

ASIA/PACIFIC SUMMARY

The expeditionary environment countries in the **Asia/Pacific** region are those that are shaded in gray on the accompanying map. Many of these countries are confronted with the threat of drugs, terrorism, and external aggression which may cause them to seek U.S. military assistance. It is essential that the Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) threat be considered in Marine Corps capabilities planning and programming. There are countries in the **Asia/Pacific** region, such as **North Korea**, that have stocks of chemical weapons, and other countries (the **People's Republic of China (PRC)**, **India**, and **Pakistan**) working to expand an already developed arsenal of nuclear weapons. Given the rate at which NBC weapons are proliferating, it is quite likely they will eventually fall into the hands of extremist or terrorist groups. Another threat of significant concern is that of drug trafficking. The "**Golden Triangle**" where **Burma**, **Thailand**, and **Laos** share a border, is the center of the heroin trade and this area should see an increase in joint military - law enforcement activity in the future. The most common form of assistance will be wide-area surveillance and interdiction. This challenge should severely tax Marine Corps reconnaissance, intelligence, and communications assets. The level of terrorist activity is rising, and the **Asia/Pacific** region has been the location of the greatest number of terrorist casualties. To deal with this threat in the 1990's, Marine Air Ground Task Forces (MAGTFs) may be tasked to conduct preemptive raids in support of counterterrorist operations. The conventional threat in the region is substantial. MAGTFs can expect to meet experienced troops and sophisticated weapons systems. The countries with the most powerful armed forces are the **PRC**, **India**, **North Korea**, **South Korea**, **Japan** and **Pakistan**. The **Philippines**, **India**, and **North Korea** emerged as being most representative of general conditions in the geographic region and would be good candidates for new and refined Marine Corps scenarios.

Most **Asia/Pacific** countries have a native language such as **Chinese**, **Japanese**, and **Korean** and religions ranging from Islam to Christianity. MAGTFs will be presented with a challenge to adopt to the diverse cultures and communicate adequately with the people. For operations in **Asia/Pacific**, MAGTFs should be prepared for wet and hot conditions as over 60 percent of the countries were in this climatic category. Almost half the countries had mainly jungle terrain, while about 40 percent were classified as mountainous. Of 18 countries, 13 were found to be generally unsuited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles, four were partially suited, and only one, **India**, was suited. Sixteen of 18 countries have poor intervisibility which restricts the exploitation of line of sight weapons designed for engagements at 2,000 to 3,000 meters. In **Asia/Pacific**, seven countries have hydrographic conditions which do not limit NGF support. Five countries have fair or poor hydrographic conditions where NGF platforms can approach the coast, but are restricted from providing optimum support for operations ashore. Four countries (**Bangladesh**, **Burma**, **North Korea**, and the **PRC**) have hydrographic conditions which would preclude NGF support and one country, **Afghanistan**, has an inland location. However, when considering NGF capabilities versus the coastal threat, it was found that seven of the countries had coastal defense weapons that could out-range the standard 5-inch guns on most NGF platforms. Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy is a serious problem area for forces operating in **Asia/Pacific**. Only two countries (**North and South Korea**) have full coverage by old 1:50,000 scale maps. There were eight countries, such as **Afghanistan** and the **Philippines**, which have only partial 1:50,000 map coverage while eight countries, including **Burma**, **India**, and **Sri Lanka**, have none at all. MAGTFs operating in these latter countries would have to rely heavily on Multispectral Imagery. In the area of strategic airlift, 15 countries had one or more airfields capable of receiving C-5 aircraft. **Afghanistan** and **Burma** were the most limited in airfields and the **Spratly Islands** had none. There were 11 countries which had adequate ports to handle strategic sealift. **North Korea**, **Burma**, **Pakistan**, and **Thailand** had less capable ports from the standpoint of channel and anchorage depths. **Afghanistan** (inland country), **Bangladesh**, and the **Spratly Islands** had no major ports at all. In addressing key installations, it was found that 10 countries, including **India**, **Pakistan**, and **North Korea**, probably have facilities for production and storage of nuclear, or chemical weapons. When assessing the response times of the sea-based **Pacific ARG** with its embarked MEU, it was determined that only four countries (**India**, **Pakistan**, the **Philippines**, and the **Spratly Islands**) could be reached in less than two days. Seven countries could be reached by the ARG in between two and four days, and five countries in between four and six days. Two countries, **Afghanistan**, and **North Korea**, would require deployment time by the ARG of more than six days. Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO) would be difficult for a MEU to execute in about 80 percent of the countries due to the large number of potential evacuees and/or the lengthy overland distance to the evacuation sites. For example, **India** has almost 5,000 U.S. citizens in residence and the distance from the coast to **New Delhi** is about 458 NM. The CH-46 helicopter with its limited range and lift capabilities would be hard pressed to support the NEO and other requirements of the expeditionary environment. Of the five regions considered by this study **Asia/Pacific** emerged as one of the most challenging and likely environments for the employment of expeditionary forces in the 1990s. This region includes the major threats of drugs and terrorism as well as a higher-level order of battle than found elsewhere. There is also a serious NBC threat. Asia offers the challenge of a greater mix of cultures, and two major terrain types: mountains and jungles. Close combat will be the norm. The forward deployed forces reduce the general sea-based response time to just over four days, but this could be improved.

ASIA/PACIFIC

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>TAB</u>
AFGHANISTAN	1
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NORTH KOREA	8
PAKISTAN	9
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	10
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	11
PHILIPPINES	12
SOUTH KOREA	13
SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS	14
SPRATLY ISLANDS	15
SRI LANKA	16
THAILAND	17
VIETNAM	18

AFGHANISTAN

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Theater J-2: USCINCCENT MACDILL AFB FLA//J-2//
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DIA DB Desk Code: DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-2C//
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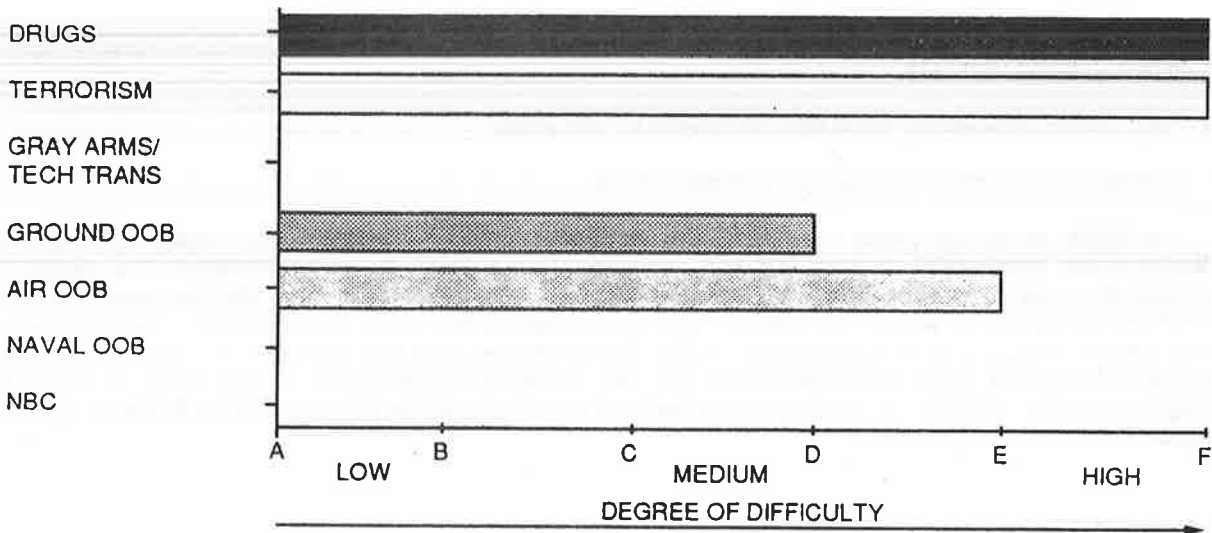


SUMMARY

Soviet forces occupied **Afghanistan** and battled **Afghan** rebels for nine years. A UN-mediated agreement was signed in 1988 providing for the withdrawal of **Soviet** troops, creation of a neutral **Afghan** state, and repatriation of millions of **Afghan** refugees. **Afghan** rebels rejected the agreement and vowed to continue the resistance while a **Soviet** backed government remained in control. The **U.S.** has never recognized the communist regime in **Kabul** and since the **Soviet** withdrawal has continued to assist the **Afghan** resistance and the displaced refugees. Overall **U.S.** equity in **Afghanistan** is low. This country is the largest producer of opium in **Southwest Asia** with an output of 700 to 800 metric tons in 1988 and remains a principal source for this drug in **European** and **U.S.** markets. The **Afghan** Government has sponsored violent terrorist attacks against **Afghan** refugees and other civilians in **Pakistan**. Because of its involvement in both opium production and terrorism, **Afghanistan** should be considered as a serious source of concern. The country has a moderate size army with about 50,000 troops, a small air force, and no navy. Most of its military equipment is provided by the **Soviet Union**. Training and morale in the armed forces is marginal.

Afghanistan is a landlocked country divided from southeast to northeast by towering mountain ranges. Small valleys intersperse the mountains and large desert areas. Due to the rugged and broken terrain, cross-country movement of tracked and heavy wheeled vehicles is not feasible in about two-thirds of the country. The average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) is limited to less than 1,000 meters because of the geographic conditions. Coverage by 1:50,000 scale maps is restricted to the northern **Afghan** border area with the **Soviet Union**. While there are no airfields that can handle C-5 aircraft, two airfields are available that can accommodate C-141B aircraft. The **Pacific ARG** with its embarked MEU would require in excess of six days to reach **Afghanistan**. NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in **Afghanistan** would be very difficult due to the 582 nautical miles distance to **Kabul**, the most likely evacuation point.

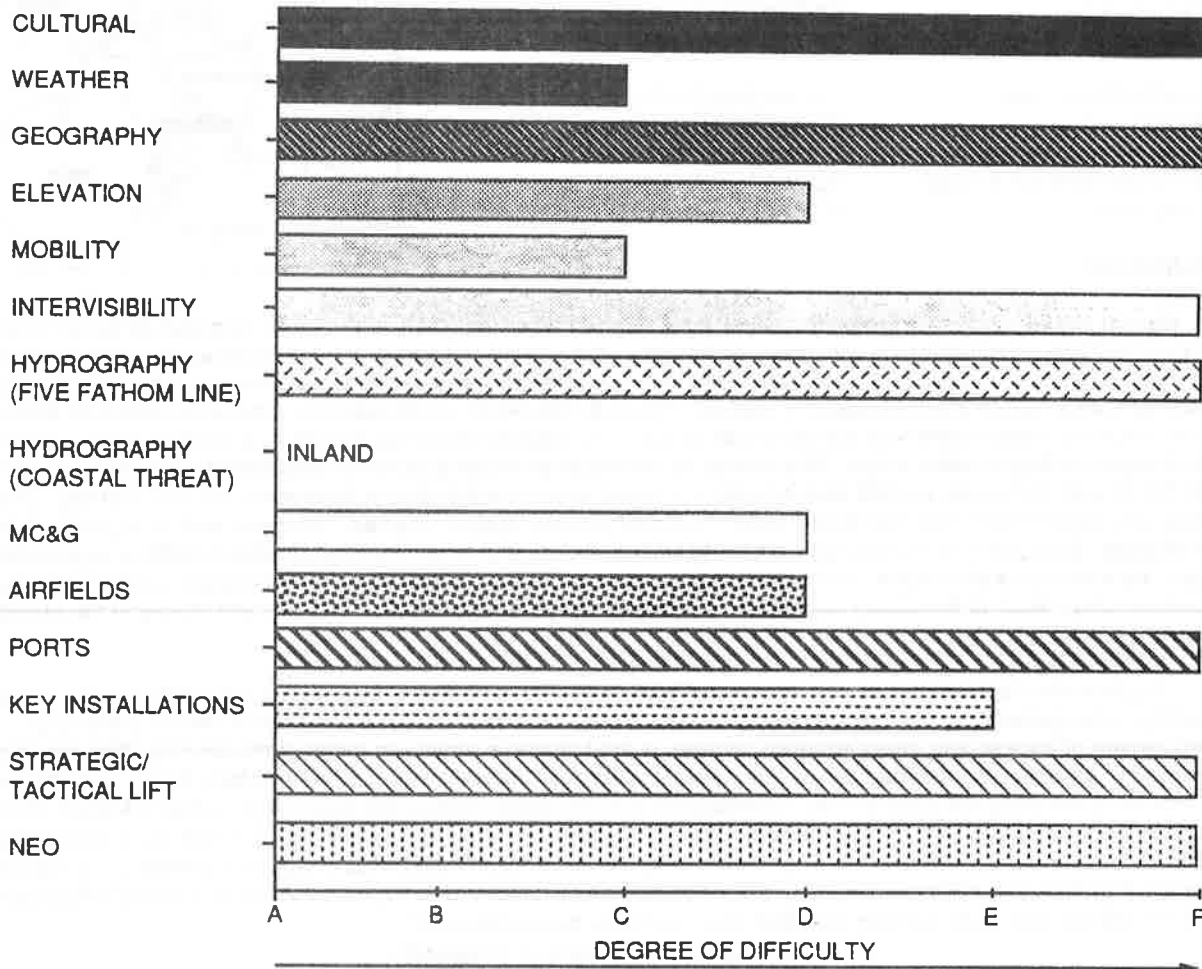
AFGHANISTAN - THREAT SUMMARY



Afghanistan - 1

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AFGHANISTAN - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



Existing Ongoing Conflicts

- U.S. backed Mujahadeen rebels fight the **Soviets** for nine years.
- **Soviet** forces recently withdrawn but fighting continues.

Pro-**Soviet** leftists took power in a bloody 1978 coup and concluded an economic and military treaty with the **Soviet Union**. Late in 1979, the **Soviets** began a massive military airlift into **Kabul, Afghanistan**. This resulted in another coup and the installation of a more pro-**Soviet** leader. **Soviet** troops of up to 100,000 spread out over **Afghanistan** fighting the Mujahadeen rebels. Fighting continued for nine years as the **Soviets** found themselves engaged in a long, protracted guerrilla war. A **U.N.**-mediated agreement was signed in 1988 providing for the withdrawal of **Soviet** troops from **Afghanistan**, creation of a neutral **Afghan** state, and repatriation of millions of **Afghan** refugees. **Afghan** rebels rejected the pact and vowed to continue fighting while the **Soviets** and their puppets remained in **Afghanistan**.

U.S. Equities In Afghanistan

- Overall U.S. equity is low.
- U.S. provides support for **Afghan** refugees.

The **U.S.** has never recognized the **Soviet-backed Kabul** regime and, since the **Soviet** withdrawal from **Afghanistan**, has sought to assist the **Afghan** resistance and the displaced refugees which have poured into **Pakistan**.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
-	-	-	29	29	23	1 1	2	Low

Drug Threat

Drug Production	Drug Processing	Precursor Chemicals	Money Laundering	Transit Point
X				

- Largest producer of opium in **Southwest Asia**.
1988 produced 700 - 800 metric tons
1987 produced 400 - 800 metric tons
1986 produced 400 - 500 metric tons
1985 produced 400 - 500 metric tons
- Returning **Afghan** refugees may cause opium production to increase.

Afghanistan produced 700 to 800 metric tons of opium in 1988 and remains a principal but politically inaccessible source of opium/heroin for **European** and **U.S.** drug markets. Given the current instability in the wake of the **Soviet** withdrawal, there are no forecasts as to the time and circumstances under which a Government in **Kabul** will attempt to suppress cultivation and refining. The situation is complicated by the resettlement of **Afghan** refugees who may turn to opium as a cash crop, increasing the likelihood that production may increase.

Terrorism

Afghanistan's Ministry of State Security, WAD, has sponsored an increasingly violent terrorist bombing campaign in **Pakistan**, particularly in the Northwest Frontier Province. Over 200 **Afghan** refugees and **Pakistani** civilians have been killed and 1,200 wounded in over 100 attacks attributed to WAD in 1987 alone.

Consolidated Threat

In the **Asia/Pacific** region, **Afghanistan** should be a source of concern due to its involvement in both drug production and terrorism.

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General Ground OOB

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/Exp	T-62	Bloc	50	6	186	D

Ground OOB consists of 50,000 troops which are predominantly conscripts. The army was plagued by desertion and weakened by purges under **Soviet** control, and the government has in the past resorted to kidnapping to fill the ranks. Present training for conscripts is marginal. There is normally an NCO corps, with its own school, and other technical schools in-country. In the 1960s, many **Afghan** officers were trained in the **Soviet Union** and the **Soviets** had more than 1,000 military advisors with the **Afghan Army**. Tanks: PT-76, T-34, T-54, T-55, T-62; Artillery: D-1, M-30, M-46, M-1944.

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Bloc	Early Smart	Bloc	7	6	143	3

Fighter Aircraft: MiG-17, MiG-19, MiG-21; Close Air: Il-28, Mi-24, Su-7, Su-17, Su-22; Air Defense: SA-2, SA-3, and SA-7 SAMs and AA guns.

General Naval OOB

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
None	None	None	0	0	0	A

Ships: none; SSM: none; Patrol Craft: None.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Pushtu (Persian or Dari, Turkic)
Primary religion - Islam

There is a large cultural difference between **Afghanistan** and the **U.S.**

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
32-100	30-65	11	Mixed

The climate is dry with cold winters and hot summers.

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General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
			X

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
			X		

Afghanistan is a landlocked country divided from southeast to northeast by towering mountain ranges. Small valleys intersperse the mountains and large desert areas.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- Portions of **Afghanistan** are suitable for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

Approximately two-thirds of **Afghanistan** precludes the cross-country movement of tracked and heavy wheeled vehicles due to a vast network of mountains, steep slopes, and rugged surfaces. Comprised mainly of desert and small valleys, the remaining third of the country is suitable for the cross-country movement of tracked and wheeled vehicles.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances limited to less than 1,000 meters.

Afghanistan is divided by the towering **Hindu Kush** and **Pamir** mountain ranges. In most of the country line of sight distances would be less than 1,000 meters due to the large networks of mountains and rugged surfaces. The part of **Afghanistan** composed mainly of flat desert terrain would have better visibility in many locations.

MC&G Shortfalls

- Limited map coverage.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
		X			

1:50,000 scale map coverage is limited to the **Afghan** border with the **Soviet Union**.

700 11/7 2

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Airfields

- No airfields are available to handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
3	2 C-141B 1 None	1/2	2-4/C-130

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Faizabad Kabul International Kandahar International	None C-141B, C-130 C-141B, C-130	- - Daylight/VFR only.

Key Installations

Faryab and Jowzjan provinces contain oil reserves. Oil fields are located east of Sheberghan and south of Mazar e Sharif.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Kabul	- Limited telecomm - 5 Radio stations - 1 TV station - 1 Satellite station	21,000 km	9.6 km	0	3	- Natural gas	Yes	None

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require in excess of six days to reach Afghanistan. The AAF/ACB can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- NEO conducted by a MEU in Afghanistan under normal conditions would be very difficult due to the 582 nautical miles distance to Kabul, the most likely evacuation point.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
0	23	582 (Kabul)	E

Note: In Afghanistan the following factors are of little significance:

- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer
- Naval OOB
- NBC
- Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)
- Hydrography (Coastal Threat)
- Ports

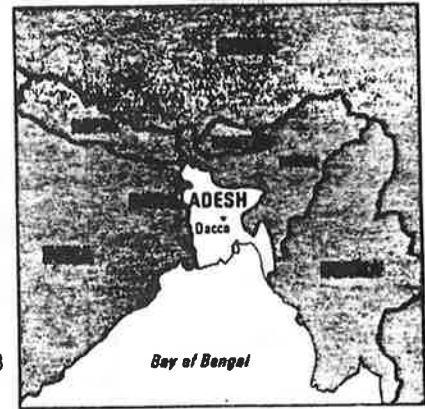
BANGLADESH

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Telephone: STU-III AV 243-2491

Embassy Defense Attache: USDAO DHAKA BG//DATT//
Telephone: 88-02-608170 THRU 608179, EXT 269/278

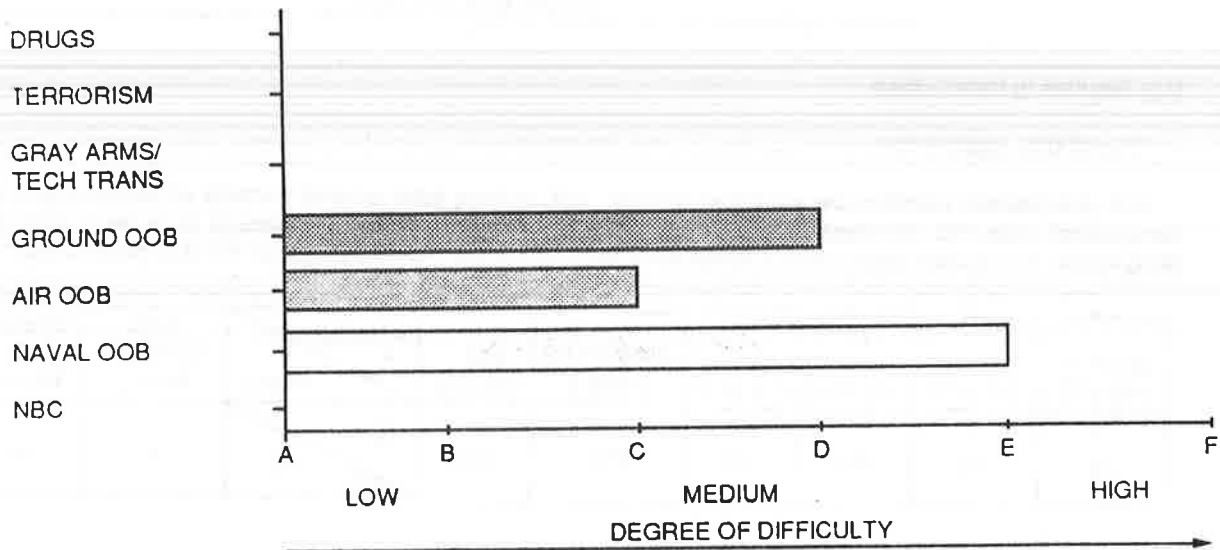


SUMMARY

With a long history of turmoil, disorder, and frequent coups in the Government, **Bangladesh** was declared an Islamic Republic in 1988. Chronic destitution among the densely crowded population has been worsened by the decline of jute, a primary crop, as a major world commodity. **Bangladesh** remains one of the world's poorest countries. While recent **U.S.-Bangladesh** relations are cordial, overall **U.S.** equity in this country is low. The **U.S.** maintains a bilateral trade association with **Bangladesh** and provides the country about \$140 million a year in aid. Over 700 **U.S.** citizens reside there. The ground OOB consists of about 82,000 volunteers modeled and organized along **British** regimental lines. The majority of military equipment is acquired from the **Soviets** and **Chinese**. **Bangladesh** maintains a small air force with two fighter squadrons and one bomber squadron. The navy is limited to three frigates and several coastal patrol craft.

With a culture much different from the **U.S.**, a wet/hot climate, and largely jungle terrain, military operations in **Bangladesh** would be quite difficult. The region is generally unsuited for tracked vehicle movement due to the continually wet alluvial plains, cut by streams and swamps. The thick ground cover and frequent heavy rainfall would limit the average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) to less than 1,000 meters. Hydrographic conditions would prevent NGF platforms from approaching the coast to provide support for operations ashore. Coverage by 1:50,000 scale maps is not available for **Bangladesh**. Airfields are available to receive C-5 or C-141B aircraft, but there are no ports able to accommodate strategic sealift. There are few key installations in this country. The **Pacific ARG** with its embarked MEU would require between four to six days to reach **Bangladesh**. Due to the over 700 potential evacuees and the 135 nautical miles distance to the most likely evacuation site (**Dhaka**), NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions would be very difficult.

