of Cairo. Heliopolis is named for the nearby ancient ruined city, which was an important cultural center, the capital of the New Kingdom, and a center for the worship of the sun god Ra. The modern city, sometimes called New Cairo, is considered part of Cairo.

Commodities

The Cairo region is the chief industrial area of Egypt. The city's major industries include textiles, foodstuffs, construction supplies, motor vehicles, aircraft, printed materials, and chemical fertilizers. In addition, a large iron and steel mill is at the nearby suburb of Hulwan.

Alexandria

Alexandria (al-Iskandariya) is Egypt's major seaport. It is in the Nile



Fishing Boats in Bay of Alexandria with Citadel in Background

River delta on a ridge that separates Lake Mareotis from the Mediterranean Sea. The city was founded in 332 B.C. by Alexander the Great, who planned it as one of the finest ports of the ancient world. A causeway, nearly 1.6 kilometers- (1 mile-) long, called the *Heptastadium* (seven furlong) was built to the island of Pharos, enclosing a spacious harbor. The Pharos lighthouse, considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, was also built on Pharos.

The ancient city of Alexandria was about 6.4 kilometers- (4 miles-) long and meticulously planned, with streets crossing at right angles and colonnades adorning the principal streets. The most striking quarter of the city, called the Brucheium, was situated on the east harbor. Farther west was the *Serapeion*, or temple of the Egyptian deity Serapis; the *Soma*, or

mausoleum of Alexander and the Ptolemies; the *Poseidonium*, or temple of Poseidon, god of the sea; the museum; the great theater; and the emporium, or exchange. The northeast quarter was occupied by the Jews.

Soon after the city was founded, Alexandria became the capital of Egypt. Under the Ptolemies, the city became the literary and scientific center of the ancient world. After the defeat of Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, at Actium in 31 B.C. and her suicide the following year, the city came under the rule of Octavian, later the Roman emperor Augustus, and was governed by a prefect appointed by him.

Alexandria's location made it the center of commerce between east and west, and fleets of grain ships sailed annually from Alexandria to Italy. Gradually, however, the city lost its prosperity. A Jewish revolt in 116 A.D. resulted in the annihilation of the Jewish population and the destruction of a large portion of the city. In 215 A.D., the Roman emperor Caracalla ordered a massacre of the male inhabitants of the city for reasons that remain obscure, but may have involved a punishment for some form of seditious conduct. The founding of Constantinople further eclipsed the Egyptian metropolis. The Muslims, under General Amr ibn-al-As, besieged, captured, and almost destroyed the city in 638 and again about 646. Under Muslim rule, the city declined, particularly after the rise of Cairo from about 968 and the opening of the sea route to India in the 15th century. Alexandria was captured and held from 1798 to 1801 by Napoleon. In 1882, Alexandria was bombed and occupied by the British; during World Wars I and II, it served as a British naval base.

Contemporary Alexandria is characteristically Egyptian. The European quarter stands on the mainland, south of the east harbor. The city has numerous mosques, palaces, monuments, parks, and gardens. A suburb, al-Raml, with its fine beaches, is known as the Egyptian Riviera. The west harbor is the commercial center and has numerous warehouses for cotton, sugar, foodstuffs, grain, and wool. Industries in the city include oil refining, motor-vehicle assembly, food processing, and textile weaving. The bulk of Egypt's foreign trade passes through the port of Alexan-

dria. Excellent railroads and highways connect it with Cairo and other cities. More than 80 percent of the imports and exports of the country pass through the city.

Asyut

Asyut lies in central Egypt on the Nile River. Asyut is one of Egypt's major Coptic Christian communities and the north end of the old caravan route across the Libyan Desert. Just below Asyut is a dam across the Nile, at the west end of which begins the Ibrahimiya Canal. It is nearly 322 kilometers (200 miles) long, and provides water for middle Egypt and the al-Fayyum region. Ancient Egyptian rock tombs are found in the limestone hills behind the city. Asyut artisans are well known for red and black pottery and for ivory and woodcarvings. Dates, sugarcane, and cereals are produced in the surrounding area. The University of Asyut (1957) and several religious schools are located in the city.

Aswan

Aswan is 708 kilometers (439 miles) southeast of Cairo near Lake Nasser. Under the pharaohs, Aswan was an important city near quarries that furnished the granite for many Egyptian temples. Its period of greatest prosperity, however, was under the Romans. Modern Aswan contains many ancient architectural ruins. The city's industries use hydroelectricity produced by the Aswan High Dam.

Aswan has long been a popular winter resort because of its hot, dry climate. As the southern frontier of Egypt, it was the gateway to trade with the south. Nearby archaeological sites include the now relocated 4th century B.C. Temple of Isis, formerly on the island of Philae, and the 6th century Coptic Monastery of St. Simeon.

Suez

Suez is a port city 130 kilometers (80 miles) east of Cairo. It has two harbors, Port Ibrahim and Port Tawfiq, and extensive port facilities. Rail lines and highways connect the city with Cairo and Port Said. The city

lies on a sandy plain at the head of the Gulf of Suez and at the southern end of the Suez Canal. Suez is noted for its petroleum facilities. Much of the Suez's petroleum flows to Cairo by pipeline. Chemical fertilizer and paper products are also manufactured in Suez. The city has important rail connections with Cairo and Ismailia. Suez is a starting point for Muslim pilgrimages to Mecca in Saudi Arabia.

Remains of earlier settlements on the site (Clysma and Arsinoe) date from ancient Egyptian times. The city has grown and declined through the centuries with the opening and closing of trade routes. Its modern prominence came with the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. The city expanded markedly during World War II to become Egypt's third leading port. The functions of the city were seriously disrupted during the Arab-Israeli war, and Suez fell into decline between 1967 and 1975 while the canal was closed. The legendary Wells of Moses are nearby.

Boundaries

Three other countries and two bodies of water border Egypt. Its total land boundary extends for 3,309 kilometers (1,922 miles). Borders include Israel to the east 299 kilometers (186 miles), Sudan to the south 1,432 kilometers (890 miles), and Libya to the west 1,294 kilometers (804 miles). Its coastline, which includes both the Red and Mediterranean Seas, extends 3,016 kilometers (1,751 miles).

Maritime Claims

<i>Contiguous zone</i>	24 nautical miles
<i>Continental shelf</i>	200 meter depth or depth to exploitation
<i>Exclusive economy zone</i>	200 nautical miles
<i>Territorial sea</i>	12 nautical miles

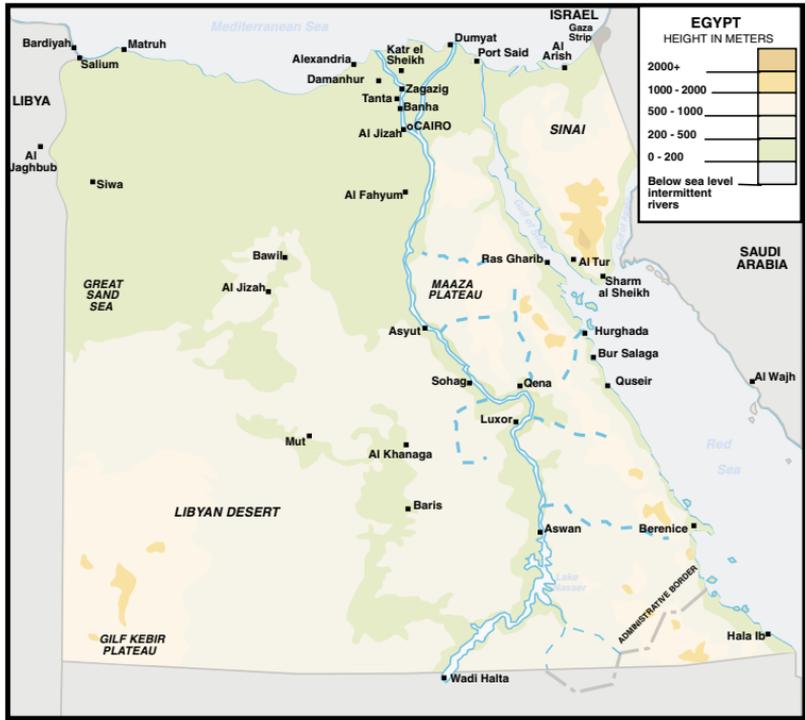
Border Disputes

Egypt borders Sudan to the south, Libya to the west, and Israel and the Red Sea to the east. Although the threat of invasion by a neighboring state is remote, a simmering border dispute with Sudan over the phos-

phate and oil-rich Hala'ib Triangle remains a chief source of tension. The Hala'ib Triangle (7.95 miles, 20.58 square kilometers) is astride the easternmost reaches of the Egypt-Sudan boundary and borders the Red Sea along its eastern flank.

Topography

Most of the country is part of a wide band of desert that stretches from the Atlantic coast of Africa to the Middle East. Egypt can be divided into four geographic regions: the Nile valley and delta, the Arabian Desert, the Libyan Desert, and the Sinai.



Topography

The Nile valley and delta separate the eastern Arabian and western Libyan deserts. The Nile River is Africa's longest river and Egypt's lifeline, and along with the manmade Lake Nasser created by the Aswan High Dam, dominates Egypt's geography. The Nile valley and delta support 99 percent of the population on the only cultivable land. In the south, the valley is generally no more than 2 to 3 miles wide; to the north the valley is cut much deeper with widths between 5 and 10 miles bordered by steep cliffs. According to reports written in the 1st century A.D., seven branches of the Nile ran through the fertile delta region north of Cairo. Since then, nature and man have closed all but two main outlets, the Damietta and Rosetta — both named for ports at their mouths. A network of canals supplements these tributaries. The delta also has salt marshes and lakes. Traditionally, the delta is referred to as Lower Egypt; the river valley south of 30°N latitude is known as Upper Egypt.

Irrigation

The following irrigation projects are planned or are under construction to encourage Egyptians to move from the crowded Nile valley:

- **New Delta.** A planned pumping station on Lake Nasser would feed 175 billion cubic feet of water annually into a 37-mile canal to irrigate 500,000 acres. The plan includes new cities, airports, highways, tourist sites, and factories. Estimated cost: US\$1.5 billion.
- **Salan Canal.** By 2002, the government hopes to complete this 144-mile (231 kilometer) canal to carry Nile water under the Suez Canal and into the Sinai Peninsula to irrigate 400,000 acres of desert. Estimated cost: US\$1.8 billion.
- **East Oweinat.** This project is a series of wells to draw groundwater from the arid region near the Sudanese border to irrigate 190,000 acres. The land is already allocated to private investors.
- **Forty Days Road.** This planned project is along the route that once served camel caravans from Egypt to Sudan. A series of wells will draw groundwater to irrigate 12,000 acres. Small plots will be allocated to landless farmers.

- **Oases.** Project planned since the 1950s. This plan envisions expanding cultivated areas around four oases that run roughly parallel to the Nile in Western Desert. Up to 240,000 acres are to be irrigated.

Deserts

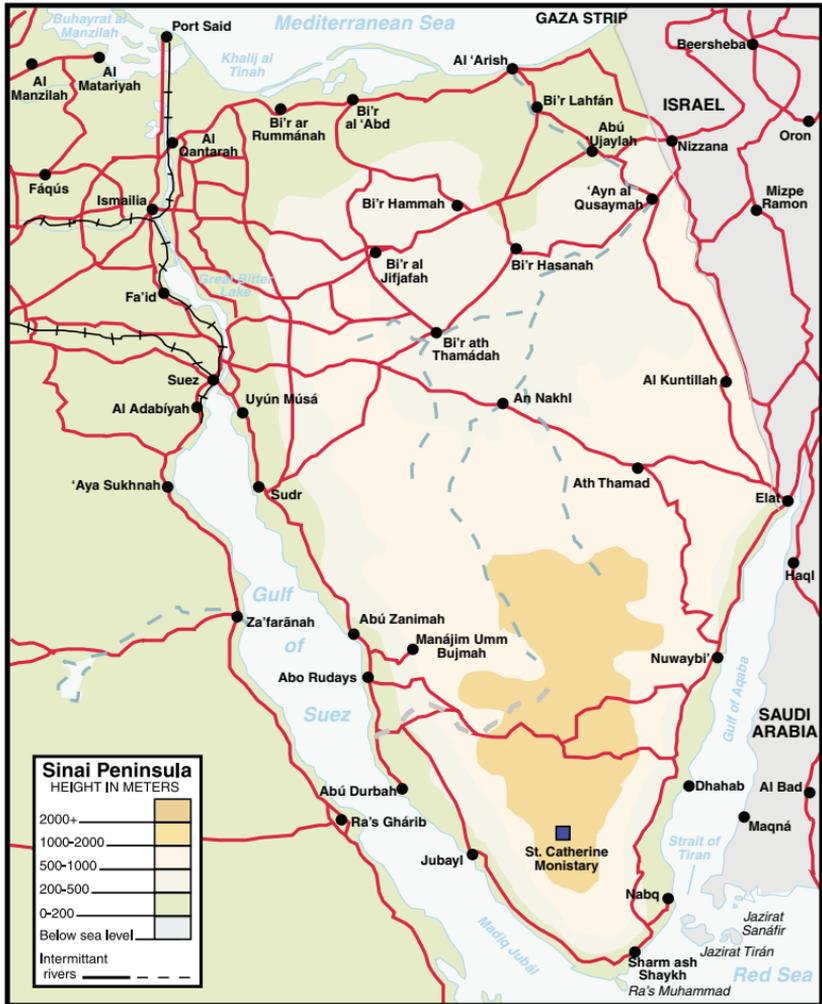
The Arabian Desert, an extension of the Sahara, is an elevated plateau that slopes up from the Nile to elevations of 609 meters (2,000 feet). Deep valleys break the plateau. On the eastern side, the plateau runs into a range of mountains crested by Mount Shayib al Banat at 2,187 meters (7,175 feet). To the south, the plateau extends into Sudan and becomes part of the Nubian Desert. This region is sparsely populated and has few oases.

The Libyan Desert, at less than 300 meters (1,000 feet) above sea level, comprises 68 percent of Egypt's land area. It is an arid region of salt marshes and vast, rolling, shifting sand dunes broken up by large depressions. The most significant is Qattara Depression that covers 18,139 square kilometers (7,000 square miles) and sinks 133 meters (436 feet) below sea level. The southern part of this desert is uninhabited and has no oases.

The Sinai Peninsula is considered part of the Eastern Desert, and is bounded by the Gulf of Suez on the west and the Gulf of Aqaba and Israel on the east. The northern Sinai consists of the low-lying sandy plain of the Sinai Desert. To the south, the peninsula rises to a plateau with broken highlands rising to 2,590 meters (8,500 feet) in elevation. Egypt's highest point, Jabal Katerina, is located here and has an elevation of 2,642 meters (8,668 feet).

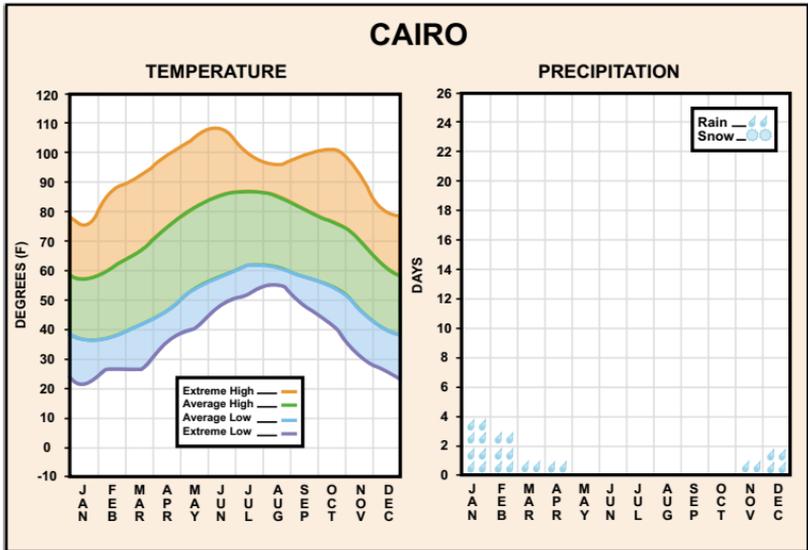
Climate

Egypt's arid climate, marked by intense sunlight and a severe shortage of rainfall, varies by region and season. Most of Egypt is dry and subtropical. The heat of Upper Egypt is severe, but mitigated by low humidity, while along the Mediterranean, temperatures are milder but more humid. The mean daily maximum Mediterranean coastal temperature



The Sinai Peninsula

during the summer months (May through October) is 30°C (86°F), with occasional extreme highs of 42°C (108°F).



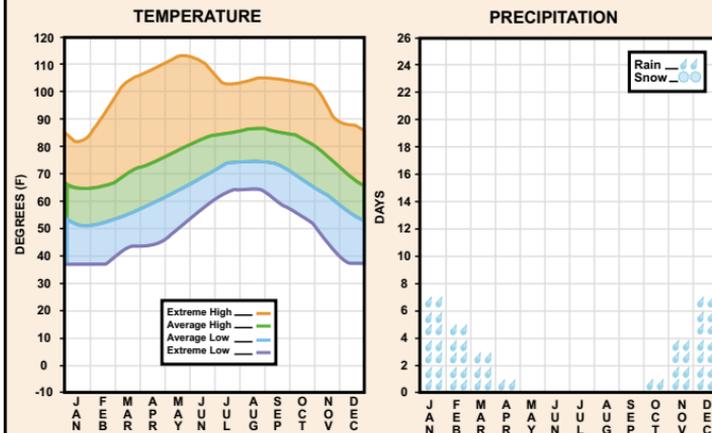
Cairo Weather

Winters last from November through April and produce mean daily temperatures varying from 10°C (50°F) to 24°C (75°F). Extreme lows occasionally reach 1°C (34°F).

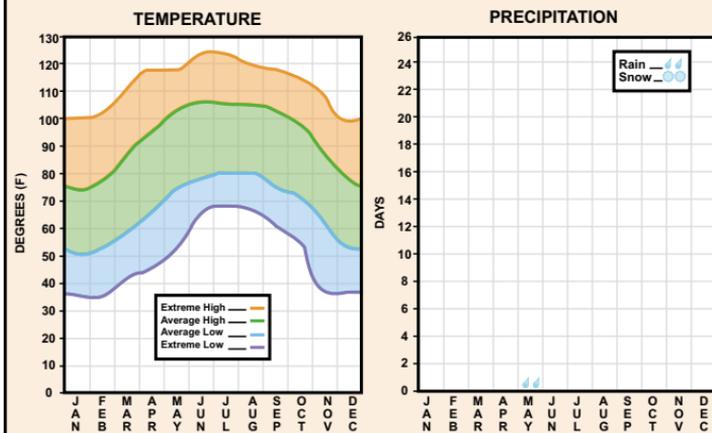
The mean daily maximum coastal temperature along the Gulf of Suez during summer is 34°C (93°F), with occasional extreme highs of 48°C (118°F). Winter mean daily temperatures vary from 14°C (57°F) to 28°C (82°F). Extreme lows occasionally reach 4°C (39°F).

Desert summer temperature extremes reach 49°C (120°F) and can drop to 3°C (37°F). Winter temperatures produce mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures of 33°C (92°F) and 1°C (34°F) respectively, with extreme highs and lows of 47°C (117°F) and 8°C (18°F) respectively, and occasional frost and snow. Temperatures in the desert may

ALEXANDRIA



ASWAN



Alexandria and Aswan Weather

vary as much as 30°C (50°F) in a 24-hour period. Interior desert areas may receive rain once during several years.

During summer, the *khamisin* winds, or sandstorms, sometimes last several days and produce winds exceeding 145 kilometers per hour (90+ miles per hour). These winds can raise temperatures by 20°C (36°F) in less than 2 hours.

Prevailing northerly winds temper Egypt's Mediterranean coastal climate and deliver most of its rainfall. Northern coastal areas receive a scant 200 millimeters (8 inches) of rainfall annually, while southern Egypt receives 80 millimeters (3.2 inches) or less, and the Sinai receives about 120 millimeters (4.8 inches).

Winters in Alexandria, Aswan, and Ciaro are mild with temperatures ranging from 15°C (55°F) to 30°C (85°F). Summers are hot, with lows around 27°C (80°F) and highs around 39°C (100°F).

Environment

Egypt is basically a desert country except for the Nile River valley and delta. Egypt suffers numerous environmental problems caused by urbanization, windblown sands, desertification, highly uneven population distribution, weather, and pollution, particularly around the larger urban areas, resulting in a shortage of arable land. What little arable land is available (2 to 3 percent) has lost much of its fertility because of overcultivation. More than 30 percent of arable land has been damaged by increased salinity levels caused by the Aswan High Dam and governmental attempts to expand irrigation networks into the desert areas. Oil production is increasing oil pollution levels that damage waterways, beaches, reefs, and marine habitats. Natural hazards include drought, earthquakes, flash floods, landslides, and low levels of volcanic activity.

As urbanization has increased, pollution has become a more significant problem. The growing urban population drives more cars; factories add to pollutant emissions; city water and sewage systems are unable to

keep pace with the rapid growth; and the government has difficulty managing these ever-increasing problems.

Vegetation

Vegetation is confined to the Nile, its delta, and oases. The date palm is the most prevalent indigenous tree. Frequently seen are eucalyptus, acacia, sycamore, juniper, jacaranda, and tamarisk. Rushes grow along Nile streams. In the southern regions, halfa grass and thorn trees are common. Papyrus, once prevalent throughout Egypt, now only exists in botanical gardens.

Wildlife

Animal life is sparse due to the lack of forest and grazing areas. Indigenous wildlife include fox, jackal, hyena, and wild mules. In Upper Egypt, crocodiles can still be found, predominately around Lake Nasser. Two prevalent snakes inhabit the desert areas - the horned viper and the hooded snake. There are also more than 100 species of fish and 300 species of birds throughout the country.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Transportation

The transportation system in Egypt is centered in Cairo and largely follows the Nile River. The major rail route extends from Alexandria to Aswan with numerous subtracks to eastern and western destinations. The road network is well maintained in the north and along the Nile River valley. Domestic air services are provided by Egypt Air to major tourist destinations from its hub in Cairo. The Nile River and the principal canals associated with it are very important for local travel. The Suez Canal is Egypt's most important transportation asset for both economic income and world prestige.



Transportation Network

Roads

Egypt has 64,000 kilometers (39,767 miles) of roads, of which 50,000 kilometers (31,068 miles) are paved; the remaining 14,000 kilometers (8,699 miles) are unpaved. The highway system is concentrated in the Nile valley north of Aswan and throughout the delta. Paved roads also extend along the Mediterranean coast from the Libyan border in the west to the border with Israel in the east. Large areas of the Western Desert, the mountainous areas near the Red Sea, and the interior of the Sinai Peninsula are mainly unpaved. In urban areas, people travel by car, bus, and taxi. Plans to upgrade roads do not include expansion.

Rail

Egypt has approximately 4,955 kilometers (3,078 miles) of 1.435-meter, standard gauge track. The network extends from the Mediterranean at Alexandria through the Nile delta to Cairo. Cairo has a modern, efficient subway, the first in the Middle East. However, with such a large urban population, the transportation system is overburdened. Some people still travel by donkey and camel in the rural areas of the country. From Cairo, rail routes extend to Ismailia and Suez. The main route continues along the Nile valley to its southernmost point at Shalal near Aswan. Portions of the main route connecting Luxor with Cairo and Alexandria are double-tracked. A small branch line runs east to connect with Israel Railways. Egyptian National Railways is primarily involved in passenger transportation. Freight traffic transporting iron ore, wheat, oil, and phosphates is increasing. A 189-kilometer (117-mile) track from Libya to Egypt is under construction.

Air

Egypt has numerous international, regional, and domestic airline companies. Egypt's largest and only international airline is Egypt Air, based in Cairo. In addition, the country has a number of smaller airlines (Cairo Aviation, Air Sinai, ZAS Airline of Egypt, Transmed Airlines, and



Passenger Train from Cairo to Alexandria

National Overseas Airlines) that predominately cater to the tourist and freight transport industries.

Egypt has a total of 90 usable airports, 69 of which have paved runways.

Major Airports

Airport Name	Latitude	Longitude	Rwy Length (m)	Elev. (m)	Type
Cairo Int'l	30-07-4N	03-12-44E	13,123	116	Concrete
Alexandria/El Noise	31-11-0N	02-95-68E	7,218	0	Asphalt
Luxor	25-40-0N	03-24-20E	9,483	88	Concrete/ Asphalt

Maritime

The Nile is Egypt's primary water source. The 116-nautical-mile Suez Canal (including approaches) provides the shortest route for ships traveling from Europe and the Middle East to southeast Asia and the Orient. There are approximately 2,100 nautical miles of inland waterways. The Nile constitutes about half of this system; the rest is composed of canals. Several canals in the delta accommodate ocean-going vessels. A canal from the Nile just north of Cairo to the Suez Canal at Ismailia permits ships to pass from the Nile to the Red Sea without entering the Mediterranean Sea. Ferry service between Egypt and Sudan is available. Barges use the major water routes to transport goods from north to south, and the Nile is crowded with tourist boats. Many of the rural population cen-



The Suez Canal

ters also rely on the Nile for transportation. Major port facilities in Egypt are Alexandria, Damietta, Suez, and Port Said.

Alexandria is Egypt's primary port. The container handling facility has a quay 691 meters-long and 14 meters-deep, and a main berth of 530 meters. It has fixed roll-on/roll-off attached. Handling equipment includes three cranes.

Port Said, on the west side of the Suez Canal, has a container quay 350 meters-long and 14 meters-deep. Two cranes are available for loading and off-loading. The port also has a multipurpose quay 250 meters-long and 14 meters-deep.

Damietta is 54 nautical miles west of Port Said. Its quay is 1,000 meters-long and 14.5 meters-deep. Equipment includes four gantry cranes.

Communication

Egypt maintains the region's largest publishing and broadcasting center. The telecommunications structure is extensive, with upgrades in the 1990s creating a fairly modern system. The principal communications nodes are Alexandria, Cairo, Al Mansurah, Ismailia, Suez, and Tanta. Coaxial cable and microwave links connect the major urban areas; however, this system needs improvement. Five submarine coaxial cables connect the country to Europe and the Levant, and radio relays link Egypt with Libya, Israel, and Jordan.

Radio and Television

Radio and television is owned and controlled by the government through the Egyptian Radio and Television Federation. The company operates two national television networks and three regional stations in Cairo, Alexandria, and Ismailia. In addition, the government also broadcasts daily, via satellite, to many Arabic countries, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

In 1997, an estimated 20.5 million radio receivers and 7.7 million television receivers were in use. There are 98 television broadcast stations and

45 radio broadcast stations. The Egyptian Broadcasting Corporation operates seven domestic and four international radio stations, transmitting in 32 languages. The state-owned Egyptian Television Organization operates two channels and broadcasts to a rapidly growing national audience.

Telephone and Telegraph

The telephone system has improved in recent years. Although getting a phone is time consuming and expensive, the system is efficient. People without phones make calls from a central phone office. There are an estimated 2.2 million telephones in the country. Phone cards are being introduced in Egypt and can be used at specially marked orange phones. Cell phones are widely used in major metropolitan areas. Public cellular networks are rare outside these areas. International calls from major cities are easy to make but expensive.

Egyptian telegraph services have historically been of poor quality. Commercial telegrams are expensive. The U.S. Embassy's telex may be used to send telex messages and international commercial telegrams. The Embassy may also receive telex messages from other subscribers over this equipment. Personal telex messages may be sent from main telephone exchanges and major hotels.

Newspapers and Magazines

Egypt has 14 countrywide daily newspapers. Cairo publishes 8 daily newspapers, with a circulation of approximately 3 million readers, and numerous monthly newspapers, magazines, and other journals. The most authoritative daily newspaper is the long-established *Al-Ahram*. Popular magazines are *Rose al-Yousuf*, *Sabah al-Kheir*, and *Al-Iza'at-Television*. The *Egyptian Gazette*, *Cairo Today*, and *Middle East Times* are English-language newspapers. Most major political parties publish their own newspapers.

The publications industry in Egypt is quite developed. Legally, all newspapers and magazines fall under the guidance of the Supreme

Press Council. The Press Law of 1980 liberalized the organization of the major papers, although the government placed restrictions on the dailies in the early 1990s when Islamic extremists re-emerged as a government threat. Today, government influence controlling content remains strong.

The Middle East News Agency handles most of the press for Middle Eastern affairs. Foreign bureaus are run by France (AFP), Spain (EFE), Italy (ANSA), Germany (ADN and DPA), the U.S. (AP and UPI), Russia (ITAR-TASS), Japan (Jiji Press and Kyoto News Service), Hungary (MTI), UK (Reuters), and Taiwan (Xinhua News Agency).

Postal

Three types of mail service are available to American military personnel in Cairo and Alexandria: U.S. Navy Fleet Post Office, State Department pouch, and international mail. The State Department pouch should not be used for personal mail. Although slow, mail sent through the Egyptian postal service eventually reaches its destination. Sending packages through the mail service can create problems with customs, but letters and postcards are not usually delayed and take 1 to 3 weeks to reach the United States.

Internet

The Internet is accessible in Egypt. Cyber cafes are very popular; they charge by hourly rates. The cost per hour is 12 to 15 Egyptian pounds (US\$3 to US\$3.50), depending on the provider. Operating hours vary but are typically 0900 to 2300. There are more than 50 Internet Service Providers in Egypt. E-mail accounts are available at universities but are exclusive to faculty members. There are an estimated 20,000 users from commercial, academic, and government institutions.

