do in another country.

Let's say a pattern was set in Egypt; that pattern is not the same in the other countries. The Egyptian military regime is now more or less civilianized and is not just a military element running a civilian society. Whereas, in Syria and Iraq we have quite different conditions. You have military officers going in and out of power, in and out of politics, in a way which creates no political stability whatsoever and we don't know how it's going to come out.

Again, in a more primitive country like Libya or Saudi Arabia, you have, again, possibilities of some kind of military takeover, when you get a succession crisis with the present ruling sovereigns and still no strong enough political structure to provide the kind of stability which the countries need, and no ideology which holds the military officers if they take power and which holds them together.

Now let me turn to one specific problem which is Middle Eastern oil, which I'm going to do in a rather cursory way. But, I think it is important, because when we're looking at interests which you can call the most vital or the most significant - vital has no comparative - but most significant and even vital interests of the West, they are in Middle Eastern oil.

This first chart will give you an idea of the extent of the oil reserves of the world which are in the Middle East. On the right-hand side here where you see the reserves, the Middle East is way up - 2/3 - some estimates put it even more than that, of the world's oil reserves. And obviously, this is going to be important for many years to come for the