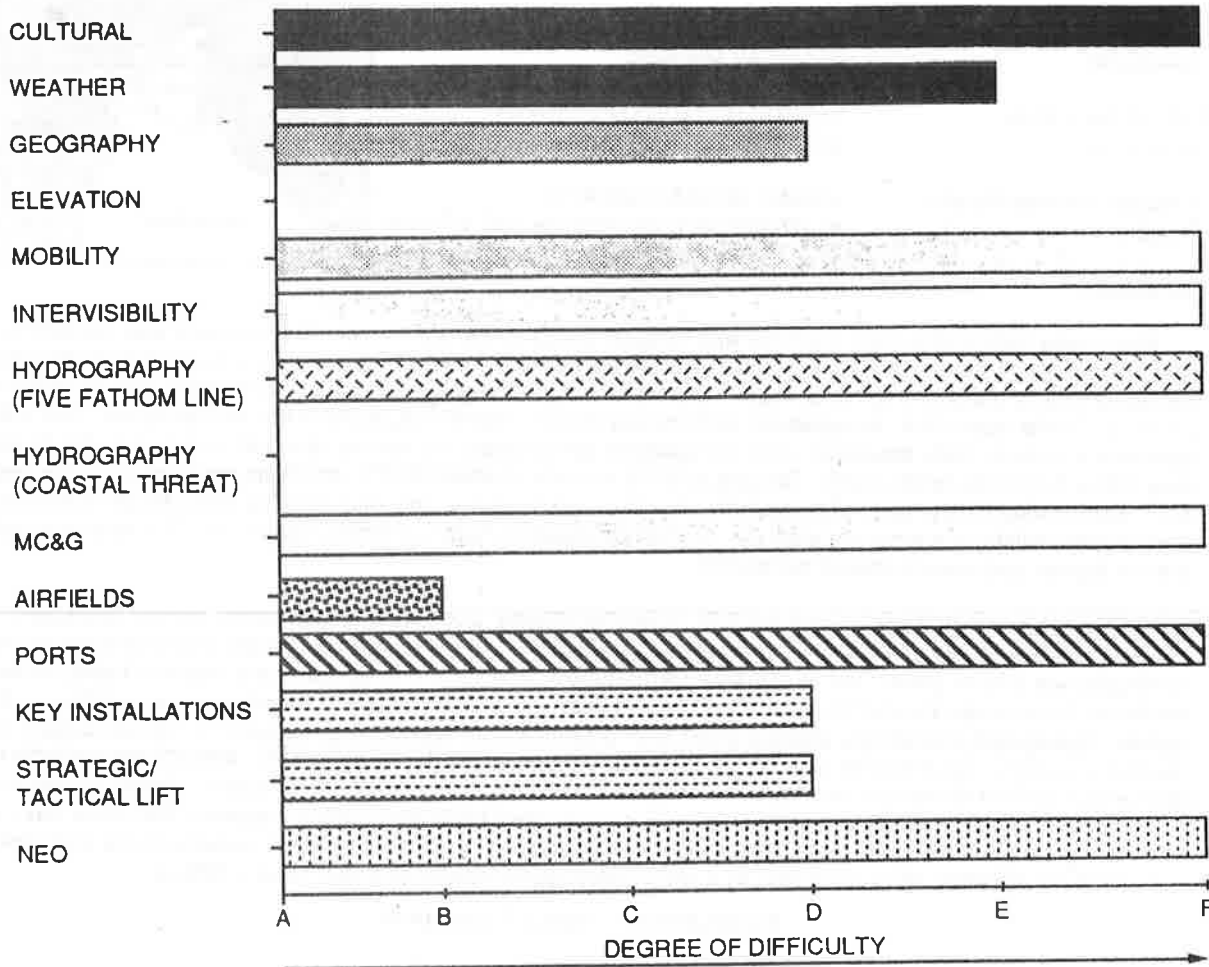
BANGLADESH - THREAT SUMMARY



Bangladesh - 1

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BANGLADESH - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



U.S. Equities in Bangladesh

- Overall U.S. equity is low.

U.S.-Bangladesh relations are warm and positive. U.S. policies have focused primarily on efforts to promote Bangladesh economic development and political stability. The U.S. maintains a bilateral trade association with Bangladesh and has averaged about \$140 million in aid to this country annually. About 700 U.S. citizens live there.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
2	193	419	140	754	709	2 2	4	Low

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General Ground OOB

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/Exp	T-54	Howitzers	82	8	160	D

Ground OOB consists mainly of 81,800 volunteers. Most training takes place entirely within the country. China may provide some training assistance as a counter to India or Soviet expansion in this area. The army has gained some experience fighting insurgent guerrillas. Tanks: T-54, T-55, Type 59; Artillery: D-30, M-56 pack howitzer, M-101, Type 54.

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Bloc	Day Jet Atk	None	3	8	81	C

Fighter Aircraft: MiG-21, Shenyang J-6 (MiG-19); Close Air: Magister (light attack); Air Defense: none.

General Naval OOB

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
ASUW/Air/ASW	Bloc	Bloc	8	8	146	E

Ships: 3 Frigates (Ex-U.K.) with guns, antisubmarine mortars, countermeasures, fire control, and radars; SSMs: SS-N-2 Styx; Patrol Craft: 4 Fast Attack Craft-Missile (Chinese) with SSMs, guns, and radars; Fast Attack Craft-Gun (Ex-Chinese); 4 Fast Attack Craft-Torpedo (Chinese); 8 Fast Attack Craft-Patrol (Chinese); 7 Large Patrol Craft; 1 Coastal Patrol Craft; 5 River Patrol Craft.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Bengali (English)
Primary religion - Islam

There is a large cultural difference between **Bangladesh** and the **U.S.**

Bangladesh - 3

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Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
45-90	High	85	Wet/Hot

Located on the Tropic of Cancer, **Bangladesh** has a semitropical monsoonal climate, with one of the world's highest annual rainfalls.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
		X	

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
X					

Bangladesh is a low-lying, riverine country with a marshy, jungle coastline. The land is mainly a flat alluvial plain, with hills in the north.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- **Bangladesh** is generally unsuited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

The region is generally unsuited for tracked movement due to the poor draining of the alluvial plains, cut by numerous streams and coastal swamps.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances limited to less than 1,000 meters.

Bangladesh is a low-lying riverine country with a marshy, jungle coastline. The terrain for most of the year is covered with lush green vegetation dotted with palms and flowering trees. Although the terrain is predominately flat, line of sight distances throughout the country would be less than 1,000 meters due to the heavy ground cover.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- Hydrographic conditions prevent NGF platforms from approaching the coast to provide support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
63330	24,150	Unsatisfactory

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Limited coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
122 mm D-30	15,300	U.S. NGF Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- 1:50,000 scale map coverage is not available.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
			X		

Airfields

- Accessible by air, with one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
5	1 C-5 2 C-141B 1 C-130 1 None	3/2	1/C-5

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Chittagong	C-141B, C-130	-
Dhaka/Tezgaon	C-141B, C-130	-
Jessore	C-130	Low runway WBC.
Osmany/Sylhet	None	-
Zia International/Dhaka	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-

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Ports

- **Bangladesh** has no ports that can accommodate strategic sealift.

Key Installations

Communications and transportation facilities are adequate. Railroad service is limited. Road transport is crowded but available to most major cities. River transport is extensive.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Dhaka	- Adequate International/fair domestic telecomm - 15 Radio stations - 11 TV stations - 2 Satellite stations	7,240 km	2,892 km	0	5	- Natural gas	None	None

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The **Pacific ARG** with its embarked MEU would require between four to six days to reach **Bangladesh**. The **AAF/ACB** can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

Due to the large number of potential evacuees (over 700) and the 135 nautical miles distance to the most likely evacuation site (**Dhaka**), NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in **Bangladesh** would be very difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
83	709	135 (Dhaka)	F

Note: In **Bangladesh** the following factors are of little significance:

- Drugs
- Terrorism
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer
- NBC

BURMA

MEF G-2: CG III MEF//G-2//
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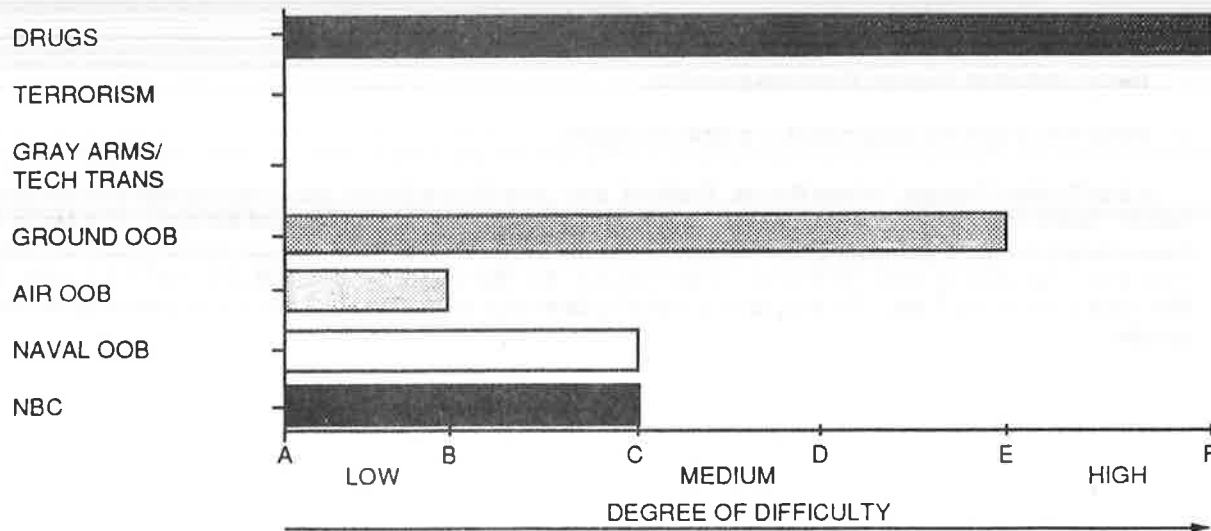


SUMMARY

Insurgency in **Burma** is pursued by ethnic groups motivated by demands for secession or autonomy. Most insurgents depend largely on the narcotics trade for financial existence. The Mong Tai Revolutionary Army, an insurgent group that operates in the **Burmese-Thai** border region, extorts protection from heroin factories in order to finance its war against the **Rangoon** Government and rival insurgents, the **Burmese** Communist Party. Overall **U.S.** equity in **Burma** is low. Specific **U.S.** interests in this country include bilateral cooperation to suppress the illicit drug trade, assistance to **Burmese** economic development, commercial access, and cultural exchanges. About 150 **U.S.** citizens live there. **Burma** is the world's largest opium producing country with an output of 1,065 to 1,500 metric tons in 1988. Production reportedly increased in 1989 due to favorable climatic conditions and a decrease in government eradication efforts. **Burma** has an army of 170,000 volunteers plus a relatively small air force and navy. In addition to counterinsurgency, the mission of the armed forces include internal security, territorial defense, assistance to the national administration, and civic action. **Burma** purchases small amounts of military equipment and training from various countries including the **U.S.** and **Western Europe**. In the area of NBC, **Burma** is reportedly producing mustard gas for chemical weapons.

Burma has a significant cultural difference from the **U.S.**, a wet/hot tropical climate with heavy coastal rainfall, and geography that includes mountains in the north, east, and west and a dense jungle interior. About two-thirds of the country is not suited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles. The average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) is limited to less than 500 meters due to the broken terrain, thick vegetation, and frequent rainfall. Hydrographic conditions off the coast would prevent NGF platforms from moving in close enough to provide support for operations ashore. Coverage by 1:50,000 scale maps is not available for **Burma**. The three primary airfields and one major port would be constrained to handle strategic lift. Communications and ground transportation facilities are adequate at best. The **Pacific ARG** with its embarked MEU would require between four and six days to reach **Burma**.

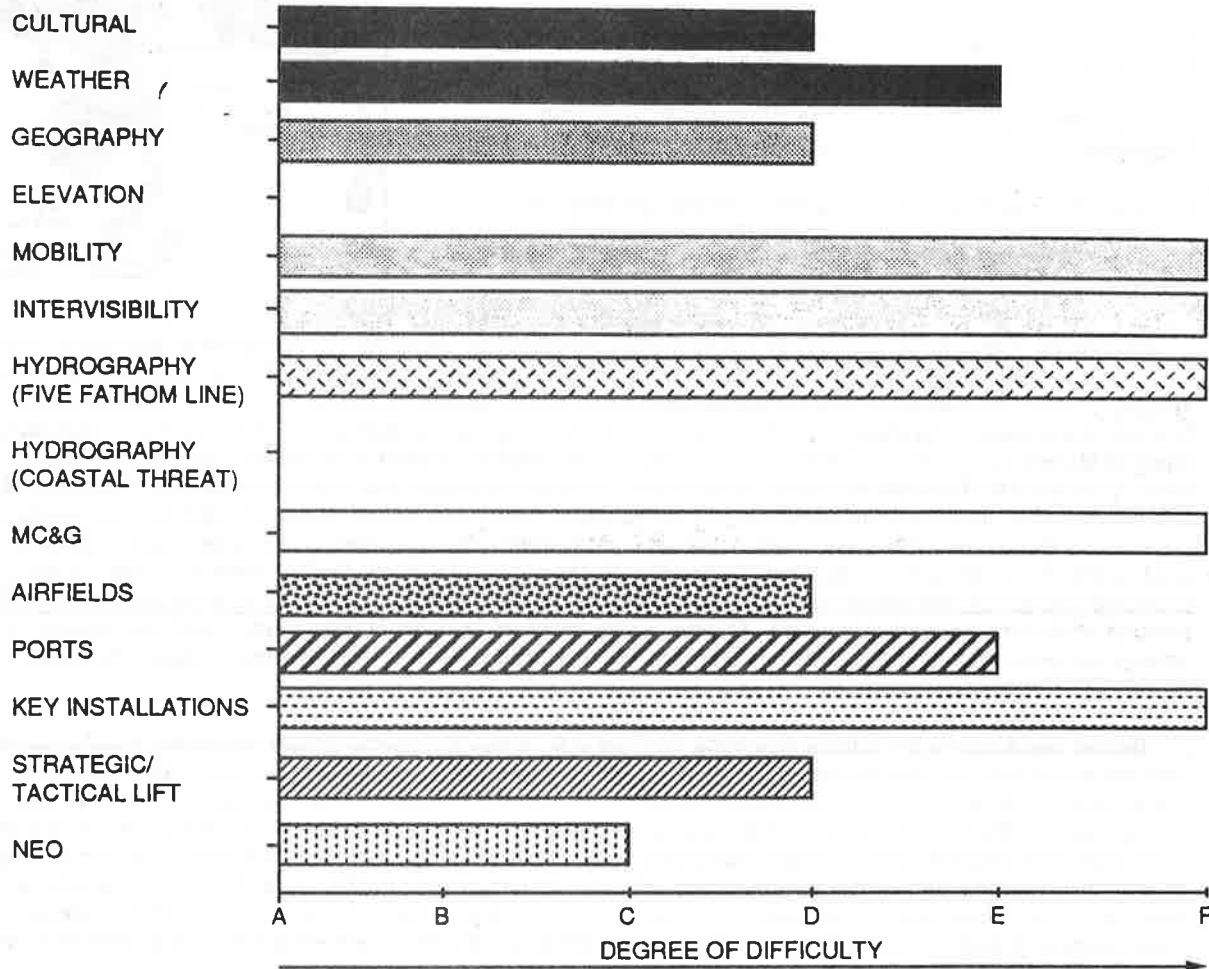
BURMA - THREAT SUMMARY



Burma - 1

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BURMA - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



Existing Ongoing Conflicts

- Heroin production finances **Burmese** guerrillas.
- Rebel forces fight the Government and other insurgents.

In the "**Golden Triangle**," where **Burma**, **Thailand**, and **Laos** share a border, opium is produced and refined into heroin. Much of this heroin is shipped via **Thailand** to drug dealers in the **U.S.** and **Europe**. The Mong Tai Revolutionary Army, an insurgent group that operates in the **Burmese-Thai** border region extorts protection money from heroin factories in order to finance its war against the **Rangoon** Government and rival insurgents, the **Burmese** Communist Party. Terrorist tactics, including bombings and assassinations, are employed by all these groups.

U.S. Equities In Burma

- Overall U.S. equity is low.

U.S. and Burma maintain friendly relations. Specific U.S. interests in this country include bilateral cooperation to suppress the illicit narcotics trade, assistance to Burmese economic development, commercial access, and improved cultural exchanges. U.S. aid has been provided to Burma for health and agricultural projects. About 150 U.S. citizens reside there.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
-	-	-	10	10	150	1 1	2	Low

Drug Threat

Drug Production	Drug Processing	Precursor Chemicals	Money Laundering	Transit Point
X				X

- World's largest producer of opium.
 - 1988 produced 1,065 - 1500 metric tons
 - 1987 produced 925 - 1230 metric tons
 - 1986 produced 770 - 1100 metric tons
 - 1985 produced 490 metric tons
- Reports indicate production will increase.

Burma's political turmoil has grounded its large-scale aerial eradication program until an effective Government is seated in Rangoon. Traffickers capitalized on diminished enforcement efforts to smuggle large quantities of opium and heroin with little interference. The prospect for 1989 is grim; with highly favorable climatic conditions and the suspension of programs to destroy crops or seize shipments of drugs or precursor chemicals from China, Thailand, and India, traffickers may harvest and move as much as 1,400 metric tons of opium to heroin refiners in Southeast Asia.

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General Ground OOB

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/Exp	LAV	Howitzers	170	6	256	E

Ground OOB consists mainly of 170,000 volunteers. Recruits are trained in their units and NCOs are trained at their own school. Officers are trained at a four-year service academy or through an officer training school for college graduates. The army has gained experience fighting insurgents. Tanks: Comet; Artillery: M-101, M-1948.

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Props	Props	Early AAA	9	6	45	B

Fighter Aircraft: none; Close Air: AT-33, PC-7, SF260WB, Turbo-Trainer; Air Defense: AA guns.

General Naval OOB

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
ASUW/Air/ASW	None	Lg Gun Boats	7	6	73	C

Ships: 4 Corvettes with guns, antisubmarine mortars, depth charges, and radars; SSM: none; Patrol Craft: 21 Gun Boats; 9 Coastal Patrol Craft; 36 River Patrol Craft.

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Threat

Burma is reported to be producing mustard gas using materials imported from Italy and West Germany. The delivery means of this chemical weapon are not known. No nuclear weapons are suspected.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Burmese (English)
Primary religion - Buddhist

There is a significant cultural difference between Burma and the U.S.

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2021 Dated Information

Approved for Release
2021/08/10 : CIA-RDP80-01070A000100010001-5

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
64-97	59	30-200	Wet/Hot

Burma has a tropical monsoon climate. Rainfall varies from an average of 300 inches annually on the coast to 30 inches in the central region.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
		X	

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
X					

Burma is rimmed on the north, east, and west by mountain ranges. Rivers and thick, dense, jungle forests cover much of the coastal and inland areas.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- **Burma** is generally unsuited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

In approximately two-thirds of **Burma**, conditions for cross-country movement are unsuited year round due to mountains, hills, swamps, and densely forested plains. Movement is feasible on the flat to rolling and dissected plains of the central interior.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances limited to less than 1,000 meters.
- In most of **Burma**, line of sight distances would be less than 500 meters due to mountains, hills, swamps, and dense tropical forests.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- Hydrographic conditions prevent NGF platforms from approaching the coast to provide support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
63413	32,200	Unsatisfactory

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Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Limited coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
105 mm M-101	11,000	U.S. NGF Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- 1:50,000 scale map coverage of **Burma** is not available.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
			X		

Airfields

- Accessible by air, with one airfield that can handle C-141B aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
3	1 C-141B 2 C-130	1/2	2-4/C-130

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Hmawbi Mandalay Mingaladon (Rangoon)	C-130 C-130 C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC. -

Ports

- One major port with marginal capability to accommodate strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Rangoon	Small	26-30/26-30	26-30	-

Key Installations

Facilities may be available for the production and storage of chemical weapons. Communications and transportation facilities are adequate at best. Telephone service is slow with frequent delays. Public transportation is inadequate, unsafe, and overcrowded. The **Irrawaddy River** is the country's economic lifeline and major transportation system connecting **Rangoon** with **Mandalay** in the central area.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Rangoon	- Fair telecomm - 2 Radio stations - 1 TV station - 1 Satellite station	27,000 km	4,353 km	1	3	None	None	C

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The **Pacific ARG** with its embarked **MEU** would require between four to six days to reach **Burma**. The **AAF/ACB** can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

With 150 potential evacuees and a distance of 61 nautical miles to the probable evacuation site (**Rangoon**), **NEO** conducted by a **MEU** under normal conditions in **Burma** would not be difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
65	150	61 (Rangoon)	C

Note: In **Burma** the following factors are of little significance:

- Terrorism
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer

INDIA

MEF G-2:
Telephone:

CG I MEF//G-2//
STU-III AV 365-9103

Theater J-2:
Telephone:

USCINCCENT MACDILL AFB FLA//J-2//
STU-III AV 968-6265

DIA DB Desk Code:
Telephone:

DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-2C//
STU-III AV 243-2491

Embassy Defense Attache:
Telephone:

USDAO NEW DELHI IN//DATT//
600651, EXT: 2691/2692/2693
UNCLASS FAX: 91-11-689-2391

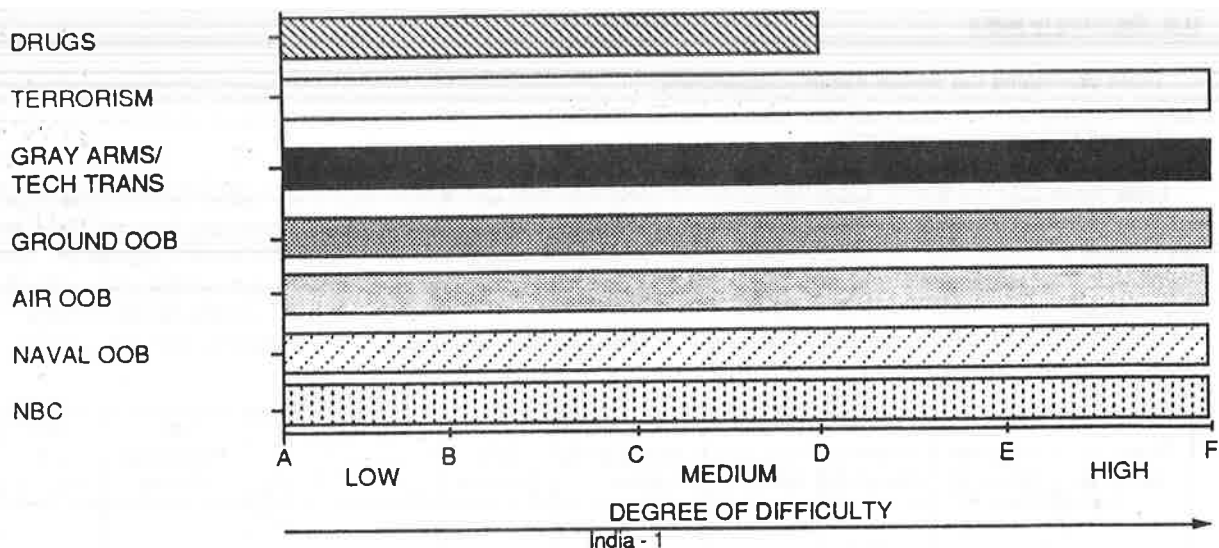


SUMMARY

India is located adjacent to important Indian Ocean trade routes. The U.S. is India's largest trading partner and an important source of foreign economic assistance. Almost 5,000 U.S. citizens reside in India. Opium is produced for legal purposes but there is concern that it is being diverted to illegal trafficking. India is involved in money laundering and acts as a transit point for Pakistani and Burmese heroin and precursor chemicals enroute to refineries. Sikh terrorism has been on the rise with attacks against government and civilian targets. India has begun to develop weapons systems and is expected to become an arms exporter in the future. Due to involvement in drugs, terrorism, and gray arms/technology transfer, India deserves attention by military planners. India has the second largest ground, air, and naval OOBs in the region. Military equipment is obtained from the U.S.S.R., U.K., France, and Italy. India may have chemical weapons with means of delivery and may be developing nuclear weapons.