Satellite

Egypt has satellite earth stations for one Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, one Indian Ocean INTELSAT, one INMARSAT, and one ARABSAT.

CULTURE

Statistics

Population:	69,536,644
Population growth rate:	1.69 percent
Migration rate:	-0.24 migrants/1,000 population
Infant mortality rate:	60.5 deaths/1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth:	63.7 years
Male:	61.2 years
Female:	65.9 years
Age structure:	
0-14 years:	35.6 percent
	12,313,585 male;
	11,739,072 female
15-64 years:	61.6 percent
	21,614,284 male;
	21,217,978 female
65 years and over:	3.8 percent
	1,160,967 male;
	1,490,758 female

(2001 figures)

Population Patterns and Divisions

Egypt is the most populated country in the Arab world and the second most in Africa (after Nigeria). Its annual population growth is estimated at 1.7 percent. Nearly one-third of the population is under 15. More than 95 percent of the population lives in the Cairo and Alexandria environs, the Nile delta region, the Nile River valley, and along the Suez Canal. These regions are among the most densely populated in the world as they cover only 4 percent of Egypt's land mass (4,000 people per square mile). There are smaller communities located throughout the desert regions clustered around major oases that served old trade and transportation routes. Government attempts to encourage migration to the newly

reclaimed fertile lands under the irrigation initiatives have failed. Egypt's urban population is increasing as its rural population decreases.

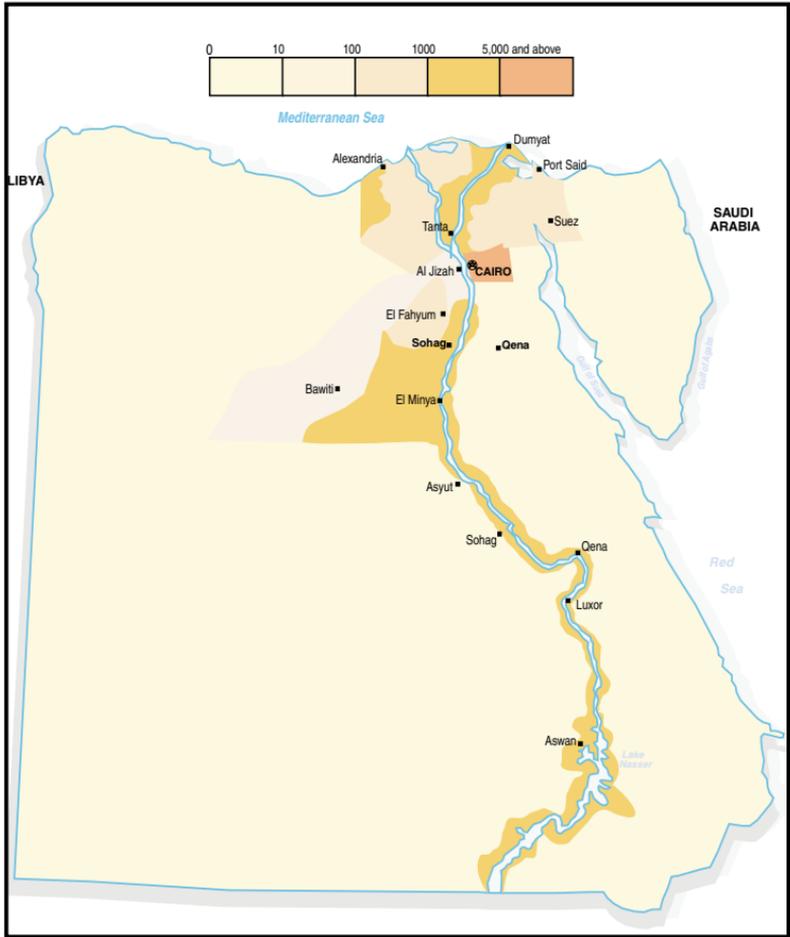
Society

Although modern day Egyptians are usually described as Arabic due to their language and Islamic traditions, there are actually three distinct groups of traditional Egyptians.

The largest group is composed of direct descendants of the successive Arab settlements that followed the Muslim conquest of the region in the 7th century A.D. and mixed with the pre-Islamic, Semitic peoples of Hamatic origin. The majority of these Egyptians fall into the class structure of *fellah*, or peasant, who occupied the typical rural areas of the



Sphinx with Pyramid

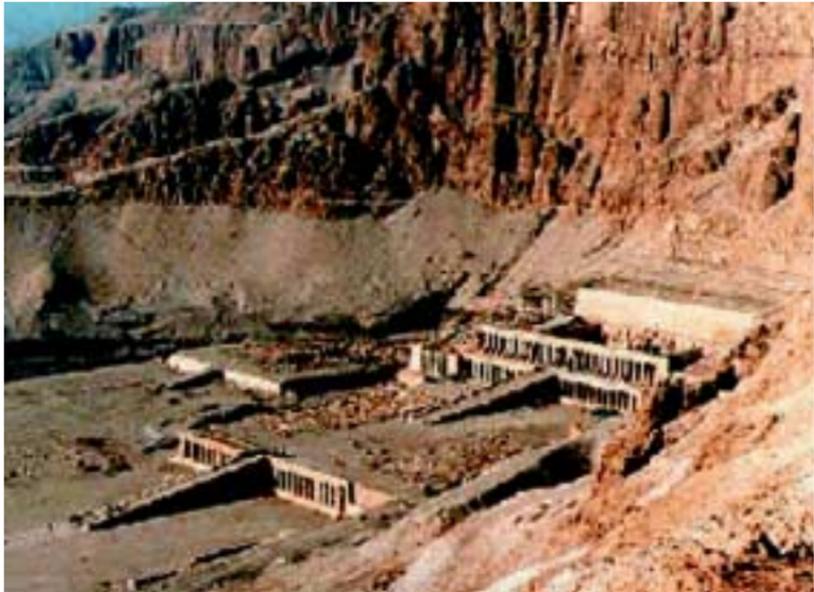


Population Density

time. The *fellah* comprises 60 percent of the population. Their physical appearance and cultural traditions are distinct from all other Middle

Eastern peoples. Romans, Greeks, more recently the Turks, French, and English have intermarried with the Egyptians, adding to the cosmopolitan melting pot.

The second major ethnic grouping are the Nubians, more akin to the African people. They lived for thousands of years on their own land along the Nile, called Nuba, overlapping from Upper Egypt into northern Sudan. Most of Nuba was flooded by the Aswan High Dam and the man-made Lake Nasser. The government attempted to resettle the Nubians further south of Aswan in Upper Egypt near the Sudanese border. As a result of the flooding, much of the Nubian ancient culture and its stunning architectural tradition were lost.



Temple of Hatshephut

The third and smallest indigenous group is the Bedouin nomads of Arab and Berber descent. These people live in isolated oases and roam in tribes through the country's vast desert regions. Many Bedouin Arabs are settled in the Sinai Peninsula and along the Red Sea coast, across from Saudi Arabia.

Although the Arab world is geographically, politically, and economically diverse, Arabs are more culturally homogeneous than are Westerners. Arabs share basic beliefs and values across national and social class boundaries. Social attitudes have remained relatively constant.

Social Status and Family

Arab families are often large and play a central role in the life of the individual. The family is the basic unit of society and is strong and close-knit. The father is the head of the family (a patriarchal system). The mother's activities are generally limited to housework and taking care of the children, but she may exercise considerable influence in the home. Although the number is increasing, few women work outside the home. All activities revolve around family members and family life, and any achievement advances the reputation of the entire family. One's family is a source of reputation and honor, as well as financial and psychological support.

Family honor is one of the highest values in Arab society. Since misbehavior by women can do more damage to family honor than misbehavior by men, clearly defined patterns of behavior have been developed to protect women and help them avoid situations that may give rise to false impressions or unfounded gossip. Westerners must be aware of the restrictions that pertain to contact between men and women, and their own public image. Arabs quickly gain a negative impression if too much familiarity is exhibited toward a person of the opposite sex. A Western man should never approach an Arab woman with the intent of making her acquaintance for the purpose of pursuing a personal relationship.

Historic Preservation

Culturally, Egypt is an open historical exhibition with its multitude of monuments, buildings, temples, ruins, and tombs of ancient civilizations. Archaeological artifacts from 5 millennia, including royal tombs from as early as 3000 B.C., the Giant Pyramids whose construction began in the 26th century B.C., the Pharaonic tombs and artifacts from the 14th and 15th centuries B.C., and sculptures and art from all of Egypt's many historical periods can be found in the Nile area.

Education and Literacy Rates

The government subsidizes free education through the university level, although not all eligible students are able to take advantage of it. Rural families who depend on farming or herding often need their children at home to help sustain the family. Recent school building programs in rural areas have succeeded in providing some educational opportunities to the poor. Education is compulsory for children 8 to 14 years old. Secondary education begins at age 11 and lasts for 6 years. Most children who begin primary school complete it. A significant number go on to secondary school. Universities are located in most urban centers, and nearly half of all students are women. Education is viewed as key to a better life, and parents will sacrifice much to hire private tutors so their children can excel in school. Parents often measure their personal success by that of their children, and they work their entire lives to provide them with a better life than their own. Literacy has increased from 30 percent in 1966 to 50 percent in 1995. Of the 50 percent, 63 percent is male and 38 percent is female. Illiteracy is pronounced in the Egyptian military. The force is conscript-based and many conscripts lack even a basic education.

Religion

More than 90 percent of all Egyptians belong to the Sunni branch of Islam. Islamic philosophy is deeply rooted in Egyptian culture. Islamic scripture, the *Qur'an* (Koran), is considered the final, complete word of

Allah. Muslims accept and revere all major Judeo-Christian prophets from Adam to Jesus, but they proclaim Muhammad to be the last and greatest. Although Egypt is officially a secular state, Islamic principles are integral to its laws, business relations, and social customs. The Islamic day of worship is Friday, a day for men to pray at the mosque (as opposed to prayer at home or work on other days) and hear a sermon. Women pray at home or in a separate part of the mosque.

Dress, dietary codes, prayer, and speech patterns in Egypt adhere to Islamic principle. Muslims pray five times daily, always facing Mecca, Saudi Arabia. Other religious groups are also found in Egypt, including a significant minority of Coptic Christians (more than 7 million), whose religion dates to its separation from Rome in the 5th century.

Islam

Life in Egypt revolves strongly around Islam. Islam, as a religion, is a system of beliefs and provides the foundation for an entire way of life. The word Islam literally means submission, and a Muslim is one who submits; thus, the religion of Islam is the religion of the submission to the will of God. Muslims believe that God (Allah) revealed the *Qur'an* to the prophet Muhammad during the 7th century A.D. The *Qur'an* contains the rules governing society and the proper conduct of its members. In 610 A.D., when Muhammad was approximately 43 years-old, he began to preach this message to the citizens of Mecca. He denounced the practice of polytheism and proclaimed that there was only one God, Allah. Muhammad's message was not well received by the people of Mecca, who were enjoying great prosperity due to the pilgrimage trade associated with Mecca's pagan holy sites. In 622 A.D., Muhammad and his followers fled from Mecca to Medina. The move, or *Hijra*, marks the beginning of the Islamic era and Islam as a force in history. The Islamic calendar begins in 622 A.D. While in Medina, Mohammed continued to preach and win converts. He eventually conquered Mecca in 630 A.D. and returned to perform the pilgrimage in 632 A.D., shortly before his death.

After Muhammad's death, his closest followers compiled those sayings that Muhammad had indicated as being directly from God, into the *Qur'an*, the holy scripture of Islam. Muhammad's personal teachings were also compiled and are known today as *hadith*, or sayings. A compilation of Muhammad's actions is known as the *sunna*, or tradition. Together with the *Qur'an*, the hadith and sunna serve as an orthodox Muslim's guide to spiritual, ethical, and social life.



Al-Azhar Mosque



Mosque at Alexandria Harbor

The five pillars of Islamic faith are the *shahada* (the proclamation that there is no God but God and that Mohammed is his messenger), *salat* (daily prayer), *zakat* (giving alms), *sawm* (the fast), and *hajj* (the pilgrimage). These are acts set forth as necessary to demonstrate and reinforce the faith.

■ **Shahada:** By reciting the shahada, one professes himself to be a Muslim. In Arabic, the shahada is: *Ana ashadu ina la illaha illa Allah wa ana ashadu ina Mohammedan rasul Allah.*

■ **Salat:** Muslims pray five times daily: at dawn (fajr), midday (dhu-hur), mid-afternoon (asr), sunset (maghrib), and 90 minutes after sunset ('isha). Prayers follow a set

ritual pattern that varies slightly depending on the time of the day. Muslims pray facing the direction of the Kaaba, the ancient shrine in the center of the Grand Mosque in Mecca. Prior to praying, Muslims must perform ritual cleansing, usually at a fountain located in the courtyard of a mosque. It is not uncommon to see Muslims praying along the sidewalks in busy cities. Proper courtesies apply; one should never walk in front of a Muslim engaged in prayer. As a general rule, non-Muslims should not enter mosques unless invited to do so by a Muslim host.

■ **Zakat:** Muslims give a portion of their income to those poorer than themselves. The collection of Zakat has varied over the centuries. At times it has been considered an individual duty, and at other times the state has collected the Zakat as a form of income tax to be redistrib-

uted through the mosques. Regardless, beggars asking for alms may, on occasion, confront visitors in the market. The local populace looks upon beggars with great kindness and generosity. One is not compelled to give but should always treat these beggars with respect. To do otherwise would certainly have negative repercussions.

- **Sawm:** The month of Ramadan is considered the holiest Islamic month. It marks the yearly tradition of the sawm, or fast. During Ramadan, Muslims do not eat, drink, smoke, or have sexual relations between sunrise and sunset. During Ramadan, most restaurants are closed during the day. Non-Muslims should avoid eating, drinking, or smoking in front of Muslims who are fasting. At best, this type of behavior is inconsiderate; at worst, it is illegal and may lead to a confrontation with police.
- **Hajj:** All Muslims who are able are enjoined to make the pilgrimage to Mecca at least once during their lifetime. Accomplishment of this task confers upon the Muslim a title of great honor, *Al Hajj*. The hajj must be performed during a specific few days during the month of Dhu al Hijja. When addressing an older Muslim of unknown social rank or status, one may be certain that the liberal use of the title *Hajj* or *Haji* will endear the speaker to his audience.

The *Shari'a*, or Islamic law, is compiled from the following sources: the *Qur'an*, or revelations of Allah to Muhammad; the *hadith*, or sayings of Muhammad; the *sunna*, or actions of Muhammad; consensus among Islamic scholars; and *ijtihad*, or analogy.

Sunni and Shi'a Islam. After the death of Muhammad, the senior leaders of the Muslim community selected Abu Bakr, the Prophet's father-in-law, as the caliph, or leader of the Muslim community. Ali ibn Talib, Muhammad's son-in-law, was championed by some, but was deemed too young for the position. The next two caliphs, Umar and Uthman, were selected in a similar manner. The supporters of Ali opposed the appointment of Uthman. Uthman was eventually murdered and Ali came to power. One of Uthman's kinsmen, Muawiyah, the governor of

Syria, rebelled against Ali. After Ali's murder, Muawiyah claimed the caliphate from his capital in Damascus. The supporters of Ali (Shi'at Ali) refused to recognize Muawiyah's rule or the rule of his descendants. Instead, the Shi'a insisted that the proper line of succession of the caliphate was the descendants of Muhammad through his son-in-law, Ali. Ali is considered to be the first Shi'a Imam, or spiritual leader. Ali's descendants continued the line of the Imams until the Twelfth Imam, who disappeared in 880. The Shi'a have awaited his return ever since, and until he does return, the Shi'a sect is ruled by an appointed ayatollah. Despite an ayatollah's position, he is still perceived as only half legitimate by the Shi'a population. Most of the world's Muslims (including Egyptians) belong to the Sunni sect of Islam.

Coptic Christianity

The Coptic Church is the main Christian community in Egypt with approximately 7 million members. The church was founded on the teachings of the disciple Mark, who brought the testaments of Jesus to Egypt during the reign of the Roman Emperor Nero. Within 50 years of his arrival, Christianity spread throughout Egypt, with its hierarchy located in Alexandria. The word "coptic" is derived from the Greek word for Egyptian. In an effort to overcome significant pagan resistance, the Christian scholar Pantanaeus established the Catechetical School of Alexandria, which became the most important learning institute in the Christian world. Many of the world's leading Christian scholars throughout the centuries were educated here. Monasticism — the establishment of monasteries and the humble lifestyle associated with them — was born in Egypt in the last years of the 3rd century and was instrumental in the formulation of the Coptic Church's character. By the end of the 4th century, there were hundreds of monasteries and thousands of caves used for refuge and worship scattered throughout Egypt, many of which still exist today.

In 450 A.D., the church became embroiled in a political battle with the eastern Roman Empire in Constantinople, and its underlying belief in the

Lord's divinity and humanity came under attack. The Copts had been persecuted by most rulers in Egypt, but the disputes with the eastern Roman Empire heightened the persecution drastically before the Arabs conquered the land in 641 A.D. The Arab conquest led to a flourishing of the religion for the next four centuries owing directly to Muhammad, the prophet of Islam. One of Muhammad's wives was an Egyptian and the only wife to bear him a child; as a result, Muhammad preached particular courtesy toward the Copts.

By the 12th century, the dominance of the Arabic dynasties and the influx of Islamic influence had displaced the Christian presence in Egypt. The status of the Coptic community in Egypt rose and fell under the succession of Arab rulers. In particular, the Coptic community suffered the most when the ruling Arab dynasty was having problems. The more severe the dynasty's problems, the more harsh the situation was for the Copts. The Coptic Christian community's position did not begin to improve until the 19th century under Mohammed Ali's dynasty. Mohammed Ali did away with many of the laws and edicts that had been established by his predecessors to regulate the Coptic community, and, by the late 19th century, the Coptic community again became an established, integral part of Egyptian culture.

Today, the Coptic religion functions within the Egyptian establishment. Although the majority of Coptic Christians now live in Upper Egypt, predominately Asyut and Luxor, there are still thriving establishments in both Cairo and Alexandria, and their historical, cultural, and spiritual influence remain. The Church's clergy is headed by the Pope of Alexandria and includes bishops who supervise the priests ordained in their dioceses. There are two non-clerical groups who also participate in Church affairs. The popularly elected Coptic Lay Council acts as liaison between the Church, government, and the lay-clergy committee that manages the Church's endowments in accordance with Egyptian law.

Despite efforts of the government to protect this minority, an upsurge in Islamic extremism has once again placed Coptic Christians at risk of persecution.

Recreation

Soccer is the national sport, but sports clubs also offer tennis, swimming, and horseback riding. There are numerous movie theaters in the Cairo area that show American as well as foreign films. While the wealthy have private clubs for socializing, coffee shops, where table games such as backgammon and dominoes are played, are very popular with men. Even the smallest village will have at least one coffee shop. Women tend to socialize in the home.

Social Customs and Courtesies

Personal Space

Americans like to have a minimum distance of about one arm's length between themselves and another person. Arabs have more of a need to feel the presence of other people. The personal space required by Arabs is much less than that of Americans — about 12 inches or less in a very private conversation. The American tend to back away when the Arab stands too close, but the Arab will merely step forward. If the American continues to back away, the Arab will continue to step closer and may wonder what he did to offend the American. This situation has been dubbed the "diplomatic shuffle."

Gestures

Arabs gesture often when they speak, especially to show enthusiasm. Hand and facial gestures are thus an important part of Arab communication. Common gestures used in Arab countries follow:

- The most common gestures that indicate "no" are: moving the head slightly back and raising the eyebrows; moving the head back and

chin forward; or moving the chin back slightly and making a clicking sound with the tongue.

- After shaking hands, placing the right hand over the heart indicates respect and sincerity.
- Holding the right hand out, palm downward, and moving it as if scooping something away indicates, "Go away."
- To kiss the forehead, nose, or the right hand of a person who is being greeted is extreme respect.
- "That's enough, thank you," may be indicated by patting the heart a few times.
- The right hand's fingers, palm downward, can be waved to beckon another person.
- Holding the right hand out, palm upward, and touching the thumb to all of the fingertips and then moving the hand up and down slightly indicates "Have patience, slow down, listen."

Etiquette

- It is important to sit properly. Slouching, draping legs over the arm of a chair, or otherwise sitting carelessly when talking with someone communicates a lack of respect for that person. Legs are never crossed on top of a desk or table when talking with someone.
- Sitting in a manner that allows the soles of one's shoe to face another person is a very serious insult. One should always sit with both feet on the floor.
- When standing in conversation with someone, leaning against a wall or keeping the hands in pockets is taken as a lack of respect.
- Failure to shake hands when meeting someone or saying good-bye is considered rude. When a Western man is introduced to an Arab woman it is the woman's choice whether to shake hands or not; she should be allowed to make the first move.
- Casual dress at social events, many of which call for rather formal dress (a suit and tie for men; a dress for women), may be taken as a

lack of respect for the host. There are, of course, some occasions on which casual dress is appropriate.

- One who lights a cigarette in a group must be prepared to offer cigarettes to everyone.
- Men stand when a woman enters the room; everyone stands when new guests arrive at a social gathering and when an elderly or high-ranking person arrives or departs.
- Men allow women to precede them through doorways and offer their seats to them if no others are available.
- If guests admire something small and portable, an Arab may insist that it be taken as a gift. Guests need to be careful about expressing admiration for small, expensive possessions.
- Gifts are given and accepted with both hands and are not opened in the presence of the donor.
- When eating with Arabs, especially when taking food from communal dishes, the left hand is not used, as it is considered unclean.
- At a restaurant, Arabs will almost always insist on paying, especially if there are not many people in the party or if it is a business-related occasion. Giving in graciously after a ritual gesture to pay, and then returning the favor later, is an appropriate response.
- People, especially women, should not be photographed without their permission.
- Most Arabs do not like to touch or be in the presence of household animals, especially dogs. Pets should be kept out of sight when Arab guests are present.

Dress Standards

Dress standards in Egypt are modest and traditional. Most women completely cover their hair and bodies, except their face and hands. Men wear modest clothing and may wear skullcaps, and sometimes grow a beard. A beard can be a sign of religious faith, but it can also express membership in certain political organizations. In large cities, modest

Western-style clothing has been popular, although trends toward fundamental practices have led many women to return to stricter observance of Islamic dress codes. Business representatives wear suits.

Taboos

There are two subjects that Arabs favor in social conversation, religion and politics, and both can be risky for the Westerner. Muslims enjoy discussing religion with non-Muslim Westerners because of their curiosity about Western religious beliefs, and because they feel motivated to share information about Islam with friends as a favor to them. They are secure in their belief about the completeness of Islam, because they accept it as the third and final refinement of the two previously revealed religions, Judaism and Christianity. They like to teach about Islam, which eventually leads to the question, "Why not consider conversion?" A Westerner may feel uncomfortable and wonder how to refuse graciously. The simplest, most gracious, and acceptable answer is to express appreciation for the information and high respect for Islam as a religion, but that conversion cannot be considered as it would offend the Westerner's family.

Arabs enjoy talking about politics with Westerners and readily bring up controversial issues like the Palestinian problem and the legacy of colonialism and imperialism. However, they are not usually prepared for frank statements of disagreement with their positions on these issues. The safest response is to confine conversations to platitudes and wait for the subject to change, expressing concern for the victims of war and a hope for a lasting peace.

Westerners should try to avoid discussing sex, religion, and politics with Egyptians. Safe topics include sports, weather, family, automobiles, homes, schooling, and science.

The public display of intimacy between men and women is strictly forbidden by the Arab social code, including holding hands or linking arms, or any gesture of affection such as kissing or prolonged touching.

Such actions, even between husband and wife, are highly embarrassing to Arab observers.

Friendship

Arabs define friendship differently than do Americans. Americans generally consider friends to be those whose company they enjoy, who perform favors, and help in times of need without, necessarily, expectation of recompense. Among Arabs, a friend is also enjoyable company, but equally important to the relationship is the duty of a friend to give help and favors to the best of his ability.

For an Arab, good manners require that one never openly refuses a request from a friend. This does not mean that the favor must actually be done, but rather that the response must not be stated as a direct "No." If an Arab friend asks for a favor, if possible it should be done, as this will keep the friendship flourishing. Unreasonable, illegal, or too difficult requests can be addressed with doubt about the outcome, though a pledge to try. Later, regrets for not fulfilling the request should be expressed.

The concept of what constitutes personal behavior, or a personal question, is culturally determined, and there are marked differences between Westerners and Arabs. Arabs discuss money and may ask the cost of things or about salaries. Unmarried adults and married adults with no children are rare in Arab culture, and Arabs find such adults unusual enough to ask questions many Westerners may find intrusive. Arabs place special significance on children, especially male children since they enhance prestige and assure care of the parents in old age. Questions that Arabs consider too personal are those pertaining to women in the family (if asked by a man). It is best to ask about the "family," not a man's wife, sister, or grown daughter.

Professional Relationships

Arabs operate by personal relations more than by time constraints, mission requirements, professional skills, or anything else.

The Arab has a strong sense of the formal social occasion and protocol. An initial business meeting may be the time to demonstrate the ideal conceptions of Islamic and Arab civilization. It is not necessarily a time for objective analysis and problem solving. There is little virtue in frank exchange. Therefore, protocol will be emphasized through polite conversation and the serving of refreshments. "Getting down to business" may occur at a later meeting, or at a more informal setting such as a dinner.

Criticism, even constructive criticism, can threaten or damage an Arab's honor and is usually taken as a personal insult. A Westerner should be advised to take a very indirect approach toward any corrective remarks and include praise of any good points, as well as assurances of high regard for the individual himself.

Hospitality

Arabs are usually overly generous in the hospitality they offer to friends and strangers alike. They admire and value this trait in others. Arabs assume the role of host whenever the situation calls for it, whether in their office, home, or shop. A guest never stays long without being offered something to drink, and it is assumed that the guest will accept at least a small quantity as an expression of friendship or esteem. No matter how much coffee or tea the guest has had elsewhere, this offer is never declined. Shops and business offices have employees whose sole duty is to serve beverages to guests. When served a beverage, the cup should be accepted and held with the right hand.

Arabs expect to be received with hospitality when they are guests, and a host's personal image and status will be affected by the guest's perceptions of his hospitality.

Basic Arab Self-perceptions

Arabs perceive themselves to be generous, polite, and loyal. Their heritage includes contributions to religion, philosophy, literature, medicine, architecture, art, mathematics, and the natural sciences. Although there are many differences among the Arab countries, the Arabs are a clearly

defined cultural group, members of the Arab Nation (*Al Umma al Arab-biya*).

Today, many Arabs perceive themselves as victimized and exploited by the West. For them, the experience of the Palestinian people represents the most painful and obvious example.

Egyptians generally prefer a relaxed and patient life, characterized by the phrase *Ma'alesh*, meaning roughly "don't worry" or "never mind." This term is used to dismiss concerns or conflicts that are inevitable or not serious. Both business and leisure activities are governed by the concept of *Insha'allah* (If Allah wills), which pervades all aspects of Muslim life. Patience also influences life, as people view life in an expanded time frame. Egyptians are expressive and emotional, and are often characterized as having good senses of humor, perhaps cultivated to help people endure difficult living conditions with great composure.

Secularist and Islamist Egyptians are debating the future course of Egypt. Secularists desire Egypt to remain a secular state in which multiculturalism, a free press, and diversity can flourish. The Islamist sees greater devotion to Islamic principles in schools, government, and the arts as the answer to Egypt's problems of poverty, government corruption, and other social ills. Both sides of the debate have strong followings throughout the country, but the Islamists are building support in many regions.

MEDICAL ASSESSMENT

Infectious Disease Risks to Deployed Personnel

Foodborne and Waterborne Diseases

Sanitation is poor throughout the country, including major urban areas. Local food, water, and ice are heavily contaminated with pathogenic bacteria, parasites, and viruses to which most U.S. personnel have little

or no natural immunity. If local food, water, or ice from unapproved sources are consumed, diarrheal diseases can be expected to temporarily incapacitate a very high percentage of personnel within days. Hepatitis A, typhoid fever, and hepatitis E can cause prolonged illness in a smaller percentage of U.S. personnel exposed to contaminated food or water sources.

Vectorborne Diseases

Vectorborne diseases including sandfly fever pose a high risk country-wide, including most urban areas. Rift Valley fever may be a major risk during peaks of transmission.

Malaria occurs only in focal rural areas of Al Fayyum governorate. Infrequent or sporadic numbers of personnel exposed to mosquitoes could develop malaria.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Gonorrhea, chlamydia, and other infections are very common, and may affect a high percentage of personnel who have sexual contact. HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C also occur. Hepatitis C rates are among the highest in the world. Though the immediate impact of these diseases on an operation is limited, the long-term health impact on individuals is substantial.

Water Contact Diseases

Lakes, rivers, streams, or other surface water are contaminated with schistosomiasis. Operations or activities that involve extensive water contact may result in personnel being temporarily debilitated.

Respiratory-borne Diseases

Tuberculosis rates are high among the local population, and PPD conversion rates among U.S. personnel may be elevated over U.S. military baseline.

Animal Contact Diseases

Although reporting is limited, rabies is likely a major public health problem in Egypt.

