Footnotes:

a Smaller unit formations attached to corps sectors not included.

b Force changes proposed in the Defence White Paper, Challenge and Commitment: A Defence Policy for Canada (1987). An additional brigade group based in Canada provides trained manpower to raise the levels in Europe to their full complement.

c Forces stationed in West Berlin not included.

d The heavy equipment for 1 armoured division, 2 mechanized divisions, and 1 armoured cavalry regiment are prepositioned in West Germany. Construction of facilities for the equipment of three additional divisions is ongoing.

Sources:

International Institute for Strategic Studies, The Military Balance 1985-86 (IISS, London, 1985, pp. 3-15, 37-60, and Ibid., The Military Balance 1986-87, pp. 15-30, 55-79; William P. Mako, U.S. Ground Forces and the Defense of Central Europe, The Brookings Institution, Washington, 1983, pp. 50-51. "Centre-piece: NATO's Central Front," The Economist, 30 August 1986; and, Tom Gervasi, The Myth of Soviet Military Superiority, Harper and Row, Publishers, New York, 1986, pp. 440-456.

Arrayed against NATO are the forces of the Warsaw Pact. The Western Theatre of Military Operations (TVD), as the Central Front is known by Soviet military planners, includes the forces of the "Fronts of the 1st strategic echelon" - Soviet and East European forces in East Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia - as well as those of the "Fronts of the 2nd strategic echelon" - Soviet forces based in the Baltic, Byelorussian, and Carpathian military districts of the Soviet Union.[2]

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2 The first echelon constitutes the leading edge of Soviet conventional attack forces in Central Europe, with the second echelon providing follow-on reinforcements.