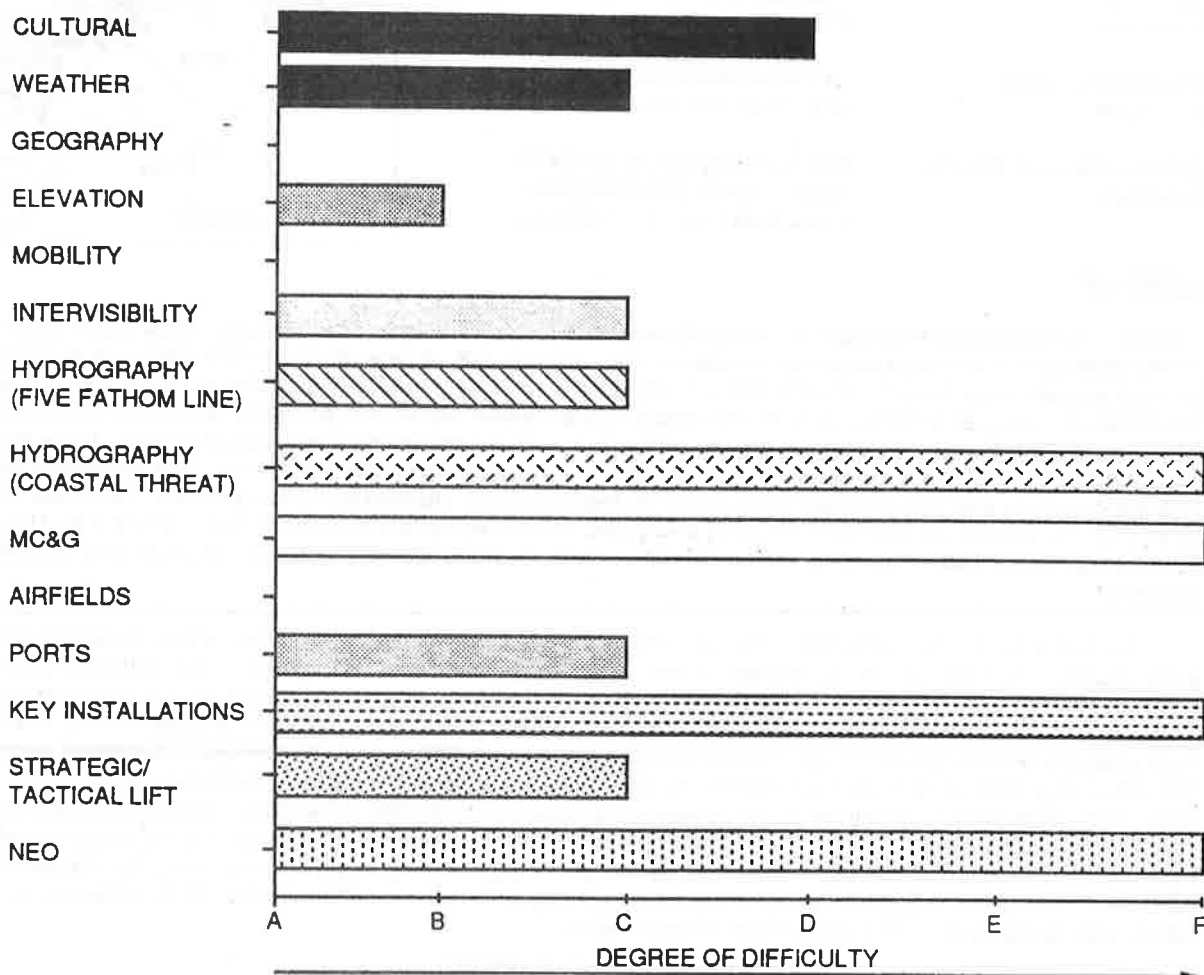
India has a climate that varies from tropical in the south to temperate in the north. The topography ranges from a mountainous northern border, to northern plains, desert in the northwest, rolling hills in the northeast, and a southern peninsula with moderate elevation. India has a culture much different from the U.S. It is generally well suited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles. The average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) normally ranges between 1,000 and 2,000 meters. Hydrographic conditions permit NGF ships to provide some support for operations ashore, but would be out-gunned by coastal defense weapons. A major shortfall for military operations in this country is the absence of 1:50,000 scale maps. Airfields and ports are quite sufficient to handle strategic lift. Key installations for military planning include oil fields. It is estimated that the Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require two to four days to reach India. Due to about 5,000 potential evacuees, and the 458 nautical miles distance to the probable evacuation site (New Delhi), NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in India would be very difficult.

INDIA - THREAT SUMMARY



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INDIA - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



U.S. Equities in India

- India dominates the South Asian subcontinent.
- Overall U.S. equity is moderate.

India dominates the South Asian subcontinent geographically and is near important Indian Ocean trade routes. It has common borders with the countries of Bangladesh, Burma, Pakistan, China, Nepal, and Bhatan. Sri Lanka lies beyond a narrow strait off India's southern tip. India also supports 15 percent of the world's population. Only China has a larger population. The U.S. is India's largest trading partner (\$4.1 billion in annual bilateral exchange) and has been an important source of foreign economic assistance. Almost 5,000 U.S. citizens reside in India. In recent years U.S. relations with India have been affected by differing perceptions on regional security issues and questions of international finance.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating / Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
466	1,463	2,725	48	4,702	4,945	4 / 4	8	Medium

Drug Threat

Drug Production	Drug Processing	Precursor Chemicals	Money Laundering	Transit Point
X	X		X	X

India, the world's major producer of licit opium for processing into pharmaceuticals, is of increasing concern to U.S. officials as a transit route for Pakistani and Burmese heroin and for precursor chemicals used in manufacturing heroin. In the last two years, concern has grown over diversion from licit production. India has long had a sophisticated money laundering system which is but one element in a thriving underground economy.

Terrorism

In India, Sikh terrorism remains primarily domestic, but the Sikhs have demonstrated amply their ability to operate on an international scale. Sikh terrorist operations consist primarily of bombing, often against civilian targets and assassinations of government officials and moderate Sikhs. Sikh activity outside India was illustrated most dramatically by the 1985 bombing of an Air India flight over the North Atlantic. There has been, however, no comparable attack outside India since then.

Gray Arms/Technology Transfer

India presently builds complex systems such as the T-72 tank and MiG-25 jet fighter for the Soviet Union and is expected to become a major arms exporter in the 1990s.

Consolidated Threat

India deserves special attention by military planners because of its involvement in narcotics, terrorism, and gray arms/technology transfer.

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General Ground OOB

India has the second largest ground OOB in the region.

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/TR	T-72	Bloc	1,100	27	1,257	F

Ground OOB consists of a 1,100,00 force of regulars. Army recruits are generally trained in the training battalions of their regiments or in the training units of their corps. They also receive training at various technical and nontechnical schools throughout the country. Officers receive comprehensive training at several service academies. Advanced officer instruction is obtained at the National Defense College at **New Delhi**. Tanks: T-55, T-72, Vickers 37; Artillery: Abbot, M-46, M-1944, S23, Yugoslavia M-48.

General Air OOB

India has the second largest air OOB in the region.

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Bloc	NT/AW	Bloc	113	27	290	F

Fighter Aircraft: MiG-21FL/PFMA/MF, MiG-23MF, MiG-29B/UB; Close Air: Ajeet, Jaguar, MiG-23BN, Mirage 2000H; Air Defense: SA-2, SA-3, SA-6, SA-7, SA-8, SA-9, SA-11, SA-14, and Tigercat SAMs and AA guns. The existing Indian Air Defense Ground Environment System (IADGES) is installed along the northern and western borders and consists of radars obtained from the **U.K., France, U.S.S.R., and Italy** and a communications system provided by the **U.S.** A number of 3- dimensional radars are currently operational.

General Naval OOB

India has the second largest naval OOB in the region.

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
F/N Carrier	Bloc	Bloc	52	27	219	F

Ships: 2 Fixed Wing Aircraft Carriers (Ex-**U.K.**), 5 Destroyers, 21 Frigates, and 6 Corvettes with SSMs, SAMs (SA-N-1), guns, torpedoes, antisubmarine mortars, countermeasures, and radars; SSMs: SS-N-2C Styx; Patrol Craft: 5 Fast Attack Craft-Missile (Ex-**Sovlet**) with SSMs, guns, and radars; 14 Fast Attack Craft-Patrol.

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Threat

- Known to be a past possessor of chemical weapons.
- Suspected to have chemical weapons delivery systems.
- Strong indications of a nuclear weapons capability and a substantial means of delivery.

India is known to be a past possessor or repository of chemical weapons. Reports have been made that Indian chemical weapons possession were common knowledge and not considered unusual. It is suspected that India has delivery systems for chemical weapons. Evidence has also accumulated in the past few years that India possesses all the essential elements for the manufacture of nuclear weapons. India tested a nuclear device in 1974 and today it is estimated to be able to produce about 15 nuclear weapons per year. Its nuclear weapons delivery capability far exceeds that of Pakistan, its rival neighbor.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Hindi (English, Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telegu, and Urdu)
Primary religion - Hindu

There is a significant cultural difference between India and the U.S.

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
5-120	59-82	5-450	Mixed

The climate in India varies from tropical in the south to temperate in the north.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
X			

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
	X				

The topography includes the Himalaya Mountains extending along much of the northern border, a well-watered and fertile plain in the north, northwestern desert, northeastern hills, and the southern peninsula with moderate elevation. Most of the population lives in cities, towns, and villages.

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General Cross-Country Mobility

- India is generally well suited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

The majority of India--the southern plains--is well-suited for tracked movement. The region is characterized by rolling , cultivated, or scrub-covered plains.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Line of sight distances are generally restricted to between 1,000 and 2,000 meters.

The terrain of India is characterized by the **Himalaya Mountains** and its associated ranges, the rocky surfaces of the Peninsula, and an alluvial plain of the **Ganges-Brahmaputra Lowland**. Almost one-fourth of the land is covered with forest. It is estimated that about 50 percent of India would present line of sight distances of between 1,000 and 2,000 meters.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide limited support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
63102	9,150	Fair

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Significant coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
180 mm S23	30,000	Threat Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- 1:50,00 scale map coverage for India is not available.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
			X		

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Airfields

- Highly accessible by air, with more than one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
12	2 C-5 10 C-141B	8/4	>1/C-5

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Agra	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Ambala	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Bangalore	C-141B, C-130	-
Bombay	C-141B, C-130	-
Calcutta	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Dundigal	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Gauhati	C-141B, C-130	-
Indira Gandhi International (Delhi)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Lucknow (Amausi)	C-141B, C-130	-
Madras	C-141B, C-130	-
Nagpur	C-141B, C-130	-
Srinagar	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.

Ports

- Several major ports are available to accommodate strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Okha	Small	46-50/46-50	26-30	Yes
New Mangalore	Small	26-30/56-60	26-30	-
Cochin	Medium	31-35/36-40	26-30	Yes
Alleppee	Small	26-30/over 76	-	-
Nagappattinam	Small	26-30/26-30	61-65	Yes
Apendicherry	Small	36-40/26-30	6-10	-
Madras	Medium	31-35/61-65	31-35	Yes
Vishakhapatnam	Medium	31-35/31-35	31-35	Yes
Paradip	Small	36-40/36-40	41-45	-
Calcutta	Large	26-30/26-30	26-30	Yes

India - 7

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TAB A/P 5

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Key Installations

Facilities may be available for the production and storage of chemical and nuclear weapons. Oil fields are located at **Assam, Gujarat, and Bombay**. Communications services tend to be unreliable. A network of railroads runs throughout the country. Roads are adequate during the dry season but many are narrow and may be impassable during the monsoon.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
New Delhi	- Poor telecomm - 170 Radio stations - 14 TV stations - Domestic satellite system	1,633,300 km	61,850 km	10	12	- Crude oil - Refined products - Natural gas	Yes	NC

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The **Pacific ARG** with its embarked MEU would require between two to four days to reach **India**. The AAF/ACB can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- Due to the large number of potential evacuees (about 5,000) and the 458 nautical miles distance to the most likely evacuation site (**New Delhi**), NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in **India** would be very difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
267	4,945	458 (New Delhi)	F

INDONESIA

MEF G-2:
Telephone:

CG III MEF//G-2//
STU-III AV 635-6910

Theater J-2:
Telephone:

USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J-2//
STU-III AV 477-7323

DIA DB Desk Code:
Telephone:

DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-2C//
STU-III AV 243-2491

Embassy Defense Attache:
Telephone:

USDAO JAKARTA ID//DATT//
011-62-21-360360, EXT 2190

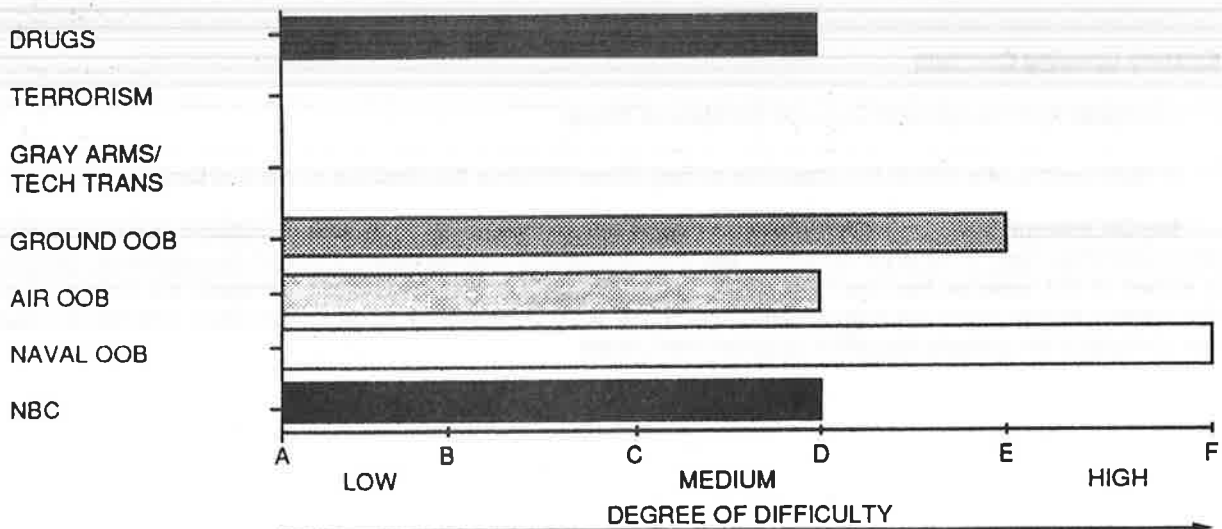


SUMMARY

Indonesia is an archipelago of more than 13,500 islands extending 3,000 miles along the equator from mainland Southeast Asia to Australia. The archipelago forms a natural barrier between the Indian and Pacific Oceans, making the straits between the islands strategically and commercially important. Little known conflict continues on the Indonesian island of Timor between insurgents and Government forces. Reports indicate that in 14 years of fighting, one-third of the population of East Timor Province has died due to civil war and famine. Overall U.S. equity in Indonesia is high. Total trade amounts to about \$4.5 billion annually with the U.S. importing some of Indonesia's oil. Over 12,000 U.S. citizens reside there. Indonesia is a transit point for heroin, opium, hashish, and precursor chemicals, and there have been reports of increased drug trafficking in the resort area of Bali. Besides an army of 216,000 regulars, Indonesia maintains the fourth largest naval capability in the region. The air force is also well equipped with a recently upgraded air defense network. There have been allegations that Indonesian forces used chemical weapons against the insurgents in East Timor.

The larger Indonesian islands consist largely of coastal plains, mountainous interiors, and heavy jungle vegetation. The country has an equatorial climate with more temperate heat and humidity in the upland areas. The Indonesian culture is much different from that of the U.S. The islands are generally unsuited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles due to the thick jungle and mountainous conditions. The average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (Intervisibility) is normally limited to less than 1,000 meters because of the broken terrain, jungle, and frequent heavy rainfall. Coverage of Indonesia by 1:50,000 scale maps is absent except for the area around Jakarta. Airfields and ports are numerous and capable of receiving strategic lift. Key installations in the country include oil fields. The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require between two to four days to reach Indonesia. Due to the over 12,000 potential evacuees, NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in Indonesia would be very difficult.

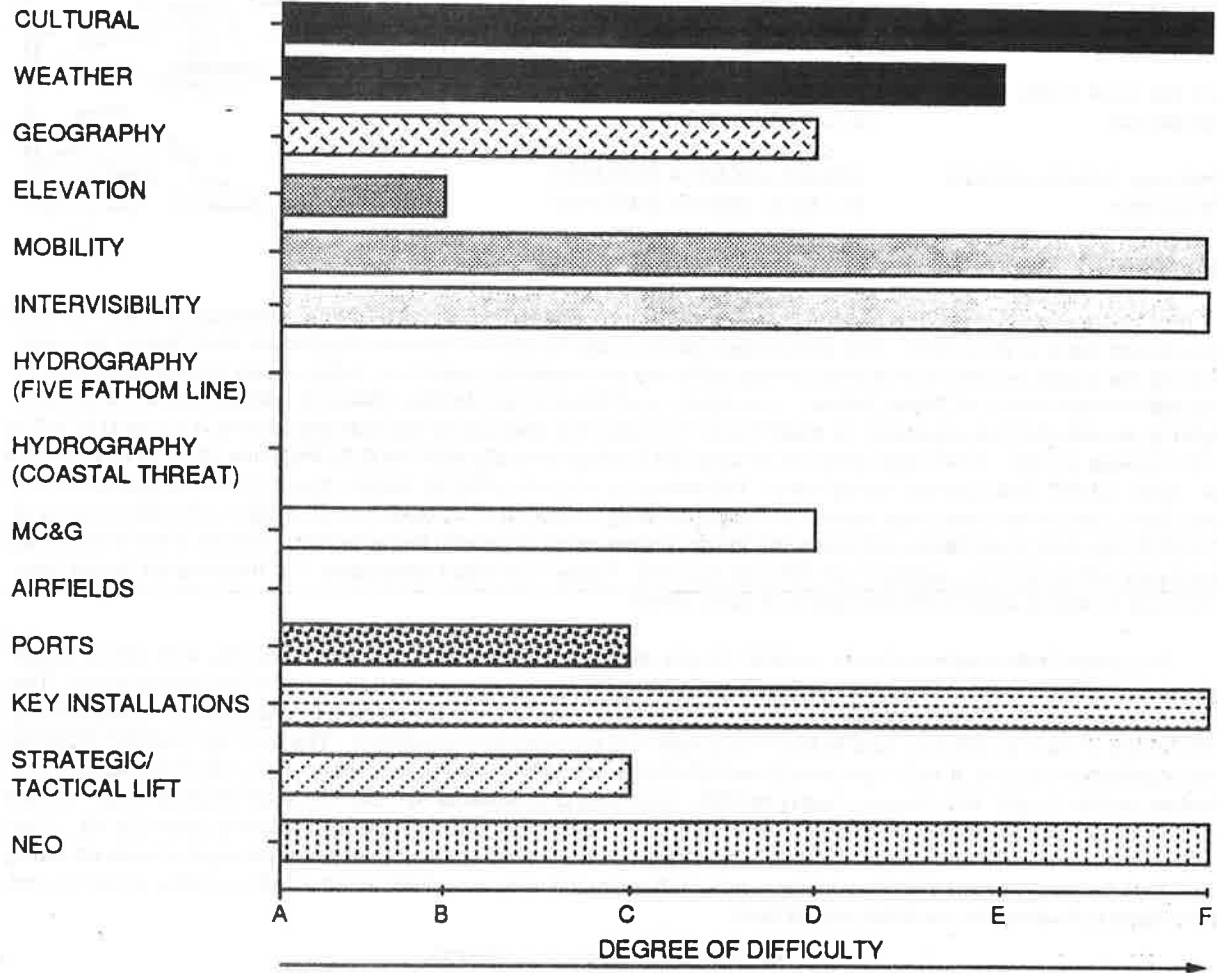
INDONESIA - THREAT SUMMARY



Indonesia - 1

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INDONESIA - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



Existing Ongoing Conflicts

- Insurgents fight Government forces on the island of **Timor**.
- In recent years, one-third of the population of **East Timor** Province has died due to war and famine.

Muslim **Indonesia** invaded the Catholic province of **East Timor** in 1975, and a stubborn insurgency has continued since then. In 14 years of fighting, war and famine have claimed nearly a third of the population; but little is known of the violence because **Indonesia** has effectively sealed the borders. Although the **Indonesian** Government claims the insurgent group called Fritilin has all but disappeared, closer observations indicate the rebels are still fighting and causing casualties to government troops.

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U.S. Equities in Indonesia

- Overall U.S. equity is high.

U.S. relations with **Indonesia** have been close and cordial and the **U.S.** supports the **Indonesian** Government's plans for economic development. Recent annual **U.S.-Indonesian** trade totaled about \$4.5 billion. U.S. imports consisted mostly of oil, rubber, coffee, tin, spices, tea, plywood, and textiles. U.S. exports include many agricultural products. U.S. direct investment in the country is about \$4 billion and a number of **American** banks have branches in **Jakarta**. Over 12,000 **U.S.** citizens reside in **Indonesia**.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating		Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
						5	6		
3,929	763	3,719	-	8,411	12,270	5	6	11	High

Drug Threat

Drug Production	Drug Processing	Precursor Chemicals	Money Laundering	Transit Point
		X		X

- Transit site for heroin, opium, hashish, and precursor chemicals.
- Increased trafficking in **Ball**.

Indonesia is a transit site for heroin, opium, hashish, and precursor chemicals. Heroin is exported to **Australia**, **New Zealand**, and **Western Europe**; the amounts reaching **U.S.** markets are not considered significant. New interest focuses on **Ball**; **Western Europeans** are heavily involved in the increasing traffic from this major resort area, which is augmented by the high number of international flights.

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General Ground OOB

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/Exp	LAV	Howitzers	216	10	306	E

Ground OOB consists of 216,000 regulars. Recruits are trained at regimental centers before going on to specialist schools. NCOs are promoted on the basis of length of service or skill, and not leadership ability. Officers attend a service academy and technical schools. As a rule, **Indonesia** prefers an active role in society for its military personnel at the expense of military training. The army performed poorly against a small number of insurgents in **East Timor**. Tanks: AMX-13, PT-76; Artillery: D-30, M-48, M-101.

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Early Radar	Early Smart	EW Radar	25	10	125	D

Fighter Aircraft: F-5E/F; Close Air: A-4E, TA-4H; Air Defense: RBS-70 (Rapier on order) SAMs and AA guns. During the 1980s, **Indonesia** upgraded its air defense network by adding air surveillance radars and control centers.

General Naval OOB

- **Indonesia** has the fifth largest naval OOB in the region.

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
ASUW/Air/ASW	Counter-measures	ASUW/Anti-air	42	10	162	F

Ships: 14 Frigates with SSMs, SAMs (Seacat), guns, torpedoes, countermeasures, fire control, and radars; SSM: Harpoon, Exocet; Patrol Craft: 4 Fast Attack Craft-Missile with SSMs, guns, and radars; 8 Fast Attack Craft-Gun and Torpedo; 12 Large Patrol Craft; 8 Coastal Patrol Craft; 11 Boeing Jetfoils.

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Threat

Reports have been made that **Indonesian** troops used chemical weapons against insurgents in **East Timor**.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Indonesian (English)
Primary religion - Islam

There is a large cultural difference between **Indonesia** and the **U.S.**

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Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
79	82	70-370	Wet/Hot

Although **Indonesia** has an equatorial climate, the upland areas on the principal islands provide a temperate contrast to the constant heat of the lowlands. The rainy season lasts from November to April.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
		X	

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
	X				

Indonesia consists of more than 13,500 islands. The larger ones have coastal plains, mountainous interiors, and heavy jungle ground cover.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- **Indonesia** is generally unsuited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

Conditions are unfavorable for cross-country tracked movement throughout most of the islands due to dense forest, steep slopes, soft water-logged ground, and vast intractable swamps.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances limited to less than 1,000 meters.

Line of sight distances in most of **Indonesia** would be less than 1,000 meters due to extensive mountains and plateaus on the main islands, dense jungle, and frequent heavy rainfall.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide satisfactory support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
73072/73081	1,000	Good

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Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Limited coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
122 mm D-30	15,300	U.S. NGF Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- Limited map coverage.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
		X			

1:50,000 map coverage is limited to the area around Jakarta.