Medical Capabilities

No civilian or military facility meets US standards of care. The best emergency medical care is found in Cairo hospitals. However, emergency equipment and qualified staff are below U.S. standards, particularly outside larger cities. Most civilian ambulances are not radio equipped. Ambulances generally are not staffed by a paramedic and do not carry adequate medical equipment.

Private and military hospitals generally provide better care than government hospitals. A marked inequity in availability and quality of care exists between northern and southern Egypt, and between urban and rural areas. Physician skills range from US medical school graduate equivalent with no internship or residency training to US board-certified physician equivalent. Egyptian nurses generally are comparable to nurse's aides or practical nurses in the United States. The official language is Arabic, although French and English are commonly used.

Egypt satisfies 90 percent of its pharmaceutical demand primarily by processing imported pharmaceutical raw materials. Moreover, pharmaceuticals from Egypt account for 30 percent of the Middle East market, making it the region's largest supplier. The domestic manufacturing capability is largely confined to consumables such as syringes, needles, intravenous tubing, dressings, dialysis supplies, and medical furniture.

Civilian and military blood supplies are not safe because of inadequate screening and testing standards. Shortages of blood are continuous.

Medical Facilities

Facility **Alexandria Armed Forces Hospital (Mustafa Kamel Hospital)**

Coordinates 31-13-41N 029-56-16E
Location El Mousheer Ismail Street, Sidi Gaber
City Alexandria
Telephone 852-455, 852-522, 852-533
Type Military
Beds 620
Capabilities Medical--general, internal, radiology; surgical--general, obstetrics, gynecology; ancillary--intensive care unit (ICU), computed tomography (CT) scanner, ultrasound, angiography, nuclear medicine, dialysis, laboratory, blood bank, x-ray.

Comments Facility opened in 1985. Well-equipped. Helipad.

Facility **Ain Shams University Hospital**

Coordinates 30-04-32N 031-17-05E
Location Ramses Street, Abbasiya
City Cairo
Telephone 261-8187, 680-647; emergency room 260-7597
Type Government
Beds 800
Capabilities Medical--general, internal, cardiology, nephrology, nuclear medicine, oncology, radiology; surgical--general, cardiovascular, ear/nose/throat (ENT), obstetrics, gynecology, orthopedics, transplantation, trauma; ancillary--ICU, 40-bed cardiac care unit (CCU), CT scanner, dialysis unit, laboratory, x-ray.

Comments Ministry of Education hospital. Can perform heart surgery and renal transplants. Large emergency department staffed 24 hours. Largest blood bank in Cairo. Quality of nursing care generally is better than in most government hospitals. Adequate sanitary standards.

Facility **As Salam International Hospital**

Coordinates 29-59-42N 031-13-43E

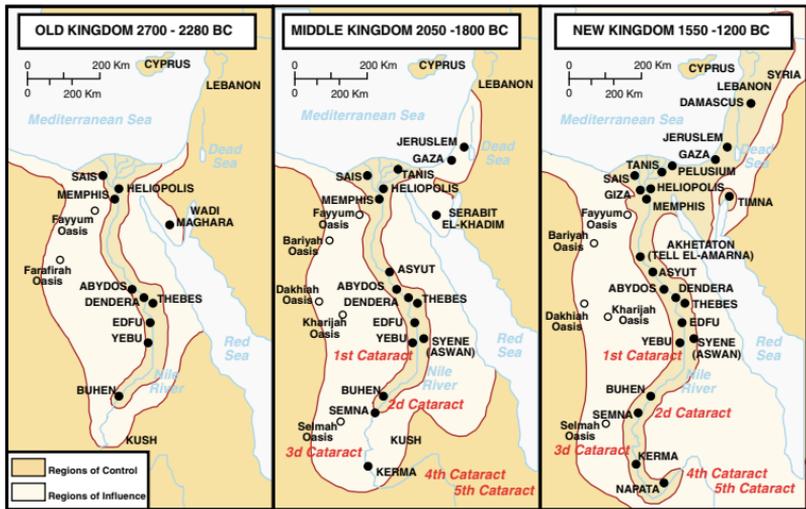
<i>Location</i>	11A Corniche El Nil, Maadi
<i>City</i>	Cairo
<i>Telephone</i>	350-7050, 350-7196, 350-7424, 350-7878, 363-8050, 363-2195; emergency department 363-3300
<i>Type</i>	Private
<i>Beds</i>	300
<i>Capabilities</i>	Medical--general, internal, cardiology, radiology; surgical--general, cardiovascular, ENT, obstetrics, gynecology, orthopedics, urology; ancillary--ICU, CCU, CT scanner, laboratory, blood bank, x-ray, pharmacy.
<i>Comments</i>	Emergency room has 24-hour coverage. Ambulance service.
Facility	Kasr El Aini Medical Complex
<i>Coordinates</i>	30-01-52N 031-13-55E
<i>Location</i>	El Korr el Eini Street
<i>City</i>	Cairo
<i>Telephone</i>	84-0972, 84-1340, 84-9069
<i>Type</i>	Government
<i>Bed capacity</i>	1,050
<i>Capabilities</i>	Medical--general, internal, cardiology, radiology; surgical--general, cardiovascular, ENT, obstetrics, gynecology, oncology; ancillary--ICU, CCU, CT scanner, laboratory, x-ray, pharmacy.
<i>Comments</i>	Teaching and main referral facility for Egypt. Reopened in 1996 after renovation and new equipment with foreign assistance.

HISTORY

Egypt has existed as an unified state for more than 5,000 years, and archeological evidence indicates that a developed Egyptian society has existed much longer. In about 3100 B.C., Egypt was united under a ruler known as Mena, or Menes, who inaugurated the 30-pharaonic dynasties.

This era marked the first time the use and management of the vital resources of the Nile River came under one authority.

The pyramids at Giza, near Cairo, were built during the 4th dynasty. The Great Pyramid, the tomb of Pharaoh Khufu (also known as Cheops), is the only surviving example of what the ancients called the Seven Wonders of the World. Ancient Egypt reached the peak of its power, wealth, and territorial extent in the period called the New Empire (1567 to 1085 B.C.). Authority again was centralized, and a number of military campaigns brought Palestine, Syria, and northern Iraq under Egyptian control. The language of ancient Egypt was related to the Berber and Semitic languages, with a lesser Galla and Somali influence.



The Rise of Egypt

Persian, Greek, Roman, and Arab Rulers

In 525 B.C., Persia dethroned the last pharaoh of the 26th dynasty. Egypt remained a Persian province until the conquest of Alexander the

Great in 332 B.C. This legendary figure founded and gave his name to Alexandria, the port city that became one of the great centers of the Mediterranean world. With a population of 300,000, the city was a center of Hellenistic and Jewish culture.

After Alexander's death in 323 B.C., the Macedonian commander, Ptolemy, established personal control over Egypt, assuming the title of pharaoh in 304 B.C. The Ptolemaic line ended in 30 B.C. with the suicide of Queen Cleopatra. The Emperor Augustus then established direct Roman control over Egypt, initiating almost seven centuries of Roman and Byzantine rule. St. Mark is credited with bringing Christianity to Egypt in 37 A.D. The church in Alexandria was founded about 40 A.D., and the new religion spread quickly, reaching Upper Egypt by the 2nd century.

Following a brief Persian reign, Egypt was invaded and conquered by Arab forces in 642. A process of Arabization and Islamization ensued. Although a Coptic Christian minority remained - and still constitutes 6 percent of the population — the Arabic language inexorably supplanted indigenous Coptic. For the next 1,300 years, a succession of Turkish, Arabic, Mameluke, and Ottoman caliphs and sultans ruled the country.

European Influence

Napoleon Bonaparte's arrival in Egypt in 1798 awakened Great Britain to the importance of Egypt as a vital link with India and the Far East and launched a century-and-a-half of Anglo-French rivalry over the region.

An Anglo-Ottoman invasion force drove out the French in 1801. They imported European culture and technology, introduced state organization of Egypt's economic life, improved education, and fostered training in engineering and medicine. Construction of the Suez Canal began in 1859 and opened 10 years later. However, the Ottoman regimes were characterized by financial mismanagement and personal extravagance that led to bankruptcy. These developments led to rapid expansion of

British and French financial oversight, which in turn provoked popular resentment, unrest, and finally a revolt in 1879.

In 1882, British expeditionary forces crushed the revolt. Between 1883 and 1914, the British Agency was the real source of authority. It established special courts to enforce foreign laws for foreigners which generated increasing Egyptian resentment. To secure its interests during World War I, Britain declared a formal protectorate over Egypt on December 18, 1914. This lasted until February 28, 1922, when, in deference to growing nationalist feelings, Britain unilaterally declared Egyptian independence.

During World War II, British troops used Egypt as a base for Allied operations. British troops were withdrawn from the Suez Canal area in 1947, but nationalist, anti-British feelings continued to grow after the war. Politically, the country was ripped by the rivalry between the ever-weakening monarchy, the declining British influence, and the increasingly corrupt nationalists. Egypt's loss to Israel in the war of 1948 increased tensions. In early 1952, violence broke out between Egyptians and British in the canal area, and anti-Western rioting in Cairo followed.

Gamal Abdel Nasser

On 22-23 July 1952, a group of army officers led by Lieutenant Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser overthrew King Farouk, whom the military blamed for Egypt's poor performance in the 1948 war with Israel.

Under Nasser a number of reforms developed, including universal education, land reform, nationalization of major industries and banks, and the concept of Egyptian leadership of the Arab world through Nasser's Pan-Arabic philosophy. The Suez Canal war occurred when Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal. Since Nasser was already involved in a venture with the Soviets to rearm the military, the French, British, and Israelis secretly planned an invasion before Egypt's rearming was completed. When Israel quickly occupied the Sinai, a joint French and British expeditionary force moved to retake the Suez Canal. Heavy UN pressure forced the

French and British to withdraw. However, Israel remained in the Sinai. Despite this, Nasser emerged as a hero in the Arab world. In 1958, at Syria's request, the two countries merged to form the United Arab Republic with Nasser retaining leadership. Three years later, however, Syria withdrew from the partnership. Nasser continued to push the ideals of Pan Arabism and socialism to empower the Arabs.

In 1967, Nasser again aligned himself with Syria and Jordan against Israel. Nasser ordered the UN Sinai observers out and closed the Strait of Aqaba to Israeli commerce. Despite Israeli protestations and threats, Nasser sent his troops into the Sinai and increased his rhetoric but otherwise failed to prepare for conflict in 1969. Israel's sudden attack on Egyptian airfields, followed by attacks on Syrian airbases marked the beginning of the Six Day War. Within hours, Egypt's Air Force ceased to exist and, with complete air superiority, Israeli ground forces routed the Egyptian Army. Syrian and Jordanian military forces also met with the same result. Consequently, Israel controlled the Sinai, and thus part of the Suez Canal, the Golan Heights, and the West Bank. Nasser accepted responsibility for the devastating loss and resigned; however, emotional demonstrations in Cairo eventually led him to return to power. Egypt's defeat led to long lasting consequences, which sent the country into decline until 1980. Upon Nasser's death in 1970, his vice president, Anwar el-Sadat, succeeded him.

Anwar Sadat

Sadat initially carried on with Nasser's policies, but by 1972 he realized major changes were needed. The country continued to decline economically and major dissatisfaction was vocalized in political, religious, and business circles. Sadat was also still contending with Israel's military forces in the Sinai and along the Suez Canal. Despite the military tensions associated with this, Sadat dismissed all the Soviet military advisors and personnel and sent them back to the Soviet Union in mid-1973.

In October, without warning, Sadat sent the Egyptian Army over the Canal to attack the Israeli forces entrenched along the Suez and in the

Sinai. Protected by a land-based air defense umbrella, the Army moved well inland and engaged in major tank battles across the desert. Sadat then pressed the UN for a cease-fire, but the Israelis refused. Within days, Israel was rearmed with new, more sophisticated weapons from the United States and the tide of the battle turned. The Israeli Army soon routed the Egyptians, crossed the Canal, encircled the remaining Egyptian forces, and came within striking distance of Cairo. UN intervention ultimately terminated the conflict.

In the following months, Sadat drastically changed many of the country's economic and foreign relations policies. He further liberalized economic policy, introduced greater political freedom, restored diplomatic relations with the United States, began invoking Egyptian vice Pan-Arab nationalism, and shifted Egypt from a policy of conflict with Israel to one favoring peaceful accommodation through direct negotiation. Shuttle negotiations carried out by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger led to Israel's withdrawal from the southern Sinai and return of the Suez Canal and the Sinai oil wells back to Egypt.

Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in November 1977 led to President Jimmy Carter's invitation to Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to join him in trilateral negotiations at Camp David, in an effort to bring peace. The outcome was the historic Camp David Accords. Despite reaching the accords, Sadat never accomplished what he had set out to achieve — Israeli withdrawal from all areas, including the Sinai, seized during the 1967 conflict, and talks leading to some form of Palestinian autonomy. However, he did achieve more immediate goals - return of the Sinai, including all Israeli settlements, and the peace accord with Israel.

Diplomatic relations were established in 1980, but it took 2 more years for Israel to fully withdraw from the area, and another 5 years before an international tribunal verified Egyptian claims to the entire Sinai Peninsula. Sadat's accomplishments had some negative effects. His peace with Israel alarmed the Arab States because it placed Israel in an

improved military position and in a regionally more secure position. As a result, most Arab nations broke diplomatic ties with Egypt and ostracized it from the Arab and African multinational forums. Further, many Egyptians, already exasperated with the continuing decline of the economic state of the country, felt betrayed by the peace, especially when violence between the Israelis and Palestinians escalated. In 1981, Muslim extremists within the military who disagreed with his policies toward Israel assassinated Sadat. With Sadat's death, Vice President Hosni Mubarak was sworn in as the head of state.

Hosni Mubarak

Mubarak's immediate challenge was controlling Islamic extremism, which was rapidly spreading through the country. In an effort to control Islamist interference, Mubarak banned Islamic opposition groups from participating in government. In response, these opposition groups initially coordinated demonstrations, protests, and other nonviolent activities. When protests turned violent, the government imposed massive restrictions on opposition leaders and groups.

Improvements continued through the 1980s, and Egypt began to emerge from its isolation from the rest of the Arab world. In 1987, Mubarak lifted the ban on Islamic participation in government; in 1989, he reinstated the country into the Arab League. Mubarak's backing of Iraq during the Iran-Iraq war, support of Yasir Arafat and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), and numerous other pro-Arab stances improved Egypt's standing with other Arab nations.

Ironically, Mubarak condemned both Iraq and the PLO in 1990 when Iraq invaded Kuwait. Feeling betrayed by Saddam Hussein, he nonetheless worked extremely hard for a peaceful settlement through diplomacy and the Arab League. When this failed, he sent the largest Arab military contingent (two full divisions) to Saudi Arabia as part of the Coalition forces to remove Iraq from Kuwait.

After the Gulf War, Mubarak's stature within the international community, particularly with the West, rose significantly, and he subsequently became heavily involved in the Madrid peace accords. By 1991, allies, both Arab and Western, grateful to Mubarak for his actions, reduced Egypt's outstanding debts by nearly a third and released previously blocked funds, leading to significant economic recovery. The Gulf states poured billions of dollars into the Egyptian treasury, and Egyptian companies and businesses were given greater opportunities to win contracts for the rebuilding of Kuwait and other Gulf state projects.

Mubarak was re-elected in 1993; however, benefits to the average citizen failed to trickle down, and it soon became evident that the government had failed to overcome the country's extensive poverty and other demographic problems. The Islamic extremist groups again intensified their efforts to overthrow the government by directly attacking the country's primary source of income, tourism. Hundreds died in attacks on tourist transportation means, religious sectarian attacks against the copts, and battles among militants, the military, and police forces. As tourists began avoiding the country, income from this US\$3 billion industry fell to less than \$1 billion. The government imposed harsh measures against the extremists, sending dozens to the gallows. A major attack against the Egyptian embassy in Pakistan and the attempted assassination of Mubarak in Ethiopia drew further repression as Mubarak's determination to crush this internal threat rose. By 1997, the level of violence had decreased, but intermittent attacks continued. The attack on the tourist attraction of Hatsheput outside of Luxor was one of the most publicized.

While authorities have made strides against the fundamentalist organizations since the Luxor massacre, they have not been able to eradicate the threat wholly. In 1999, the al-Gamaa al-Islamiyah (IG) announced the end of attacks both inside and outside the country. However, the history of the Islamic opposition to the Cairo regime is such that it periodically resurrects itself. Rising anti-U.S. sentiment due to perceived U.S.

bias against Muslims in the war on terrorism will also have negative effect on Egypt, which is closely allied with the United States.

Chronology of Key Events

5000 B.C.	First signs of civilized society
3100 B.C	Region unites under King Menes
100-670 B.C.	Pharaonic rule
673 B.C.	Assyria invades
525 B.C.	Persia annexes
332 B.C.	Alexander the Great conquers
30 B.C.	Roman conquest of Egypt
642 A.D.	Islamic conquest of Egypt
1250	Mamelukes begin reign
1517	Ottoman Turks conquer
1798	Occupied by the French
1869	Suez Canal completed
1882	British troops invade
1914	Egypt becomes a British protectorate
1936	Egypt gains semi-autonomous status
1948	Israeli War of Independence
1952	Nasser overthrows King Farouk
1952	Start of modern Egyptian history
1956	Suez Crisis
1967	Six Day War
1970	Death of Nasser; succeeded by Sadat
1971	United Arab Republic forms
1973	Yom Kippur War
1977	Sadat visits Israel
1979	Camp David Accords signed

1981	Sadat assassinated; succeeded by Mubarak
1989	Egypt returns to the Arab League
1991	Egypt participates in the Gulf War
1992	Extremists begin directly targeting tourist industry
1995	Assassination of Mubarak attempted in Ethiopia

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Government

Egypt's system of government is derived from Nasser's implementation of socialism. As a result of Nasser's policies, government became the major employer in Egypt. Under Nasser, and more so under Sadat, the government grew exponentially. Despite its size, the system remains highly centralized with real power belonging to the president. Egypt is in the process of realizing a fully democratic society. It has regular elections and permits opposition parties in Parliament and is committed to increasing democratization, albeit within the powerful presidential system of government.

The current constitution was adopted on 11 September 1971. Egypt has a president, a cabinet, a prime minister, the elected People's Assembly, a strong and independent judiciary, and the Shura Council (a consulting body that is partly elected and partly appointed). In 1980, a popular referendum amended the constitution to allow the president to serve more than two terms as president. This amendment is still in effect.

National Level

Executive Branch. The president of Egypt is the head of state and supreme commander of the armed forces. The president is nominated by the People's Assembly (Majlis al-Sha'ab) and elected by popular referendum. Although the possibility of competing candidates is not ruled out, electors have only the individual chosen by the Assembly for whom

to vote. The chosen candidate serves a 6-year term and can be re-elected for further terms of office. The president can appoint one or more vice presidents, the prime minister, and other Cabinet members at his discretion. In addition, he appoints and retires civil, military, and diplomatic personnel. The president can also declare a state of emergency and dissolve the Assembly, although these measures must first be approved by referendum.

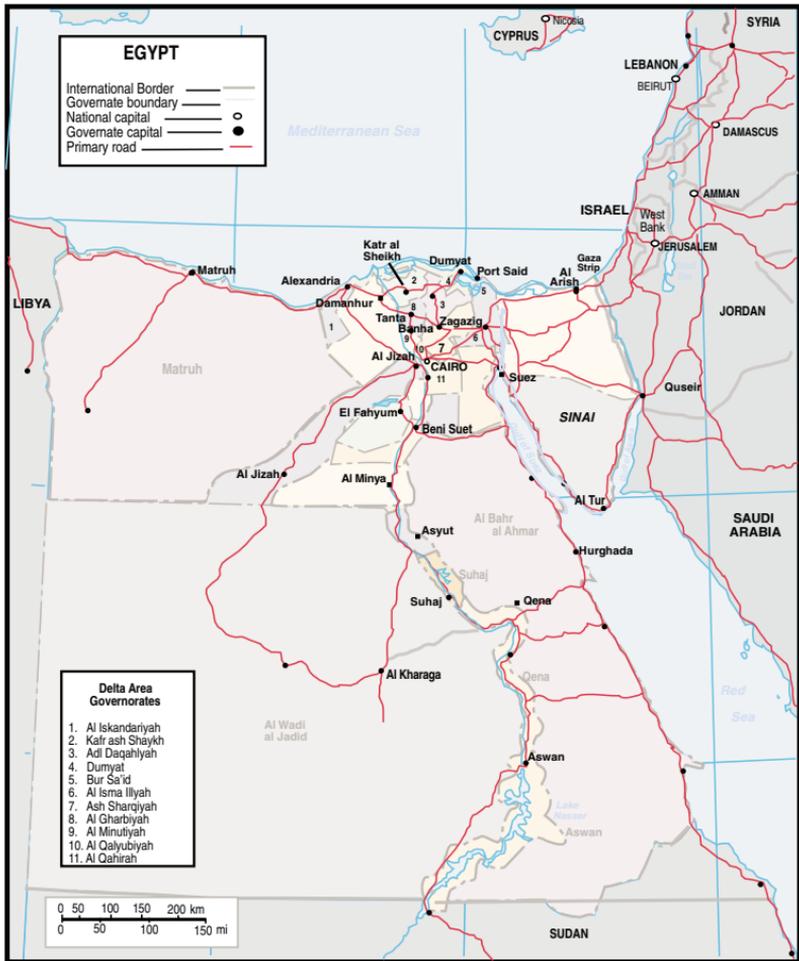
The prime minister heads the council of ministers, or cabinet, and has in recent years usually overseen economic matters.

Legislative Branch. The People's Assembly is a unicameral body consisting of 10 members appointed by the president and 448 elected members, who serve 5-year terms. The last elections were held in October 2000. The Assembly is dominated by the National Democratic Party (the President's party) and generally approves the president's initiatives.

The Shura Council, though part of the legislative branch, wields no true legislative authority and is only an advisory group. It has 210 elected members and 70 appointed members.

Judicial Branch. The constitution of 1971 made the judiciary an independent body not subject to other state powers. The Supreme Judicial Council is composed of senior judges, lawyers, and law professors and is headed by the president of the Court of Cassation. Based on nominations from the Supreme Judicial Council, the president appoints the country's judges. Appointed judges are not subject to forced retirement.

Simple offenses are subject to the jurisdiction of one-judge summary tribunals. The trial courts of the central tribunals sit in cases that exceed the jurisdiction of the summary court and are composed of three justices. Trial courts are also the first step in the appeal process. The courts of appeals of the central tribunals try serious crimes. The highest tribunal is the Court of Cassation. With the emergence of the extremist threat beginning in the 1970s, Emergency Security Courts — whose latitude with the laws is wider than that of the civil courts — were also created.



Egyptian Governorates

Religious courts were officially abolished in 1956; however, in recent years, Muslim political activists have attempted to advance the role of shari'a. They have put forth an amendment to the constitution that states shari'a is the primary source of legislation. This has already led to two major cases in which the civil law of the country has directly clashed with shari'a-based law.

Key Government Officials

President	Muhammad Hosni Mubarak
Prime Minister	Atef Ebeid
Minister of International Cooperation and Minister of Planning	Ahmed al-Dersh
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	Youssef Amin Wally
Minister on Defense and Military Production	Field Marshal Muhammad Hussein Tantawi
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Ahmed Maher
Minister of Justice	Farouk Seif al-Nasr
Minister of the Interior	Habib el-Adli
Minister of Culture	Farouq Hosni
Minister of Tourism	Dr. Mamdouh El-Beltaqui
Minister of Finance	Medhat Hassanein
Minister of Information	Muhammad Safwat al-Sharef
Minister of Transport	Ibrahim al-Derneri
Minister of Awqaf (Islamic Endowments)	Mahmoud Hamdy Zaqzouq
Minister of Education	Hussein Kamel Baha al-Din
Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources	Sameh Fahmy
Minister of Housing and Public Utilities	Ibrahim Mohammed Soliman
Minister of Economy	Youssef Boutros-Ghali
Minister of Health and Population	Ismail Sallam
Minister of Cabinet Affairs	Talaat Hammad
Ambassador to the U.S.	Nabil Fahmy
Permanent Representative to the UN	Ahmed Aboul-Gheit

Local Level

Until 1960, Egypt was divided into two basic regions: Lower Egypt (Wagh al-Bahari) and Upper Egypt (As Said). Lower Egypt was considered the region north of Cairo, and Upper Egypt was the area south of Cairo. This is based upon the flow of the Nile, which originates in southern Upper Egypt, and flows north to Lower Egypt. In 1960, a new system of local government was established and the country was subsequently divided into 26 governorates (sometimes called provinces). They include four city governorates: Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, and Suez; nine governorates of Lower Egypt in the Nile delta region; eight governorates of Upper Egypt along the Nile River south from Cairo to Aswan; and five frontier governorates covering Sinai and the deserts west and east of the Nile delta or along the Nile valley and Suez Canal. There are 3,523 village heads; men and women are equally eligible. The governorates are responsible for running their territories including the provision of social, educational, medical, and welfare services as well as economic and social development plans.

Politics

Elections

Parliament chooses a president who is then confirmed in a national referendum. The last occurred in September 1999; the next scheduled is September 2005. Major population centers generally exhibit a poor turnout due to apathy. However, in the rural areas, elections are taken quite seriously and violence often breaks out during most electoral periods. The People's Assembly held elections in October/November 2000.

Suffrage

Voting is universal and compulsory for citizens 18 and older.

Political Parties

In June 1977, the People's Assembly adopted a new law that permitted the formation of political parties subject to certain conditions (they could not be based on race or religion) for the first time since 1953.

The main political parties are:

- The ruling National Democratic Party: Cairo; founded 1978; government party established by Anwar Sadat; absorbed Arab Socialist Party; Leader Muhammad Hosni Mubarak
- The Arab Democratic Nasserist Party: Cairo; founded 1991; Dia' al-din Dawud
- The leftist National Progressive Unionist Party (Tagammu): Cairo; founded 1976; left wing; Leader Khaled Mohi Ed-Din
- The liberal New Wafd Party: Cairo; original Wafd Party founded 1919; banned 1952; reformed as New Wafd Party February 1978; disbanded June 1978; reformed August 1983; Leader No'man Goma (The legality of the re-formed New Wafd Party was established by the courts in January 1984.)
- The Socialist Liberal Party; Leader N/A

Other legal opposition parties include:

- The Democratic Unionist Party: founded 1990; President Muhammad Abd Almoneim Turk
- Green Party: founded 1990; Chairman Hassan Rageb
- The Umma Party
- The Misr Al-Fatah Party
- The Democratic Peoples Party
- The Social Justice Party

Illegal, but thriving parties include:

- Ikhwan (Brotherhood): founded 1928; the (Muslim) Brotherhood advocates the adoption of the shari'a, or Islamic law, as the sole basis of the Egyptian legal system; Secretary General Maamoun Al-Hodaiby
- Umma (National) Party: Islamic religious party, based in Khartoum, Sudan; Leader Sadiq Al-Mahdi

Foreign Relations

Egypt attempts to maintain cordial relations with both the Arab and Western countries. As the natural land link between Asia, Africa, and in some cases Europe, it is regionally significant. Its control over the Suez Canal also enhances its geopolitical position, especially with the West.

United States. Egyptian/U.S. relations have steadily improved since Sadat's initial overtures in 1972. Over the next 20 years, Egypt became an increasingly important ally for the United States in the region, and Cairo regards the United States as a superpower ally. Relations reached a high during the Camp David accords.

Immediately following the Egypt-Israeli Peace Accords, Egypt relied almost wholly on the U.S. aid because it was ostracized by the Arabs for making peace. After its return to the Arab League in 1989, it began to take on greater leadership among Arab countries, especially for its significant contributions to the Coalition during the Gulf War.

Relations began to fray, however, when the Arab/Israeli Peace Process began to deteriorate. Egypt attempted to become more assertive in the process, and the U.S. administration found it increasingly difficult to satisfy Israeli and Egyptian expectations. Relations have fluctuated, but Egypt remains the primary ally of the U.S. in north Africa. The importance of this role has been re-emphasized since September 2001 by Egypt's mediating role between Western and Muslim countries involved with the Coalition against terrorism.

Israel. Egyptian/Israeli relations since the signing of the Camp David accords can only be considered a strained peace; however, the prospect of further conflict in the region has been significantly reduced. Relations between the two countries improved when Yitzak Rabin was the Prime Minister since Mubarak appreciated Rabin's efforts to promote the Arab/Israeli Peace Process. The election of Benjamin Netanyahu as Israeli prime minister and the subsequent decline in the peace process angered many Egyptians. Cairo shifted its policy to support interna-

tional efforts to force the Israeli government to conduct serious negotiations with the Palestinians. Relations improved somewhat during Barak's tenure as prime minister due to advances in the Middle East Peace Process (MEPP). However, the rise of the al-Aqsa Intifada in Israel in October 2000 led to the halt and then disintegration of the MEPP, and relations under Israel's Prime Minister Sharon have cooled.

Palestinian Territories. Egypt has fully supported President Arafat and the Palestinian Authority (PA) in their attempts to negotiate a settlement with Israel for Palestinian autonomy. Arafat is aware that maintaining good relations with Egypt is in his best interest and discusses all aspects of the peace process with President Mubarak.

