

security forces. Warsaw Pact figures would be increased by some 500,000-700,000 (Atlantic to Urals) and some 800,000 to 1.5 million (Global) by the inclusion of an assumed ground force 'slice' of Soviet railroad, construction, labour, command and general support troops — all of which are uniformed, armed and have undergone at least basic military training. Reserves could arguably be increased in proportion.

<sup>3</sup> Reserves do not generally include personnel beyond a five year post-service period, whether or not they are assigned to units.

<sup>4</sup> Divisions are not a standard formation between armies, nor do divisions contain comparable numbers or types of equipment or personnel. For the purposes of this table, three brigades or regiments are considered to be a divisional equivalent.

<sup>5</sup> 'Manned in peacetime' includes all Soviet and WP Category 2 divisions in the relevant geographical area.

<sup>6</sup> Comprises only forces mobilized *within* relevant geographical areas. North American-based US and Canadian formations earmarked for reinforcement of Europe on or after mobilization are therefore shown under 'Global', rather than in the 'NGA' or 'Atlantic to Urals' columns.

<sup>7</sup> Figures include equipment in storage or reserve where known.

<sup>8</sup> ATGW proliferation presents particular difficulties for realistic counting rules. The figures shown are estimated aggregates of all dismantled ATGW and those vehicle-mounted weapons with a primary ATK role. Soviet Category 3 divisions are assumed to hold a reduced (50%) scale of dismantled weapons. Totals exclude ATGW on MICV (e.g. M-2/3 *Bradley*, BMP, BMD) or fired by main battle tank main armament (e.g. T-80) and do not, therefore, represent total available ATGW for either side.

<sup>9</sup> SAM launchers exclude shoulder-launched weapons. They include Air Force and Air Defence Force weapons.

<sup>10</sup> Comprises all helicopters whose primary function is close air support or anti-tank (i.e. *includes* hel-borne ATGW shown in earlier line).

<sup>11</sup> The categorization of aircraft between roles reflects that shown in the country entries, but the figures should be used with care. Many of the aircraft are multi-role; primary roles for similar aircraft vary between countries, and distinctions between attack and bomber and between fighter and fighter ground attack (FGA = attack) cannot be drawn with certainty. Moreover, training aircraft have been excluded, although they could provide some reinforcement or replacements in operations.

<sup>12</sup> Excludes SSB, SSBN, SSG, SSGN.

<sup>13</sup> Figure in brackets is number of helicopter-only carriers included in total.

<sup>14</sup> Includes inshore vessels; excludes minelayers and support craft.

<sup>15</sup> Excludes LCU, LCVP, and LCA small craft.

Source: The International Institute for Strategic Studies, *The Military Balance, 1987-88*, pp. 231-2.

A different set of figures is given in the White Paper on defence, *Challenge and Commitment*, published by the Canadian government in the summer of 1987. The reason for this variation is that the authors used another geographic area and counted many Warsaw Pact divisions which are in low states of readiness.

Page 21 of the White Paper lists all the Warsaw Pact and NATO forces in Northern as well as Central Europe, including not only the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia, but also Denmark, Norway, and the Western and North-western Military Districts of the Soviet Union.

**Table 2**  
NATO and Warsaw Pact Forces in Northern and Central Europe

	NATO	WARSAW PACT
Divisions	26	64
Manpower	840,000	1,700,000
Main Battle Tanks	14,000	29,000
Artillery	4,760	14,300
Armed Helicopters	540	1,690
Land Combat Aircraft	2,010	3,560

Source: The International Institute for Strategic Studies, *The Military Balance, 1986-87*.

**Table 3**  
Conventional Forces in the NATO Area

	NATO <sup>1</sup>	WARSAW PACT
Ground Forces		
Divisions <sup>2</sup>	38	90
Manpower <sup>3</sup>	1,900,000	2,700,000
Main Battle Tanks	20,000	47,000
Artillery <sup>4</sup>	9,000	24,000
Armed Helicopters	700	2,100
Naval Forces <sup>5</sup>		
Principal Surface Combatants <sup>6</sup>	321	196
Attack Submarines	173	192
Air Forces		
Land Combat Aircraft <sup>4</sup>	3,250	5,300

Source: The International Institute for Strategic Studies, *The Military Balance, 1986-87*. Numbers are rounded.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes France and Spain which do not participate in NATO's integrated military structure. (French army stationed in Federal Republic of Germany is included).

<sup>2</sup> While Warsaw Pact and NATO divisions differ, they have overall firepower equivalence. Only active divisions have been included.

<sup>3</sup> Manpower figure is for total ground forces in Europe.

<sup>4</sup> Many artillery pieces and aircraft are technically dual-capable, even though operationally they may not be assigned a nuclear role.

<sup>5</sup> Includes NATO naval forces on both sides of the Atlantic.

<sup>6</sup> Light frigates (1,000 tons) and larger ships.

However, the United Kingdom and France are excluded. With this geographic basis, the White Paper obtains the count given in Table 2.

The White Paper also provides, on page 12, figures on the balance of conventional forces in "the NATO area," that is, on the Western side, NATO Europe but not France or Spain; on the Eastern side, all Warsaw Pact countries. (See Table 3.)

Once again the source for these figures is *The Military Balance, 1986-87*. However that publication also includes numbers of reinforcement divisions — already manned, or likely to be manned by reservists in a crisis. When the active and reinforcement numbers