Airfields

- Highly accessible by air, with more than one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/ Constrained)	Rating
17	3 C-5 9 C-141B 4 C-130 1 None	9/8	>1/C-5

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Information Date: 1505

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Abdul Rachman Saleh	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Achmad Yani	C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Adi Sumarmo Wiryokusmo	C-141B, C-130	Runway only for C-141Bs. Daylight/VFR only.
Adisucipto	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Bali International (Den Pasar)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Baucau	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Frans Kaisiepo	C-141B, C-130	-
Halim Perdanakusuma (Jakarta)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Iswahyudi (Maduim)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Juanda	C-141B, C-130	-
Kemayoran International	None	-
Pekanbaru	C-130	-
Polonia	C-141B, C-130	-
Sentani	C-141B, C-130	Runway less than 6,000 feet. Daylight/VFR only.
Sepinggan	C-130	-
Talangbetutu	C-141B, C-130	-
Ujung Pandang	C-141B, C-130	-

Ports

- Several major ports are available and able to accommodate strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Tanjunguban	Small	over 76/over 76	-	-
Sambu	Small	61-65/66-70	41-45	Yes
Tanjungpriok	Large	31-35/31-35	31-35	Yes
Ardjung	Small	over 76/over 76	-	-
Banyuwangi	Small	66-70/66-70	36-40	-

Key Installations

Oil fields are located at **Minas** in central **Sumatra**, offshore northwest of **Java**, north of **Samarinda** on **Kallimantan**, near the **Natuna Islands** in the **South China Sea**, and on **Irian Jaya**. Facilities may also be available for the storage of chemical weapons. Local communications service is unreliable although long distance satellite connection to the **U.S.** is generally good. Ground transportation facilities on most of the islands is marginal.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Jakarta	- Fair telecomm - 656 Radio stations - 9 TV stations - Domestic satellite system - 1 International satellite ground station	119,500 km	6,964 km	5	17	- Crude oil - Refined products - Natural gas	Yes	C

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Strategic and Tactical Lift

The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require between two to four days to reach Indonesia. The AAF/ACB can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- Due to the large number of potential evacuees (over 12,000) NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in Indonesia would be very difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
212	12,270	2 (Jakarta)	F

Note: In Indonesia the following factors are of little significance:

Terrorism
Gray Arms/Technology Transfer

JAPAN

MEF G-2:
Telephone:

CG III MEF//G-2//
STU-III AV 635-6910

Theater J-2:
Telephone:

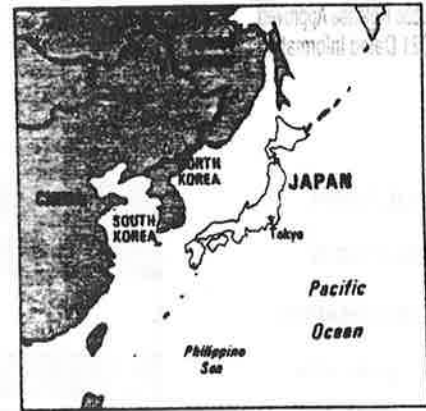
USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J-2//
STU-III AV 477-7323

DIA DB Desk Code:
Telephone:

DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-2C//
STU-III AV 243-2491

Embassy Defense Attache:
Telephone:

USDAO TOKYO JA//DATT//
COMMERCIAL: 81-3-224-5375
AUTOVON: 224-5375/5376

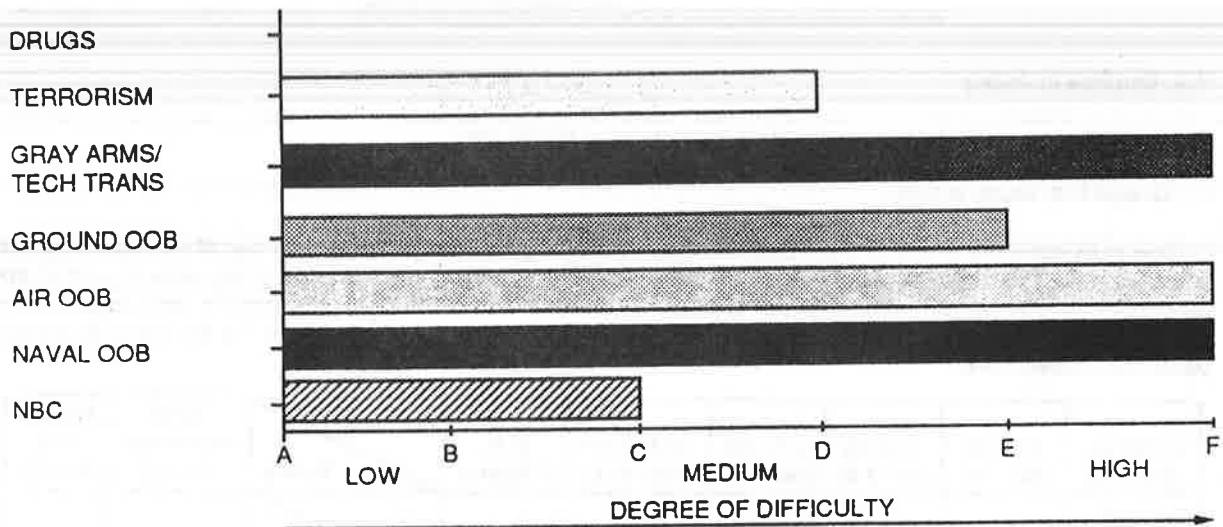


SUMMARY

Due to its economic power and international role, **Japan** has become one of the most important countries in the world community. The close relationship with **Japan** is the cornerstone of U.S. policy in **Asia**. **Japan** is the U.S.'s largest trading partner after **Canada**. Concerns are growing about the U.S. trade deficit with **Japan** caused by **Japanese** market restrictions. U.S. equity in **Japan** remains high and almost 42,000 U.S. citizens reside there. Terrorism has continued at a generally low level in **Japan** with periodic attacks by radical leftist groups. In 1987, the **Soviets** obtained technology from a **Japanese** firm which was used to produce quieter submarine propellers. Due to its involvement in terrorism and illicit technology transfer, **Japan** deserves attention by military planners. **Japan** has an army of 156,000 volunteers, and the third largest air force and navy in the region. **Japan** is suspected of having chemical weapons.

Four-fifths of **Japan** is mountainous and is one of the most densely populated nations in the world. **Japan's** climate ranges from subtropical on **Okinawa** to cool on the island of **Hokkaido**. **Japanese** culture is quite different from that of the U.S. About three-fourths of **Japan** is unsuited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles due to the mountains, hills, and forests. The average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) is limited to less than 1,000 meters. NGF platforms can approach the coast within range to support operations ashore, but would be out gunned by **Japanese** coastal defense weapons. There is complete coverage of **Japan** by older 1:50,000 scale maps, but some may be outdated. There are airfields and ports capable of receiving strategic airlift and sealift. Key installations include communications, transportation, and industrial facilities as well as possible storage sites for chemical weapons. The **Pacific ARF** with its embarked MEU would require between four and six days to reach southern **Japan** and more than six days to arrive at northern **Japan**. NEO conducted by a MEU would be very difficult due to over 40,000 potential evacuees.

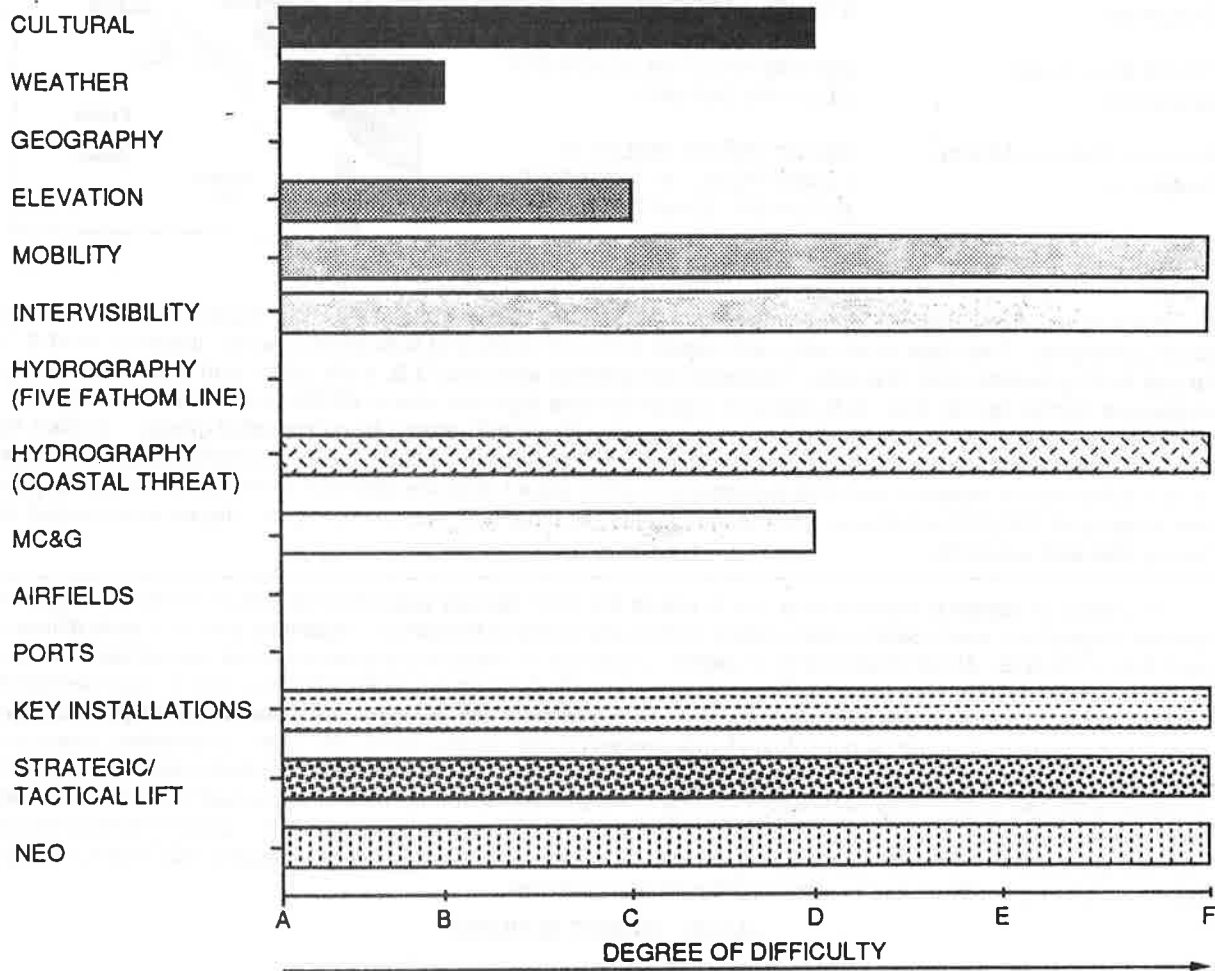
JAPAN - THREAT SUMMARY



Japan - 1

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JAPAN - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



U.S. Equities in Japan

- Japan is a strong economic power with a growing international role.
- Overall U.S. equity is high.

Due to its economic power and growing international role, Japan clearly has become one of the most important countries to the U.S. The U.S. and Japan together account for 35 percent of the world's gross national product and 50 percent of free-world's gross national product. The close and cooperative relationship with Japan is the cornerstone of U.S. policy in Asia. Japan provides bases and facilities to support about 55,000 U.S. military personnel located there.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating / Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
12,568	29,325	80,104	-	121,997	41,700	6 / 6	12	High

Terrorism

Terrorism in **Japan** has continued at a generally low level, with the Chukaku-Ha, a radical leftist group, launching periodic incendiary and rocket attacks at **Japanese** and **U.S.** facilities. The international terrorist group **Japanese Red Army**, responsible for the 1973 **Lod** airport massacre in **Israel**, has conducted terrorist operations in **Europe** and **Asia** as well as in the **Middle East**. The recent reemergence of this group after a hiatus of several years is particularly troublesome.

Gray Arms/Technology Transfer

In the spring of 1987, the **Soviets** acquired embargoed machine-tool technology from a **Japanese** company, Toshiba Machine Tools. It is suspected that this technology was used by the **Soviets** to make quieter submarine propellers.

Consolidated Threat

Because of its involvement with both terrorism and gray arms/technology transfer, **Japan** deserves attention by military planners.

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General Ground OOB

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/TR	LAV	Howitzers/SP	156	37	263	E

Ground OOB consists of 156,000 volunteers. Ground Self Defense Force Army recruits are trained first in training brigades and then with their units. Officers are trained in a four-year course at a tri-service defense academy near Tokyo. Further career and staff training is given in branch schools. There is also a staff college and national defense college at Tokyo. Tanks: Type 61, Type 74; Artillery: FH70, M-101, M-110A2, M-115.

General Air OOB

Japan has the third largest air OOB in the region.

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
3d Gen Radar	NT/AW	3d Gen SAMs	44	37	211	F

Fighter Aircraft: F-4E/J, F-15CJ; Close Air: F-1; Air Defense: HAWK, Nike Hercules (to be replaced by Patriot), Stinger, Type 81 Tan-SAM SSMs and AA guns. Japan uses the Base Air Defense Ground Environment (BADGE) system, which is integrated and automated, to provide protection against air attack. BADGE sites extend from the northern tip of Hokkaido to the southern tip of Okinawa. Japan is presently upgrading BADGE to include the purchase of advanced technology Over-the-Horizon (OTH) systems from the U.S.

General Naval OOB

Japan has the third largest naval OOB in the region.

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
ASUW/Air/ASW	Counter-measures	ASUW/Anti-air	46	37	193	F

Ships: 43 Destroyers and 21 Frigates with SSMs, SAMs (Sea Sparrow), antisubmarine ASROC missiles, guns, torpedoes, countermeasures, fire control, and radars; SSM: Harpoon; Patrol Craft: 5 Fast Attack Craft-Torpedo with guns, torpedoes, and radars; 9 Coastal Patrol Craft.

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Threat

Japan is known to have been a past possessor or repository of chemical weapons and may currently have some in stock. Delivery systems for chemical weapons are not known. Japan has 36 nuclear powered reactors in operation and 12 reactors are under construction. No nuclear weapons are suspected.

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Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Japanese
Primary religion - Buddhist

There is a significant cultural difference between **Japan** and the **U.S.**

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
48-63	58-71	40-120	Wet/Warm

Japan's climate ranges from sub-tropical on **Okinawa** to cool on **Hokkaido**. Most of the country is dominated by the **Asiatic** monsoon, which brings a pronounced summer rainy season and mild, sunny winters.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
X			

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
		X			

With a chain of rugged islands, about four-fifths of **Japan** is mountainous, including many dormant and a few active volcanos. It is one of the most densely populated nations in the world with about 823 persons per square mile.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- **Japan** is generally unsuited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

Approximately 75 percent of **Japan** is perennially unsuited for the movement of tracked and wheeled vehicles due to mountains, hills, and forests. The remaining area offers fair to poor conditions for vehicular movement and is comprised of small plains and valley floors.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances limited to less than 1,000 meters.

Most of **Japan** is mountainous with significant ground cover in many regions. Line of sight distances in this country would mainly be under 1,000 meters.

Japan - 5

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Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide satisfactory support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
97120	6,000	Good

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Significant coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
155 mm FH 70	30,000	Threat Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- Complete coverage by old 1:50,000 scale maps.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
	X				

Airfields

- Highly accessible by air, with more than one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
34	17 C-5 12 C-141B 3 C-130 1 Emergency Alternate 1 None	19/15	>1/C-5

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Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Asahikawa	C-141B, C-130	Daylight only. Low runway WBC.
Ashiya Air Base	C-130	VFR only.
Atsugi Air Base	C-5, C-141B, C-130	C-5s emergency only.
Chitose Air Base	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Fukuoka	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Futenma Marine Corps Air Station (Okinawa)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Airfield has obstacles.
Gifu	C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Hachinohe	C-141B, C-130	-
Hakodate	C-141B, C-130	-
Hofu	None	-
Hyakuri	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Emergency alternate only.
Ie Shima Auxiliary Air Base	C-130	Daylight/VFR.
Iruma	C-141B, C-130	-
Iwakuni Marine Corps Air Station	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Iwo Jima	C-141B, C-130	-
Kadena Air Base (Okinawa)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Kagoshima	C-141B, C-130	-
Kanoya	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Runway only for C-5s. Daylight only. Low runway WBC.
Komatsu	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Kumamoto	C-141B, C-130	-
Kushiro	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Runway less than 6,000 feet. Low runway WBC.
Misawa Naval Air Facility	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Airfield has obstacles.
Nagasaki	C-141B, C-130	-
Nagoya	C-5, C-141B, C-130	C-5 emergency alternate only.
Naha (Okinawa)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
New Tokyo International	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Nyutabaru	C-141B, C-130	-
Obihiro	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Osaka International	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Sendai	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Low runway WBC.
Tokyo International	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Tsuiki	C-141B, C-130	Low runway WBC.
Yamagata	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Runway only for C-5s/C-141Bs.
Yokota Air Base	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-

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Ports

Numerous major ports capable of accommodating strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Hakodate	Medium	41-45/51-55	26-30	Yes
Otaru	Medium	46-50/41-45	31-35	Yes
Katunan	Medium	Over 76/Over 76	26-30	-
Tokyo	Large	31-35/41-45	31-35	Yes
Kawasaki	Large	36-40/56-60	36-40	Yes
Yokohama	Large	41-45/56-60	51-55	Yes
Yokosuka	Medium	41-45/26-30	41-45	Yes
Shimizu	Medium	Over 76/Over 76	31-35	Yes
Nagoya	Medium	46-50/61-65	36-40	Yes
Yakkoichi	Medium	36-40/36-40	56-60	Yes
Osaka	Large	31-35/31-35	36-40	Yes
Kobe	Large	36-40/36-40	41-45	Yes
Mizushima	Medium	51-55/46-50	51-55	Yes
Fukuyama	Medium	41-45/51-55	56-60	Yes
Kure	Medium	41-45/Over 76	46-50	Yes
Iwakuni	Medium	36-40/Over 76	36-40	Yes
Shimoseki	Large	31-35/31-35	31-35	Yes
Maizura Wan	Medium	31-35/41-45	31-35	Yes
Nigata	Medium	36-40/41-45	31-35	Yes
Wakomatu	Medium	31-35/31-35	26-30	Yes
Moji Ko	Large	41-45/31-35	31-35	Yes
Kagoshima	Medium	71-75/61-65	36-40	Yes
Nagasaki	Large	Over 76/41-45	36-40	Yes
Sasebo	Medium	36-40/Over 76	31-35	Yes
Hakata	Medium	31-35/26-30	31-35	Yes
Kin Wan	Medium	Over 76/Over 76	Over 76	-

Key Installations

Facilities may be available for the storage of chemical weapons. There are 36 nuclear reactors in operation and 12 more under construction. Communication, transportation, and industrial facilities are numerous and quite modern.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Tokyo	- Excellent telecomm - 378 Radio stations - 12,350 TV stations - 2 Satellite stations	1,127,406 km	26,821 km	28	34	- Crude oil - Refined products - Natural gas	None	C

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require between four and six days to reach southern Japan and in excess of six days to arrive at northern Japan. The AAF/ACB can deploy within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in Japan would be very difficult due to the large number of potential evacuees (over 40,000).

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
557	41,700	5 (Tokyo)	F

Note: In Japan the drug threat is of little significance.

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MALAYSIA

MEF G-2: Telephone:	CG III MEF//G-2// STU-III AV 635-6910
Theater J-2: Telephone:	USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J-2// STU-III AV 477-7323
DIA DB Desk Code: Telephone:	DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-2C// STU-III AV 243-2491
Embassy Defense Attache: Telephone:	USDAO KUALA LUMPUR MY//DATT// 011-60-3-248-9011, EXT 234

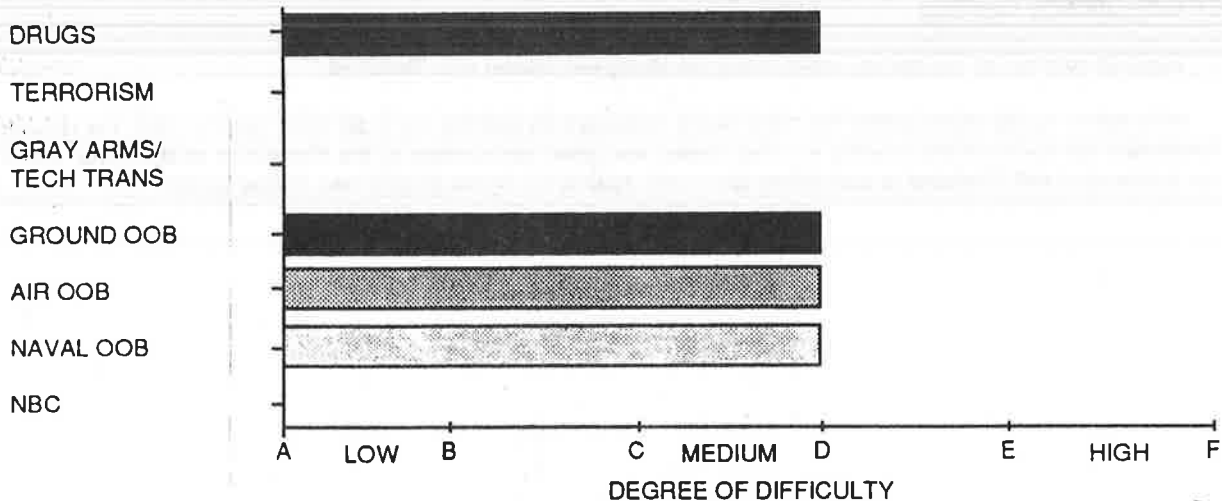


SUMMARY

In **Malaysia**, the possibility of a revived communist insurgency along the border with **Thailand** is viewed with great seriousness. The **U.S.** supports **Malaysia** through cooperation in the areas of narcotics enforcement and military assistance programs. Overall **U.S.** equity in **Malaysia** is moderate. In bilateral trade, the **U.S.** receives about 14 percent of **Malaysia's** exports and provides 26 percent of its imports. Over 2,000 **U.S.** citizens reside there. **Malaysia** is an important heroin processing center and transit site, exporting drugs primarily to **Europe** and **Australia**. The country has moderate size armed forces which have been mainly directed at containing the communist insurgency. Recently, a major program has been initiated to expand and modernize the military to meet both internal and external threats. The army in particular is being reorganized and its equipment upgraded. **Malaysia** is a member of the Five-Power Defense Arrangement with the **U.K.**, **Australia**, **New Zealand**, and **Singapore**. Under the arrangement, small **Australian** air units are stationed in **Malaysia**.

Malaysia has a culture significantly different from that of the **U.S.** The climate is mainly hot and humid with large amounts of rainfall. The country is basically broken into two regions, the **Malay Peninsula** which borders with **Thailand**, and **East Malaysia** which occupies the northern part of the island of **Borneo**. On the peninsula, a range of forested mountains runs north and south and is flanked on the east and west by coastal plains. **East Malaysia** is composed of a broad, swampy coastal plain, drained by wide rivers which merge into hills and mountains of the interiors. Most of **Malaysia** is covered with dense jungle. Due to these conditions, at least two-thirds of **Malaysia** is unsuited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles. The average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) would be less than 500 meters due to the adverse terrain and frequent heavy rainfall. Coverage by 1:50,000 scale maps is not available for **Malaysia**. Airfields and ports are satisfactory to handle strategic lift entering the country. Key installations include oil fields on both the **Malay Peninsula** and **East Malaysia**. The **Pacific ARG** with its embarked **MEU** would require between two and four days to reach **Malaysia**. Due to the over 2,000 potential evacuees, **NEO** conducted by a **MEU** under normal conditions in **Malaysia** would be very difficult.

MALAYSIA- THREAT SUMMARY

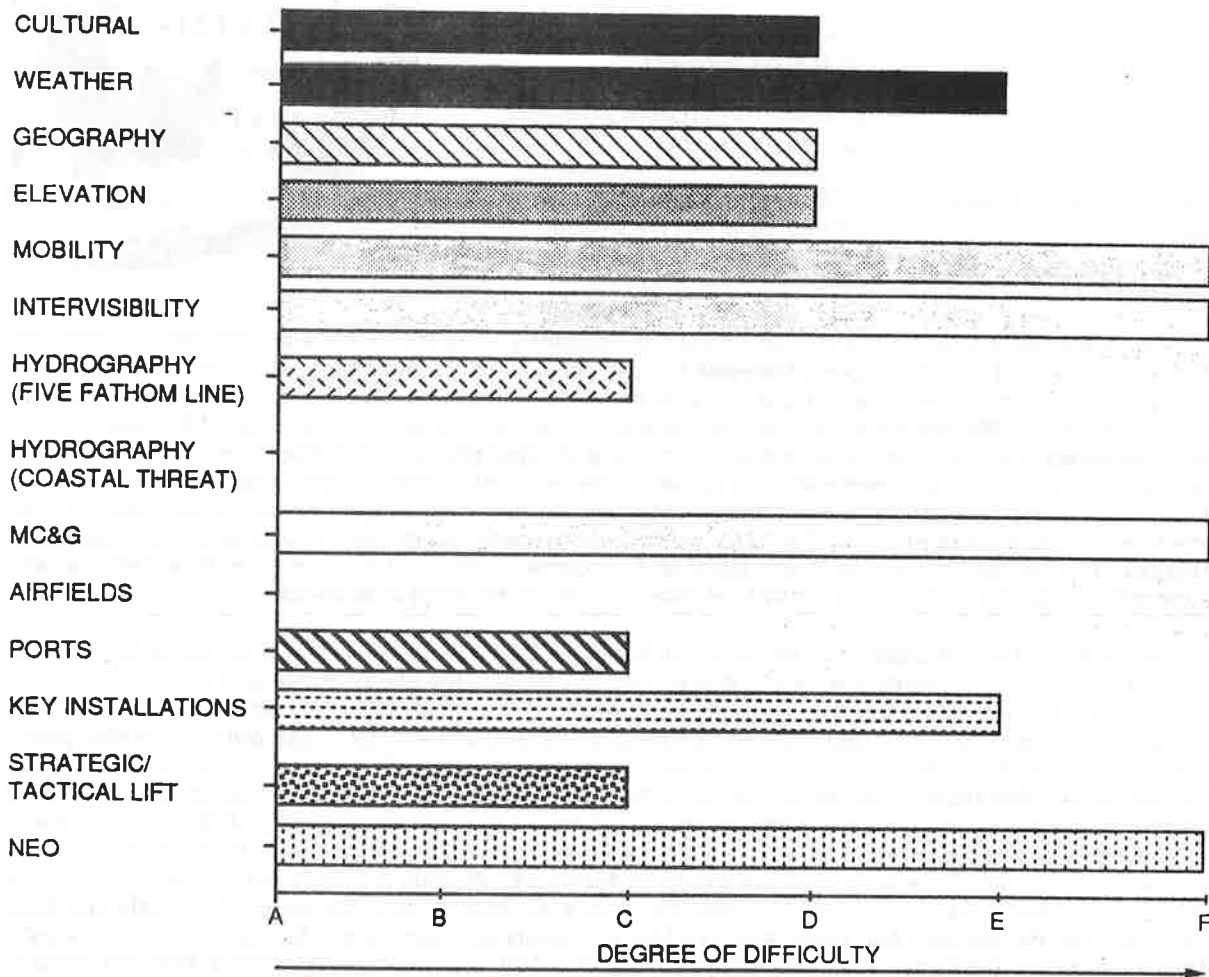


Malaysia - 1

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MALAYSIA - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



Existing Ongoing Conflicts

- Revived communist insurgency active along the **Malaysian** border with **Thailand**.