Libya. Since 1977 when Egypt and Libya fought a brief border war, relations have steadily improved. Mubarak recognizes that Libya is an economic asset for Egypt since it allows tens of thousands of Egyptians to work in the country. Cairo supported Libya over the UN sanctions associated with the Lockerbie bombing of Pan Am Flight 107, and was chosen by Qaddafi to represent Libya as the Arab representative to the UN Security Council when it was Libya's turn to sit in this forum. Affairs between the two governments are civil and the leaders have visited each other's country on several occasions. Egypt has worked closely with Libya in an attempt to end the Sudanese civil war and preserve Sudan's territorial integrity.

Sudan. Egyptian/Sudanese relations deteriorated when Sudanese General Omar al-Bashir, supported by Hassan al-Turabi's extremist National Islamic Front, overthrew the ruling government in a coup in 1989. Relations with Sudan have always been important to Egypt because of the need for unimpeded, regular flow of the Nile into Egypt. Despite this, relations in the early 1990s were very tense due to a number of incidents.

In 1991, the Sudanese government allowed exploration of the contested Halaib Triangle for oil and minerals, which brought an immediate response from Cairo. A number of border skirmishes occurred, and the

Sudanese police forces were ejected from the area. Sudan claimed that Egypt was allowing Israel to build military bases on Egyptian islands in the Red Sea. Egypt countered these claims, and accused the Sudanese of supporting and training Egyptian Islamic extremists and allowing Iran naval military access to Sudanese ports. Relations further suffered when Egypt accused Khartoum of organizing and supporting the attempted assassination of President Mubarak in Ethiopia in 1995.

Egypt recognizes the need for a united Sudan, as the fragmentation of Sudan would force the renegotiation of standing water agreements. A major shift in Egyptian foreign policy towards Khartoum began at the end of 1997. Relations seem to be improving; Egypt and Libya are jointly proposing a peace plan to reconcile Sudan's warring factions. In 1999, when Sudanese President Bashir made moves against Hassan al-Turabi, a fundamentalist ideologue, relations improved further. In early 2000, Egypt and Sudan formally resumed full diplomatic ties.

Gulf States. Egyptian relations with the Gulf States vary. The end of the Gulf War brought a significant improvement in relations, and the Gulf States subsequently gave economic aid to Egypt for its involvement in the coalition to liberate Kuwait. However, issues of Egypt's role in the peace process, Egyptian workers in the Gulf States, and economic and tourist restrictions have caused problems.

Alliances and Organizations:

- Arab Cooperation Council
- Arab League
- Council of Arab Economic Unity
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
- International Maritime Organization
- International Monetary Fund
- Organization of African Unity
- Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)

- Organization of the Islamic Conference
- United Nations (UN)
- World Health Organization

Treaties

Egypt has been a signatory to the Geneva Protocol since 1928; it later ratified the Partial Test Ban Treaty (1964) and the Outer Space Treaty (1968). The country's position on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and its continuance are uncertain, but Egypt implemented the safeguards provision after signing in 1981. Egypt has signed the Biological Warfare and Inhumane Weapons treaties but has taken no further action. In 1982, it ratified the Environmental Modification Convention.

ECONOMY

Statistics

Twenty-five percent of all Egyptians lives in poverty and an even larger number still has insufficient income. However, real gross domestic product per capita is US\$3,600, which has more than quadrupled in the last generation.

Fiscal Year:	1 July-30 June
GDP (2000):	US\$80 billion
Purchasing Power Parity:	US\$247 billion
Real GDP Growth:	5%
Per capita (1996):	US\$3,600
Inflation Rate:	3%
Unemployment (2000):	11.5%
External Debt:	US\$31 billion
Government budget:	
Appropriation:	US\$22.6 billion
Expenditure:	US\$26.2 billion
Exports (2000):	US\$7.3 billion

Commodities:	Crude oil and petroleum products, cotton yarn, raw cotton, textiles, metal products, chemicals
Imports (2000):	US\$17 billion
Commodities:	Machinery and equipment, foods, fertilizers, wood products, durable consumer goods, capital goods
Partners :	U.S., EU, Japan
Labor Force (2000):	19.9 million
By Occupation (1999):	Agriculture 29% Services 49% Industry 22%

Note: A shortage of skilled labor exists in country; 2.5 million Egyptians work abroad, mostly in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states.

Resources

Egypt had an agrarian economy until the mid-20th century. Its mainstay was the cotton industry along with corn, wheat, rice, potatoes, and oranges. Self-sufficiency declined in the early 1900s as its arable land was overcultivated. Land prices were exceptionally high and food output soon failed to meet the demands of the growing population. By the 1980s, Egypt was importing more than 50 percent of its food needs.

Under President Nasser, the country's private sector expanded and it continued expanding under both Sadat and Mubarak; however, government subsidies gave Cairo highly centralized control over the private sector. The development of the oil sector in the 1950s spurred the economy. The development of the construction sector added to this growth, and by 1975, the country's annual economic growth rose to 8 to 10 percent. Growth started to decline in 1985 as oil prices fell, construction dropped, and geopolitical implications of the Iran-Iraq War began to take their toll. Revenues in 1986 revealed a growth rate of only 4.9 percent.

A further decline in the country's overall economic health occurred during the Gulf War. After a brief respite following the war, it declined

again when the Islamic extremist movements attacked tourism, the country's primary source of income. In addition, inflation, which was less than 5 percent annually in the 1960s, grew to 23 percent by 1986, reflecting worldwide price increases and government reliance on deficit spending. In 1993, President Mubarak initiated a broad reform and structural adjustment program under the International Monetary Fund and World Bank allowing for privatization of large portions of the public sector and reforming a range of monetary programs. In addition, monetary rewards from the Gulf War reduced the country's total external debt to approximately US\$40 billion, and the ratio of debt services to exports of goods and services plummeted from 45 percent to 18 percent.

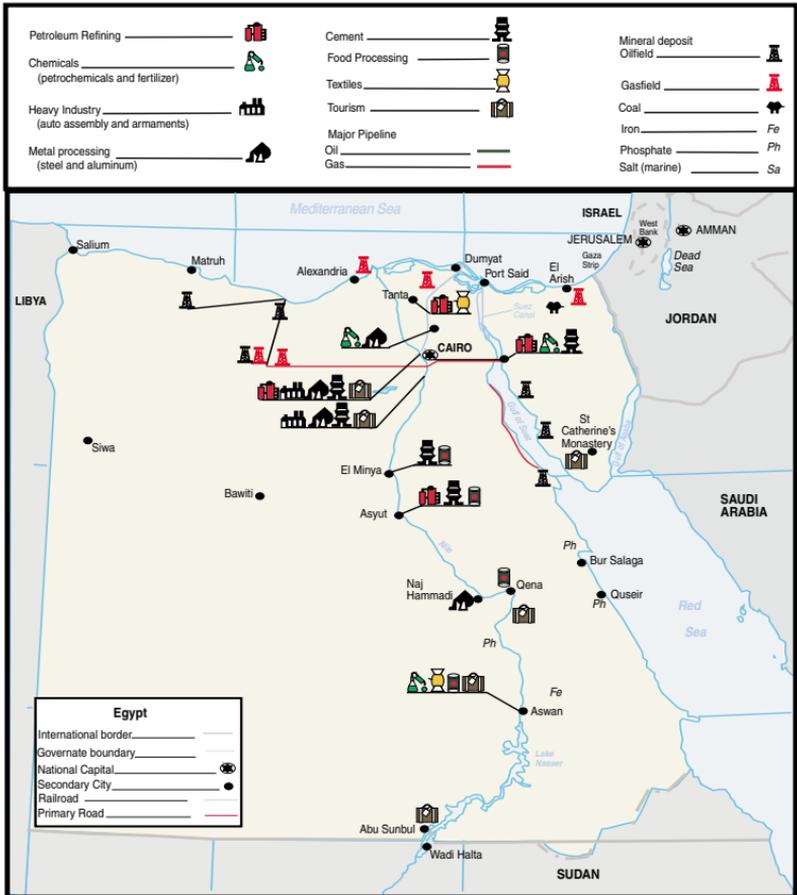
By mid-1998, however, the pace of structural reform slackened, and lower combined hard currency earnings resulted in pressure on the Egyptian pound and sporadic U.S. dollar shortages. External payments were not in crisis, but Cairo's attempts to curb demand for foreign exchange convinced some investors and currency traders that government financial operations lacked transparency and coordination. Monetary pressures have since eased, however, as a result of the 1999-2000 higher oil prices, a rebound in tourism, and a series of mini-devaluations of the pound. The development of a gas export market is an asset toward future growth.

Natural Resources

Egypt depends on petroleum and natural gas for income. Natural gas production is the linchpin of Egypt's energy policy. Mineral production includes iron ore, phosphate, manganese, limestone, gypsum, talc, asbestos, lead, and zinc.

Industry

Industry accounts for 22 percent of GDP and includes textiles, food processing, tourism, chemicals, petroleum, construction, cement, and metals.

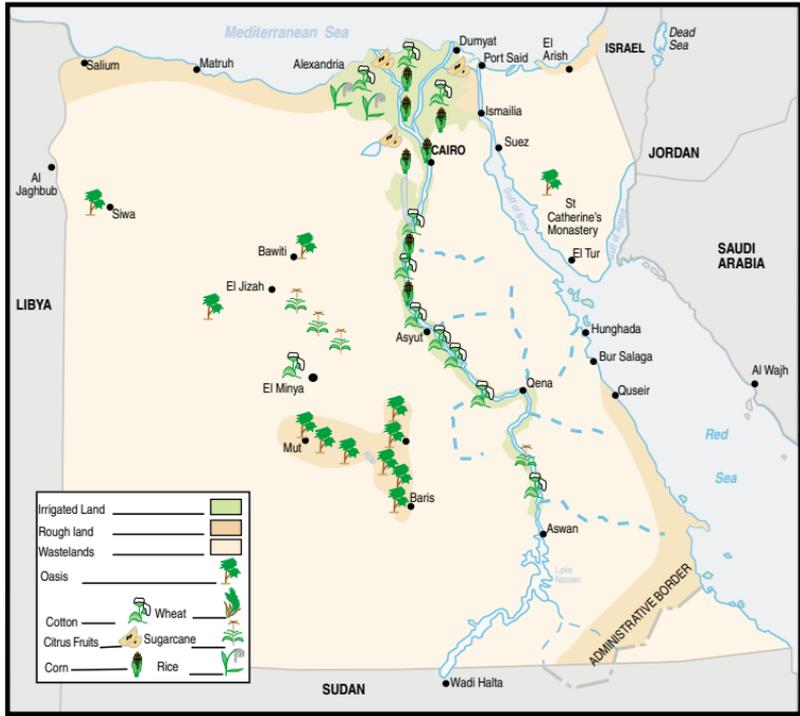


Industries

Agriculture

Agriculture accounts for 29 percent of GDP and employs more than a third of the labor force.

Egypt, dependent on irrigation water from the Nile, is the world's sixth-largest cotton exporter; other products include rice, corn beans, fruit, and vegetables, which are insufficient for the expanding population. Livestock raised includes cattle, water buffalo, sheep, and goats. The annual fish catch is about 140,000 metric tons.



Agriculture

Services

Electricity, water, and sewage are generally available to most urban dwellers. Cairo, Alexandria, and other large cities have smoothly run-

ning services, particularly in business and tourist areas. Services in rural areas vary; some have electricity for water pumps, while others still carry water by hand. Most major establishments in Egypt accept credit cards; however, the marketplaces and rural settings still operate on a cash-based economy.

Business Hours

Egyptian business hours are generally from 0830 to 1530 and from 1630 to 1930 Saturday through Thursday. Government offices are open from 0830 to 1500. In the summer, many workers take longer work breaks because of the heat, then work later in the cool evening. Shops are generally closed on Friday afternoon, but work is not prohibited. Street vendors are common, and people in high-rise apartments will often lower a basket from balconies to purchase something from passing salesmen. Also common are outdoor *sucs* (markets), where businesses sell their products. This encourages barter trade. Prices in tourist shops near the hotels are fixed. During the month of Ramadan, business hours are often cut back by an hour and work slows in many areas. However, many shops open again in the evening.

THREAT

The Egyptian security forces have gained the initiative against militant Islamic groups, but clashes continue in the south. Incidents in major cities are rare. Nevertheless, the underlying grievances remain.

The banning of the communist and Islamic parties in Egypt has driven them underground. The Muslim Brotherhood is still very active, with links to Iran, Sudan, and Syria.

Anti-U.S. sentiment is high due to a perceived bias towards Israel and misrepresentation by some fundamentalists of the war against terrorism as a war against Muslims.

Crime

In comparison with other major countries in the world, the crime rate in Egypt is low. While incidents of criminal violence are infrequent, street crimes such as purse snatching, pick-pocketing, and petty theft exist. Weapons are almost never used. The extent to which U.S., or other foreign visitors, and residents are victims of crime is minimal. Visitors should be aware of scams, particularly in the tourist sites and near major hotels. Often these scams consist of over charging for merchandise purchased or services rendered, such as taxi rides. Burglaries from residents who live in Cairo is rare. However, thefts from motor vehicles in residential areas where Americans live are not uncommon.

Travel Security

As a result of the attacks on tourists in the late 1990s, Egyptian authorities have enhanced security measures to protect tourists in Egypt. Nevertheless, the potential for terrorist attacks exists, and American citizens should exercise caution throughout Egypt. Because the extremists have been more active in the Nile valley governorates of Minya, Asyut, Sohag, and Qena (north of Qena City), these areas should be considered a greater risk. Therefore, prior to travel to these governorates, U.S. citizens are urged to seek advice from the Consular Section of the U.S. Embassy, licensed tour operators, and/or the tourist police authorities responsible for those areas.

The roads in Egypt can be hazardous, particularly at night outside of major cities, because vehicles sometimes travel with few or no lights. Fatal accidents occur occasionally.

Restricted Areas

Those who wish to visit areas near Egypt's frontiers — including oases near the border with Libya and off-road areas in the Sinai — must obtain permission from the Travel Permits Department of the Ministry of the Interior, located at the corner of Sheikh Riham and Nubar Streets

in downtown Cairo. Travelers should also be aware of the possible dangers of off-road travel. Mines from previous conflicts remain buried in several regions of the country and have caused deaths. As a rule, all travelers should check with local authorities before embarking on off-road travel. Known mine fields are not marked by signs, but are usually enclosed by barbed wire. Travelers should avoid driving through sand accumulations on roadways after heavy rains since the sand may conceal land mines moved by flooding.

Terrorism

After the assassination of President Sadat in October 1981 the Egyptian government declared a state of emergency that is still enforced. Following the unilateral declaration of a cease-fire by the Gamaat Al-Islamiya (IG) in 1999, the Islamic Jihad became the major terrorist group still operating in the Nile valley provinces (Minya, Qena, and Sohag). It is capable of targeting Americans and U.S. interests. Also, U.S. citizens are advised to be cautious in Egypt due to high tensions stemming from the misperception of the U.S. role in the Palestinian crisis and the West's action against Afghanistan in the war against terrorism.

Drug Trafficking

Egypt is a transit point for Asian heroin and opium moving to Europe and the United States. Egypt has a large domestic consumption of hashish from Lebanon and Syria.

Major Intelligence Services

The intelligence and security services have substantial influence as a result of their roles in countering fundamentalist terrorism. They consist of three branches: General Intelligence, Military Intelligence, and State Security.

General Intelligence, the chief civilian source of foreign intelligence, handles many internal security functions. Military Intelligence operates under the Ministry of Defense and includes officers from all branches of the military. Its duties include collecting data on the military strength

and political stability of potential enemies. Both General Intelligence and Military Intelligence are particularly active in attempts to assess foreign support for fundamentalist terrorists operating in Egypt.

Opposition Forces

There are numerous radical Islamic opposition groups operating clandestinely inside of Egypt to overthrow the state and reorder society in accordance with the shari'a. Operating inside of Egypt are Islamic Jihad, Muslim Brotherhood, Vanguard of Conquest, and Jama' ah al-Islamiyah. Some of these have been linked to al-Qaida cells within Egypt. These Islamic groups are the government's most serious threat. They have waged a terrorist campaign against tourists to cripple the economy in an effort to bring down the government. Despite the focus on internal operations, many of these groups have conducted successful operations in other countries including the United States.

The Egyptian government has been successful in dealing with Islamic extremist groups, particularly after the government crack-down resulting from the 1997 attack in Luxor. The Gamaat Al-Islamiya's (IG) unilateral cease fire may be viewed as a result of a negative operating environment created by the counterinsurgent/terrorist work by the Egyptian government.

A number of leftist organizations were very active from the 1950s through the late 1980s, the largest being the Communist Party of Egypt (CPE). Many smaller groups — including the Movement for National Liberation, the Spark, the Vanguard, the Marxist League, the National Progressive Unionist Organization, and New Dawn — fell under the representation of the CPE. Sadat tried to co-opt many of these groups by favoring the Soviets during the height of the Cold War; however, many groups continued to fight to overthrow the government and install a purely Marxist regime. In 1972, Sadat expelled the Soviet advisors and purged the leftists from the government. When food riots broke out in 1977, the government blamed the leftist movements for initiating the destruction. This happened again after the conscript riot in 1986. Since

then, the CPE has declined and become extremely factionalized. The government currently believes that the potential threat from these groups is minimal in comparison to that of the Islamic groups.

ARMED FORCES

Egyptian security concerns are primarily internal as Muslim fundamentalist groups have been conducting a violent campaign to overthrow the government of Hosni Mubarak. The threat of invasion by neighboring states is remote. A land war with Israel diminished considerably when the countries signed a peace accord in 1978. However, political tensions have risen over the current peace process between Ariel Sharon's Likud government and the Palestinians. To the west, Egypt's 1,000-kilometer (630-mile) border with Libya remains a problem for Egyptian defense planners, despite a campaign of reconciliation between the two countries.

Organization and Capability

The Egyptian Armed Forces consist of four services: the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Air Defense Command. The Air Defense Command was created in the 1970s to combine Army and Air Force air defense assets. The organization is still under development with the construction of permanent bases in progress. The Navy oversees a small Coast Guard that could augment naval capabilities in the event of a conflict. During times of peace, the Coast Guard performs duties such as fishery protection and maritime law enforcement.

Strategy

Under President Nasser, the Egyptian Armed Forces operated according to the doctrine and strategy of the Soviet Union. After the disasters of the June 1967 war and the stalemate of the 1973 Yom Kippur conflict, both against Israel, there was a rapid move away from Moscow's influences, beginning with the expulsion of all Soviet advisors. Since then, Egypt developed closer military relations with the United States. Mili-

tary-to-military contacts are strong and the Egyptians have implemented a procurement program that purchases primarily U.S.-manufactured equipment. Many Egyptian officers are now trained in the United States, and U.S. military training is provided in-country to all of the Egyptian military services. Egypt is practicing elements of U.S. doctrine in almost all aspects of its military operations.

Personnel

The total active manpower of the Egyptian Armed Forces is 450,000 personnel, including an estimated 310,000 conscripts and 410,000 reservists. The available male population, age 15-49, is estimated at 18,562,994. Of these, 12,020,059 are fit for military service. Annually, 712,983 reach military age (20).

The president is commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The Egyptian Constitution establishes the National Defense Council as the president's principal advisory body for all matters relating to the country's security; however, in practice, the council is rarely used. The military command structure also controls state-owned defense production facilities and procurement.

Service in the Egyptian Armed Forces is by conscription with a service requirement of 3 years for all services. Women are not subject to conscription. Upon fulfilling the military service requirement, men are obligated to serve in the reserves for a 9-year period. This provides Egypt with a trained reserve force of 254,000 personnel (Army 150,000, Navy 14,000, Air Force 20,000, and Air Defense 70,000) as required. It is estimated that an additional 7 million personnel could be mobilized for service in the event of a conflict.

Ground Forces Enlisted Rank Insignia	(1) Jundi	 Jundi Awwal	 Arif	 Raqib	
U.S. Equivalent	Basic Private	Private	Private 1st Class	Corporal	Sergeant
 Raqib Awwal	(3)  Musa'id				
Staff Sergeant	Sergeant First Class	Master Sergeant	First Sergeant	Command Sergeant Major	Sergeant Major of the Army
Ground Forces Enlisted Rank Insignia	 Mulazim	 Mulazim Awwal	 Naqib	 Ra'id	 Muqaodam
U.S. Equivalent	2d Lieutenant	1st Lieutenant	Captain	Major	Lieutenant Colonel
 'Aqid	 'Amid	 Liwa	 Fariq	 Fariq Awwal	 Mushir
Colonel	Brigadier General	Major General	Lieutenant General	General	General of the Army
(1) No Insignia (2) Insignia Not Known (3) Worn on Wrist Band (4) Cap Insignia (5) No Rank					

Uniform Insignia

Key Defense Personnel

Minister of Defense and Minister of Military Production	Field Marshal Mohamed Husein Tantawi
Armed Forces Chief of Staff and Army Commander	Lieutenant General Magdi Hatata
Navy Commander	Vice Admiral Abdel-alm Tamer
Air Force Commander	Lieutenant General Ahmed Shafik
Air Defense Commander	unassigned

Strategic Weapons

There is no direct evidence that the current Egyptian administration is developing or has stockpiled biological weapons. However, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said in its annual report in August 1996 that Egypt had developed biological warfare agents in 1972 and noted that there was “no evidence” that the program had been halted.

Egypt has abandoned its confrontational politics of the 1970s and early 1980s, leaving national policy dominated by the priority of self-defense. However, due to its location and consequent strategic importance, Egypt believes it needs to have over-the-horizon capability. It is a declared non-nuclear weapon state. Cairo has made known its objection to Israel’s nuclear arsenal and suggested that Egypt will retain some chemical weapons as a form of counterthreat.

During the 1960s and early 1970s, Egypt possessed considerable quantities of chemical weapons. During the brief war with North Yemen, Egyptian aircraft dropped non-persistent nerve agents on royalist troops. There have been claims that Israeli troops found chemical stockpiles in the Sinai after the June 1967 war and again in 1973. Egypt is not believed to be producing chemical weapons but maintains a stockpile of mustard and nerve agents. Soviet chemical weapon defense equipment

is being replaced with Western equipment, such as the Fuchs chemical warfare reconnaissance vehicle.

Since the 1950s, Egyptian rocket scientists have been working on developing a series of ballistic missile systems. Systems that the Egyptians have worked on include the Badr 2000 and Condor I and II.

Army

Mission

The Army's mission is to provide land defense against external and internal threats. Although the Egyptian Army maintains some responsibility for air defense, most of these functions were assigned to the Air Defense Command.

Organization

Egypt's Army began significant reorganization in 1973 to accommodate the introduction of new Western military systems, doctrine, and tactics. Egypt's topographical features place several restraints on the structure and deployment of Egyptian Army troops:

- The Nile River is a barrier to ground travel from the east border of the country to the west, necessitating amphibious support from the Egyptian Navy.
- The western border area with Libya is primarily desert which prohibits permanent deployment of ground troops.
- Mountain terrain requires specially based and trained troops.

Due partly to these requirements, Egypt has developed commando units trained in mountain, desert, and amphibious warfare. The Egyptian Army is distributed among five military zones (four military districts) and has two Army Headquarters subordinate to the Eastern Military District. The Army is organized into:

- 4 armored divisions, each with:
 - 2 armored brigades

- 1 mechanized brigade
- 1 artillery brigade
- 7 mechanized infantry divisions, each with:
 - 2 mechanized brigades
 - 1 armored brigade
 - 1 artillery brigade
 - 1 Republican Guard brigade
 - 2 armored brigades (independent)
 - 1 airmobile infantry brigade
 - 3 infantry brigades (independent)
 - 1 airborne brigade
 - 4 mechanized brigades (independent)
 - 5 commando groups
- 15 independent artillery brigades
 - 2 mortar brigades (heavy)
 - 2 surface-to-air missile regiments

Personnel

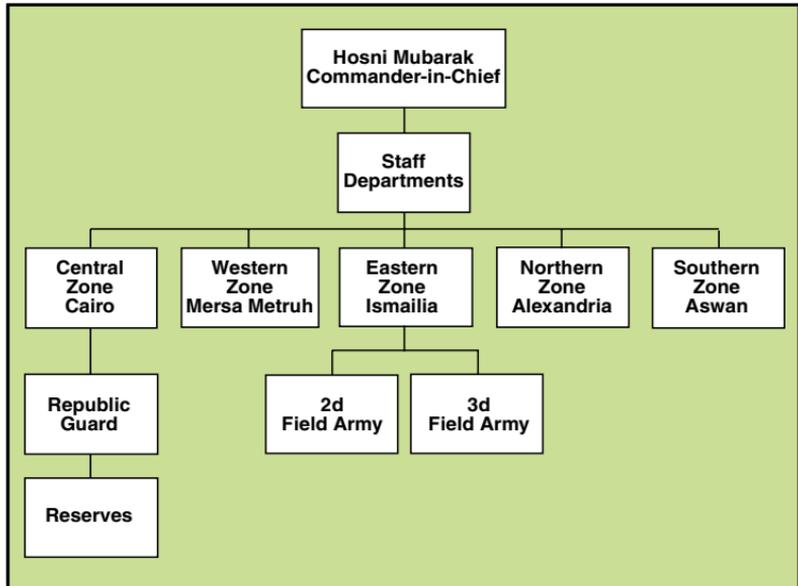
The total active manpower of the Egyptian Army is 320,000 personnel, including 250,000 conscripts. The reserve force totals 300,000. The Army is currently downsizing.

Doctrine, Tactics, and Training

Since Cairo decided to abandon Soviet military doctrine and tactics and adopt Western-style operational art, Egypt has begun acquiring Western and, specifically, U.S. equipment. As this new equipment arrives, Soviet equipment is replaced along with the operational doctrine used with it. The Army is split between the two forms but is moving to U.S. operational standards quickly. A major effort is underway to develop a modified mobile warfare doctrine to meet the Army's needs.

Disposition

Major Army bases are at Cairo, Ismailia, Sinai, Suez, Alexandria, El-Arish, Aswan, Luxor, Mersa Matruh, Port Said, Sharm Ash Sheikh, and Taba. Since the late 1970s, the emphasis on deployment has shifted



Army Organization

from heavy concentrations along the Israeli border to cities throughout the country to allow rapid response to crisis without overtly threatening neighboring countries.

Equipment

All equipment listed in the following tables is of Soviet/Russian origin, unless otherwise noted.

4 armored divisions, each with:

Armor

Type	Role	Quantity
M1A1 Abrams (US)	Main Battle Tank	550

M60A1 (US)	Main Battle Tank	400
M60A3 (US)	Main Battle Tank	1,000
Ramses II (Russian T-54/55)	Main Battle Tank	260
BRDM-2	Reconnaissance	300
Commando Scout (US)	Reconnaissance	112
BMR-600P (Spain)	Infantry	250
BTR-60	APC	250
BMP-1	Infantry	611
YPR	Infantry	220
OT-62 (Czechoslovakia)	APC	500
Walid Mk 1/Mk 2 (Egypt)	APC	650
Fahd 30 (4x4) (Egypt)	APC	1,000
M113A2 (US)	APC	1,900
M577 (US)	APC	44

Artillery

Type	Role	Quantity
130-mm M59-1M (Egypt)	Field Gun	400
130-mm M46	Field Gun	422
SP 122 122-mm (Hybrid US M109)	SP Howitzer	76
M1931/37	Towed Howitzer	48
M109A2 155-mm (US)	SP Howitzer	196
M1938 122-mm	Towed Howitzer	400
D-30 122-mm	Towed Howitzer	220
S-23 180-mm	Towed Howitzer	24
Type 60 122-mm	Towed Howitzer	48
M160 160-mm	SP Mortar	30
M1943 120-mm	Towed Mortar	1,800

M106A2 120-mm (US)	SP Mortar	35
Sakr 80 325-mm (Egypt)	MRL	24
BM-21 122-mm Grad	MRL	200
BM-11 122-mm	MRL	96
FROG-7	SSBM	12
SS-1C SCUD B (100 rds)	SSBM	24

Air Defense Weapons

Type	Role	Quantity
ZSU-57-2 57-mm	SPAAG	40
S-60 57-mm	Towed ADG	200
ZSU-23-4 Shilka 23-mm	SPAAG	120
ZU-23-2 23-mm	Towed ADG	500
Sinai 23 23-mm (Egypt)	SPAAG	45
ZSU-23 Twin 23-mm	Towed ADG	500
ZPU-2/ZPU-4 14.5-mm	Towed ADG	600
SA-7 GRAIL/ ^h Ayn as-Saqr (Eye) (Egypt)	MANPAD	2,000
SA-9 GASKIN	LowAlt SAM	20
M54 Chaparral (US)	SP SAM	26

Antitank Weapons

Type	Role	Quantity
Milan (Germany)	ATGM	200
BGM-71 TOW/I-TOW/ TOW-2A (w/50 M901 SP)	ATGM	3,231
M901 TOW (US)	SP ATGM	52
BRDM-2	ATGM	1,200

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

Type	Role	Quantity
R4E-50 Skyeye	Reconnaissance	Unk

Note: The Egyptian Army employs both the AN/TPQ-37 and RASIT counter battery radars with its artillery units.