Although no longer representing the major threat to **Malaysian** stability that it did from 1948 to 1960, the revived communist insurgency in this country is being viewed with great seriousness by the Federation of **Malaysia**, which has cooperated with **Thailand** to coordinate operations against the rebels across their mutual border.

U.S. Equities in Malaysia

- Overall U.S. equity is moderate.

The U.S. and Malaysia maintain cordial relations. As trading partners, the U.S. receives about 14 percent of Malaysia's exports and provides 26 percent of its imports. U.S. direct investment is over \$1 billion, most of which goes to petroleum development and integrated circuit production. Over 2,000 U.S. citizens live in Malaysia.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating		Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
						5	3		
1,111	1,897	3,053	-	6,061	2,390	5	3	8	Medium

Drug Threat

Drug Production	Drug Processing	Precursor Chemicals	Money Laundering	Transit Point
	X			X

Malaysia is an important heroin conversion and transit center, exporting primarily to Europe and Australia. A strong domestic enforcement program which drove heroin seizures up by 700 percent seems to have reduced drug availability in 1988, and a new property forfeiture act provides a vital new weapon, but the expected bounty of opium coming from the Golden Triangle in the future will put the country's forces to a test.

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General Ground OOB

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/TR	LAV	Howitzers	90	11	171	D

Ground OOB consists of 90,000 volunteers. Army recruits receive basic training at a training center with further training carried out in the units to which they are assigned. In addition, there are specialist schools in such areas as administration and transport. Most officer training is accomplished at the Federal Royal Military College. Some cadets attend **British** and **Commonwealth** schools. Tanks: Scorpion; Artillery: M-56 pack howitzer, M-102A1.

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Early Radar	Early Smart	EW Radar	11	11	112	D

Fighter Aircraft: F-5E; Close Air: A-4M; Air Defense: AA guns. Late in 1988 the U.K. agreed to provide **Malaysia** with a wide range of equipment including Rapier and Javelin SAMs plus Marine Martello radars. The **Malaysian** Air Defense Ground Environment (MADGE) system is operational and provides air surveillance and control services for civil and military aircraft in **Malaysian** airspace.

General Naval OOB

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
ASUW/Air/ASW	HE	ASUW/Anti-air	13	11	104	D

Ships: 2 Frigates and 2 Corvettes with SSMs, guns, antisubmarine mortars, countermeasures, fire control, and radars; SSMs: Exocet; Patrol Craft: 8 Fast Attack Craft-Missile with SSMs, guns, countermeasures, fire control, and radars; 6 Fast Attack Craft-Gun; 21 Large Patrol Craft.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Malay (English, Chinese, Tamil)
Primary religion - Eastern

There is a significant cultural difference between **Malaysia** and the **U.S.**

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
73-88	High	100	Wet/Hot

Malaysia has a tropical climate with hot, humid conditions. At higher elevations temperatures are lower and more variable. Annual rainfall is heavy although it varies considerably in different locations.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
		X	

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
			X		

A range of forested mountains runs north and south along the center of the Malay Peninsula flanked on the east and west by coastal plains. About 50 percent of this area is covered by tropical jungle and the rest by extensive-rubber or palm oil estates. East Malaysia (northern part of the island of Borneo) consists of a broad, frequently swampy coastal plain, drained by wide rivers, which merges into the jungle-covered hills and mountains of the interior.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- Malaysia is generally unsuited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

In approximately two-thirds of Malaysia, conditions for cross-country movement are unsuitable year round due to mountains, hills, and dense forests. Movement is somewhat feasible on the flat to rolling and dissected plains of the coastal lowlands.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances limited to less than 500 meters.

The terrain of Malaysia is generally characterized by narrow coastal plains which give way to mountainous and jungle covered interior. Heavy rainfall which averages about 100 inches yearly, would frequently limit visibility. Due to these conditions, line of sight distances would not exceed 500 meters over most of the country.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
71270/71271	9,000	Fair

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Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Limited coastal threat..

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
105 mm M-102	11,500	U.S. NGF Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- Coverage of **Malaysia** by 1:50,000 scale maps is not available.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
			X		

Airfields

- Highly accessible by air, with more than one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
9	2 C-5 7 C-141B	7/2	>1/C-5

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Butterworth (Prai)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Kota Kinabalu	C-141B, C-130	-
Kuantan	C-141B, C-130	-
Kuching	C-141B, C-130	-
Labuan Aero	C-141B, C-130	-
Penang	C-141B, C-130	-
Simpang	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Subang/Kuala Lumpur	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Sultan Ismail	C-141B, C-130	-

Ports

- Ports are available that can accommodate strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Pelabuhan	Medium	26-30/36-40	31-35	Yes
Miri	Small	41-45/41-45	6-10	-
Lutong	Small	41-45/36-40	11-15	-

Key Installations

Oil production is roughly equally divided between the offshore fields of **East Malaysia** and Peninsular **Malaysia**. Specifically, oil fields are located off the west coast of **Sarawak** at **Bintulu** and **Miri**, off the west coast of **Sabah**, and offshore to the east of **Kuala Terengganu**. Exploration is underway in the south **China Sea**.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Kuala Lumpur	- Good telecomm - 31 Radio stations - 33 TV stations - 5 Satellite stations	29,026 km	1,801 km	3	9	- Crude oil - Natural gas	Yes	None

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The **Pacific ARG** with its embarked **MEU** would require between two to four days to reach **Malaysia**. The **AAF/ACB** can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

Due to the over 2,000 potential evacuees, **NEO** conducted by a **MEU** under normal conditions in **Malaysia** would be very difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
74	2,390	26 (Kuala Lumpur)	F

Note: In **Malaysia**, the following factors are of little significance:

- Terrorism
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer
- NBC

AB 2/10 E

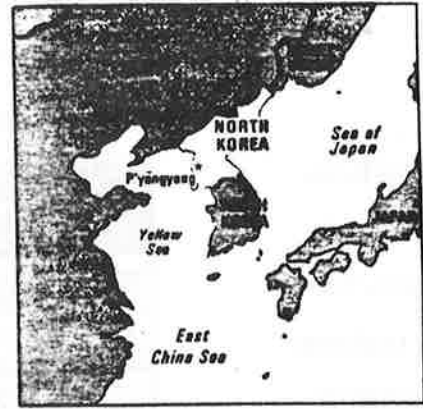
NORTH KOREA

MEF G-2: CG III MEF//G-2//
Telephone: STU-III AV 635-6910

Theater J-2: USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J-2//
Telephone: STU-III AV 477-7323

DIA DB Desk Code: DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-2C//
Telephone: STU-III AV 243-2491

Embassy Defense Attache: DIA WASHINGTON DC//DAH-3//
Telephone: STU-III AV 243-0566

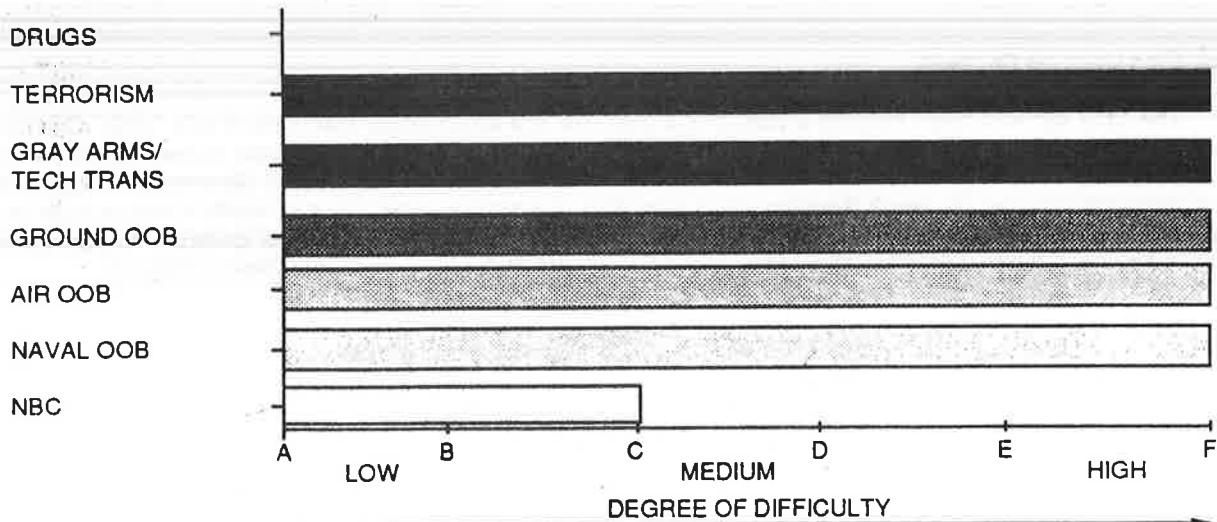


SUMMARY

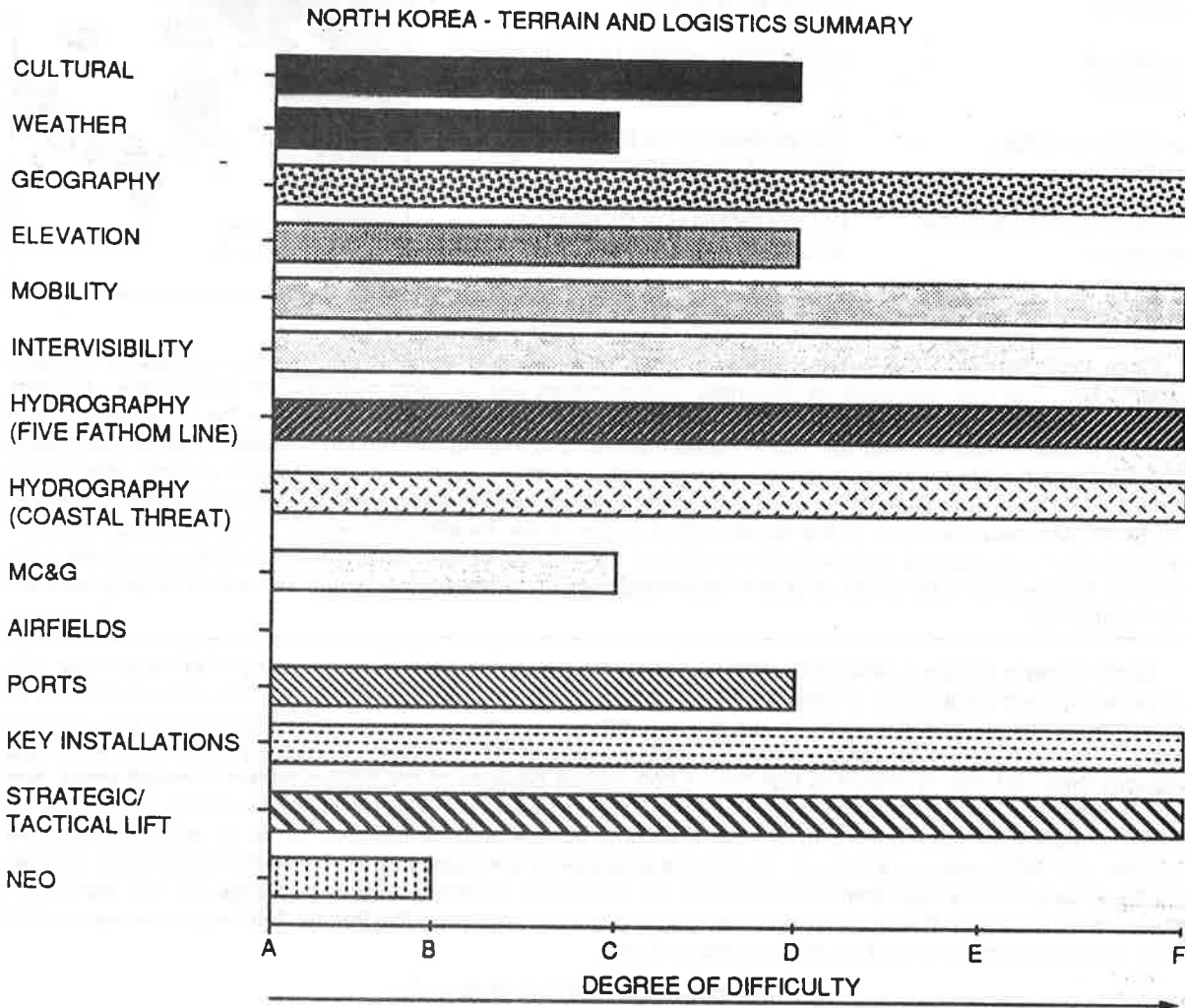
Since 1950, North Korea has maintained a large, well-equipped armed force. Overall U.S. equity in North Korea is low. The U.S. maintains no diplomatic representation and conducts no trade with this country. Terrorist attacks by North Korea are evidenced by the 1987 bombing of a South Korean airliner and the 1983 assassination of South Korean officials in Burma. North Korea has provided training and support to international terrorist groups. It is suspected that North Korea supplies large quantities of major weapons to Iran as well as other Third World countries. North Korea illegally acquired U.S.-made Hughes helicopters in order to improve its military posture. The North Koreans have one of the largest armed forces in the Asia/Pacific region. They reportedly possess stocks of chemical weapons and the means of delivery. North Korea rates particular attention by military planners due to its involvement in terrorism, gray arms/technology, chemical weapons development, and its large ground, air, and naval OOBs.

North Korea's culture is different from that of the U.S. Mountains and hills cover nearly all of the country, with narrow valleys and small plains in between. The climate is temperate with July and August the warmest months. In the winter, snowfall is generally light, but the ground is covered for long periods. Conditions are poor for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles. The average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) is limited to less than 1,000 meters because of the broken terrain, forested areas, and cultivated plains. Hydrographic conditions at some locations along the coast would prevent NGF platforms from providing support for operations ashore. North Korean coastal defense weapons would be able to out-gun the standard U.S. NGF weapon (5"/54 cal). Mapping is available for the country by older 1:50,000 scale maps, but they may be outdated. More than one airfield and port are considered capable of receiving strategic lift. Key installations may include facilities for the production and storage of chemical weapons. The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require in excess of six days to reach North Korea.

NORTH KOREA- THREAT SUMMARY



North Korea - 1



Existing Ongoing Conflicts

The 1950 war was never officially ended; only a ceasefire and an armistice were agreed to in 1953. Despite some desire on both sides (**North and South Korea**) for reunification, each maintains a large, well-equipped armed force. **North Korea** wages a terrorist war against **South Korea**, including assassination of Government officials. If full-scale war occurred, the **North Koreans** would most likely use chemical weapons and **South Koreans** might be inclined to respond in kind. The **North Koreans** realize that they would have to win the war quickly. Therefore, any future **Korean** war would probably be massive, bloody, and short unless the **Soviets** or **Chinese** intervene.

U.S. Equities in North Korea

- Overall U.S. equity is low.

The U.S. maintains no representation and conducts no trade with North Korea. Financial and commercial transactions by persons or firms subject to U.S. jurisdiction are prohibited under U.S. law except through special license by the Secretary of the Treasury. The U.S. supports the objective of peaceful reunification of North and South Korea.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
-	-	-	-	-	-	0 0	0	Low

Terrorism

North Korea practices terrorism on its own behalf against South Korea, as illustrated dramatically in November 1987 when two North Korean agents placed bombs aboard a Korean Air flight (KAL 858), causing the loss of the aircraft and all 115 passengers. Prior to that incident, North Korean terrorism had been directed principally against senior South Korean leaders, as evidenced in a 1983 bombing incident in Rangoon in which several South Korean Cabinet ministers died. North Korea also provided training to various international terrorist groups in the 1970s.

Gray Arms/Technology Transfer

North Korea continues to sell large quantities of major weapons to Iran as well as other Third World countries. It is widely thought that North Korea supplied the mines used by Iran against merchant vessels in 1987. North Korea secretly and illegally acquired 87 U.S.-made Hughes helicopters during 1983-84 in order to improve its military capabilities over South Korea. The U.S. views illegal acquisition of U.S. equipment and technology with concern. The 1983-84 diversion is the subject of an investigation by Federal authorities.

Consolidated Threat

North Korea rates special consideration by military planners due to its involvement in both terrorism and gray arms/technology transfer.

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General Ground OOB

North Korea has the fourth largest ground OOB in the region.

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Draft/TR	T-62	Bloc	750	15	855	F

Ground OOB consists of 750,000 troops which are mainly conscripts. Recruits enter the army with some basic military training obtained in the youth corps called the Red Militia. During active service they are trained with their units. Officers are either regular or short-service. The regulars receive a longer, more formal course of instruction at a military academy or war college. Advanced training is provided to higher ranking officers. Tanks: T-34, T-54, T-55, T-62; Artillery: D-20, D-30, D-74, M-46, M-1931, M-1937, M-1944, M-1974, M-1975, M-1977, M-1978, M-1981, M-1985, SCUD SSM.

General Air OOB

North Korea has the fourth largest air OOB in the region.

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Bloc	Early Smart	Bloc	55	15	200	F

Fighter Aircraft: MiG-21, MiG-23; Close Air: A-5, MiG-17, MiG-19; Air Defense: HN-5A, SA-2, SA-5, and SA-7 SAMs and AA guns.

General Naval OOB

North Korea has the fourth largest naval OOB in the region.

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
ASUW/Air/ASW	Bloc	Bloc	35	15	180	F

Ships: 2 Frigates with SSMs, guns, antisubmarine mortars, depth charges, mines, and radars; SSMs: SS-N-2A; Patrol Craft: 28 Fast Attack Craft-Missile (18 Ex-Soviet) with SSMs and guns; 135 Fast Attack Craft-Gun; 137 Fast Attack Craft-Torpedo; 33 Large Patrol Craft (15 Soviet, 6 Ex-Chinese); 10 Coastal Patrol Craft (Soviet).

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Threat

It has been alleged that North Korea has up to 250 agent tons of lethal offensive chemical weapons now stockpiled. Artillery, rocket, and aerial delivery means for these weapons are suspected. No nuclear weapons are suspected.

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Public Release Approved
2021 Dated Information

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Korean
Primary religion - Eastern

There is a significant cultural difference between **North Korea** and the **U.S.**

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
1-75	-	20-40	Mixed

The climate of **North Korea** is temperate with July and August the warmest months. Rainfall is concentrated in the summer months. January is the coldest month. Snowfall is generally light but the ground is covered for long periods.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
			X

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
			X		

Mountains and hills cover nearly all the country, with narrow valleys and small plains in between. The northeast coast is the most rugged area.

General Cross-Country Mobility

-- **North Korea** is generally unsuited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

The country is poorly suited for tracked movement, which in the rugged hills and mountains is confined to the existing roads. Tracked vehicles could traverse rice fields when the ground is frozen. This is only possible from early January through mid-February.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances limited to less than 1,000 meters.

North Korea's terrain consists of numerous ranges of moderately high and partially forested mountains and hills separated by deep, narrow valleys and small cultivated plains. The most rugged area is along the northeast coast. These irregular terrain conditions would limit line of sight visibility to under 1,000 meters in most of the country.

North Korea - 5

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Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- Hydrographic conditions at some locations prevent NGF platforms from approaching the coast to provide support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
95043	32,200	Unsatisfactory

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Significant coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
SCUD SSM	80,000	Threat Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- Complete coverage of North Korea by old 1:50,000 scale maps.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
	X				

Airfields

- Highly accessible by air, with more than one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Note: Contact with Headquarters, Military Airlift Command indicated North Korea was not addressed in the Airfield Suitability Report used as a basis for this document due to the classified nature of airfields in that country. However, it was determined that an assumption could be made that North Korea has more than one airfield that could accommodate C-5 aircraft.

Ports

- Moderate size ports are available to handle strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Namp O	Small	36-40/36-40	26-30	Yes
Wonsan	Small	41-45/36-40	21-25	-
Hungnam	Small	26-30/26-30	26-30	Yes
Kimchaek	Small	41-45/31-35	31-35	-
Chongjin	Small	31-35/31-35	26-30	Yes
Najin	Small	41-45/31-35	31-35	Yes
Unggi	Small	41-45/31-35	21-25	Yes

Key Installations

Facilities may be in operation for the production and storage of chemical weapons. Efforts were made during the 1980s to upgrade the country's infrastructure, especially power plants and transportation facilities.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
None	- 18 Radio stations - 11 TV stations - 1 Satellite station	20,280 km	4,535 km	7	20	- Crude oil	None	C

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require in excess of six days to reach North Korea. The AAF/ACB can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

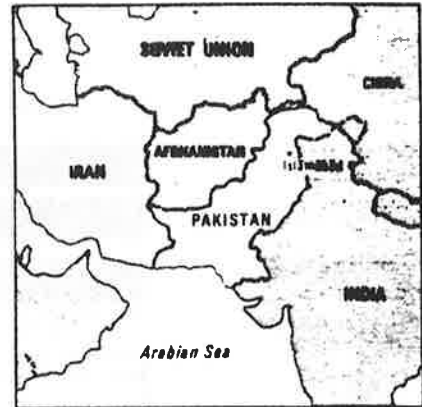
- It is unlikely that NEO would be conducted by a MEU in North Korea due to the lack of potential evacuees.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
0	0	59 (Pyongyang)	B

Note: In North Korea the drug threat is of little significance.

PAKISTAN

MEF G-2: Telephone:	CG I MEF//G-2// STU-III AV 365-9103
Theater J-2: Telephone:	USCINCCENT MACDILL AFB FLA//J-2// STU-III AV 968-6265
DIA DB Desk Code: Telephone:	DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-2C// STU-III AV 243-2491
Embassy Defense Attache: Telephone:	USDAO ISLAMABAD PK//DATT// 826161, EXT 2418/2419/2430

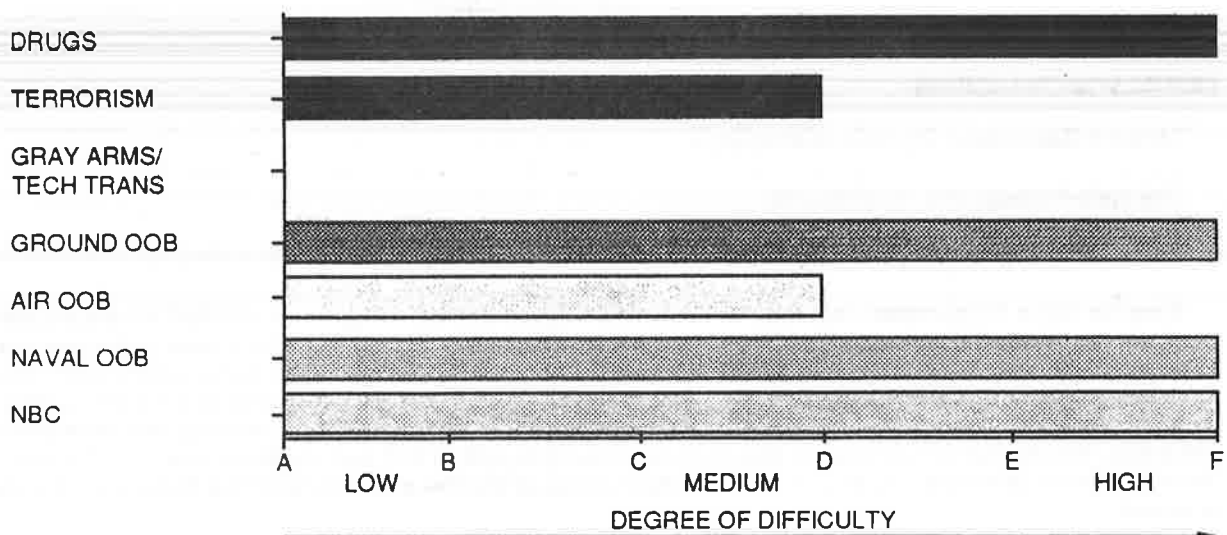


SUMMARY

Recent conflict in **Pakistan** has included the **India - Pakistan War**, tribal and political insurgencies, and confrontations with the Government of **Afghanistan**. Overall **U.S.** equity in **Pakistan** is moderate. The two countries are major trading partners and the **U.S.** provides long-term military and economic aid. Over 2,800 **U.S.** citizens reside in the country. **Pakistan** is the third largest producer of opium in **Southwest Asia**. In 1988, there were 127 terrorist incidents in **Pakistan**, most of which were attributed to the **Afghan** Government. **Pakistan** has the sixth largest ground OOB in the **Asia/Pacific** region. Its air and naval OOBs are also of substantial size. **Pakistan** has military equipment from the **U.S.**, **Soviet Union**, **China**, the **U.K.** and **France**. Indications are that **Pakistan** possesses chemical weapons with delivery means and is developing nuclear weapons.

Pakistan's culture is different from that of the **U.S.** There are mountainous conditions along the western border with **Afghanistan**. The climate ranges from hot near the coast to temperate in the interior uplands. Conditions are suitable for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles only in the eastern plains, and valleys of the northern mountains. The average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) varies between 1,000 and 2,000 meters. **NGF** ships can approach the coast and provide some support for operations ashore, but would be out-gunned by **Pakistani** coastal defense weapons. Coverage by 1:50,000 scale maps is limited to central **Pakistan**, including **Islamabad**, and the borders with **Afghanistan** and **India**. Airfields are adequate but ports have limited capabilities. Key installations are suspected to include facilities for production and storage of chemical and perhaps nuclear weapons. The **Pacific ARG** could reach **Pakistan** in less than two days. **NEO** conducted by a **MEU** under normal conditions would be very difficult due to the over 2,800 potential evacuees and the 616 nautical miles distance to the likely evacuation site (**Islamabad**).

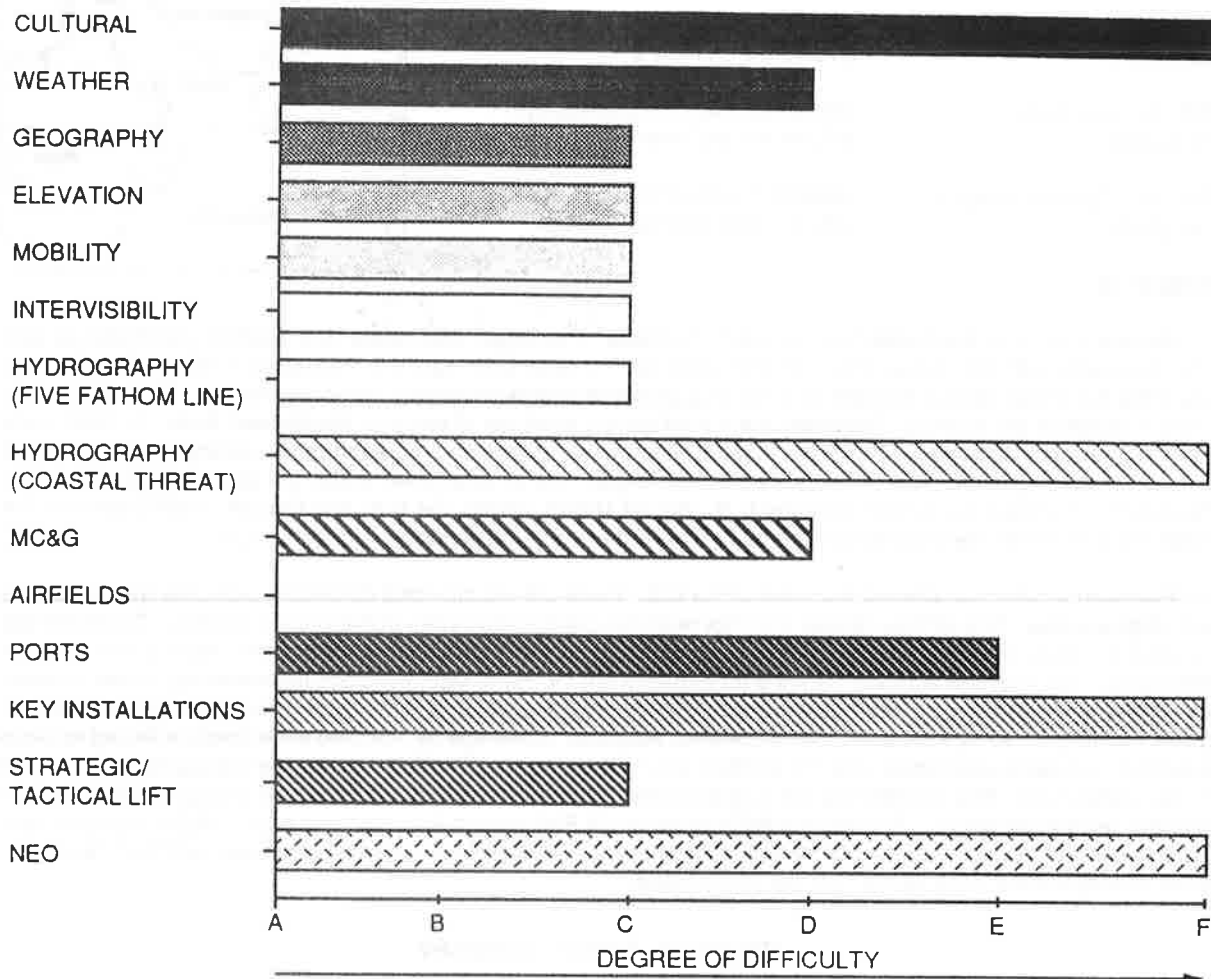
PAKISTAN - THREAT SUMMARY



Pakistan - 1

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PAKISTAN- TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



Existing Ongoing Conflicts

- Unrest in **Baluchistan** Province could erupt.
- The **India-Pakistan** War could resume.
- Three million **Afghan** refugees must be accommodated.

Since the war in **Afghanistan** began in 1979, over three million **Afghan** refugees are reported to have poured into **Pakistan**. Relations between **Pakistan** and the **Afghan** Communist Government have been tense over this situation and also the **Soviet** air attacks on the **Pakistan** border to cut off supply routes to the Mujahadeen. The **Pakistan** Government has been increasingly troubled by various tribal and political insurgencies in the country. **Baluchistan** is a particular focus of unrest. The **Pakistan-India** War remains low key. However, while **Pakistani** and **Indian** officials refer to it as a border dispute in international forums, in their own countries they call it "the war." **Jammer-Kashmir** is **India's** only Muslim state and the Muslims, all pro-**Pakistan**, are becoming more rebellious and organized.

U.S. Equities in Pakistan

- Overall U.S. equity is moderate.

This country controls the **Khyber Pass** and **Malakand Pass**, traditional invasion routes between central **Asia** and the **Indian** subcontinent. Despite strains in the past, the **U.S.** and **Pakistan** currently maintain friendly relations. The two countries have agreed to a long term military and economic aid program aimed at helping **Pakistan** deal with the increasing threat to its security and economic development problems. The **U.S.** and **Japan** are the main trading-partners with **Pakistan**. Almost 3,000 **U.S.** citizens reside in **Pakistan**.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
129	128	438	226	921	2,815	2 4	6	Medium

Drug Threat

Drug Production	Drug Processing	Precursor Chemicals	Money Laundering	Transit Point
X				

- Third largest producer of opium in **Southwest Asia**.
1988 produced 190-220 metric tons
1987 produced 190-220 metric tons
1986 produced 140-160 metric tons
1985 produced 40-70 metric tons
- Major producer of hashish.

Pakistani opium production remained high in 1988 (190 to 220 metric tons), reflecting political instability in growing areas and the continued expansion of the country's domestic addict population.

Terrorism

In 1988, there were 127 terrorist incidents in **Pakistan**, most of which were attributed to **Afghanistan's** Ministry of State Security, WAD. Typically, the WAD attacks took place in transportation terminals with a high potential for civilian casualties. These attacks were apparently designed as a warning to the **Pakistani** Government not to support the **Afghan** resistance movement.

Consolidated Threat

Pakistan should be noted with special concern because of its involvement in both drug production and terrorism.

12-10-88

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General Ground OOB

Pakistan has the sixth largest ground OOB in the region.

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/TR	M-48/T-54	Howitzers/SP	450	16	536	F

Ground OOB consists mainly of 450,000 volunteers. Army recruits are trained at training centers run by the unit to which they are assigned, with basic training lasting from four and a half to six months depending on the branch of service. There are also NCO schools for each branch of service. Officer training is accomplished via the **Pakistan** Military Academy which provides a two-and-a-half-year course or the Army Education Corps where college graduates are given a short course before commissioning. Tanks: M-47, M-48, T-54, T-55; Artillery: M-46, M-101, M-109A2, M-110A2, M-114, M-198.

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Early Radar	Early Smart	EW Radar	18	16	124	D

Fighter Aircraft: F-7, F-16A/B; Close Air: A-5, Mirage IIIE, Mirage 5A; Air Defense: Blowpipe, Crotale, HN-5A, HQ-2, RBS-70, and Stinger SAMs and AA guns.

General Naval OOB

Pakistan has the fifth largest naval OOB in the region.

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
ASUW/Air/ASW	Bloc	Bloc	16	16	162	F

Ships: 8 Destroyers (6 Ex-U.S., 2 Ex-U.K.) with SSMs, SAMs (Seacat), guns, countermeasures, fire control, and radars; SSMs: Harpoon, SS-N-2 Styx; Patrol Craft: 8 Fast Attack Craft-Missile (Ex-Chinese) with SSMs, guns, and radars; 12 Fast Attack Craft-Gun (Ex-Chinese); Fast Attack Hydrofoil-Torpedo (Ex-Chinese); 4 Large Patrol Craft (Ex-Chinese).

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Threat

- Reported possessor of chemical weapons with a means of delivery.
- Believed to have developed a nuclear weapons capability.

Pakistan has been reported to be a possessor of chemical weapons and is suspected to have means of delivery. Based on accumulated evidence, it has also been established that **Pakistan** is producing weapons-grade uranium and is probably testing a nuclear device. Its production facilities are estimated to have the capacity to produce one to four nuclear weapons annually. Reports state that **Pakistan** is building an additional plant which will increase this capacity.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Urdu (English, Punjabi)
Primary religion - Islam

There is a large cultural difference between **Pakistan** and the **U.S.**

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
66-92	60-80	7-60	Dry/Hot

The climate ranges from hot near the coast to more temperate in the northeast uplands. Annual rainfall varies widely but generally averages less than 10 inches.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
	X		

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
		X			

Pakistan extends from the **Arabian Sea** 1,000 miles northward across the **Thar Desert** and eastern plains to the **Himalayan Mountains**.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- Parts of **Pakistan** are suitable for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

Tracked vehicles can operate in the small valleys of the northern mountains and **Baluchistan** highlands, and generally throughout the **Baluchistan** basin. Tracked vehicles can also operate over most of the **Indus** plain, along the **Pakistan-Indian** border. Large parts of **Pakistan** however, are unsuited for tracked movement due to steep slopes and rugged terrain.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Line of sight distances are generally restricted to between 1,000 and 2,000 meters.

Pakistan consists of towering mountains, including the **Kindu Kush** in the west, a desert area in the east, the Punjab plains in the north, and an expanse of alluvial plains. Line of sight distances would be limited in the mountain areas but are expected to frequently range between 1,000 and 2,000 meters in the desert and plain regions.

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Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide limited support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
63050/63053	14,640	Fair

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Significant coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
203 mm M-110	29,000	Threat Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- Limited map coverage.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
		X			

Only parts of central **Pakistan**, including **Islamabad** and the borders with **Afghanistan** and **India**, have coverage by 1:50,000 scale maps.

Airfields

- Highly accessible by air, with one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
10	3 C-5 6 C-141B 1 C-130	6/4	>1/C-5

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Hyderabad (Begumpet)	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Islamabad (Chahlala)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Karachi International	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Lahore	C-141B, C-130	-
Masroor	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Runway only for C-5s.
Multan	C-141B, C-130	Low runway WBC.
Nawabahoh	C-141B, C-130	-
Peshawar	C-141B, C-130	-
Quetta/Samingli	C-141B, C-130	-
Sargodna	C-141B, C-130	Runway only for C-141B. Daylight/VFR only.

Ports

- Two major ports with limited capabilities to handle strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Karachi	Medium	31-35/31-35	31-35	Yes
Port Muhammad	Small	36-40/-	41-45	-

Key Installations

Key installations include facilities for possible production and storage of chemical and nuclear weapons. Others of military significance are pipelines for crude oil and natural gas. Communications and ground transportation facilities are marginal. Railroads are adequate but the road network is poorly developed.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Islamabad	- Poor domestic telecomm - 24 Radio stations - 16 TV stations - 2 Satellite stations	101,315 km	10,097 km	2	10	- Crude oil - Natural gas - Refined products	None	NC

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU could reach the coast of Pakistan in less than two days. The AAF/ACB can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- Due to the large number of potential evacuees (over 2,800) and the 616 nautical miles distance to the most likely evacuation site (Islamabad), NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in Pakistan would be very difficult.

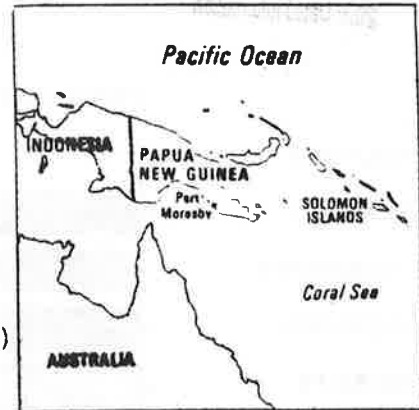
Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
281	2,815	616 (Islamabad)	F

Note: In Pakistan, the factor of gray arms/technology transfer is of little significance.

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PAPUA NEW GUINEA

MEF G-2: Telephone:	CG III MEF//G-2// STU-III AV 635-6910
Theater J-2: Telephone:	USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J-2// STU-III AV 477-7323
DIA DB Desk Code: Telephone:	DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-2C// STU-III AV 243-2491
Embassy Defense Attache: Telephone:	USDAO CANBERRA AS//DATT// 011-061-62-705-000 (EMBASSY SWITCH) 011-061-62-705-807/8 (USDAO/ USCINCPACREP)

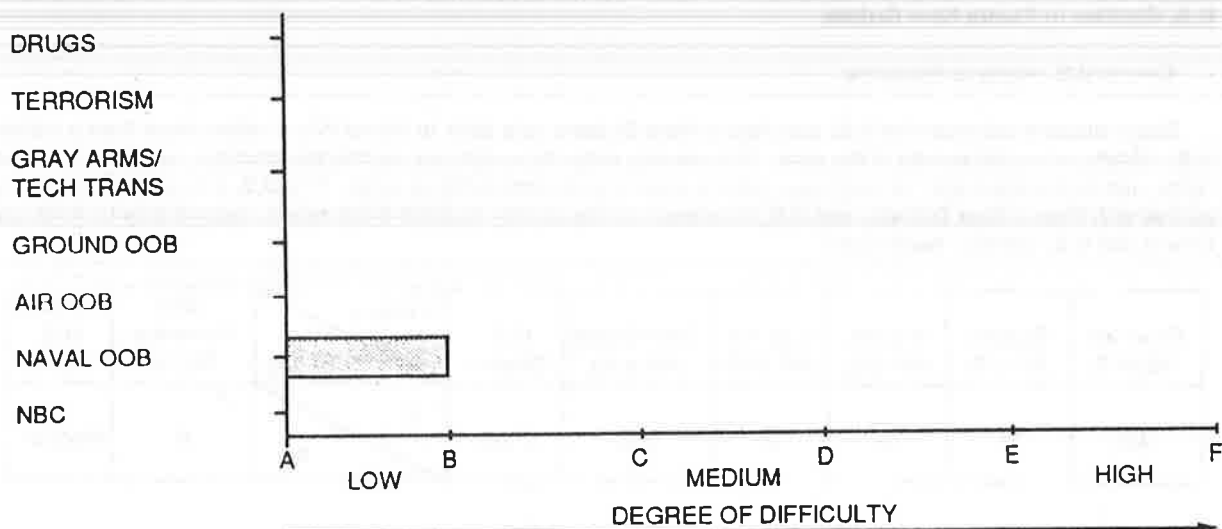


SUMMARY

Papua New Guinea is located in the southwest **Pacific** about 100 miles northeast of **Australia**. It consists of the eastern half of the island of **New Guinea**, the **Bismark Archipelago**, and several other islands. The U.S. and **Papua New Guinea** maintain friendly relations and overall U.S. equity in the country is moderate. The two nations are trading partners and the U.S. has about \$420 million in direct investments there. Over 3,500 U.S. citizens reside in **Papua New Guinea**. The country has a small ground OOB composed of 2,900 volunteer personnel. Both the air and naval OOBs are negligible. Most of the military support is provided by **Australia**.

The culture of **Papua New Guinea** is quite similar to that of the U.S., with English being the primary language and Protestant the main religion. The most predominate characteristic of this country is its wet/hot climate and mountainous, jungle covered terrain. The average annual rainfall in many areas is over 200 inches. The main island (eastern **New Guinea**) contains about 85 percent of the land area. In recent years there has been considerable urban drift toward **Port Moresby** and other major centers. Due to the severe terrain and climatic conditions, cross-country movement of tracked vehicles would be restricted to the narrow coastal lowlands. The average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) would be limited to less than 500 meters due to the rough terrain, thick ground cover, and frequent heavy rainfall. Hydrographic conditions would somewhat limit the ability of NGF ships to approach the coast and provide support for operations ashore. Another significant shortfall for military operations is that map coverage by 1:50,000 scale maps is not available. An airfield and a major port are able to receive strategic lift. There are few key installations in this country due mainly to the harsh geographic and climatic conditions which inhibit development, particularly in the interior. The **Pacific ARG** with its embarked MEU would require between two to four days to reach **Papua New Guinea**. NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in this country would be very difficult due to the over 3,500 potential evacuees.

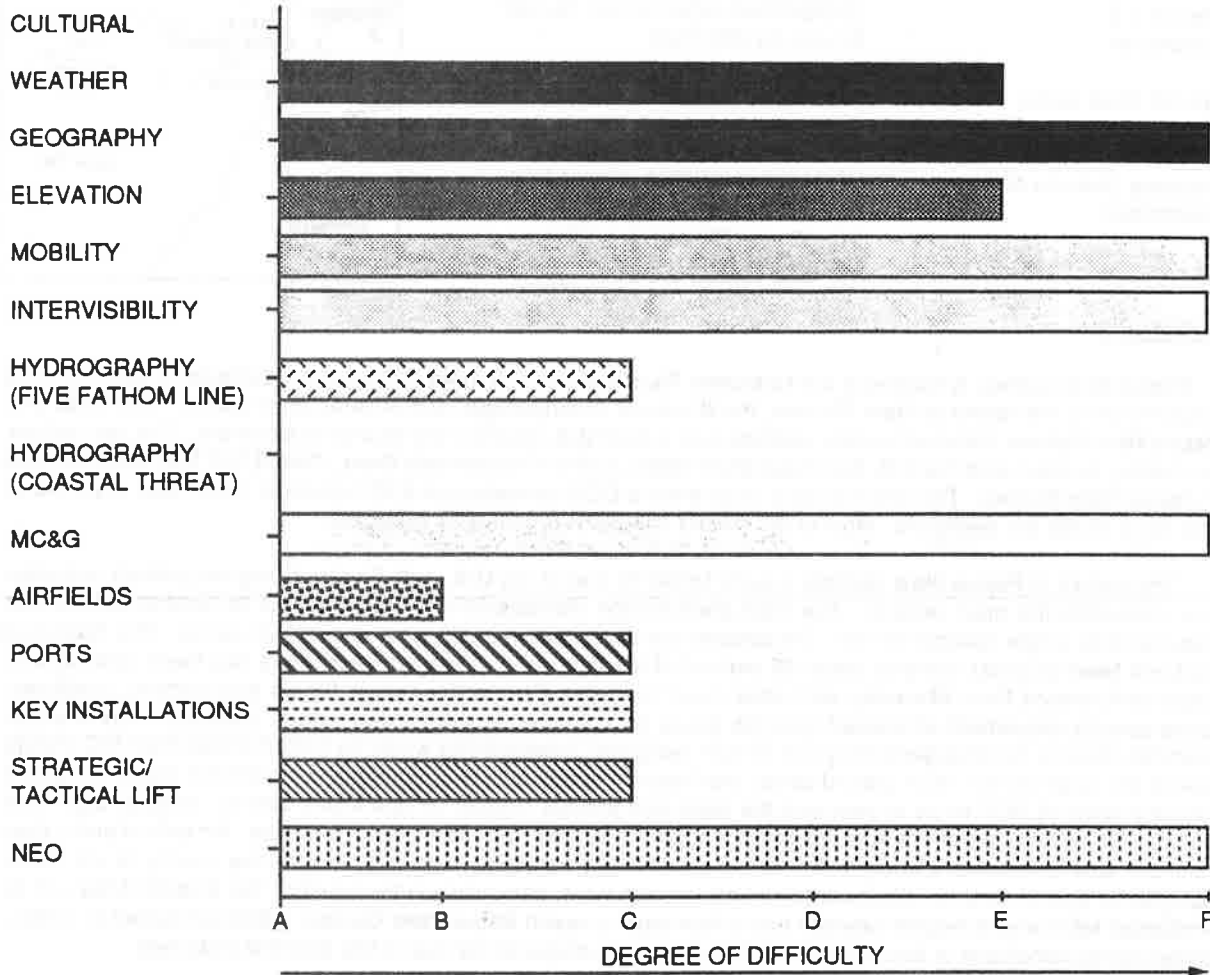
PAPUA NEW GUINEA - THREAT SUMMARY



Papua New Guinea - 1

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PAPUA NEW GUINEA - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



U.S. Equities in Papua New Guinea

- Overall U.S. equity is moderate.

Good relations between the U.S. and Papua New Guinea date back to World War II when more than a million U.S. military personnel served in the area. This country supports a vigorous democratic tradition, respect for human rights, and cooperation with its neighbors and the international community at large. The U.S. is a substantial trading partner with Papua New Guinea, and U.S. investment in the country is about \$420 million, second only to Australia. Over 3,500 U.S. citizens reside there.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating / Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
420	21	91	2	534	3,580	2 / 4	6	Medium

General Ground OOB

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/TR	None	None	3	2	45	A

Ground OOB consists of a 2,900 person volunteer force. **Australia** provides considerable training for the **Papua New Guinea** Defense Force. Personnel needing technical training in particular have been sent to **Australia**. Officers undergo training at a joint service college in-country under a modified **Australian** curriculum. Tanks: none; Artillery: none.

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Props	None	None	Negligible	2	12	A

Fighter Aircraft: none; Close Air: none; Air Defense: none.

General Naval OOB

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Small Surface	None	Lg Gun Boats	Negligible	2	42	B

Ships: none; SSM: none; Patrol Craft: 8 Large Patrol Craft.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - English (Pidgin English, Tribal)
Primary religion - Protestant

There is very little cultural difference between **Papua New Guinea** and the **U.S.**

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
81	80	40-300	Wet/Hot

This country lies totally within the tropics and its climate is monsoonal. Average rainfall is high with many areas receiving over 200 inches annually. Temperatures are not extreme for a tropical region. Lowland and coastal temperatures average about 80 degrees Fahrenheit while interior temperatures vary with elevation.

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General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
			X

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
				X	

Papua New Guinea is located in the southwest **Pacific** about 100 miles northeast of **Australia**. It includes the eastern half of the island of **New Guinea**, the **Bismark Archipelago**, and several other islands. Thickly forested mountains cover much of the interior areas with lowlands along the coasts. There has been a considerable urban drift in recent years towards **Port Moresby** and other major centers.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- **Papua New Guinea** is generally unsuited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

Cross-country vehicular movement is severely restricted to the narrow coastal lowlands and foothills. The dominating central mountain network and the swamps of the southwestern littoral deny cross-country movement throughout most of the nation.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distance limited to less than 500 meters.

The main island of **Papua New Guinea** is composed of a complex system of mountains which extend from east to west. Precipitous slopes, knife-sharp ridges, and great outcroppings characterize the terrain. On the smaller islands, mountains cover much of the area. Ground cover consists of tropical rain forest, and swamps occupy large areas of the country. Due to the rough terrain and thick vegetation, line of sight visibility would be generally less than 500 meters over 90 percent of the country.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide limited support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
73580/73581/73582	9,660	Fair

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Limited coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
None	0	U.S. NGF Advantage

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MC&G Shortfalls

- Coverage of **Papua New Guinea** by 1:50,000 scale maps is not available.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
			X		

Airfields

- Accessible by air, with one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
18	1 C-5 1 C-141B 14 C-130 2 None	2/16	1/C-5

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Buin	None	-
Buka	C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Chimbu	C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Goroka	C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Hoskins	C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Kavieng	C-130	-
Kieta	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Lae	C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Madang	C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Mendi	C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Momote	C-130	Runway less than 6,000 feet. Daylight only. Low runway WBC.
Mount Hagen	C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Nadzab	C-141B, C-130	Low runway WBC.
Port Moresby	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Rabaul	C-130	Daylight only. Low runway WBC.
Wapenamanda	C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Wau	None	-
Wewak International	C-130	Daylight only. Low runway WBC.