Navy

Mission

The Egyptian Navy is a two-sea force. Its emphasis is changing from an Israeli threat focus to a regional Red Sea focus. In the last several years, the military has placed more emphasis on the Navy to improve its operational capability. At least two-thirds of the fleet is operational at all times. The Navy has smaller flotillas responsible for operations on the Nile, the Suez Canal, and other smaller bodies of water. Plans include the purchase of an additional two Oliver Hazard Perry-Class frigates and a pair of Knox-Class vessels to be used for spare parts. There are plans to upgrade the submarine component through the replacement of the aging Chinese Type 033 ROMEO-Class vessels with new Dutch designed vessels. The Navy also maintains several coastal defense units, although they fall under the administration of the Border Guard. The Navy has no separate air arm but can have operational command of certain Air Force fixed-wing aircraft, including the E-2C Hawkeye and Beech 1900C aircraft. Maritime aircraft fall under the command of the Navy, but are flown by Air Force personnel.

Organization

The Egyptian Navy is divided into two fleets: the Mediterranean Sea Fleet and the Red Sea Fleet. Within each fleet, naval units are organized as follows:

- 1 submarine brigade
- 1 destroyer brigade
- 1 patrol brigade
- 1 fast attack craft brigade
- 1 special operations brigade.

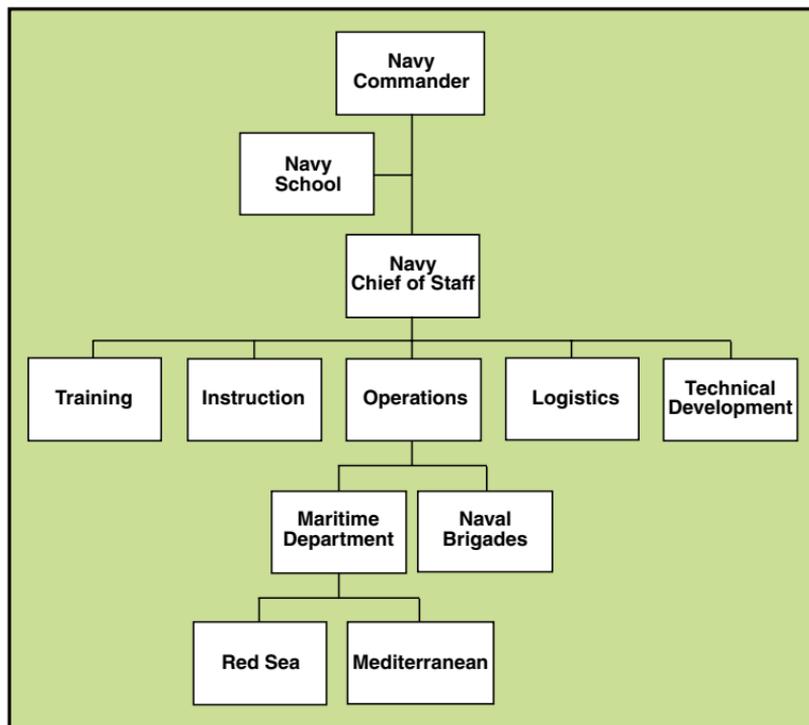
Personnel

The total active personnel of the Egyptian Navy is approximately 20,000, including the 2,000-strong Coast Guard. This force is supplemented by 20,000 reserves.

Doctrine, Tactics, and Training

In the mid-1980s, the Egyptian command redefined its naval doctrine to include over-the-horizon operations, leading to the request for U.S. assistance to refurbish the Chinese ROMEO SS submarines. Key provisions of the upgrade include installation of Harpoon submarine-launched antiship missiles, the NT-37F wire-guided torpedo, Librascope fire-control system, Atlas Electronic SCU-83 sonar suite, and Argo EW equipment. Until that work was completed in 1997, Cairo's emphasis was on the development of an antishipping capability for the strike craft. Soviet naval doctrine has been replaced by a mixture of U.S., British, and French doctrine, especially for anti-submarine warfare.

Training is carried out at the naval academy at Abu Qir. Training is adequate for strike craft operations and mine warfare; the Navy experiences operational difficulties with submarines and antisubmarine warfare.



Navy Organization

Disposition

The two fleets operate out of the following bases: Abu Qir, Alexandria (Ras el-Tin), Hurghada, Matruh, Port Said, Safaqa, and Suez. Naval helicopters operate from Alexandria.

The Egyptian Navy also operates from the following bases: Alexandria/Ras at Tin (HQ-Med), Port Tewfig (Med), Al Ghardaqa (Red Sea), Port Said (Med), Hurghada (HQ-Red Sea), Safaqa (Red Sea), and Mursa Matruh (Med).

Equipment

All equipment listed in the following tables is of Russian origin, unless otherwise noted.

Sub Surface Fleet

Type	Role	Quantity
ROMEO-Class (China)	USW/SUW	4

Surface Fleet

Type	Role	Quantity
El Fateh-Class (UK ZS)	Destroyer	1
El Abuir-Class (ex-Spanish Descubierta-Class)	Frigate	2
Najim Al Zafir-Class (Chinese Jianghu design)	Frigate	2
Damiyat-Class (ex-US Knox-Class)	Frigate	2
Ramadan-Class guided-missile (UK Vosper design)	Patrol Boat	6
Osa I (ex-Russian)	Patrol Boat	4
October-Class (Egypt)	Patrol Boat	6
Sea Spectre PB Mk III Class (US)	Patrol Boat	12
Hegu-Class	Patrol Boat	6
Komar-Class guided- missile	Patrol Boat	4
Peterson Type (US)	Patrol Boat	12
SHERSHEN-Class torpedo (ex-Russian)	Fast Attack Gun	6

Shanghai II-Class (ex-Chinese)	Fast Attack Gun	4
Al Nour-Class (ex-Chinese Hainan-Class)	Fast Attack Gun	8
Al Nour-Class (ex-Chinese Hainan-Class)	Amphibious Forces	3
Vydra-Class utility landing craft	Amphibious Forces	9
US Seafox-Class swimmer delivery	Amphibious Forces	6
SMB-1	Amphibious Forces	4
33-m US Swiftships design	Mine Sweeper	3
Sinai minesweeper T-43-Class	Mine Sweeper	6
Aswan-Class minesweeper (YURKA-Class)	Mine Sweeper	4
Afaga-Class survey	Mine Sweeper	2
26-m US Swiftships mine survey craft	Mine Sweeper	2
TOPLIVO-Class tanker	Auxiliary	7
Al Agami-Class tug (OKHTENSKIY-Class)	Auxiliary	6
NYRYAT I-Class tender	Auxiliary	1
Poluchat I-Class torpedo retriever	Auxiliary	2
Training	Auxiliary	5

Missiles

Type	Role	Quantity
RGM-84 Harpoon (US)	Antiship	32
HY-2 Silkworm (China)	Antiship	Unk
SS-N-2A STYX	Antiship	Unk
Otomat I/Otomat II (Italy)	Antiship	Unk

Sea Sparrow (International)	Antiaircraft	Unk
SA-7 GRAIL	Antiaircraft	Unk
ASROC (US)	Antisubmarine	Unk
AS12 antiship (France)	Antiship	Unk

Naval Aviation

The Egyptian naval aviation arm, headquartered at Alexandria, operates the following aircraft:

Fixed Wing

Type	Role	Quantity
Beech 1900C (US)	Maritime Surveillance	2

Rotary Wing

Sea King Mk 47 (UK)	Transport Helo	15
SA342L Gazelle (France)	Attack Helo	12
SH-2G Seasprite (US)	ASW Helo	10

Coast Guard

The Egyptian Coast Guard is a branch of the naval service, although it acts more as a law enforcement unit in peacetime. During peace, the Coast Guard is responsible for the onshore protection of public installations near the coast and the patrol of coastal waters to prevent smuggling. The Coast Guard operates approximately 100 ships, including the following patrol boats:

Surface Fleet

Type	Quantity
28-m Swiftships design (US)	9
TIMSAH II-Class	20

KHAFRA-Class (Netherlands Damen design)	4
MV70 Cls (Italian 21-m Crestitalia design)	6
DC35 Cls (UK-10-m Dawncraft design)	29
Peterson 14-m design (US)	12
Bertram 9-m design (US)	7
Nisr-Class	5
Spectre-Class	12

Coastal Defense

The Coastal Defense Force's two brigades are under the operational control of the Navy but under administrative control of the Border Guards. Border Guard troops are used to man coastal emplacements. Coastal Defense Forces have the following equipment:

Equipment

All equipment listed in the following tables is of Russian origin, unless otherwise noted.

Artillery

Type	Role	Quantity
152-mm	CDA	Unk
SM-4-1 130-mm	CDA	Unk
100-mm	CDA	Unk

Missiles

Type	Role	Quantity
Ottoman Mk 2 (twin launchers) (Italy)	SP SSM	3
SSC-2b SAMLET	SSM	Unk

Air Force

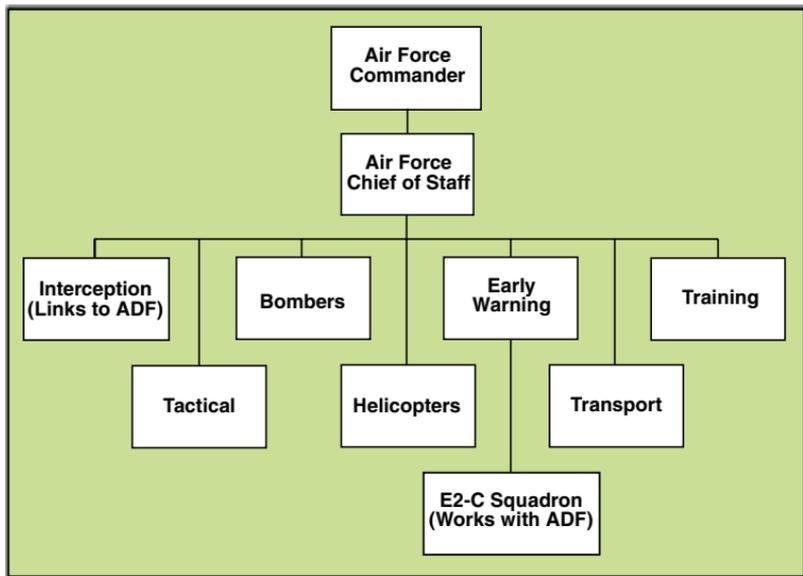
Mission

The Air Force's primary role is the air defense of the nation, with secondary tasks of strike and army support operations. The Air Force provides official government transport and carries out international search-and-rescue operations in the desert, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Red Sea. Since 1992, the Air Force has also provided aviation support for the police and other national security organizations engaged in the war against terrorism.

Organization

The Egyptian Air Force (*Al Quwwat al Jawwiya il Misriya*), headquartered at Cairo, is responsible for all airborne defense missions and operates all military aircraft, including those used in support of the Egyptian Army and Navy. The Air Defense Command, created as a separate command in the 1970s, coordinates with the Air Force to integrate air and ground-based air defense operations. The Egyptian Air Force is comprised of 28 fighter/ground attack squadrons with:

- 7 F-16 fighter squadrons
- 8 MiG-21/F-7 fighter squadrons
- 2 F-6 squadrons
- 4 Mirage 5 squadrons
- 4 F-4E squadrons
- 1 Mirage 2000 squadron
- 2 Alpha Jet squadron
- 3 transport squadrons
- 2 reconnaissance squadrons
- 1 airborne early warning squadron
- 1 electronic warfare squadron



Air Force Organization

Squadrons contain an average of 12 to 18 aircraft. Cairo maintains fighter-interceptors to patrol the country's long borders, particularly with Sudan and Libya.

Personnel

The total active manpower of the Egyptian Air Force is approximately 30,000 personnel, including 10,000 conscripts, with reserves of 20,000 personnel.

Doctrine, Tactics, and Training

Soviet doctrine has been swept away as the Egyptian Air Forces re-equip with Western aircraft. U.S. Air Force doctrine and tactics, including the

coordination between the E-2C and the F-16 aircraft, have been adopted. U.S. squadrons conduct yearly exercises with the Egyptian forces.

Disposition

The principal Egyptian Air Force bases are at Almaza, Hurghada, Cairo West, In Shas, Bilbeis, Fayid, Beni Suwayf, Gianaclis, Luxor, Tanta, al-Mina, Al Mansura, Ras Banas, and Gabel el Basur.

Equipment

The Egyptian Air Force, like the Army and Navy, is nearing the end of a major restructuring program designed to eliminate redundant, Soviet-supplied equipment and replace it with new Western equipment or upgraded Russian systems. All equipment listed in the following tables is of Soviet/Russian origin, unless otherwise noted.

Fixed Wing

Type	Role	Quantity
F-16A Fighting Falcon	Fighter	26
F-16C Fighting Falcon	Fighter	113
F-4E Phantom	Fighter	29
Mirage 5E2 (France)	Fighter	16
Mirage 5SDE (Mirage III)	Fighter	53
Mirage 2000 EM	Fighter	16
Alpha Jet MS-2 (France)	Fighter	42
MiG-21 FISHBED PFS/PFM/ MF	Fighter	74
F-6 (Chinese J-6 FARMER)	Fighter	44
F-7B (Chinese J-7 FISHBED)	Fighter	53
Mirage 5SDR (Mirage III)	Reconnaissance	6
MiG-21R	Reconnaissance	14
Beech 1900C ELINT	Reconnaissance	4
EC-130H Hercules ELINT	Reconnaissance	2

E-2C Hawkeye AEW	Reconnaissance	4
C-130H Hercules	Cargo/Transport	19
C-130H-30 Hercules	Cargo/Transport	3
Beech 1900C-1	Cargo/Transport	3
C-20 Gulfstream III	Cargo/Transport	3
C-20 Gulfstream IV	Cargo/Transport	3
Boeing 707-366C	Cargo/Transport	3
Boeing 737-300	Cargo/Transport	1
DHC5D Buffalo (Canadian DHC-5D)	Cargo/Transport	5
Dassault Falcons 20E/F VIP (France)	Cargo/Transport	3
Super King Air	Cargo/Transport	1
F-16B Fighting Falcons	Trainer	12
F-16D Fighting Falcons	Trainer	6
Heliopolis Gomhoureya 6/8R (Egypt)	Trainer	36
FT-6 FARMER (China)	Trainer	6
MiG-21U MONGOL	Trainer	15
IL-28 Beagle target towing	Trainer	5
Alpha Jet MS-1 (France)	Trainer	70
Mirage 5SDD (French Mirage III)	Trainer	6
Mirage 2000 BM (France)	Trainer	3
L39 ZO Albatross attack/trng (Czechoslovakia)	Trainer	10
L59E Albatros (Czechoslovakia)	Trainer	48

DHC5D Buffalo nav training (Canadian DHC-5D)	Trainer	4
R4E-50 Skyeye	RPV	20
Teledyne-Ryan-324 (US)	RPV	29

Rotary Wing

Type	Role	Quantity
AH-64 Apache (on order) (US)	Attack Helo	36
AS-61 (US Sea King)	VIP Transport Helo	2
CH-47C Chinook (US)	Transport Helo	15
Commando 1 (British Sea King)	Transport Helo	5
Commando 2 (British Sea King)	Transport Helo	17
Commando 2E EW (British Sea King)	Transport Helo	4
Commando 2B (British Sea King)	Transport Helo	3
S-70A-21 Blackhawk (US)	VIP Transport Helo	2
UH-12E (US)	Transport Helo	17
SA342L Gazelle (France)	Attack Helo	75
SA342K Gazelle (France)	Scout Helo	65
Mi-8 HIP X	Transport Helo	42
Mi-6 HOOK	Transport Helo	10

Missiles

Type	Role	Quantity
AA-2 Atoll	Air-to-Air	Unk
R530 (France)	Air-to-Air	Unk
R550 Magic (France)	Air-to-Air	Unk
AIM-7 E/F/M Sparrow (US)	Air-to-Air	Unk
AIM-9 F/L/P Sidewinder (US)	Air-to-Air	Unk

Type	Role	Quantity
Armat antiradiation (France)	Air-to-Surface	Unk
AGM-65G Maverick (US)	Air-to-Surface	30
AGM-65A Maverick (US)	Air-to-Surface	80
AGM-65D Maverick (US)	Air-to-Surface	123
AGM-65F Maverick (US)	Air-to-Surface	12
TGM-65D Maverick (US)	Air-to-Surface	7
AS30L HOT anti-tank (France)	Air-to-Surface	Unk
AM30 Exocet (France)	Air-to-Surface	Unk

Air Defense Forces

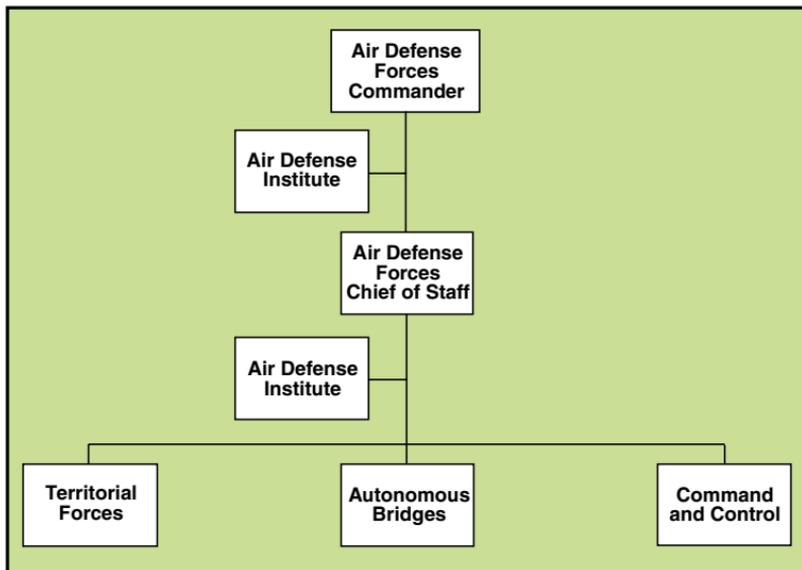
Mission

The Air Defense Command operates surface-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft gun batteries in support of Army, Navy, and Air Force missions.

Organization

Air Defense forces are divided into five geographically based divisions with:

- 110 SA-2/SA-3/SA-6 battalions
- 12 I-HAWK batteries
- 12 Chaparral batteries
- 14 Crotale batteries
- 18 Skyguard/Amoun batteries
- 12 anti-aircraft brigades
- 100 anti-aircraft battalions
- 12 radar battalions



Air Defense Forces Organization

Personnel

The total active manpower of the Air Defense Command is 80,000, including 50,000 conscripts. 70,000 men are in A&E reserves.

Doctrine, Tactics, and Training

Under Soviet guidance, Egypt's national air defense system was equipped with Soviet radars and command and control systems. However, the system worked poorly or, in some cases, not at all. In 1983, the Hughes Aircraft Corporation was contracted to develop an integrated air defense network that linked all existing ground and air radars, command centers, missile batteries, and airfields under one automated command and control system. This upgrade is still in development. Defense force

training is carried out in Egypt, with some officers attending courses in the United States and France.

Disposition

Air defense assets are deployed to all of Egypt's Army, Air Force, and Navy facilities, and many important economic and government sites throughout the country.

Equipment

All equipment listed in the following tables is of Soviet/Russian origin, unless otherwise noted.

Air Defense Weapons

Type	Role	Quantity
Amoun SP (w/US RIM-7F Sparrow)	SP SAM	72
Sinai 23 (US M113A2 mounted Russian ZU-23)	SPAAG	36
KS-19 100-mm	Towed Artillery	300
KS-12 85-mm	Towed Artillery	400
S-60 57-mm	Towed Artillery	600
M1939 37-mm	Towed Artillery	400
ZSU-23-4 23-mm	SPAAG	230
MIM-23 IHawk (US)	SAM	78
RIM7-F Sparrow (US)	SAM	18
M48 Chaparral batteries (US)	SAM	50
SA-2 GUIDELINE launchers	SAM	282
SA-3 GOA launchers	SAM	212
SA-6 GAINFUL(including self-propelled)	SAM	56
Crotale (including self-propelled, France)	SAM	24

Intelligence Organizations

The General Intelligence Service (GIS), known as the Mukhabarat Al-Aama, is attached to the presidency. Part of its mission is to investigate matters dealing with national security.

The Military Intelligence Service (MIS), or the Mukhabarat Al-Khabeya, comes under the aegis of the Ministry of Defense. As in the case of the GIS, it investigates national security matters. However, its main role is to guarantee the political reliability of the armed forces. Director of Military Intelligence Amer Khodeir ensures military officers support the President and are not Islamic extremists. The level of scrutiny is often intense as officials pour over family histories and impose stringent rules, such as not allowing certain officers to marry foreign women and requiring “national awareness” tests.

The General Directorate for State Security Investigations (GDSSI) comes under the control of the Minister of the Interior. It is the main agency for dealing with domestic security matters, and has a major counter-terrorism role. Countering the activities of Islamic extremists is an important part of its mission. The GDSSI is understood to have two main sub-divisions, the Egyptian Intelligence Service and the State Security Service (Jihaz Amn al Daoula). Apart from keeping suspected extremists under surveillance, the agency also monitors the activities of individuals belonging to a wide range of other target categories, including opposition politicians, journalists, political activists, and foreign diplomats.

Paramilitary Forces

Central Security Forces

The Central Security Force (CSF) was established in 1977 to deal with domestic disturbances. The CSF comes under the control of the Ministry of the Interior and has a strength of about 150,000. Armed with light weapons, the force is also equipped with Walid APCs and more than 100 Hotspur Hussar vehicles. Its primary mission is to provide detach-

ments to guard high-value targets such as water and electrical installations, hotels, public buildings, and foreign embassies, with a secondary mission of crowd and traffic control. After Anwar Sadat's assassination in 1981, the CSF grew from a small organization to approximately 100,000 personnel during the 1980s and 1990s. This was a particularly violent time in Egypt's history, with a marked surge in Islamic extremism. After experiencing severe disciplinary problems in 1986, the CSF lost or dismissed as many as 30,000 personnel. Since then, the CSF has been developed into a professional force with qualified personnel and good leadership. The government continues to use this organization to deal with student uprisings and riots, fight the Islamic extremists, and intimidate other anti-government groups.

National Guard

The National Guard numbers about 60,000 personnel. Its primary function is to patrol the largely unoccupied and unprotected Libyan/Egyptian border. In wartime, this force would augment the regular Army. It is equipped with light weapons and armored vehicles.

Border Guard

With about 20,000 personnel organized into 19 regiments, the Border Guard is the smallest of the three paramilitary units. This organization generally mans the country's border checkpoints and would act as a reserve for the regular Army during a conflict, and is armed with light weapons only.

Foreign Forces

The Multi-National Force and Observers (MFO) resulted from the 1978 Camp David Peace Accords. It was established in August 1981 as a confidence building measure to observe the withdrawal of Israeli troops and to confirm the reduced presence of Egyptian forces in the Sinai Peninsula.

The organization is funded by the United States, Egypt, and Israel, and is headquartered in Rome with offices in Cairo and Tel Aviv. It has con-

tingents from Canada, Colombia, Fiji, France, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Uruguay, and the United States. The units are primarily based on Egyptian territory in the Sinai. Cairo would like to diminish the MFO presence in Egypt.

In April 2001, U.S. officials began discussing with Egypt and Israel the possibility of reducing or eliminating U.S. participation in the MFO.

APPENDIX A: Equipment Recognition

Infantry Weapons

9-mm Beretta M12



Maximum Effective Range	200 m
Caliber	9-mm
System of Operation	blowback, selective fire
Overall Length	645 mm (stock extended)
Feed Device	20-, 32-, or 40-rd detachable box magazine
Weight (Loaded)	3.77 kg

9-mm Port Said



Maximum Effective Range

200 m

Caliber

9-mm x 19

System of Operation

blowback, automatic

Overall Length

808 mm (stock extended)

Feed Device

36-rd detachable box magazine

Weight (Loaded)

4.33 kg

7.62-mm SKS/Type 56



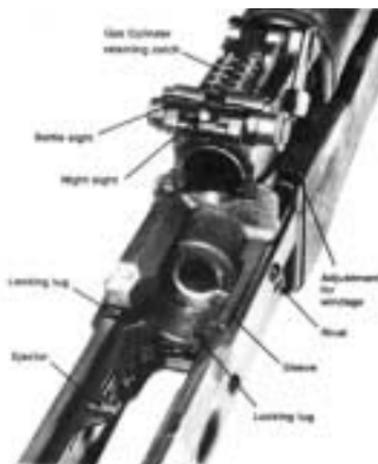
Maximum Effective Range	400 m
Caliber	7.62 x 39-mm
System of Operation	gas, semiautomatic
Overall Length	40.16 in.
Magazine Capacity	10-round, staggered row, non-detachable box magazine
Weight (Loaded)	8.7 lbs

7.62-mm AK-47/AKM/Type 56



Maximum Effective Range	400 m
Caliber	7.62 x 39-mm
System of Operation	gas, selective-fire
Overall Length	34.25 in.
Magazine Capacity	30-rd, staggered row detachable box magazine
Weight (Loaded)	8.7 lbs

7.62-mm RPK



Maximum Effective Range	800 m
Caliber	7.62 x 39-mm
System of Operation	gas, selective fire
Overall Length	48.2 in.
Magazine Capacity	40-rd, staggered row detachable box magazine or 75-rd drum magazine. Can also use 30-rd AK magazine
Weight (Loaded)	1.13 kg (40-rd box) 2.1 kg (75-rd drum)

7.62-mm RPD



1. Operating handle
2. Butt stock
3. Driving spring and seal
4. Driving spring guide
5. Operating slide and piston

RPD field stripped

6. Bolt
7. Bolt locking flap
8. Feed tray
9. Feed cover
10. Drum (open)

11. Sling
12. Gas regulator screw
13. Barrel
14. Gas regulator
15. Combination tool kit

Maximum Effective Range

800 m

Caliber

7.62 x 39-mm

System of Operation

gas, automatic

Overall Length

40.8 in.