Ports

One major port is available with satisfactory capabilities to receive strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Rabaul	Small	41-45/41-45	26-30	Yes

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Key Installations

Due to the terrain and climatic conditions, establishment of adequate transport and communication facilities has been difficult. Particularly in the interior of the country, these conditions inhibit development efforts and have a negative impact on all social, political, and economic progress.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Port Moresby	- Adequate telecomm - 31 Radio stations	19,200 km	None	1	18	None	None	None

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require between two to four days to reach Papua New Guinea. The AAF/ACB can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- Due to the large number of potential evacuees (over 3,500), NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in Papua New Guinea would be very difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
12	3,580	4 (Port Moresby)	F

Note: In Papua New Guinea the following factors are of little significance:

- Drugs
- Terrorism
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer
- OOB (Ground, Air, Naval)
- NBC

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

MEF G-2: Telephone:	CG III MEF//G-2// STU-III AV 635-6910
Theater J-2: Telephone:	USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J-2// STU-III AV 477-7323
DIA DB Desk Code: Telephone:	DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-2C// STU-III AV 243-2491
Embassy Defense Attache: Telephone:	USDAO BEIJING CH//DATT// 011-(86)-1532-3831, EXT 600 (DATT), 616 (OPSCO), 602/603/604/605/609/ 612/614/615 (ATTACKS); FAX 532-2106

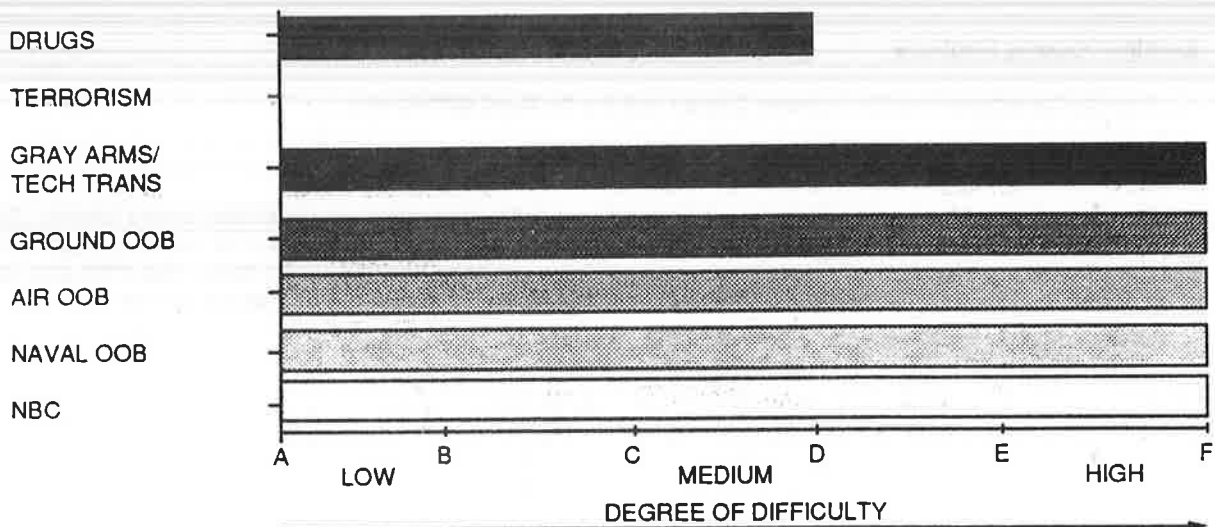


SUMMARY

There is potential for renewed conflict between **Taiwan** and the **People's Republic of China (PRC)**. U.S. equity in the **PRC** is high. The two countries conduct bilateral trade and the **U.S.** is the **PRC's** third largest trading partner. With increased normalization, direct **U.S.** investment in the **PRC** has increased significantly. Over 2,500 **U.S.** citizens reside in the country. The **PRC** is a transit point for precursor chemicals and heroin moving to and from the **Golden Triangle**. The **PRC** provides illicit weapons to a number of Third World countries. The **PRC** rates special attention because of its involvement in both drug trafficking and gray arms trade. The **PRC** continues to maintain the largest army, navy, and air force in the **Asia/Pacific** region. Efforts are underway to make the military leaner, and better equipped in the 1990s. The **PRC** may have a chemical weapons production capability and may be expanding its stocks of nuclear weapons.

There is a cultural difference between the **PRC** and the **U.S.** The **PRC** is almost entirely in the temperate zone and has a mixed climate. Cross-country movement of tracked vehicles is precluded in most of the country except for the northern desert plains. The average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) is generally limited to less than 1,000 meters. Hydrographic conditions prevent **NGF** ships from coming within range to provide support for operations ashore. When they are able to approach the shore, they would be out-gunned by **Chinese** coastal defense weapons. Coverage by 1:50,000 scale maps is limited to scattered areas throughout the **PRC**. Key installations include facilities for the production and storage of nuclear and chemical weapons. The **Pacific ARG** with its embarked **MEU** would require between two to four days to reach the **Chinese** coast. **NEO** conducted by a **MEU** under normal conditions would be very difficult due to over 2,500 potential evacuees and the 124 nautical miles distance to **Beijing**, the most likely evacuation site.

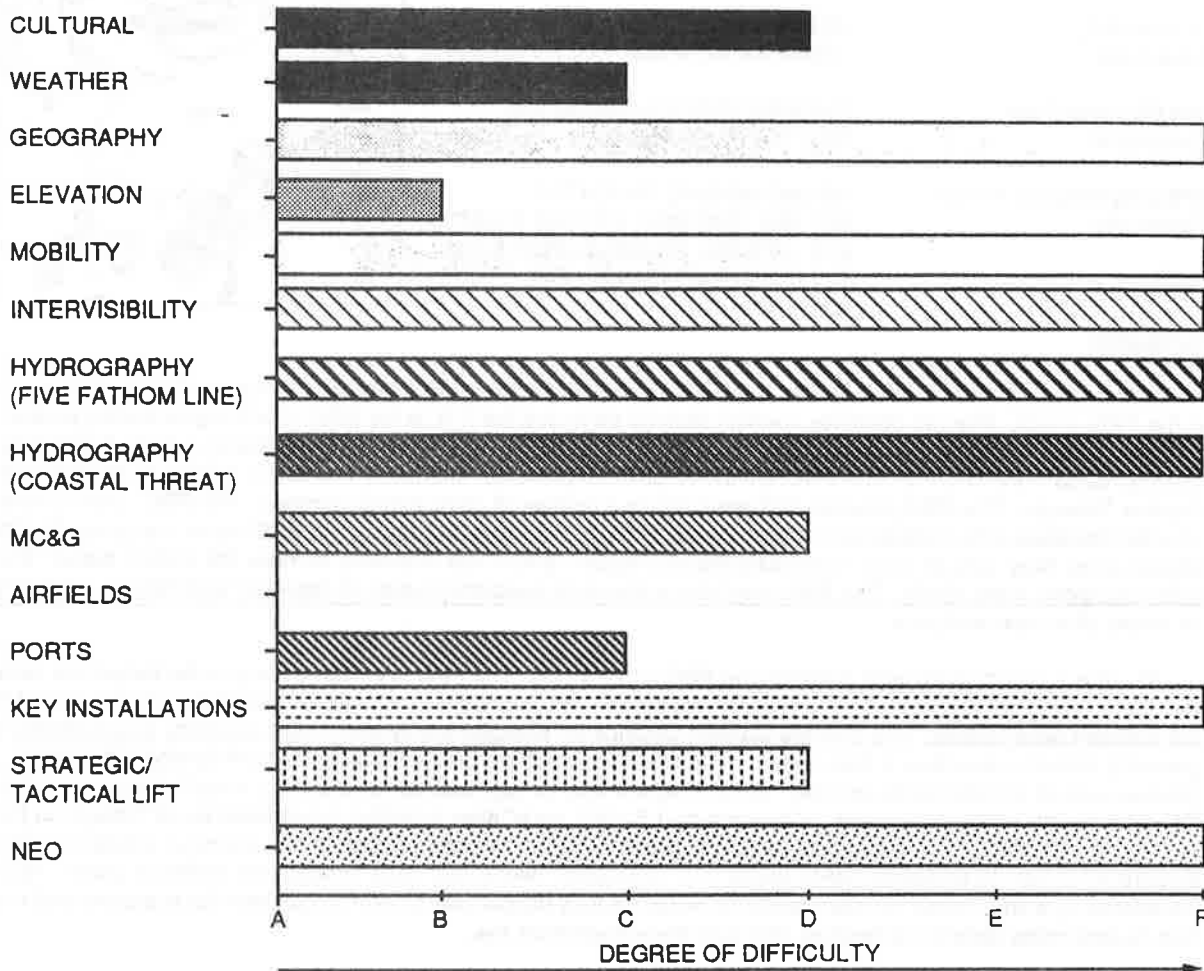
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA - THREAT SUMMARY



People's Republic of China - 1

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



Existing Ongoing Conflicts

- Potential for renewed conflict between **Taiwan** and the mainland communists.
- **China** has disputes with **India**, the **Soviet Union**, and **Vietnam**.

The 50-year-old **Chinese** civil war is not finished, and both sides maintain significant armed forces. The communists occupy mainland **China**, while the nationalists hold the island of **Taiwan**. Neither side is strong enough to invade the other. However, a major disorder in the **PRC** could bring the nationalists back. The **PRC** also has longstanding disputes with **India**, the **Soviet Union**, and **Vietnam** which could easily erupt into conflict.

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U.S. Equities in the PRC

- Overall U.S. equity is high.

Since normalization occurred in 1979, the U.S. has worked toward improved relations with the PRC while maintaining informal links with Taiwan. The U.S. is the PRC's third largest trading partner after Japan and Hong Kong. The PRC is the U.S.'s 16th largest trading partner. U.S. controls on technology and equipment exports to the PRC have been gradually liberalized over the past several years and direct U.S. investment there has increased. Over 2,500 U.S. citizens live in the PRC.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating		Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
						6	4		
173	3,497	6,911	9	10,590	2,525	6	4	10	High

Drug Threat

Drug Production	Drug Processing	Precursor Chemicals	Money Laundering	Transit Point
		X	X	X

- Transit center for **Golden Triangle** heroin.
- Traffic in precursor chemicals.
- **Hong Kong** is financial and money laundering center.

The PRC does not produce significant amounts of illicit narcotics, but U.S. officials are increasingly concerned about the transshipment of **Golden Triangle** heroin through the southern PRC to **Hong Kong** and traffic in precursor chemicals into the **Triangle**.

Hong Kong is both the financial and money laundering center of the **Far East** narcotics trade and an important transit center for **Golden Triangle** heroin destined for **Australia**, **Canada**, the **U.S.**, and **Europe**. **Hong Kong** police, who made record heroin seizures and arrested a number of key traffickers in 1988, believe that as much as half the heroin seized came overland through the **PRC**.

Gray Arms/Technology Transfer

- Provided arms to **Cambodia's** Khymer Rouge.
- Equipped **Afghanistan's** Mujahideen guerrillas.
- Sold high-technology missiles to **Saudi Arabia**.
- **Hong Kong** is an important transshipment point.

The PRC's emerging role as an aggressive arms dealer is a disturbing precedent. The PRC is the main provider of arms to **Cambodia's** Khymer Rouge and also equips **Afghanistan's** Mujahideen guerrillas. **Hong Kong** is a transshipment point for gray arms to various locations in **Asia**.

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Consolidated Threat

The PRC warrants special attention due to its involvement in drug trafficking and gray arms/technology transfer.

General Ground OOB

The PRC has the largest ground OOB in the region.

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Draft/TR	T-54	Bloc	2,300	16	2,386	F

Ground OOB consists of 2,300,000 personnel of which 1,075,000 are conscripts. The training of regular soldiers places great emphasis on the political and psychological aspects of warfare. Soldiers are indoctrinated that political motivation and high morale can enable them to overcome enemies with superior firepower. Military training concentrates on the basic skills. Recruits do much weapons training with rifles, machine guns, mortars, grenades, and mines. Due to shortages of ammunition, live-fire exercises are rare. Physical fitness and personal mobility are stressed. Tactical training concentrates on fieldcraft and small-scale operations; in particular, ambushes, patrols, infiltration, and close assault at night. Map exercises and war games are used to train senior commanders. Tanks: IS-2, T-34, T-54, Type 59, Type 69, Type 69II; Artillery: A wide range of **Soviet** and **Chinese** weapons including HY-2 SSM.

General Air OOB

The PRC has the largest air OOB in the region.

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Bloc	Early Smart	Bloc	400	16	546	F

Fighter Aircraft: **Chinese** versions of the MiG-17, MiG-19, and MiG-21, and Shenyang J-8; Close Air: Tu-16, Il-28, Shenyang J-6; Air Defense: FM-80, HQ-61, SA-2, SA-7 SAMs and AA guns with fire control radars. The PRC has a network of air defense radars which provides surveillance and control and an early warning system for the detection of hostile missiles. Despite some recent improvements, the overall air defense network has major deficiencies such as an outdated C3 system and lack of automation.

General Naval OOB

The PRC has the largest naval OOB in the region.

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
ASUW/Air/ASW	Bloc	Bloc	340	16	486	F

Ships: 16 Destroyers and 35 Frigates with ASUW/Air/ASW capabilities; SSMs: CSS-N-2, Hai Ying 2, C801 Ying-ji Eagle Strike; Patrol Craft: 224 Fast Attack Craft-Missile (**Soviet** and **Chinese**) with SSMs, guns, and radars; 343 Fast Attack Craft-Gun; 260 Fast Attack Craft-Torpedo; 61 Fast Attack Craft-Patrol; 20 Large Patrol Craft; 5 Coastal Patrol Craft; 80 River Patrol Craft.

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Threat

- Believed to have chemical weapons and numerous delivery systems.
- Reported to be expanding an already large nuclear weapons capability.

The PRC is known to have been a possessor or repository of chemical weapons in the past and reportedly has a current production capability. This country is also suspected to have a variety of means to deliver these weapons, ranging from artillery and rockets to aircraft and missiles. The PRC, as a declared nuclear power, also proceeded with a number of nuclear weapons-related developments in 1988 that suggest no lack of interest in modernizing its nuclear forces. It has been predicted that by 1996 the PRC will have 600 to 700 nuclear warheads.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Chinese
Primary religion - Eastern

There is a significant cultural difference between the PRC and the U.S.

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
17-81	45-86	4-80	Mixed

The PRC is almost entirely in the temperate zone. Only portions of the southernmost area are within the tropics. The climate is heavily affected by the regional monsoon. Summers are hot and humid while winters are dry and unusually cold. In the summer heavy rains cause frequent floods.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
			X

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
	X				

The PRC is the third largest country in the world in terms of total land area (after the Soviet Union and Canada). Two-thirds of the country is mountainous or semi-desert while only one-tenth is cultivated. Ninety percent of the people live on one-sixth of the land, mainly on the fertile plains and deltas of the east.

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General Cross-Country Mobility

- The PRC is generally unsuited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

The majority of the PRC is unsuitable for the cross-country movement of tracked and wheeled vehicles due to extensive mountain networks, steep slopes, and plateaus interrupted by deep depressions. Cross-country movement is feasible throughout a northern belt comprised of northern desert plains. Vehicular movement throughout the Central and Southern PRC is precluded by mountains, steep slopes, and severely dissected plains.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances limited to less than 1,000 meters.

The greater part of the PRC is mountainous, and only in the lower reaches of the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers are there extensive lower plains. Line of sight distances throughout the central and southern PRC are limited to less than 1,000 meters due to the mountains and severely dissected plains. In the desert plains of the northern PRC visibilities beyond 1,000 meters would be encountered.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- Hydrographic conditions would prevent NGF platforms from approaching the coast to provide support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
94004	28,980	Unsatisfactory

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Significant coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
HY-2 SSM	40,000	Threat Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- Limited map coverage.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
		X			

1:50,000 map coverage exists for Beijing and the southeast coastal area including Hong Kong. There is only spotted coverage elsewhere.

Airfields

- Highly accessible by air, with more than one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields -	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
4	2 C-5 2 C-141B	3/1	>1/C-5

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Baiyun	C-141B, C-130	-
Beijing (Peking Capital)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Beijing (Shenyang)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Runway only for C-5s and C-141Bs. Daylight/VFR only.
Hongqiao	C-141B, C-130	-

Ports

- Ports are available with capabilities to receive strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Hsia Men	Small	41-45/41-45	21-25	Yes
Ching Tao	Medium	26-30/Over 76	31-35	Yes
Chin Huang Tao	Small	26-30/36-40	31-35	Yes
Hu Lu Tao	Small	26-30/26-30	26-30	Yes
Lu Ta	Medium	46-50/31-35	31-35	Yes

Key Installations

The PRC is suspected of having facilities for the production and storage of both chemical and nuclear weapons. The PRC is the world's sixth largest producer of oil and has several large oil fields. The country also has an offshore oil exploration program underway. Nuclear power plants are located at **Guangzhou** and **Quinshan** (south of **Shanghai**). A hydropower project has been started which involves plans for construction of the world's largest dam at the **Three Gorges** site on the **Yangtze River**.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Beijing	- Fair urban telcomm - 274 Radio stations - 407 TV stations - 3 Domestic satellite systems - 2 International satellite stations	962,800 km	52,500 km	5	4	- Crude oil - Refined products - Natural gas	Yes	NC

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Strategic and Tactical Lift

The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require between two to four days to reach the PRC. The AAF/ACB can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- Due to the large number of potential evacuees (over 2,500) and the 124 nautical miles distance to the most likely evacuation site (Beijing), NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in the PRC would be very difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
207	2,525	124 (Beijing)	F

Note: In the PRC, terrorism is of little significance.

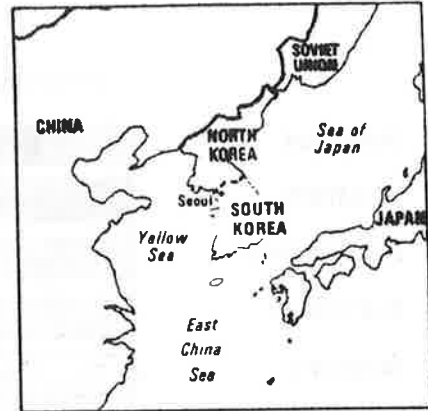
SOUTH KOREA

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Telephone: STU-III AV 477-7323

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Telephone: STU-III AV 243-2491

Embassy Defense Attache: USDAO SEOUL KOR//DATT//
Telephone: DIR: 011-82-2-732-2601, EXT 4481/4184
AUTOVON: (315) 723-8484

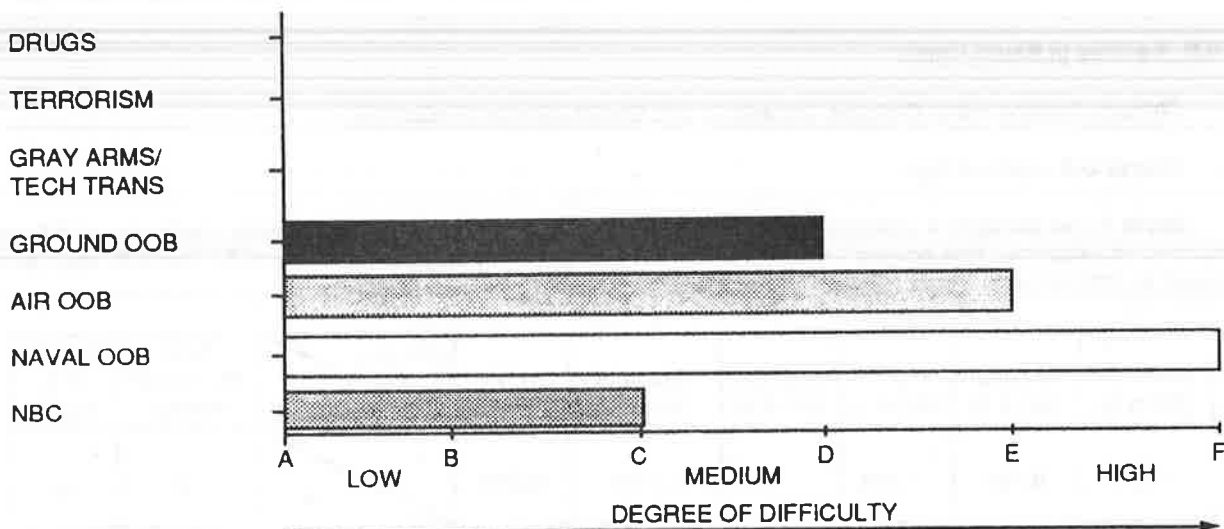


SUMMARY

South Korea occupies a strategic location on the Korean peninsula among the Chinese, Japanese, and Soviet spheres of influence. U.S. equity in South Korea is high. This country has become the seventh largest trading partner of the U.S. About 39,000 military personnel are stationed in South Korea and over 10,000 U.S. citizens reside there. South Korea has the fifth largest ground OOB in the region composed of about 520,000 troops. It also has a relatively large air force and navy, equipped with modern weapon systems. An air defense network is deployed along its northern border with North Korea and the coastal waters to the southwest. South Korea is thought to possess stocks of chemical weapons.

South Korea has a culture significantly different from that of the U.S. It has a temperate climate with hot, rainy summers and cold, dry, and windy winters. The terrain consists of partially forested mountain ranges separated by deep, narrow valleys. There are cultivated plains along the coasts, mainly in the west and south. Cross-country movement of tracked vehicles is possible in the valleys and plains during certain parts of the year. The average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) is limited to less than 1,000 meters due to the dissected terrain, forests, and cultivated areas. Intervisibility would be particularly restricted in the rugged east coastal and central interior. NGF platforms can approach the coast and provide a limited degree of support for operations ashore but would be confronted by a significant South Korean coastal defense threat. Coverage of the country is available by old 1:50,000 scale maps, but are likely to be outdated. There are several airfields and ports to accommodate strategic lift. Key installations may include production and storage facilities for chemical weapons. The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require between four to six days to reach South Korea. NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions would be difficult due to over 10,000 potential evacuees.

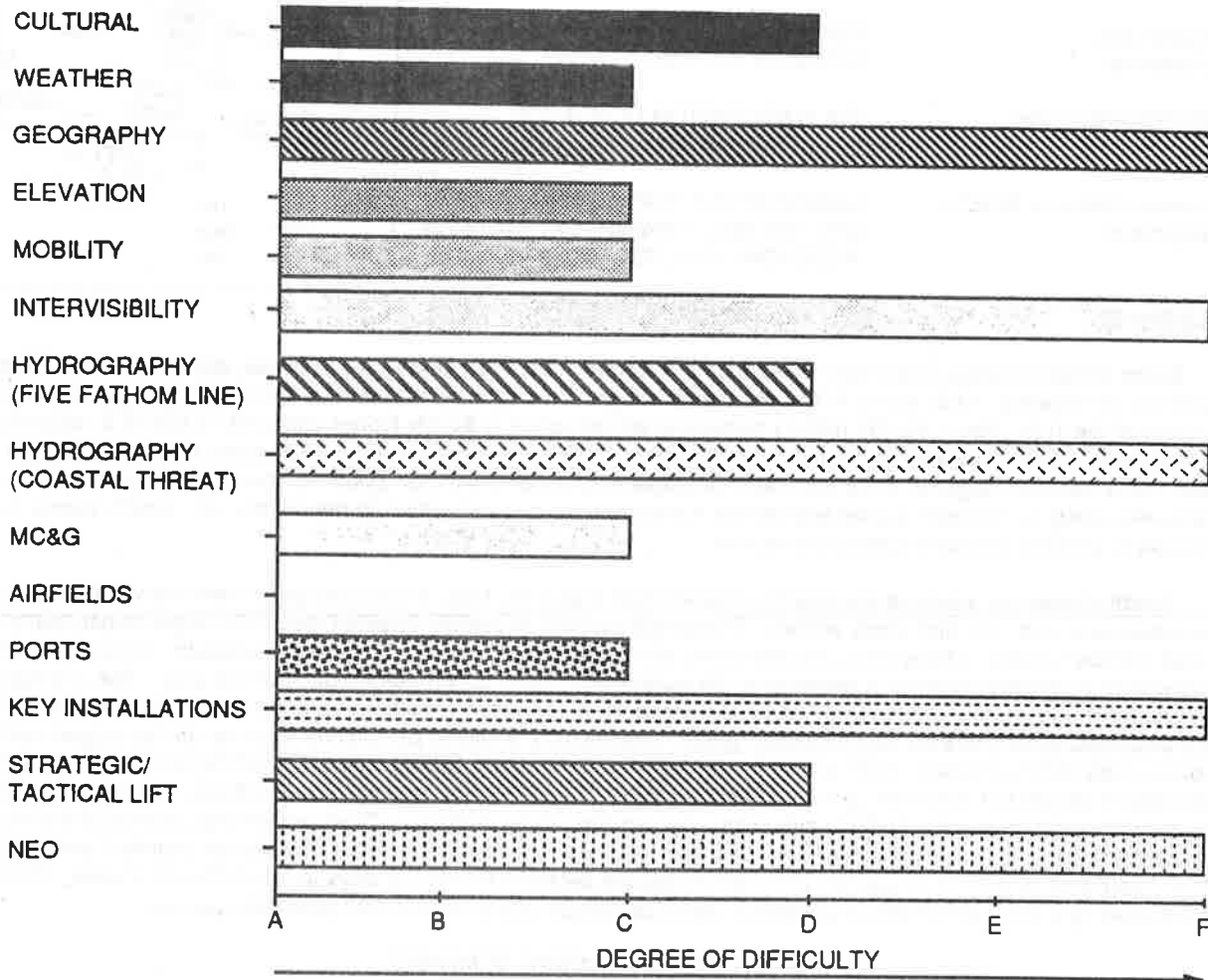
SOUTH KOREA - THREAT SUMMARY



South Korea - 1

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SOUTH KOREA - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



U.S. Equities in South Korea

- Strategic location within **Chinese, Japanese, and Soviet** spheres of influence.
- Overall U.S. equity is high.