Magazine Capacity

100-rd metallic link belt in drum

Weight

15.6 lbs

7.62-mm SGM



Maximum Effective Range	1,000 m
Caliber	7.62-mm x 54
System of Operation	gas, automatic
Overall Length	1120 mm
Feed	250-rd pocketed belt
Weight w/Mount	13.6 kg

RPG-7



Maximum Effective Range
Caliber
Overall Length

1,700 m
30-mm
1.1 m

RGD-5 Offensive Hand Grenade



Weight

310 g

Fuze Delay

3.2 - 4.2 sec

Effective Fragment Radius

20 - 25 m

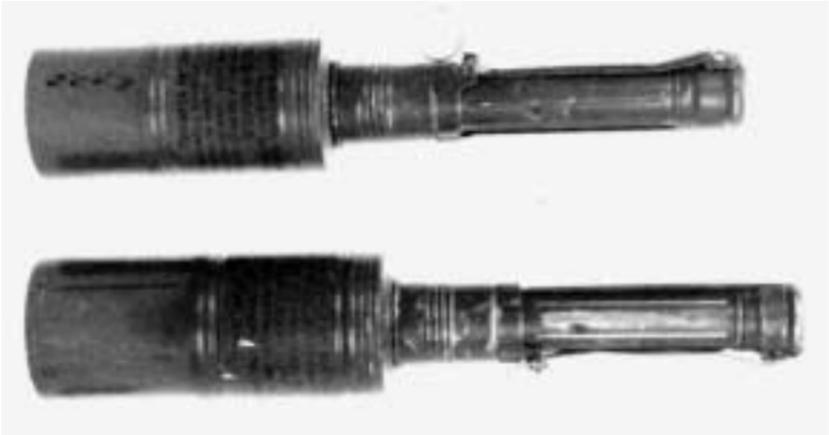
RGN Offensive/Defensive Hand Grenade



Weight
Fuze Delay
Lethal Radius

290 g
Impact: 1 - 1.8 sec Time: 3.2 - 4.2 sec
8 - 10 m

RKG-3 Antitank Hand Grenade



Weight

Fuze Delay

Effective Fragment Distance

Penetration

1.07 kg

armed in flight by drogue chute, detonates upon impact

20 m

125 mm

Armor

M1A2



Crew	4
Armament	1 x 120-mm smooth-bored gun w/ 40 rds. 1 x 7.62-mm MG 12.7-mm MG w/1,000 rds 7.62-mm w/ 12,400 rds for both coaxial and loader's hatch MG. 6 smoke grenade launchers on either side of the turret and integral engine smoke generators.
Night Vision	yes
NBC Capable	yes
Maximum Range	465 km (road)
Maximum Speed	66.7 km/h (road) 48.3 km/h (cross-country)
Fuel Capacity	1,907.6 liters
Combat Weight	57,154 kg
Height	2.438 m
Length	(gun forward) 9.828 m
Width	3.657 m
Fording	1.219 m (w/out preparation) 1.98 m (w/preparation)
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	1.066 m
Trench	2.743 m

M60A1/M60A3



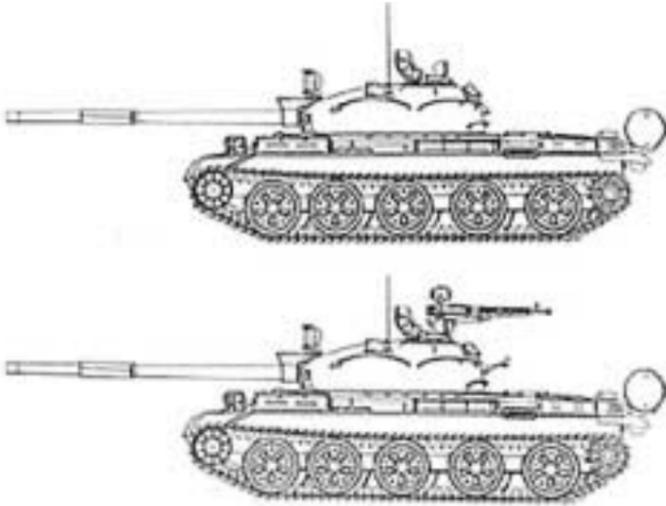
Crew	4
Armament	1 x 105-mm M68 rifled gun w/63 rds 1 x 7.62-mm MG w/6,000 rds 1 x 12.7-mm MG w/900 rds 2 x 6 smoke grenade launchers (either side of turret)
Night Vision	yes
NBC Capable	yes
Maximum Road Range	480 km
Maximum Road Speed	48.3 km/h
Fuel Capacity	1,420 liters
Fording	1.22 m
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.914 m
Trench	2.59 m
Combat Weight	52,617 kg
Height	3.27 m
Length	9.436 (gun forward)
Width	3.631 m

T-54/55



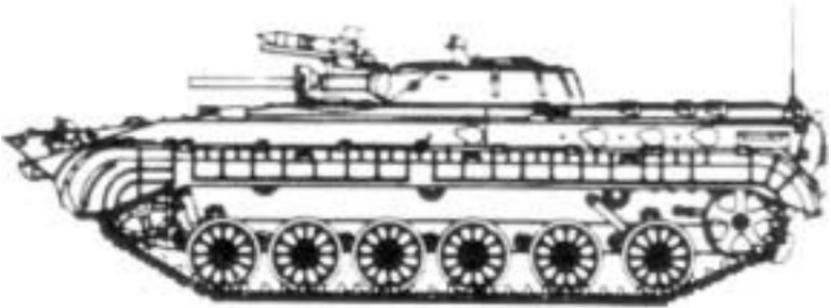
Crew	4
Armament	1 x 100-mm D10T2S gun w/43 rds 1 x 7.62-mm SMGT coaxial w/3,500 rds 1 x 12.7-mm NSVT anti-aircraft w/500 rds
Maximum Speed	50 km/h
Maximum Range	460 km (650 km w/long range tanks)
Fuel Capacity	960 liters
Combat Weight	36,000 kg
Length	9.0 m
Width	3.76 m
Height	3.03 m
Night Vision	yes
NBC	yes
Fording	1.4 m
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.8 m
Trench	2.7 m

T-62



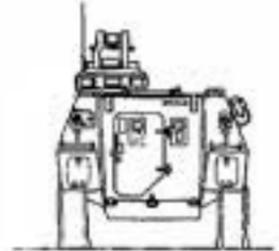
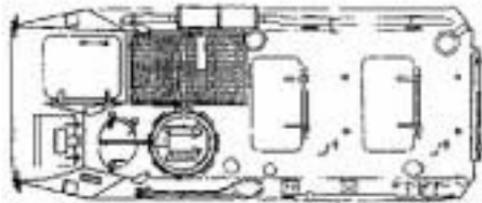
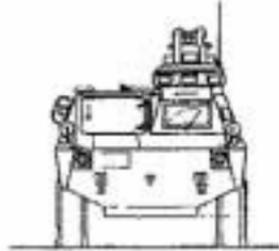
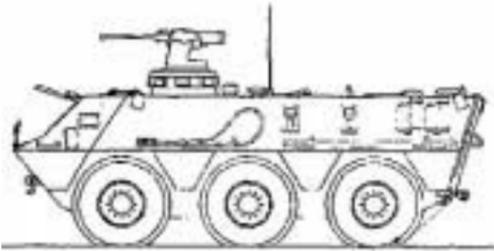
Crew	4
Armament	1 x 115-mm 2A20 gun w/40 rds 1 x 7.62-mm PKT coaxial MG w/2,500 rds
Maximum Speed	45.5 km/h
Maximum Range	450 km
Fuel Capacity	675 liters
Combat Weight	40,000 kg
Length	9.33 m
Width	3.3 m
Height	2.39 m
Night Vision	yes
NBC	yes
Fording	1.4 m
Gradient	60 %
Vertical Obstacle	0.8 m
Trench	2.85 m

BMP-1



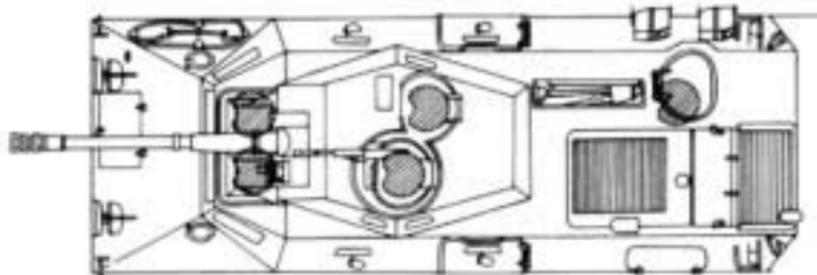
Crew/Passengers	3 + 8
Type	tracked
Armament	1 x 73-mm 2A28 low velocity gun w/40 rds 1 x 7.62-mm PKT MG coaxial w/2,000 rds 5 x Sagger ATGM
Maximum Speed	65 km/h
Maximum Range	600 km
Fuel Capacity	460 liters
Combat Weight	13,500 kg
Length	6.74 m
Width	2.94 m
Height	2.15 m
Night Vision	yes
NBC	yes
Fording	amphibious
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.8 m
Trench	2.2 m

BMR-600P



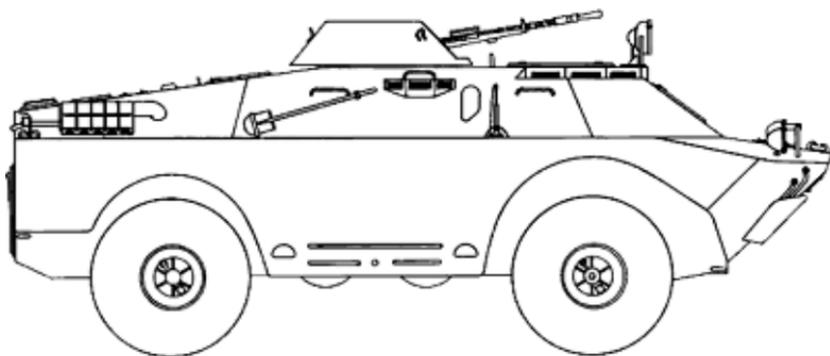
Crew/Passengers	2 + 10
Type	6 x 6
Armament	1 x 12.7-mm MG w/2,500 rds
Maximum Speed	103 km/h
Maximum Range	1,000 km
Fuel Capacity	400 liters
Combat Weight	14,000 kg
Length	6.15 m
Width	2.5 m
Height	2.36 m (including MG)
Night Vision	optional
NBC	optional
Fording	amphibious
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.6 m
Trench	1.5 m

V-150 Commando



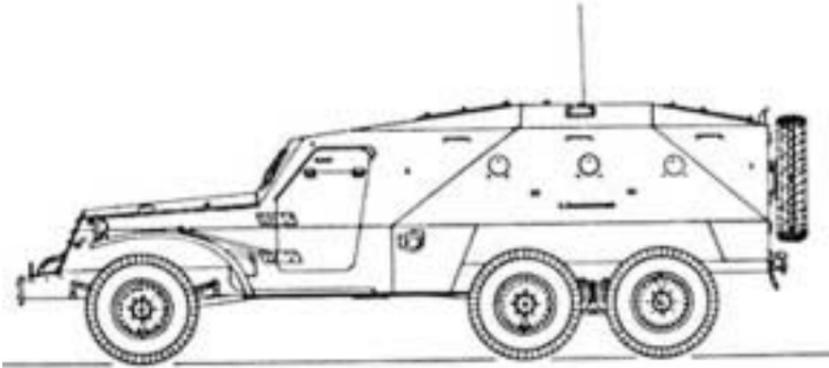
Crew/Passengers	3 + 2
Type	4 x 4
Armament	1 x 90-mm gu w/42 rds 1 x 7.62-mm coaxial MG
Maximum Speed	88 km/h
Maximum Range	643 km
Fording	amphibious
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.609 m

BRDM-2



Crew/Passengers	4
Type	4 x 4
Armament	1 x 14.5-mm KPVT w/500 rds 1 x 7.62-mm PKVT w/2000 rds
Maximum Speed	100 km/h
Maximum Range	750 km
Fuel Capacity	290 liters
Combat Weight	7,000 kg
Length	5.75 m
Width	2.35 m
Height	2.31 m
Night Vision	yes
NBC	yes
Fording	amphibious
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.4 m
Trench	1.25 m

BTR-152



Crew/Passengers	2 + 17
Type	6 x 6
Armament	1 x 7.62-mm SGMB w/1,250 rds
Maximum Speed	75 km/h
Maximum Range	600 km
Fuel Capacity	300 liters
Combat Weight	8,950 kg
Length	6.55 m
Width	2.32 m
Height	2.36 m
Night Vision	no
NBC	no
Fording	0.8 m
Gradient	55%
Vertical Obstacle	0.6 m
Trench	0.69 m

Fahd



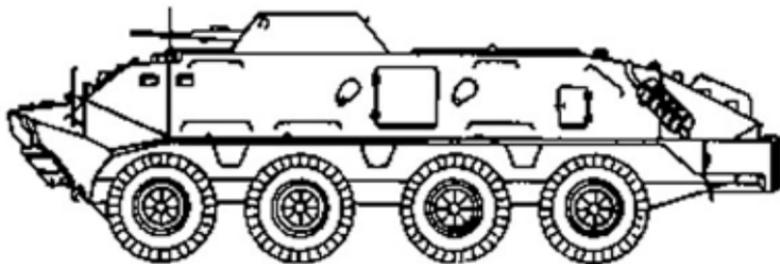
Crew/Passengers	2 + 8
Type	4 x 4
Armament	1 x 30-mm 2A42 cannon 1 x 7.62-mm PKT coaxial MG
Maximum Speed	90 km
Maximum Range	800 km
Fording	0.7 m
Gradient	70%
Vertical Obstacle	0.5 m
Trench	0.9 m

Walid



Crew/Passengers	2 + 8-10
Type	4 x 4
Maximum Speed	86 km/h
Maximum Range	800 km

BTR-60



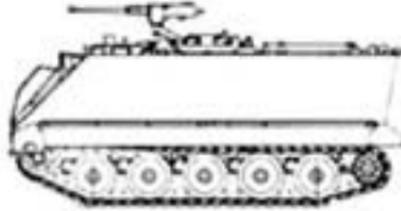
Crew/Passengers	2 + 16
Type	8 x 8
Armament	1 x 7.62-mm PKT MG w/2,000 rds
Maximum Speed	80 km/h
Maximum Range	500 km
Fuel Capacity	290 liters
Combat Weight	10,300 kg
Length	7.56 m
Width	2.82 m
Height	2.31 m
Night Vision	yes
NBC	yes
Fording	amphibious
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.4 m
Trench	2 m

BTR-50



Crew/Passengers	2 + 14
Type	tracked
Armament	1 x 7.62-mm MG w/1,250 rds
Maximum Speed	45 km/h
Maximum Range	240 km
Night Vision	yes
NBC	yes
Fording	amphibious
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	1.1 m
Trench	2.8 m

M113



Crew	2 + 11
Configuration	tracked
Armament	1 x 12.7-mm MG
Night Vision	yes
NBC Capable	yes
Maximum Range	480 km
Maximum Speed	60.7 km/h
Fuel Capacity	360 liters
Combat Weight	11,070 kg
Height	1.85 m
Length	4.863 m
Width	2.686 m
Fording	amphibious
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.61 m
Trench	1.68 m

Artillery

M109/M109A2



Crew	6
Armament	1 x 155 M185 howitzer 1 x 12.7-mm AA MG
Maximum Speed	56.3 km/h
Maximum Range	349 km
Combat Weight	24,948 kg
Fording	1.07 m
Gradient	60%

D-30 122-mm



Crew	7
Maximum Range	15,400 m (conventional) 21,900 m (RAP)
Rate of Fire	7 rds/min
Combat Weight	3,210 kg
Length	5.4 m
Width	1.95 m
Height	1.66 m
Prime Mover	6 x 6 truck

M1938 122-mm



Crew	8
Maximum Range	11,800 m
Rate of Fire	6 rds/min
Combat Weight	2,450 kg
Prime Mover	6 x 6 truck

D-20 152-mm



Crew	10
Maximum Range	17,410 m (conventional) 24,000 m (RAP)
Rate of Fire	6 rds/min
Combat Weight	5,700 m
Length	8.69 m
Width	2.40 m
Height	1.92 m
Prime Mover	6 x 6 truck

130-mm M59-1M



Crew	8 - 10
Maximum Range	27,150 m
Rate of Fire	10 rds/min
Combat Weight	6,300 kg
Length	10.8 m
Width	2.42 m
Height	2.75 m
Prime Mover	6 x 6

130-mm M46



Crew	8
Maximum Range	27,150 m
Rate of Fire	6 rds/min
Combat Weight	7,700 kg
Length	11.73 m
Width	2.45 m
Height	2.55 m

Prime Mover

6 x 6

Antiaircraft

ZPU-4 (Quad) 14.5-mm



Crew	5
Maximum Range	8,000 m (horizontal) 5,000 m (vertical)
Rate of Fire (Per Barrel)	150 - 600 rds/min
Combat Weight	1,810 kg
Length	4.53 m
Width	1.72 m
Height	2.13 m

ZPU-2 (Twin) 14.5-mm



Crew	4
Maximum Range	8,000 m (horizontal) 5,000 m (vertical)
Rate of Fire (Per Barrel)	150 - 600 rds/min
Combat Weight	1,810 kg
Length	4.53 m
Width	1.72 m
Height	2.13 m

ZU-23 23-mm



Crew	5
Maximum Range	7,000 m (horizontal) 5,100 m (vertical)
Rate of Fire (Per Barrel)	200 - 800 rds/min
Combat Weight	950 kg
Length	4.37 m
Width	1.83 m
Height	1.87 m

S-60 57-mm



Crew	7
Maximum Range	12,000 m (horizontal) 8,800 m (vertical)
Rate of Fire	100 - 120 rds/min
Combat Weight	4,500 kg
Length	8.6 m
Width	2.054 m
Height	2.46 m

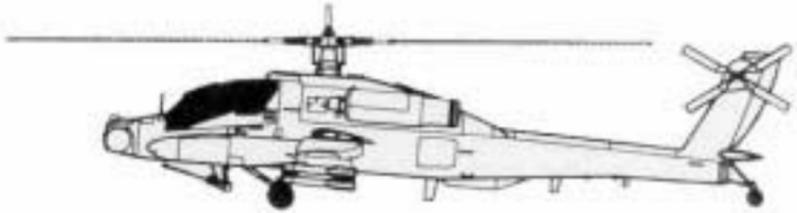
SA-7



Crew	1
Maximum Range	3,200 m
Combat Weight	9.15 kg
Length	1.49 m

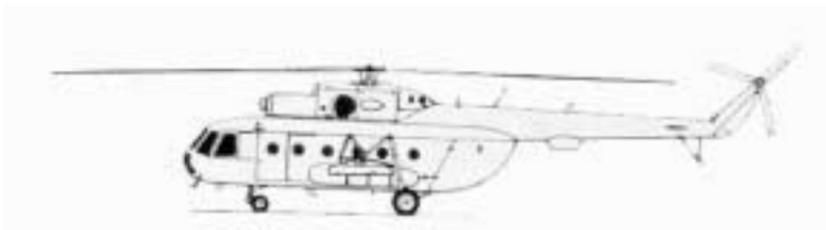
Aircraft

AH-64A



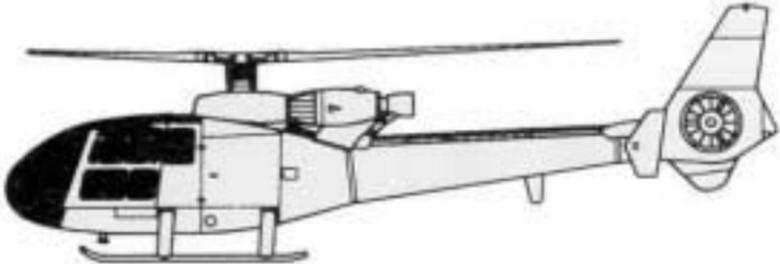
Crew	2
Armament	1 x M230 30-mm chain gun (max ammunition load is 1,200 rds) assorted missiles or rockets
Maximum Speed	158 kt
Maximum Range	260 nm
Rotar Diameter	14.63 m
Length	17.76 m (both rotors turning)
Height	3.84 m

Mi-8



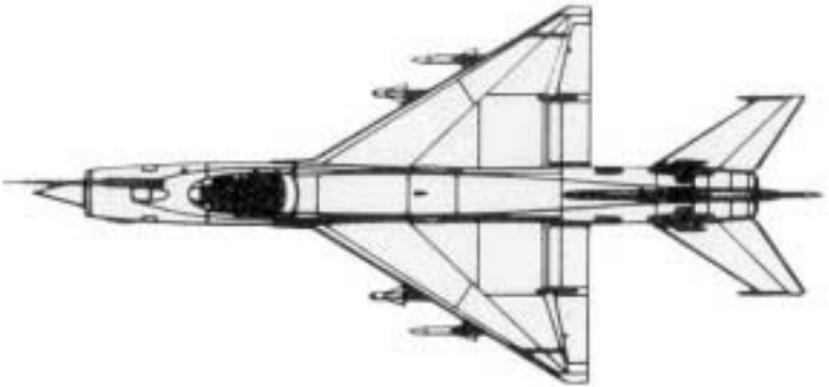
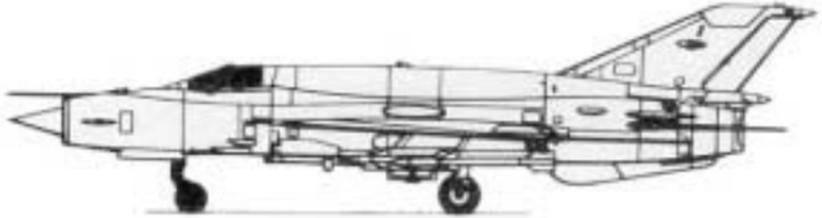
Crew	4
Armament	assorted rockets, missiles, and gun pods
Maximum Speed	135 kts
Maximum Range	307 nm
Rotar Diameter	21.29 m m
Length	25.33 m
Height	5.54 m

SA-342



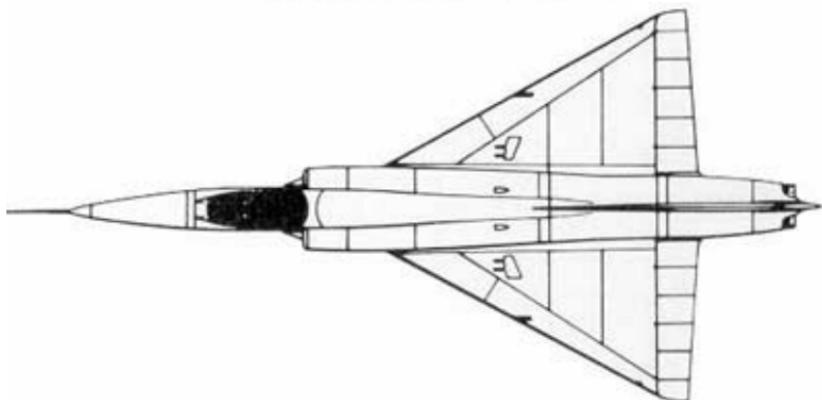
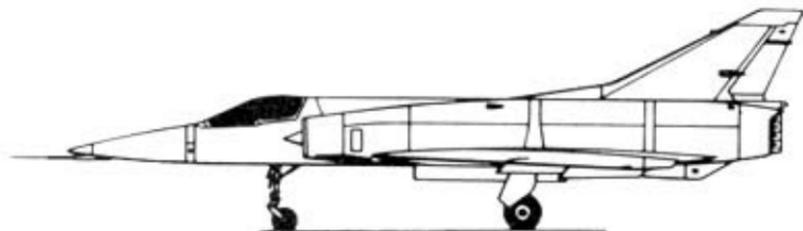
Crew	1
Armament	2 x forward firing 7.62-mm MG assorted missiles or rockets
Maximum Cruising Speed	140 kt
Maximum Range	361 nm
Rotar Diameter	10.50 m
Length	11.97 m (rotors turning)
Height	3.19 m

MiG-21



Crew	1
Armament	1 x twin-barrelled 23-mm gun in belly pak w/200 rds assorted missiles, rockets, and/or bombs
Maximum Speed	M1.06
Maximum Range	1,100 km
Wingspan	7.15 m
Height	4.1 m
Length	15.76 m

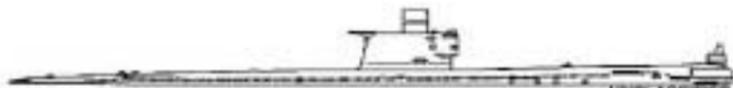
Mirage 5D



Crew	1
Armament	2 x 30-mm guns in fuselage assorted rockets, missiles, or bombs
Maximum Speed	750 kt
Maximum Range	2,158 nm (with three external tanks)
Wingspan	8.22 m
Height	4.50 m
Length	15.03 m

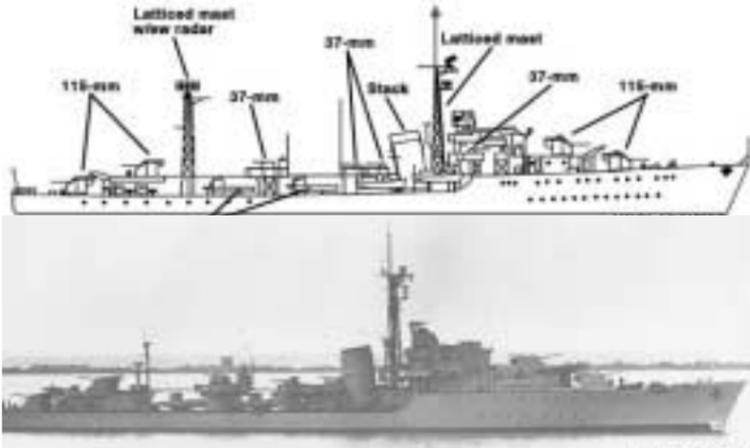
Surface Ships

Improved ROMEO-Class (Type 033) SSK



Complement	54 (8 officers)
Armament	McDonnell Douglas Sub Harpoon SSM 8 x 21 in. tubes (6 bow and 2 stern) w/14 Alliant Mk37F Mod 2 28 mines in lieu of torpedoes
Maximum Speed (kts)	16 (surfaced) 13 (submerged)
Maximum Range, Miles	9,000 @ 9 kts (surfaced)
Displacement (t)	1,475 tons (surfaced) 1,830 tons (submerged)
LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)	76.6 x 6.7 x 4.9 (251.3 x 22.0 x 16.1)

Z-Class DD



Complement

186

Armament

4 x 115-mm

4 x 37-mm (2 x twin barrel mounts)

1 x 40-mm (twin barrel)

1 x SA-N-5 SAM

Maximum Speed,(kts

24

Maximum Range, Miles

2,800 @20 kts

Displacement (t)

2,596 tons, full load.

LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)

110.6 x 10.9 x 5.0 (362.9 x 35.8 x 16.4)

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY-Class DD



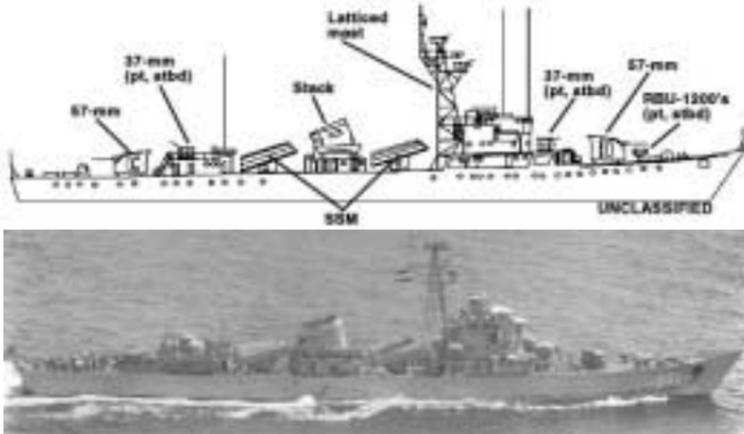
Complement Armament

Mk 13 MOD 4 HARPOON SSM launcher for both
SSM and SAM
4 x McDonnell Douglas HARPOON SSM
GDC Standard SM-1MR SAM
1 x OTO Melara 76-mm gun
1 x GE 20-mm Mk 15 Vulcan Phalanx system

Maximum Speed (kts) Maximum Range, Miles Displacement (t) LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)

29.5
4,500 @ 20 kts
3,740 tons, full load
138.8 x 14.3 x 7.7 (455.4 x 47.0 x 25.2)

JIANGHU I-Class FF



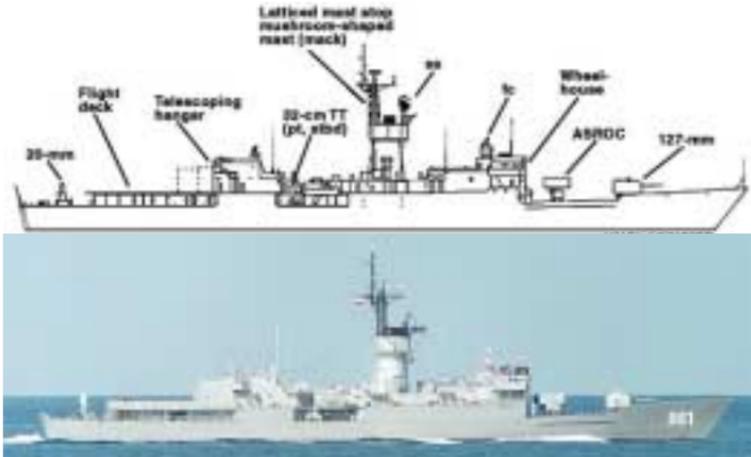
Complement Armament

200 (30 officers)
4 x HY-2 (C-201) CSSC-3 Seersucker SSM (2 twin launchers)
2 or 4 x China 3.9 in/ (100-mm)/56 guns (either 2 single or 2 twin mounts)
12 x China 37-mm/63 guns (6 twin mounts)
2 x RBU 600 A/S mortars (4 or 5 tubed launchers)
2 x BMB-2 depth charge projectors
Can carry up to 60 mines

Maximum Speed (kts) Maximum Range, Miles: Displacement (t) LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)

26
4,000 @ 15 kts 2,700 @ 18 kts
1,702 tons, full load
103.2 x 10.8 x 3.1 (338.6 x 35.4 x 10.2)

KNOX-Class FF



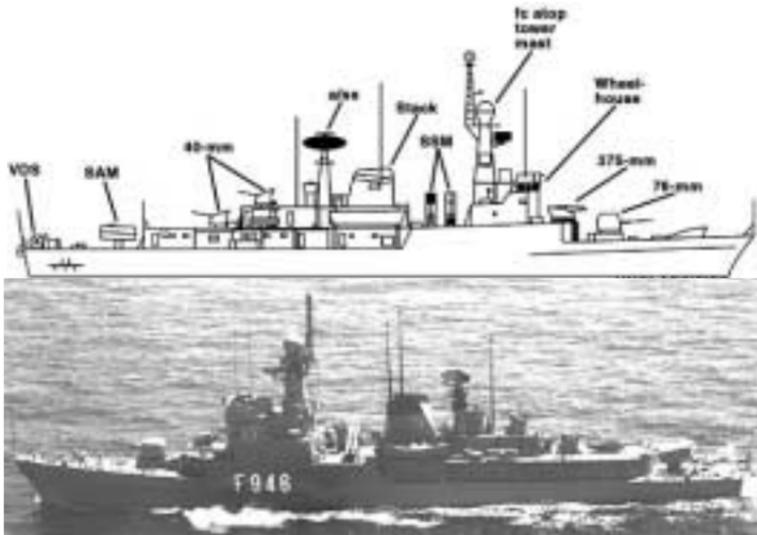
Complement
Armament

288 (17 officers)
8 x McDonnell Douglas Harpoon SSM (1 Honeywell ASROC Mk 16 octuple launcher)
1 x FMC 5 in. (127-mm)/54 Mk 42 Mod 9 gun
1 x GE/GD 20-mm/76 Mk 15 Vulcan Phalanx system
22 x Alliant Mk 46 Mod 5 A/S torpedoes (2 x twin launchers)

Maximum Speed (kts)
Maximum Range, Miles
Displacement (t)
LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)

27
4,000 @ 22 kts (on one boiler)
3,877 tons, full load
133.5 x 14.3 x 7.5 (438.0 x 46.8 x 24.8)

DESCUBIERTA-Class FF



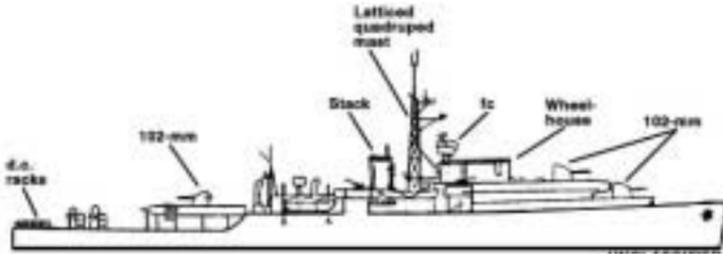
Complement
Armament

116 (10 officers)
8 x McDonnell Douglas Harpoon SSM (2 quad launchers)
24 x Aspide SAM (1 x Selenia Elsig Albotros octuple launcher)
1 x OTO Melara 3 in (76-mm)/62 compact gun
2 x Bofors 40-mm/70 guns
6 x 324-mm Mk 32 Stingray A/S torpedoes (2 x triple tube launchers)
1 x Bofors 375-mm A/S mortar

Maximum Speed (kts)
Maximum Range, Miles
Displacement (t)
LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)

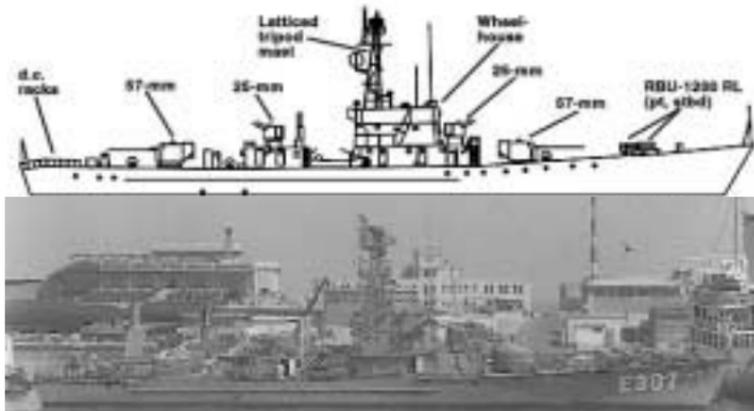
28.5
4,000 @ 18 kts
1,506 tons, full load
88.8 x 10.4 x 3.4 (291.3 x 34.1 x 11.2)

BLACK SWAN-Class PC (originally-classed as FF)



Complement	180
Armament	6 x Vickers 4 in. (102-mm)/45 Mk 19 (3 twin mounts) 4 x 37-mm/63 guns (2 twin mounts) 4 x 12.7-mm MGs 4 x 2 rack depth charge projectors
Maximum Speed (kts)	19.8
Displacement (t)	1,956 tons, full load
LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)	91.3 x 11.7 x 3.5 (299.6 x 38.4 x 11.5)

HAINAN-Class PCF



Complement

69

Armament

4 x China 57-mm/70 guns (2 twin mounts)
4 x 23-mm guns (locally constructed to fit the 2 twin
25-mm gun mounts)
6 x 324-mm Mk 44 or MUSL Stingray torpedoes (2
triple tube launchers)
4 x RBU 1200 A/S mortars (fixed five tube launchers)
18 depth charges (2 two-rack launchers)
Can carry 12 mines

Maximum Speed (kts)

30.5

Maximum Range, Miles

1,300 @ 15 kts

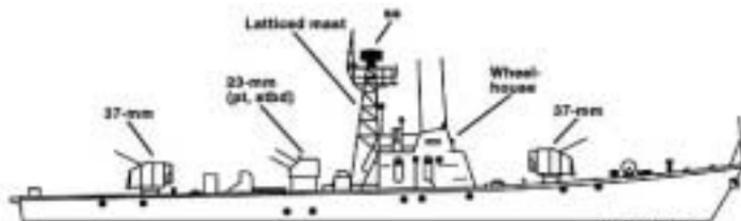
Displacement (t)

420 tons, full load

LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)

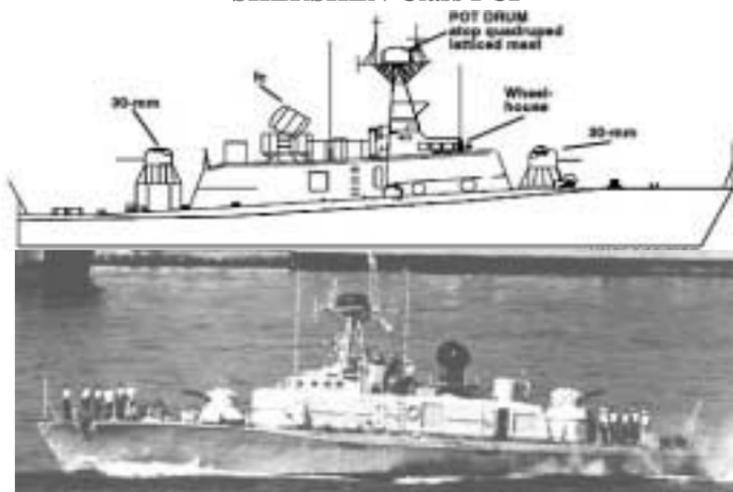
192.9 x 23.6 x 7.2 (588 x 7.2 x 2.2)

SHANGHAI II-Class PC



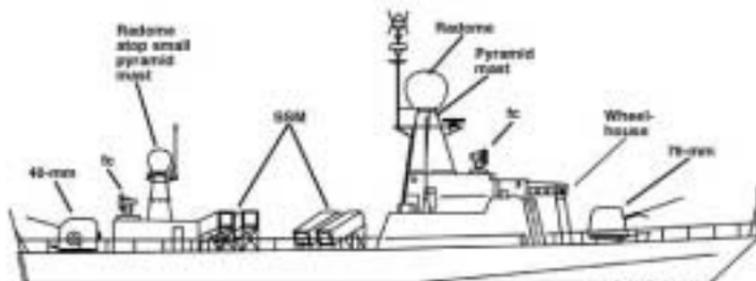
Complement	34
Armament	6 x 25-mm guns (3 x twin mounts)
Maximum Speed (kts)	30
Maximum Range, Miles	700 miles @ 16.5 kt
Displacement (t)	131 tons, full load
LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)	38.8 x 5.4 x 1.7 (127.3 x 17.7 x 5.6)

SHERSHEN-Class PCF



Armament	2 x 30-mm twin-barrel
Maximum Speed (kts)	45.0 full power
Maximum Range, Miles	850 @ 30 kts
Displacement (t)	170 tons, full load
LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)	34.7 x 6.7 x 2.0 (113.8 x 22.0 x 6.6)

RAMADAN-Class PTG



Armament

76-mm single-barrel
40-mm twin-barrel

Maximum Speed (kts)

40.0 full power

Displacement (t)

307 full load

LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)

52.0 x 7.6 x 2.3 (170.6 x 25.0 x 7.5)

SIXTH OF OCTOBER-Class



Armament

2 x OTOMAT SSM

30-mm twin-barrel

40-mm twin-barrel

Maximum Speed (kts)

38.0 full power

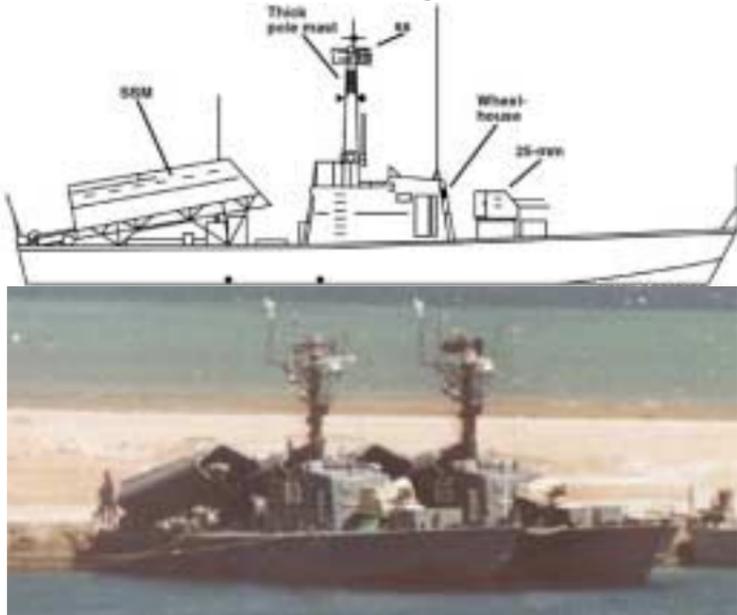
Displacement (t)

82.0 full load

LOA/Beam/Draft

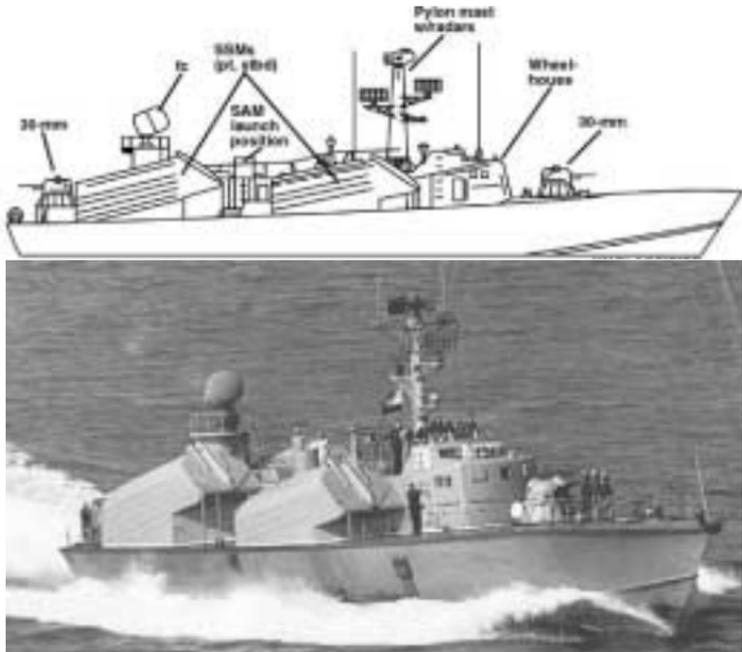
25.5 x 6.1 x 1.8 (89.0 x 20.0 x 5.9)

HOUKU (Hegu)-Class PTG



Complement	17 (2 officers)
Armament	2 x 2SY 1 SSM 2 x Norinco 25-mm (twin mount)
Maximum Speed (kts)	37.5
Maximum Range, Miles	400 miles @ 30 kt
Displacement (t)	74.2 tons, full load
LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)	27 x 6.3 x 1.3 (88.6 x 20.7 x 5.9)

OSA I-Class PTG



Armament

4 x SA-N-2A STYX SSM;
30-mm twin-barrel;
2 x 12.7-mm single-barrel

Maximum Speed (kts)

35.0 full power

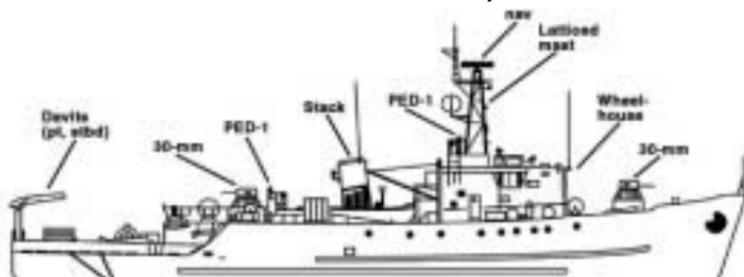
Displacement (t)

216.5 full load

LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)

38.6 x 7.6 x 2.7 (126.6 x 25.0 x 8.9)

YURKA-Class MSF



Armament

2 x 30-mm twin-barrel
mines

Maximum Speed (kts)

17.1 full power

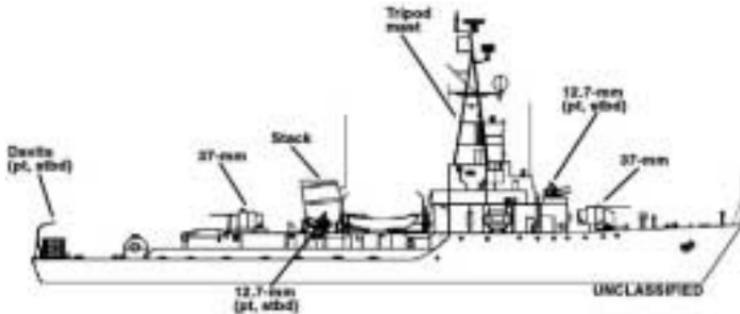
Displacement (t)

540 full load

LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)

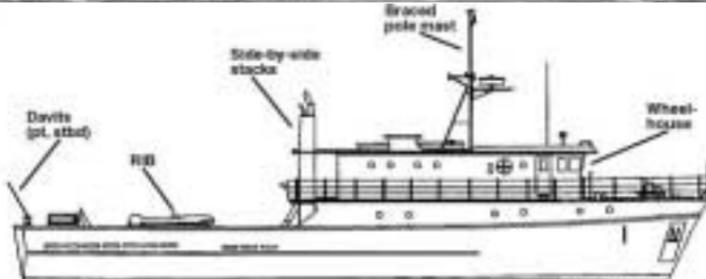
51.5 x 9.6 x 4.0 (169.0 x 31.5 x 13.0)

T-43 Class MSF



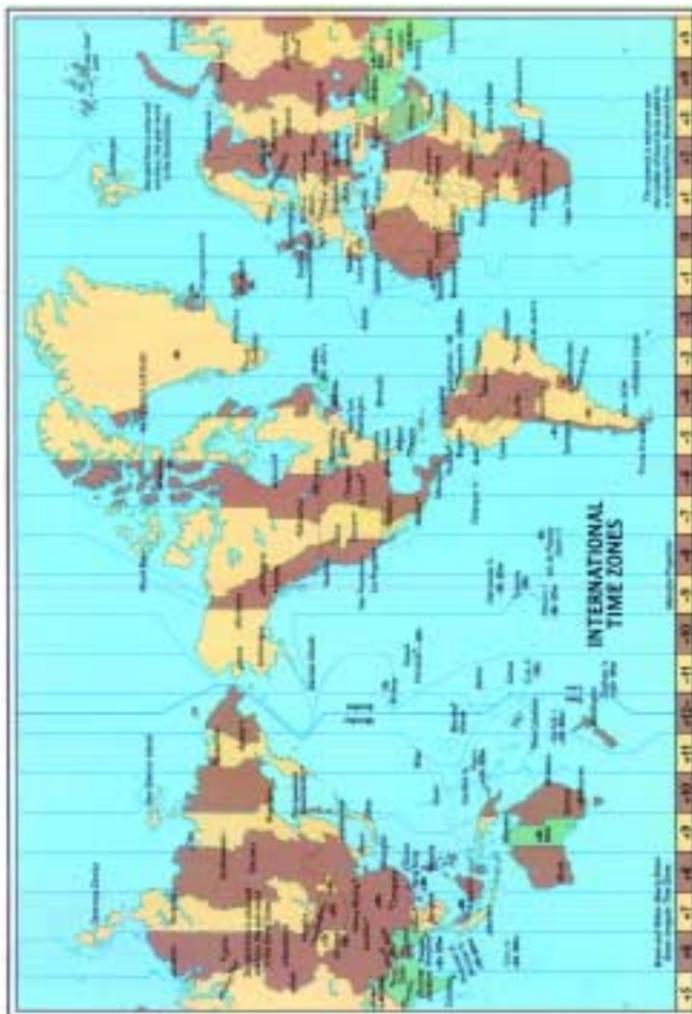
Armament	2 x 37-mm twin-barrel; 4 x 12.7-mm MGs
Maximum Speed (kts)	15.0 full power
Displacement (t)	569 full load
LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)	58.0 x 8.6 x 3.5 (190.3 x 28.2 x 11.5)

Swiftships 100-FT-Class MHC



Armament	2 x 12.7-mm MGs
Maximum Speed (kts)	12.5 full power
Displacement (t)	178 full load
LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)	33.5 x 8.2 x 1.5 (110.0 x 27.0 x 5.0)

APPENDIX B: International Time Zones



APPENDIX C: Conversion Charts

When You Know

Units of Length	Multiply by	To find
Millimeters	0.04	Inches
Centimeters	0.39	Inches
Meters	3.28	Feet
Meters	1.09	Yards
Kilometers	0.62	Miles
Inches	25.40	Millimeters
Inches	2.54	Centimeters
Feet	30.48	Centimeters
Yards	0.91	Meters
Miles	1.61	Kilometers

Units of Area

Sq. Centimeters	0.16	Sq. Inches
Sq. Meters	1.20	Sq. Yards
Sq. Kilometers	0.39	Sq. Miles
Hectares	2.47	Acres
Sq. Inches	6.45	Sq. Cm
Sq. Feet	0.09	Sq. Meters
Sq. Yards	0.84	Sq. Meters
Sq. Miles	2.60	Sq. Km
Acres	0.40	Hectares

Units of Mass and Weight

Grams	0.035	Ounces
Kilograms	2.21	Pounds
Tons (100kg)	1.10	Short Tons
Ounces	28.35	Grams
Pounds	0.45	Kilograms
Short Tons	2.12	Tons

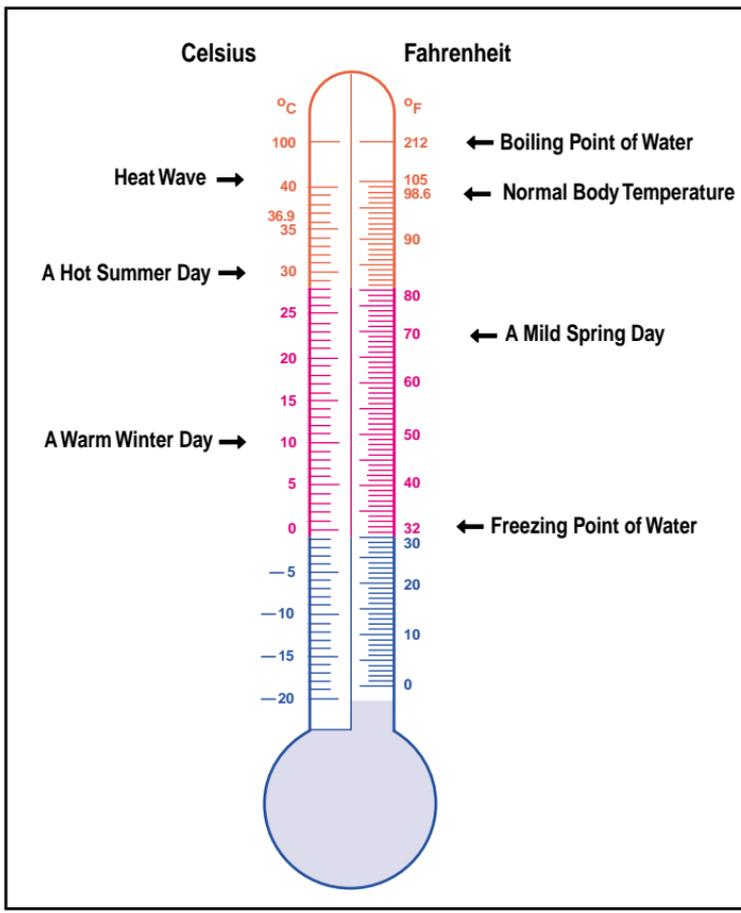
Units of Volume	Multiply by	To find
Milliliters	0.20	Teaspoons
Milliliters	0.06	Tablespoons
Milliliters	0.03	Fluid Ounces
Liters	4.23	Cups
Liters	2.12	Pints
Liters	1.06	Quarts
Liters	0.26	Gallons
Cubic Meters	35.32	Cubic Feet
Cubic Meters	1.35	Cubic Yards
Teaspoons	4.93	Milliliters
Tablespoons	14.78	Milliliters
Fluid Ounces	29.57	Milliliters
Cups	0.24	Liters
Pints	0.47	Liters
Quarts	0.95	Liters
Gallons	3.79	Liters
Cubic Feet	0.03	Cubic Meters
Cubic Yards	0.76	Cubic Meters

Units of Speed

Miles per Hour	1.61	Km per Hour
Km per Hour	0.62	Miles per Hour

Temperature

To convert Celsius into degrees Fahrenheit, multiply Celsius by 1.8 and add 32. To convert degrees Fahrenheit to Celsius, subtract 32 and divide by 1.8.



Temperature Chart

APPENDIX D: Holidays and Calendars

The Islamic Calendar

The Islamic calendar is computed from the Hijra (or the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina) and often designated with the letters A.H. (for Anno Hijra). The calendar is lunar and consists of 354 days-11 days shorter than the solar year of 365 days. Leap years* occur every 2 or 3 years. The following Western dates indicate the beginning of contemporary Islamic years:

Islamic Date	Western Date	Islamic Date	Western Date
1422	26 March 2001	1427	31 January 2006
1423	15 March 2002	1428	21 January 2007
1424	4 March 2003	1429	10 January 2008
1425	22 February 2004	1430	29 December 2008
1426	10 February 2005		

The calendar months begin with the first crescent of the new moon and alternately contain 30 or 29 days and are named as follows:

- Muharram
- Safar
- Rabi I
- Rabi II
- Jumada I
- Jumada II
- Rajab
- Shaban
- Ramadan
- Shawwal

- Dhu al-Qada
- Dhu al-Hijjah.

The Islamic calendar has 7 days per week, each week beginning with Al-Jumah, which is the day of gathering. It is equivalent to the Jewish Sabbath or Christian Sunday. The Islamic week begins with Sunday: Yowm al-Ahed. Yowm al-Ahed means “the first day.” Yowm al-Sabt means “the seventh day.” Yowm al-Juma’a is the day that Muslims gather for the larger prayer sessions. The name originally came about through Arabic tradition when Fridays were days that people would bring their goods to the local market and “gathered” to catch up on local gossip and politics. The normal workweek runs from Saturday through Wednesday. Thursday and Friday are the weekend. The Islamic day starts at sundown and lasts until the following sundown.

Islamic Day	Western Day	Islamic Day	Western Day
Yowm al-Ahed	Sunday	Yowm al-Khamiys	Thursday
Yowm al-Ithnayn	Monday	Yowm al-Juma’a	Friday
Yowm al-Thulaatha	Tuesday	Yowm as-Sabt	Saturday
Yowm al-Arba’a	Wednesday		

Religious Holidays

There are several religious holidays celebrated throughout the Islamic world. These holidays are based on the lunar calendar, so the actual day of celebration may vary. They include:

Muharram

The 1st of this month marks the Islamic new year. It is the anniversary of Mohammed's Hijra from Mecca to Medina.

Yom Ashoora

The tenth of Muharram originally began a fast that lasted 24 hours. Called '*ashoora*, meaning "tenth," this holy day at the beginning of the Prophet's mission coincided with Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement in Judaism. For Shi'ites, '*ashoora* is much more significant. It is the anniversary of the martyrdom of Hussein, the son of Ali, and Mohammed's grandson. This is the most important Shi'a holiday and is commemorated by the passion plays reenacting Hussien's betrayal and murder, as well as by processions of Shi'a men who engage in self-flagellation as atonement for sin. These festivities are viewed with great suspicion by the ruling Sunni families in the Gulf; however, they are permitted in Bahrain, Kuwait, and the UAE. While not necessarily dangerous, non-Muslims would do well to avoid Shi'a celebrations of '*ashoors*.

Leilat al-Meiraj

This day occurs in the month of Rajab and commemorates the Ascension of the Prophet Mohammed to heaven and his return to Medina.

Eid al-Fitr

The "feast" occurs at the end of the fast of Ramadan or the 1st day of the month of Shawwal and lasts 3 days. This holiday is also known as *Eid al-Sagheer* (the small eid).

Eid al-Adha

Also known as *Eid al-Kabeer* (the big eid) or the Day of the Sacrifice, this feast begins on the 10th of Dhu al-Hijjah and lasts 3 days. It commemorates Abraham's attempt to sacrifice his son.

Mouloud

This day celebrates the birth of the Prophet Mohammed on the 12th of Rabi I. The year of his birth is disputed, but was about 50 years before the Hijra, approximately A.D. 570. The birth of Mohammed's son, Hussein, is also celebrated during the month of Rabi II.

Coptic Holidays

7 January	Christmas
6 August	Saint Saviors Day
19 May	Easter

Egyptian Secular Holidays

1 May	Labor Day
23 July	Anniversary of the Revolution
6 October	Armed Forces Day

APPENDIX E:

Language

Arabic

Arabic is considered by Muslims to be the language of Allah. The Koran is written in Arabic, the official language of Egypt, and is spoken by over 197 million persons worldwide.

Arabic belongs to the Semitic branch of Afro-Asiatic languages. All Arabs have as their mother tongue some local variety of Arabic. These vernaculars differ markedly. For example, Egyptian Arabic is virtually unintelligible in Iraq. The local vernacular is used in everyday commerce, but rarely written. Contrasting to the local vernaculars is standard, or formal Arabic, which is used for writing and formal speech. Because the standard Arabic must be learned at school, large sectors of the Arab people do not command it sufficiently to use it themselves, although radio and other media are gradually spreading its comprehension. Standard Arabic has remained remarkably stable.

In grammar and basic vocabulary the Arabic literature produced from the 8th century to the present is strikingly homogeneous; the works of the medieval writers differ from modern standard Arabic hardly more than Shakespeare's language differs from modern English. Standard literary Arabic is capable of expressing the finest shades of meaning. The vernaculars in their present form cannot perform the same task. If they were adapted, such a development would fatally split the unity of the Arab world. Today, tensions exist between the standard language and the vernaculars, particularly in imaginative literature. In drama, the demand for realism favors the vernacular, and many poets are tending toward their mother tongue. In the novel and short story, the trend is toward having the characters speak in the vernacular while the author uses formal language. However, some of the most celebrated living novelists and poets write exclusively in the standard language.

Alphabet

The Arabic alphabet is written from right to left but numerals are written from left to right. There are 28 characters, all of which are consonants, and 10 numerals. Vowels are unwritten, although three markers are used to ensure proper pronunciation. While there is no capitalization in Arabic, each letter has a different form depending on where it falls in the word—at the beginning, the middle, the end, or standing alone.

Arabic is a Semitic language; its structure and grammar are different from English. Words are formed from roots by changing the vowels between the consonants, which usually begin and end the word. For example, the word for book is *Ketab* and the word for library is *Maktabah*. The root is K - T - B.

Key Phrases

English	Arabic
Can you help me?	momkin tisa'idini?
Do you speak English?	haal taataakaalaam Englizi?
Excuse me.	asfaa.
Good morning.	sobah alKher.
Good night.	laylaa saaidaa.
Goodbye.	maa al saalamaa.
Hello.	marhaba.
How?	kayf?
How are you?	keef halaak?
How much/many?	kaam?
Hurry!	bisor'aa!
I don't understand.	aana laa aafhaam.
I'm hungry	aana gaa'anaa.
I'm lost.	aana toht.
I'm thirsty.	aana aatshan.
I'm tired.	aana taa'aabanaa.
No.	laa.

Key Phrases (Continued)

English	Arabic
No smoking!	maamnoo' al taadkheen!
Please.	min faadlaak.
Thank you.	shokran.
Welcome.	aahlaan wa saahlaan.
What?	ma?
What does this mean?	ma maa'ni haaza?
What is this?	ma esm haaza?
When?	maati?
Where?	aayn?
Which?	ay?
Who?	maan?
Why?	limaza?
With the grace of God	al hamdu allah.
Yes.	aywaa.

Vocabulary

English	Arabic
American Embassy	sifaara amrikiya
Arm (body)	zaara
Bandage	aasaabe
Beach	al shati
Big	kaabir
Blanket	Baataniye
Book	ketab
Boots	boot
Bridge	al koobri
Building	al maabni
Coat	mi'taf

Vocabulary (Continued)

English	Arabic
Cold	Barid
Early	mobaakir
Exit	khorooj
Entrance	Dokhool
Far	baa'id
Fast	saari'
First Aid Kit	ilbah is'aafaat aawaalliyaa
Flashlight	baatariyaa
Gloves	jowanti
Gulf	khaalij
Harbor	al mina
Hat	kobaa'aa
Head	raa'aas
Heavy	taagil
Highway	taarig
Hospital	mostaashfi
Hot	sakhen
Insect Repellent	tarid lilhaashaarat
Knife	saakin
Late	mit'akher
Leg	sag
Light	khaafif
Map	khaarita
Market	Sook
Matches	ood sagab
Medicine	Daava'
Mosque	al jami'
Near	Kaarib
New	Jaadid
Old	gaadim

Vocabulary (Continued)

English	Arabic
Open	maaftuh
Police	bolis
Radio	radyo
Right	sahh
River	al naahr
Soap	saboon
Small	saagir
Sea	al baahr
Seacoast	shati al Baahr
Shoes	hiza
Shut	maa'ful
Slow	bati
Taxi	taaksi
Toilet	al twaaleet
Tower	al borj
Watch	sa'aah
Wrong	gaalaat

Military Vocabulary

English	Arabic
Aircraft	ta'ereh
Aircraft Carrier	hameleh ta'erat
Air Defense	defa' javi
Airfield	motar
Ammunition	zaakhireh
Amphibious	baar ma'i
Antiair artillery	maadfa'iyyeh modade al-ta'erat

Military Vocabulary (Continued)

English	Arabic
Antilanding defense	defa' zed al-aabrar
Antitank artillery	maadfa'iyeh modade al-daababat
Army	jish
Artillery	maadfa'iyeh
Aviation	tiran
Battalion	kaatibeh
Battleship	baraajeh
Bomb	gaanbaaleh
Camouflage	taamooyeh
Cruiser (ship)	torad
Chemical Weapon	saalah Kimavi
Coastal Defense	defa' saheli
Corps	filg
Destroyer (ship)	maadmor
Division	faaraageh
Engineer	mohandes
Garrison	hamieh
Gun	maadfa
Handgrenade	gaanbeleh baadwiye
Headquarters	giadeh
Helicopter	helicopter
Howitzer	hawetzer
Infantry	mosha'e
Latitude	khat al-aarad
Longitude	khat al-tool
Machinegun	reshash
Map	khaariteh
Military	aaskaaria
Mine	al-laagam
Minefield	haagl al-laagam

Military Vocabulary (Continued)

English	Arabic
Mortar	haven
Nuclear Weapon	saalah noovi
Platoon	faasileh
Radar	radar
Reconnaissance	'estaatla'
Rifle	bandgiyeh
Submachinegun	reshash gaasir
Tank	daababeh
Tactics	taktiki
Torpedo	toorpid
Topography	toboografia
Weapon	saalah
Weather	al-taages

theh ث	teh ت	beh ب	alif ا
dal د	kha خ	ha ح	jeem ج
seen س	zain ز	ra ر	thal ذ
tah ط	dhad ض	sad ص	sheen ش
feh ف	ghain غ	ain ع	zah ظ
meem م	lam ل	kaf ك	qaf ق
yeh ي	waw و	heh ه	noon ن

٩ ٨ ٧ ٦ ٥ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ ٠

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Arabic Alphabet

APPENDIX F: International Road Signs

			
Crossroads	Maximum speed	No through road	Road narrows
			
Fallen/falling rock	No entry for vehicular traffic	Motorway	Stop and give way
			
Low flying aircraft or sudden aircraft noise	No left turn	One way street	Tourist information point
			
Traffic signals	No u-turn	Overhead cables, Maximum height	Failure of traffic light signals
			
Sharp deviation			

APPENDIX G: Arabic Road Signs



No U turn



No left turn



No entry



No right turn



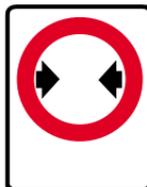
Maximum
load 10 tons



Maximum
speed 60 kph.



Maximum
height 4 m.



Maximum
width 2 m.



No stopping



Road closed



Parking



No parking



Hospital



No honking



Animal-drawn
vehicles prohibited



Handcarts
prohibited



First-aid post

Petrol

Garage

One way

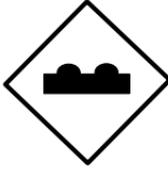
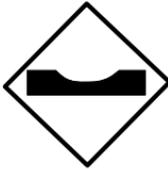


level (railroad) crossing without barrier

Maximum width 3 m.

Maximum height 4 m.

Opening or swing bridge

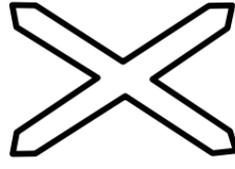


Dip

Uneven road

Winding road

Steep hill



Stop at major road ahead

Side road

Location of level (railroad) crossing without gate or barrier

APPENDIX H: Individual Protective Measures

Security Threats

Individual protective measures are the conscious actions which people take to guard themselves against physical harm. These measures can involve simple acts such as locking your car and avoiding areas where crime is rampant. When physical protection measures are combined they form a personal security program, the object of which is to make yourself a harder target. The following checklists contain basic individual protective measures that, if understood and followed, may significantly reduce your vulnerability to the security threats overseas (foreign intelligence, security services, and terrorist organizations). If you are detained or taken hostage, following the measures listed in these checklists may influence or improve your treatment.

Foreign Intelligence and Security Services

- Avoid any actions or activities that are illegal, improper, or indiscreet.
- Guard your conversation and keep sensitive papers in your custody at all times.
- Take it for granted that you are under surveillance by both technical and physical means, including:
 - ❑ Communications monitoring (telephone, telex, mail, and radio)
 - ❑ Photography
 - ❑ Search
 - ❑ Eavesdropping in hotels, offices, and apartments
- Do not discuss sensitive matters:
 - ❑ On the telephone
 - ❑ In your room
 - ❑ In a car, particularly in front of an assigned driver

- Do not leave sensitive personal or business papers:
 - ❑ In your room
 - ❑ In the hotel safe
 - ❑ In a locked suitcase or briefcase
 - ❑ In unattended cars, offices, trains, or planes
 - ❑ Open to photography from the ceiling
 - ❑ In wastebaskets as drafts or doodles
- Do not try to defeat surveillance by trying to slip away from followers or by trying to locate “bugs” in your room. These actions will only generate more interest in you. If you feel you are under surveillance, act as naturally as possible, go to a safe location (your office, hotel, U.S. Embassy), and contact your superior.
- Avoid offers of sexual companionship. They may lead to a room raid, photography, and blackmail. Prostitutes in many countries report to the police, work for a criminal organization, or are sympathetic to insurgent or terrorist organizations; in other words, are anti-U.S. Others may be employed by an intelligence service.
- Be suspicious of casual acquaintances and quick friendships with local citizens in intelligence/terrorist threat countries. In many countries, people tend to stay away from foreigners and do not readily or easily make contact. Many who actively seek out friendships with Americans may do so as a result of government orders or for personal gain.

In your personal contacts, follow these guidelines:

- Do not attempt to keep up with your hosts in social drinking.
- Do not engage in black market activity for money or goods.
- Do not sell your possessions.
- Do not bring in or purchase illegal drugs.
- Do not bring in pornography.

- Do not bring in religious literature for distribution. (You may bring one Bible, Koran, or other religious material for your own personal use.)
- Do not seek out religious or political dissidents.
- Do not take ashtrays, towels, menus, glasses, or other mementos from hotels or restaurants.
- Do not accept packages, letters, etc., from local citizens for delivery to the U.S.
- Do not make political comments or engage in political activity.
- Do not be lured into clandestine meetings with would-be informants or defectors.
- Be careful about taking pictures. In some countries it is unwise to take photographs of scenes that could be used to make unfavorable comparisons between U.S. and local standards of living or other cultural differences. Avoid taking any photographs from moving buses, trains, or aircraft.

The following picture subjects are clearly prohibited in most countries where an intelligence or terrorist/insurgent threat is evident:

- Police or military installations and personnel
- Bridges
- Fortifications
- Railroad facilities
- Tunnels
- Elevated trains
- Border areas
- Industrial complexes
- Port complexes
- Airports

Detention

Most intelligence and security services in threat countries detain persons for a wide range of real or imagined wrongs. The best advice, of course, is to do nothing that would give a foreign service the least reason to pick you up. If you are arrested or detained by host nation intelligence or security, however, remember the following:

- Always ask to contact the U.S. Embassy. You are entitled to do so under international diplomatic and consular agreements, to which most countries are signatories.
- Phrase your request appropriately. In Third World countries, however, making demands could lead to physical abuse.
- Do not admit to wrongdoing or sign anything. Part of the detention ritual in some threat countries is a written report you will be asked or told to sign. Decline to do so, and continue demanding to contact the Embassy or consulate.
- Do not agree to help your detainer. The foreign intelligence or security service may offer you the opportunity to help them in return for releasing you, foregoing prosecution, or not informing your employer or spouse of your indiscretion. If they will not take a simple no, delay a firm commitment by saying that you have to think it over.
- Report to your supervisor immediately. Once your supervisor is informed, the Embassy or consulate security officer needs to be informed. Depending on the circumstances and your status, the Embassy or consulate may have to provide you assistance in departing the country expeditiously.
- Report to your unit's security officer and your service's criminal investigative branch upon returning to the U.S. This is especially important if you were unable to report to the Embassy or consulate in country. Remember, you will not be able to outwit a foreign intelligence organization. Do not compound your error by betraying your country.

Foreign Terrorist Threat

Terrorism may seem like mindless violence committed without logic or purpose, but it is not. Terrorists attack soft and undefended targets, both people and facilities, to gain political objectives they see as out of reach by less violent means. Many of today's terrorists view no one as innocent. Thus, injury and loss of life are justified as acceptable means to gain the notoriety generated by a violent act in order to support their cause.

Because of their distinctive dress, speech patterns, and outgoing personalities, Americans are often highly visible and easily recognized when they are abroad. The obvious association of U.S. military personnel with their government enhances their potential media and political worth as casualties or hostages. Other U.S. citizens are also at risk, including political figures, police, intelligence personnel, and VIPs (such as businessmen and celebrities).

Therefore, you must develop a comprehensive personal security program to safeguard yourself while traveling abroad. An awareness of the threat and the practice of security procedures like those advocated in crime prevention programs are adequate precautions for the majority of people. While total protection is impossible, basic common sense precautions such as an awareness of any local threat, elimination of predictable travel and lifestyle routines, and security consciousness at your quarters or work locations significantly reduce the probability of success of terrorist attacks.

To realistically evaluate your individual security program, you must understand how terrorists select and identify their victims. Terrorists generally classify targets in terms of accessibility, vulnerability, and political worth (symbolic nature). These perceptions may not be based on the person's actual position, but rather the image of wealth or importance they represent to the public. For each potential target, a risk versus gain assessment is conducted to determine if a terrorist can victimize a target without ramifications to the terrorist organization. It is during this

phase that the terrorist determines if a target is “hard or soft.” A hard target is someone who is aware of the threat of terrorism and adjusts his personal habits accordingly. Soft targets are oblivious to the threat and their surroundings, making an easy target.

Identification by name is another targeting method gathered from aircraft manifests, unit/duty rosters, public documents (Who’s Who or the Social Register), personnel files, discarded mail, or personal papers in trash. Many targets are selected based upon their easily identifiable symbols or trademarks, such as uniforms, luggage (seabags or duffle bags), blatant national symbols (currency, tatoos, and clothing), and decals and bumper stickers.

Travel Security

Travel on temporary duty (TAD/TDY) abroad may require you to stay in commercial hotels. Being away from your home duty station requires increasing your security planning and awareness; this is especially important when choosing and checking into a hotel and during your residence there.

The recent experiences with airport bombings and airplane hijacking suggest some simple precautions:

- You should not travel on commercial aircraft outside the continental U.S. in uniform.
- Prior to traveling by commercial aircraft, you should screen your wallet and other personal items, removing any documents (that is, credit cards, club membership cards, etc.) which would reveal your military affiliation.

NOTE: Current USMC policy requires service members to wear two I.D. tags with metal necklaces when on official business. Also, the current I.D. card must be in possession at all times. These requirements include travel to or through terrorist areas. In view of these requirements, the service member must be prepared to remove and

conceal these and any other items which would identify them as military personnel in the event of a skyjacking.

- You should stay alert to any suspicious activity when traveling. Keep in mind that the less time spent in waiting areas and lobbies, the better. This means adjusting your schedule to reduce your wait at these locations.
- You should not discuss your military affiliation with anyone during your travels because it increases your chances of being singled out as a symbolic victim.
- In case of an incident, you should not confront a terrorist or present a threatening image. The lower profile you present, the less likely you will become a victim or bargaining chip for the terrorists, and your survivability increases.

Hostage Situation

The probability of anyone becoming a hostage is very remote. However, as a member of the Armed Forces, you should always consider yourself a potential hostage or terrorist victim and reflect this in planning your affairs, both personal and professional. You should have an up-to-date will, provide next of kin with an appropriate power-of-attorney, and take measures to ensure your dependents' financial security if necessary. Experience has shown that concern for the welfare of family members is a source of great stress to kidnap victims.

Do not be depressed if negotiation efforts appear to be taking a long time. Remember, chance of survival actually increases with time. The physical and psychological stress while a hostage could seem overpowering, but the key to your well-being is to approach captivity as a mission. Maintaining emotional control, alertness, and introducing order into each day of captivity will ensure your success and survival with honor.

During interaction with captors, maintaining self respect and dignity can be keys to retaining status as a human being in the captor's eyes. Complying with instructions, avoiding provocative conversations (political,

religious, etc.), and establishing a positive relationship will increase survivability. Being polite and freely discussing insignificant and nonessential matters can reinforce this relationship. Under no circumstance should classified information be divulged. If forced to present terrorist demands to the media, make it clear that the demands are those of the captor and that the plea is not made on your behalf. You must remember that you are an American service member; conduct yourself with dignity and honor while maintaining your bearing.

Hostages sometimes are killed during rescue attempts; consequently, you should take measures to protect yourself during such an action. Drop to the floor immediately, remain still and avoiding any sudden movement; select a safe corner if it offers more security than the floor. Do not attempt to assist the rescuing forces but wait for instructions. After the rescue, do not make any comment to the media until you have been debriefed by appropriate U.S. authorities.

APPENDIX I:

Deployed Personnel's Guide to Health Maintenance

DoD-prescribed immunizations and medications, including birth control pills, should be brought in sufficient quantity for deployment's duration.

Only food, water, and ice from approved U.S. military sources should be consumed. Consuming food or water from unapproved sources may cause illness. Food should be thoroughly cooked and served hot.

Thorough hand-washing before eating and after using the latrine is highly recommended, as is regular bathing. Feet should be kept dry and treated with antifungal powder. Socks and underwear should be changed daily; underwear should fit loosely and be made of cotton fiber.

Excessive heat and sunlight exposure should be minimized. Maintaining hydration is important, as are following work-rest cycles and wearing uniforms properly. Sunglasses, sunscreen (SPF 15 or higher), and lip balm are recommended. Drinking alcohol should be avoided. Personnel with previous heat injuries should be closely monitored.

Uniforms should be worn properly (blouse boots). DEET should be applied to exposed skin and uniforms treated with permethrin; permethrin is not intended for use on skin. Proper treatment and wear of uniform, plus application of DEET to exposed skin, decreases the risk of diseases transmitted by biting insects.

Overcrowded living areas should be avoided. Ventilated living areas and avoiding coughing or sneezing toward others will reduce colds and other respiratory infections. Cots or sleeping bags should be arranged "head to toe" to avoid the face-to-face contact that spreads germs.

Contact with animals is not recommended. Animals should not be kept as mascots. Cats, dogs, and other animals can transmit disease. Food should not be kept in living areas as it attracts rodents and insects, and trash should be disposed of properly.

Hazardous snakes, plants, spiders, and other insects and arthropods such as scorpions, centipedes, ants, bees, wasps, and flies should be avoided. Those bitten or stung should contact U.S. medical personnel.

All sexual contact should be avoided. Properly used condoms offer some protection from sexually transmitted diseases but not full protection.

Stress and fatigue can be minimized by maintaining physical fitness, staying informed, and sleeping when the mission and safety permits. Alcohol should be avoided as it causes dehydration, contributes to jet lag, can lead to depression, and decreases physical and mental readiness. Separation anxiety, continuous operations, changing conditions, and the observation of human suffering will intensify stress. Assistance from medical personnel or chaplains is available.

Additional Information

Water

If unapproved water, as found in many lakes, rivers, streams, and city water supplies must be used in an emergency, the water may be disinfected by:

- Adding calcium hypochlorite at 5.0 ppm for 30 minutes;
- Adding Chlor-Floc or iodine tablets according to label instructions;
- Heating water to a rolling boil for 5 to 10 minutes; or
- Adding 2 to 4 drops of ordinary chlorine bleach per quart of water and waiting 30 minutes before using it.

Either U.S. military preventive medicine or veterinary personnel should inspect bottled water supplies. Bottled water does not guarantee purity; direct sunlight on bottled water supplies may promote bacterial growth.

Water in canals, lakes, rivers, and streams is likely contaminated; unnecessary bathing, swimming, and wading should be avoided. If the tactical situation requires entering bodies of water, all exposed skin should be covered to protect from parasites. Following exposure, it is important to dry vigorously and change clothing.

Rodents

Rodents should not be tolerated in the unit area; they can spread serious illness. Diseases may be contracted through rodent bites or scratches, transmitted by insects carried on rodents (such as fleas, ticks, or mites), or by contamination of food from rodent nesting or feeding. Personnel can minimize the risk of disease caused by rodents by:

- Maintaining a high state of sanitation throughout the unit area;
- Sealing openings 1/4 inch or greater to prevent rodents from entering unit areas;
- Avoiding inhalation of dust when cleaning previously unoccupied areas (mist these areas with water prior to sweeping; when possible, disinfect area using 3 ounces of liquid bleach per 1 gallon of water).
- Promptly removing dead rodents. Personnel should use disposable gloves or plastic bags over the hands when handling any dead animal and place the dead rodent/animal into a plastic bag prior to disposal.
- Seeking immediate attention if bitten or scratched by a rodent or if experiencing difficulty breathing or flu-like symptoms.

Insects

Exposure to harmful insects, ticks, and other pests is a year-round, worldwide risk. The following protective measures reduce the risk of insect and tick bites:

- Use DoD-approved insect repellents properly;
- Apply DEET on all exposed skin;
- Apply permethrin on clothing and bed nets;
- Tuck bed net under bedding; use bed net pole;
- Avoid exposure to living or dead animals;
- Regularly check for ticks;
- Discourage pests by disposing of trash properly; eliminate food storage in living areas; and
- Cover exposed skin by keeping sleeves rolled down when possible, especially during peak periods of mosquito biting (dusk and dawn); keep undershirts tucked into pants; tuck pant legs into boots.

Uniforms correctly treated with permethrin, using either the aerosol spray-can method (reapply after sixth laundering) or with the Individual Dynamic Absorption (IDA) impregnation kit (good for 6 months or the life of the uniform) will help minimize risks posed by insects. The date of treatment should be labeled on the uniform.

Bed nets should be treated with permethrin for protection against biting insects using either the single aerosol spray can method (treating two bed nets) or the unit's 2-gallon sprayer. All personnel should sleep under mosquito nets, regardless of time of day, ensure netting is tucked under bedding, and use poles to prevent bed nets from draping on the skin.

DoD-approved insect repellents are:

IDA KIT: NSN 6840-01-345-0237

Permethrin Aerosol Spray: NSN 6840-01-278-1336

DEET Insect Repellent: NSN 6840-01-284-3982

Hot Weather

If heat is a threat in the area, personnel should:

- Stay hydrated by drinking water frequently;
- Follow work-rest cycles;
- Monitor others who may have heat-related problems;
- Wear uniforms properly;
- Use a sun block (SPF 15 or higher), sunglasses, and lip balm;
- During hot weather, wear natural fiber clothing (such as cotton) next to the skin for increased ventilation;
- Seek immediate medical attention for heat injuries such as cramps, exhaustion, or stroke. Heat injuries can also occur in cold weather;
- Avoid standing in direct sunlight for long periods; be prepared for sudden drops in temperature at night, and construct wind screens if necessary to avoid blowing dust or sand.

Sunscreens:

Sunscreen lotion: NSN 6505-01-121-2336

Non-alcohol lotion base sunscreen: NSN 6505-01-267-1486

WORK/REST TABLE

Heat Cat	WBGT Index (° F)	EASY WORK		MODERATE WORK		HARD WORK	
		Work / Rest	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)	Work / Rest	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)	Work / Rest	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)
1	78 – 81.9	NL	1/2	NL	3/4	40/20 min	3/4
2	82 – 84.9	NL	1/2	50/10 min	3/4	30/30 min	1
3	85 – 87.9	NL	3/4	40/20 min	3/4	30/30 min	1
4	88 – 89.9	NL	3/4	30/30 min	3/4	20/40 min	1
5	> 90	50/10 min	1	20/40 min	1	10/50 min	1

The work/rest times and fluid replacement volumes will sustain performance and hydration for at least 4 hours of work in the specific heat category. Individual water needs will vary +/- (plus/minus) 1/4 qt/hr.

NL = no limit to work time per hour. Rest means minimal physical activity (sitting or standing) and should be accomplished in shade if possible.

Caution: Hourly fluid intake should not exceed 1 ½ quarts. Daily fluid intake should not exceed 12 quarts. Note: MOPP gear adds 10° to WBGT Index.

Food

High risk food items such as fresh eggs, unpasteurized dairy products, lettuce or other uncooked vegetables, and raw or undercooked meats should be avoided unless they are from U.S. military approved sources. Those who must consume unapproved foods should choose low risk foods such as bread and other baked goods, fruits that have thick peels (washed with safe water), and boiled foods such as rice and vegetables.

Human Waste

Military-approved latrines should be used when possible. If no latrines are available, personnel should bury all human waste in pits or trenches.

Cold Weather

If cold weather injuries are a threat in the area, personnel should:

- Drink plenty of fluids, preferably water or other decaffeinated beverages;
- Closely monitor others who have had previous cold injuries;
- Use well-ventilated warming tents and hot liquids for relief from the cold. Watch for shivering and increase rations to the equivalent of four MREs per day;
- Not rest or sleep in tents or vehicles unless well ventilated; temperatures can drop drastically at night;
- Dress in layers, wear polypropylene long underwear, and use sunglasses, scarf, unscented lip balm, sunscreen, and skin moisturizers;
- Insulate themselves from the ground with tree boughs or sleeping mats and construct windscreens to avoid unnecessary heat loss; and
- Remember that loss of sensitivity in any body part requires immediate medical attention.

WIND SPEED		COOLING POWER OF WIND EXPRESSED AS "EQUIVALENT CHILL TEMPERATURE"																					
KNOTS	MPH	TEMPERATURE (°F)																					
CALM	CALM	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	
		EQUIVALENT CHILL TEMPERATURE																					
3-6	5	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-70	
7-10	10	30	20	15	10	5	0	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80	-85
11-15	15	25	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80	-85
16-19	20	20	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80	-85	-90
20-23	25	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80	-85	-90
24-28	30	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80	-85	-90	-95
29-32	35	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80	-85	-90	-95	-100
33-38	40	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80	-85	-90	-95	-100	-105
Winds Above 30 MPH Have Little Additional Effect		LITTLE DANGER				INCREASING DANGER Frost may freeze within 1 minute						DANGER Frost may freeze within 30 seconds											

First Aid

Basic Lifesaving

Those caring for injured persons should immediately:

- Establish an open airway,
- Ensure the victim is breathing,
- Stop bleeding to support circulation,
- Prevent further disability,
- Place dressing over open wounds,
- Immobilize neck injuries,
- Splint obvious limb deformities, and
- Minimize further exposure to adverse weather.

Injuries and Care

Shock

- Symptoms:
 - Confusion
 - Cold, clammy skin
 - Sweating
 - Shallow, labored, and rapid breathing
 - Rapid pulse
- Treatment:
 - An open airway should be maintained.
 - Unconscious victims should be placed on their side.
 - Victims should be kept calm, warm, and comfortable.
 - Lower extremities should be elevated.
 - Medical attention should be sought as soon as possible.

Abdominal Wound

■ Treatment:

- ❑ Exposed organs should be covered with moist, clean dressing.
- ❑ Wound should be secured with bandages.
- ❑ Organs that have been displaced should never be reintroduced to the body.

Bleeding

■ Treatment:

- ❑ Direct pressure with hand should be applied; a dressing should be used if available.
- ❑ Injured extremity should be elevated if no fractures are suspected.
- ❑ Pressure points may be used to control bleeding.
- ❑ Dressings should not be removed; additional dressings may be applied over old dressings.

■ Tourniquet:

- ❑ **NOTE: Tourniquets should only be used when an injury is life threatening.**
- ❑ A 1-inch band should be tied between the injury and the heart, 2 to 4 inches from the injury, to stop severe bleeding; wire or shoe strings should not be used.
- ❑ Band should be tight enough to stop bleeding and no tighter.
- ❑ Once the tourniquet is tied, it should not be loosened.
- ❑ The tourniquet should be left exposed for quick visual reference.
- ❑ The time that the tourniquet is tied and the letter “T” should be written on the casualty’s forehead.

Eye Injury

Treatment:

- Embedded objects should not be removed; dressings should secure objects to prohibit movement.
- Bandages should be applied lightly to both eyes.
- Patients should be continuously attended.

Chest Wound

Symptoms:

- Sucking noise from chest
- Frothy red blood from wound

Treatment:

- Entry and exit wounds should be identified; wounds should be covered (aluminum foil, ID card).
- Three sides of the material covering the wound should be taped, leaving the bottom untaped.
- Victim should be positioned to facilitate easiest breathing.

Fractures

Symptoms:

- Deformity, bruising
- Tenderness
- Swelling and discoloration

Treatment:

- Fractured limb should not be straightened.
- Injury should be splinted with minimal movement of injured person.
- Joints above and below the injury should be splinted.
- If not in a chemical environment, clothing should be removed from injured area.
- Rings should be removed from fingers.
- Pulse should be checked below injury to determine blood flow restrictions.

Spinal, Neck, Head Injury

Symptom:

- Lack of feeling and/or control below neck

Treatment:

- Conscious victims should be cautioned to remain still.
- Airway should be checked without moving injured person's head.
- Victims who must be moved should be placed, without bending or rotating victim's head and neck, on a hard surface that would act as a litter (door, cut lumber).
- Head and neck should be immobilized.

Heat Injuries

Heat Cramps: Symptoms

- Spasms, usually in muscles or arms
- Results from strenuous work or exercise
- Loss of salt in the body
- Normal body temperature

Heat Exhaustion: Symptoms

- Cramps in abdomen or limbs
- Pale skin
- Dizziness, faintness, weakness
- Nausea or vomiting
- Profuse sweating or moist, cool skin
- Weak pulse
- Normal body temperature

Heat Stroke: Symptoms

- Headache
- Dizziness
- Red face/skin
- Hot, dry skin (no sweating)
- Strong, rapid pulse
- High body temperature (hot to touch)

Treatment:

- Victim should be treated for shock.
- Victim should be laid in a cool area with clothing loosened.
- Victim can be cooled by sprinkling with cool water or fanning (though not to the point of shivering).
- If conscious, victim may drink cool water (2 teaspoons of salt to one canteen may be added).
- Medical attention should be sought immediately; heat stroke can result in death.

Burns

Burns may be caused by heat (thermal), electricity, chemicals, or radiation. Treatment is based on depth, size, and severity (termed degree of burn). All burn victims should be treated for shock and seen by medical personnel.

Thermal/First Degree: Symptoms

- Skin reddens
- Painful

Treatment:

- Source of burn should be removed.
- Cool water should be applied to the affected area.

Thermal/Second Degree: Symptoms

- Skin reddens and blisters
- Very painful

Treatment:

- Source of burn should be removed.
- Cool water should be applied to the affected area.
- Blisters should not be broken.
- A dry dressing should cover the affected area.

Thermal/Third Degree: Symptoms

- Charred or whitish looking skin
- May burn to the bone
- Burned area not painful; surrounding area very painful

Treatment:

- Source of burn should be removed.
- Clothing that adheres to burned area should not be removed.
- A dry dressing should cover the affected area.

Electrical Burns

Treatment:

- Power source must be off.
- Entry and exit wounds should be identified.
- Burned area should be treated in accordance with its severity.

Chemical Burns

Treatment:

- Skin should be flushed with a large amount of water; eyes should be flushed for at least 20 minutes.
- Visible contaminants should be removed.
- Phosphorus burns should be covered with a wet dressing (prevents air from activating the phosphorous)

Cold Injuries

Hypothermia: Symptoms

- Body is cold under clothing
- Victim may appear confused or dead

Treatment:

- Victim should be moved to a warm place.
- Wet clothing should be removed; victim should be dressed in warm clothing or wrapped in a dry blanket.
- Body parts should not be rubbed.
- Victims must not consume alcoholic beverages.

Frostbite: Symptoms

- Skin appears white or waxy
- Skin is hard to the touch

Treatment:

- Victim should be moved to a warm place.
- Affected area should be warmed in 104 to 108° F (40° C) water for 15 to 30 minutes (NOT hot water).
- Affected area should be covered with several layers of clothing.
- Affected area must not be rubbed.
- Victim must seek medical attention.

Emergency Life-Saving Equipment

Equipment may be improvised when necessary. Following is a list of possible uses for commonly found items.

Shirts = Dressings/Bandages
Belts, Ties = Tourniquets, Bandages
Towels, Sheets = Dressings/Bandages
Socks, Panty Hose, Flight cap = Dressings/Bandages
Sticks or Tree Limbs = Splints
Blankets = Litters, Splints
Field Jackets = Litters
BDU Shirts = Litters/Splints
Ponchos = Litters/Bandages
Rifle Sling = Bandages
M-16 Heat Guards = Splints

APPENDIX J: International Telephone Codes

International Telephone Codes			
Algeria	213	Malta	356
Australia	61	Mexico	52
Austria	43	Morocco	212
Bahrain	973	Netherlands	31
Belgium	32	Nigeria	234
Brazil	55	New Zealand	64
Canada	1	Norway	47
China	86	Oman	968
Cyprus	357	Philippines	63
Denmark	45	Portugal	351
Djibouti	253	Qatar	974
Egypt	20	Republic of Korea	82
Ethiopia	251	Saudi Arabia	966
Finland	358	Senegal	221
France	33	Seychelles	248
Gabon	241	Singapore	65
Germany	49	Somalia	252
Greece	30	South Africa	27
Hawaii	1	Spain	34
Hong Kong	852	Sweden	46
Indonesia	62	Switzerland	41
Iran	98	Syria	963
Iraq	964	Taiwan	886
Ireland	353	Tanzania	255
Israel	972	Thailand	66
Ivory Coast	225	Tunisia	216
Japan	81	Turkey	90
Jordan	962	UAE	971
Kenya	254	United Kingdom	44
Kuwait	965	United States	1
Libya	218	Yemen	967
Madagascar	261	Zambia	260
Malaysia	60	Zimbabwe	263
AT&T (public phones)	0072-911 or 0030-911	On-base	550-HOME or 550-2USA