South Korea occupies a strategic location on the **Korean Peninsula** among the **Chinese, Japanese, and Soviet** spheres of influence. This country has become the seventh largest trading partner of the U.S. The U.S. maintains about 39,000 military personnel in **South Korea** and over 10,000 U.S. citizens live there.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
1,018	8,099	17,991	-	27,108	10,250	6 6	12	High

General Ground OOB

South Korea has the fifth largest ground OOB in the region.

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Draft/TR	M-60	Howitzers/SP	520	22	592	F

Ground OOB consists mainly of 520,000 conscripts. Initial training is done at recruit training centers with specialist training provided at various service schools. There are academies modeled after the U.S. to train regular officers. Conscripts and short-term officers receive training at a separate school. Tanks: M-47, M-48A5, M-60; Artillery: M-101, M-107, M-109A2, M-110, M-114, M-115.

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Early Radar	Early Smart	3d Gen SAMs	33	22	155	E

Fighter Aircraft: F-4D/E, F-16A/B, F-86D/F; Close Air: F-5E; Air Defense: HAWK, Javelin, Nike Hercules, and Stinger SAMs and AA guns. South Korea operates an air defense system which is primarily oriented along its northern border with North Korea and the coastal waters to the southwest. This system is being upgraded to include the AN/TPS-43 and AN/TPS-63 new technology radars.

General Naval OOB

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
ASUW/Air/ASW	Counter-measures	ASUW/Anti-air	29	22	161	F

Ships: 11 Destroyers, 6 Frigates, and 16 Corvettes with ASUW/Air/ASW capabilities; SSMS: Harpoon, Exocet, Standard ARM; Patrol Craft: 11 Fast Attack Craft-Missile with SSMS, guns, countermeasures, fire control, and radar; 68 Fast Attack Craft-Patrol; 2 Large Patrol Craft.

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Threat

South Korea has been alleged to possess chemical weapons. With a sophisticated chemical industry, it could probably produce significant quantities for use in chemical warfare with North Korea. It is unknown if South Korea has delivery means for its chemical weapons. South Korea has seven nuclear power reactors in operation and two reactors under construction. No nuclear weapons are suspected.

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Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Korean
Primary religion - Eastern

There is a significant cultural difference between **South Korea** and the **U.S.**

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
23-81	-	30-50	Mixed

South Korea has a temperate climate which is hot and rainy in summer and cold, dry, and windy, with generally light snowfall in winter.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
			X

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
		X			

South Korea has partially forested mountain ranges separated by deep, narrow valleys. There are cultivated plains along the coasts, particularly in the west and south.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- Parts of **South Korea** are suitable for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

The region is poorly suited for tracked movement due to steep slopes, dense scrub, forests, and wet rice fields (mid-June through mid-October). Tracked movement is possible on the valley floors and plains between mid-October and mid-June when the rice fields are drained. The optimum conditions occur during early-December through March when the ground is frozen.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances mainly limited to less than 1,000 meters.

The line of sight distances in large parts of **South Korea** would generally be less than 1,000 meters due to the mountainous terrain, steep slopes, dense scrub, and forests. The most rugged areas of this country are found on the mountainous east coastal and central interior.

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Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide limited support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
95060	17,000	Poor

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Significant coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
HONEST JOHN SSM	37,000	Threat Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- Coverage of **South Korea** is available by old 1:50,000 scale maps.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
	X				

Airfields

- Highly accessible by air, with more than one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
28	13 C-5 1 C-141B 12 C-130 1 C-130 Emergency only 1 None	11/17	>1/C-5

South Korea - 5

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Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
A-306 (Chuncheon)	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
A-511 (Chonam)	C-130	-
Busan Air Base	C-130	Airfield has obstacles. Daylight/VFR only.
Chechon	None	-
Cheju International	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Runway only for C-5s.
Chinhoe	C-130	Emergency only.
Chongju Air Base	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Hoengsong	C-130	-
Kangnung	C-141B, C-130	-
Kimhoe	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Kimpo International	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Kunsan Air Base	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Kwang-ju	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Osan Air Base	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Pochon	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Pohang	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Daylight only for C-5/C-141B.
Pyongtaek	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
R-217 (Pochon)	C-130	Airfield has obstacles. Daylight/VFR only.
R-222 (Kanam ni)	C-130	Airfield has obstacles. Daylight/VFR only.
R-407 (Sokcho)	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Sachon	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Seoul Air Base	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Low runway WBC.
Sasaek	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Suwon	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Taegu International	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Daylight only.
Taejon	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Ulsan	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Yechon	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-

Ports

- Three major ports with good capabilities to accommodate strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Inchon	Medium	36-40/36-40	26-30	Yes
Yosu	Small	71-75/46-50	51-55	Yes
Pusan	Large	36-40/31-35	36-40	Yes

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Key Installations

Facilities are suspected to be available for the production and storage of chemical weapons. Seven nuclear powered reactors are in operation and two are under construction.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Seoul	- Adequate telecomm - 125 Radio stations - 256 TV stations - 1 Satellite station	62,936 km	3,106 km	3	28	- Refined products	None	C

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require between four to six days to reach South Korea. The AAF/ACB can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in South Korea would be very difficult due to the large number of potential evacuees (over 10,000).

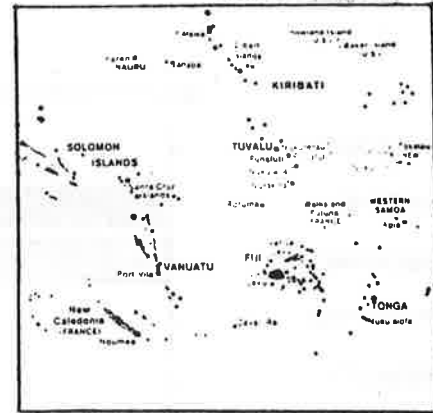
Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
179	10,250	27 (Seoul)	F

Note: In South Korea, the following factors are of little significance:

- Drugs
- Terrorism
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer

**SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS
(FIJI AND THE SOLOMON ISLANDS)**

MEF G-2: Telephone:	CG III MEF//G-2// STU-III AV 635-6910
Theater J-2: Telephone:	USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J-2// STU-III AV 477-7323
DIA DB Desk Code: Telephone:	DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-2C// STU-III AV 243-2491
Embassy Defense Attache: Telephone:	USDAO SUVA FJ//DATT// FIJI AMEMBASSY 314-466

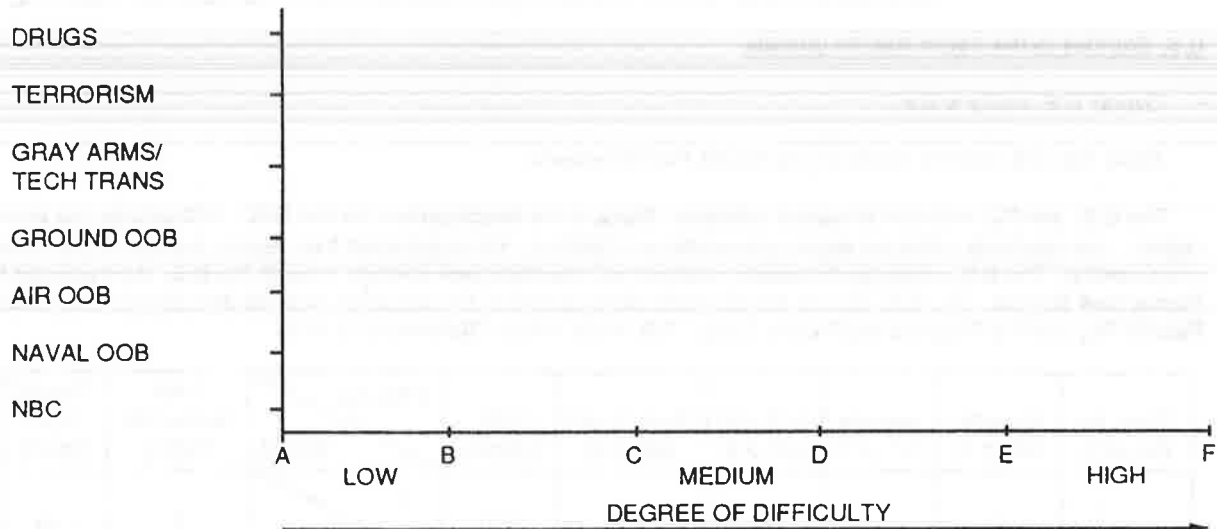


SUMMARY

For purposes of this examination, the **South Pacific Islands** include **Fiji** and the **Solomon Islands**. The **U.S.** maintains cordial relations with these island nations and **U.S.** equity is low. About 500 **U.S.** citizens reside on the islands. **Suva**, the capital city of **Fiji**, is the local headquarters for the **U.S.** Agency for International Development (**AID**) which administers assistance to the entire region. **Fiji** has a small ground **OOB** consisting of about 5,000 volunteers. Units have served with the **United Nations** forces in **Lebanon** and the multinational force in the **Sinai**. **Fiji's** contributions to peacekeeping in the **Middle East** and **Africa** are unique for a nation of its size. No military forces are maintained by the **Solomon Islands**; a police force of about 500 provides internal security. Prior to independence, the **Solomons** were administered by the **U.K.** as a protectorate and the **U.K.** continues to be responsible for the defense of these islands from outside attack.

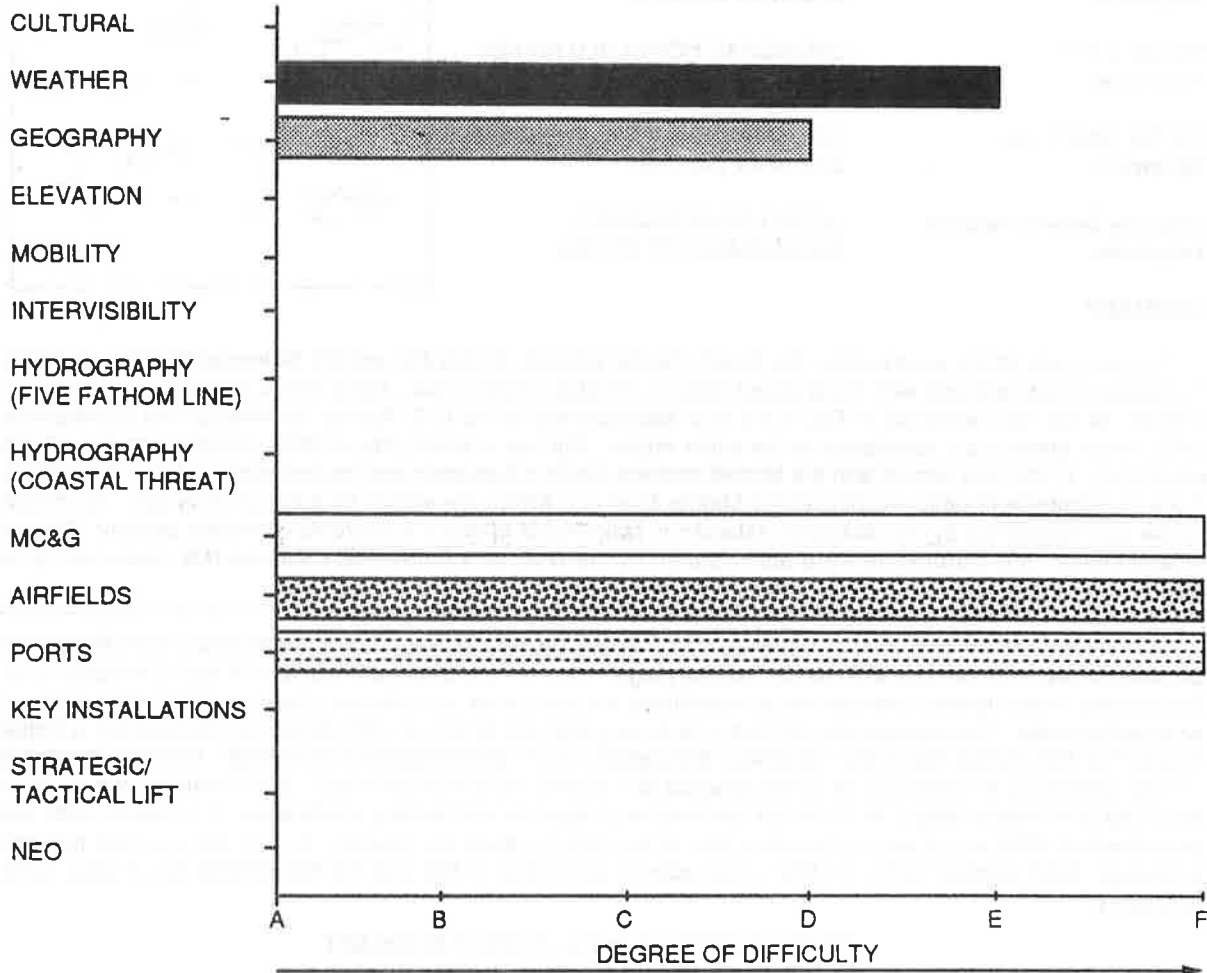
The cultures of the **U.S.** and the **South Pacific Islands** are quite similar. The larger islands of both **Fiji** and the **Solomons** are mountainous with dense, tropical jungle. The climate is hot and humid with heavy annual rainfall. Collectively, these islands present terrain conditions not conducive to cross-country movement of tracked and wheeled vehicles. The average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) is limited to less than 500 meters due to the mountains, thick ground cover, and frequent heavy rainfall. A serious shortfall for military operations in these islands is the absence of 1:50,000 scale map coverage. While airfields and ports are adequate to receive strategic lift, there are few other key installations of military significance. The **Pacific ARG** with its embarked **MEU** would require between four to six days to reach the islands. Due to the over 500 potential evacuees, **NEO** conducted by a **MEU** under normal conditions in **Fiji** and the **Solomons** would pose some difficulties.

SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS - THREAT SUMMARY



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SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



U.S. Equities in the South Pacific Islands

- Overall U.S. equity is low.
- About 500 U.S. citizens reside on the **South Pacific Islands**.

The U.S. and Fiji maintain excellent relations. Suva is the headquarters for the U.S. AID serving the entire region. The economy relies on sugar production and tourism. Oil exploration has begun, but so far has been unsuccessful. The U.S. conducts diplomatic relations with the Solomon Islands through the U.S. Ambassador to Papua New Guinea. The U.S. assists the economic development of the Solomon Islands through the U.S.-South Pacific Regional Aid Program and Peace Corps. U.S. trade with the Solomons is small.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
-	2	-	22	24	500	1 2	3	Low

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General Ground OOB

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/TR	None	Howitzers	5	0	65	A

The **Fiji** ground OOB consists mainly of 5,000 volunteers. Defense of **Kiribati** and the **Solomon Islands** is the responsibility of the **U.K.** In the past, **Fiji** enlisted personnel were trained in **New Zealand** and officers in the **U.K.** or **Australia**. These arrangements have been largely suspended following the coups of 1987. Tanks: none; Artillery: 25-pounder guns/howitzers, 81 mm mortars.

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Props	None	None	Negligible	0	10	A

Fighter Aircraft: none; Close Air: none; Air Defense: none.

General Naval OOB

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Small Surface	None	Lg Gun Boats	Negligible	0	40	A

Ships: none; SSMS: none; Patrol Craft: Fiji: 3 Coastal Minesweepers; 2 Patrol Craft; Solomon Islands: 3 Small Patrol Craft; Vanuatu: 1 Large Patrol Craft.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - English (French, Creole, Hindi, Urdu, Fijian, Hindustani, Gilbertese, Spanish)
Primary religion - Protestant

There is a very small cultural difference between the **South Pacific Islands** and the **U.S.**

South Pacific Islands - 3

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Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
77-90	80	40-120	Wet/Hot

The climate of **Fiji** is tropical maritime. Conditions are hot and humid with annual rainfall up to 120 inches. The climate in the **Solomon Islands** is tropical monsoon also with hot, humid conditions and heavy rainfall.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
			X

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
	X				

Fiji consists of 322 volcanic islands in the **South Pacific** of which about 100 are inhabited. The larger islands are mountainous and covered with dense, tropical forests on the southeastern side where rainfall is particularly heavy. The **Solomon Islands** form an archipelago in the **Southwest Pacific**. The six main islands have rain-forested mountain ranges, deep narrow valleys, and coastal belts lined with coconut palms and ringed by reefs. The smaller islands are atolls and raised coral reefs.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- The **South Pacific Islands** are generally unsuited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

Collectively, the islands of the **South Pacific** present terrain not conducive to the cross-country movement of tracked and wheeled vehicles. Mountainous rugged terrain, excessive coralline formations, and insufficient surface area deny cross-country movement throughout these island nations.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances limited to less than 500 meters.

The islands of the **South Pacific** are mostly mountainous with dense tropical rain forest covering up to 90 percent of the land area. These conditions and the frequently heavy rainfall would generally limit line of sight visibility to under 500 meters.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NFG platforms are able to approach the coast to provide satisfactory support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
82015/82374/83574	8,050	Good

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Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Limited coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
81 mm Mortar	4,595	U.S. NGF Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- 1:50,000 scale map coverage for the **South Pacific Islands** is not available.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
			X		

Airfields

- Accessible by air, with one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
8	1 C-5 1 C-141B 3 C-130 1 Emergency only 2 None	3/5	1/C-5

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Lambasa (Fiji)	None	-
Matei (Fiji)	None	-
Nadi International (Fiji)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Nausori International (Fiji)	C-130	-
Canton (Kiribati)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Emergency only.
Christmas Island (Kiribati)	C-141B, C-130	Airfield has obstacles. Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Tarawa (Kiribati)	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Port Vila (Vanuatu)	C-130	-

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Ports

Ports are available with capability to receive strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Suva (Fiji)	Small	Over 76/41-45	41-45	Yes
Lévuka (Fiji)	Small	61-65/61-65	31-35	-
Segond Channel (Vanuatu)	Small	41-45/41-45	31-35	Yes

Key Installations

On Fiji, facilities include several small factories and a satellite communications station. Improvements are being made to roads and telecommunications systems. There are few key installations in the Solomon and other South Pacific Islands and development is proceeding slowly.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Suva (Fiji)	- Modern local, interisland telecomm - 9 Radio stations - 1 Satellite station	2,960 km	644 km	2	4	None	None	None
None (Kiribati)	- 1 Radio station - 1,400 Telephones	483 km	None	0	2	None	None	None
None (New Caledonia)	- 5 Radio stations - 7 TV stations - 1 Satellite station - 23,000 Telephones	5,448 km	None	1	1	None	None	None
Honiara (U.S. Consulate) (Solomon IS)	- 4 Radio stations - 1 Satellite ground station - 2,000 Telephones	834 km	None	0	0	None	None	None
None (Vanuatu)	- 2 Radio stations - 1 Satellite ground station - 2,400 Telephones	240 km	None	1	1	None	None	None

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require between four to six days to reach the South Pacific Islands. The AAF/ACB can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- Due to the large number of potential evacuees (over 500), NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in the South Pacific Islands would be difficult.

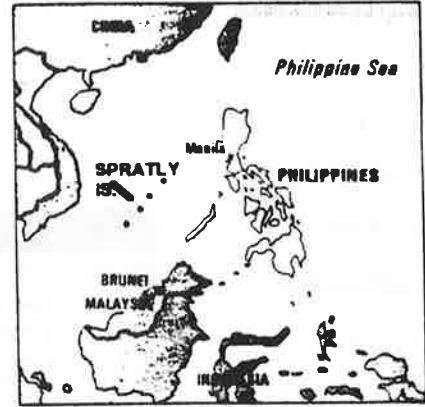
Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
27	500	4 (Suva, Fiji) 6 (Honiara, Solomon Is)	E

Note: In the South Pacific Islands, the following factors are of little significance:

- Drugs
- Terrorism
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer
- OOB (Ground, Air, Naval)
- NBC

SPRATLY ISLANDS

MEF G-2: Telephone:	CG III MEF//G-2// STU-III AV 635-6910
Theater J-2: Telephone:	USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J-2// STU-III AV 477-7323
DIA DB Desk Code: Telephone:	DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-2C// STU-III AV 243-2491
Embassy Defense Attache: Telephone:	DIA WASHINGTON DC//DAH-3// STU-III AV 243-0566

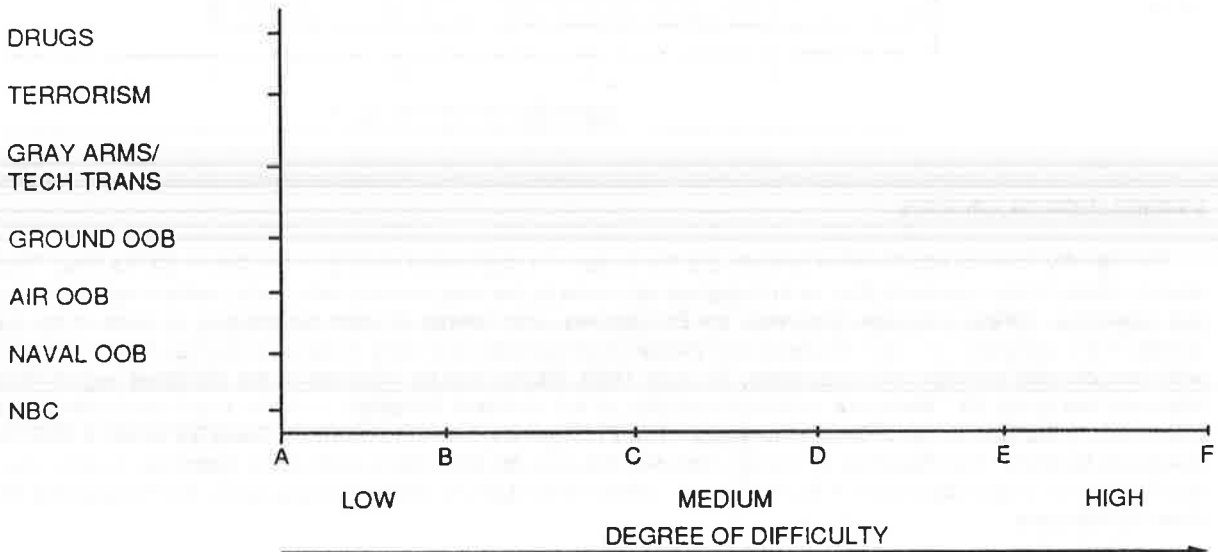


SUMMARY

The **Spratly Islands**, located in the **South China Sea**, are the center of a multinational dispute. These islands are significant because they occupy locations in important sea lanes and are believed to contain valuable oil and gas resources. **China, Vietnam, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Taiwan** all claimed sovereignty to some of the islands in this complex. In 1987, **Chinese** and **Vietnamese** warships operating in the area opened fire on each other with considerable damage and casualties. These countries continue to maintain warships in the vicinity of the **Spratlys**. **Malaysia** claims possession of the southern **Spratlys**, and has been conducting naval operations in the islands for at least nine years. The **Philippines** claim the northern **Spratlys** which it calls the **Kalayaan Islands**. **Taiwan** occupies **Itu-aba** island, the largest of the **Spratlys**, maintaining a weather station and a contingent of marines there. The islands are of little interest to the **U.S.** other than for their strategic location in the **South China Sea**. They have no indigenous population and no armed forces.

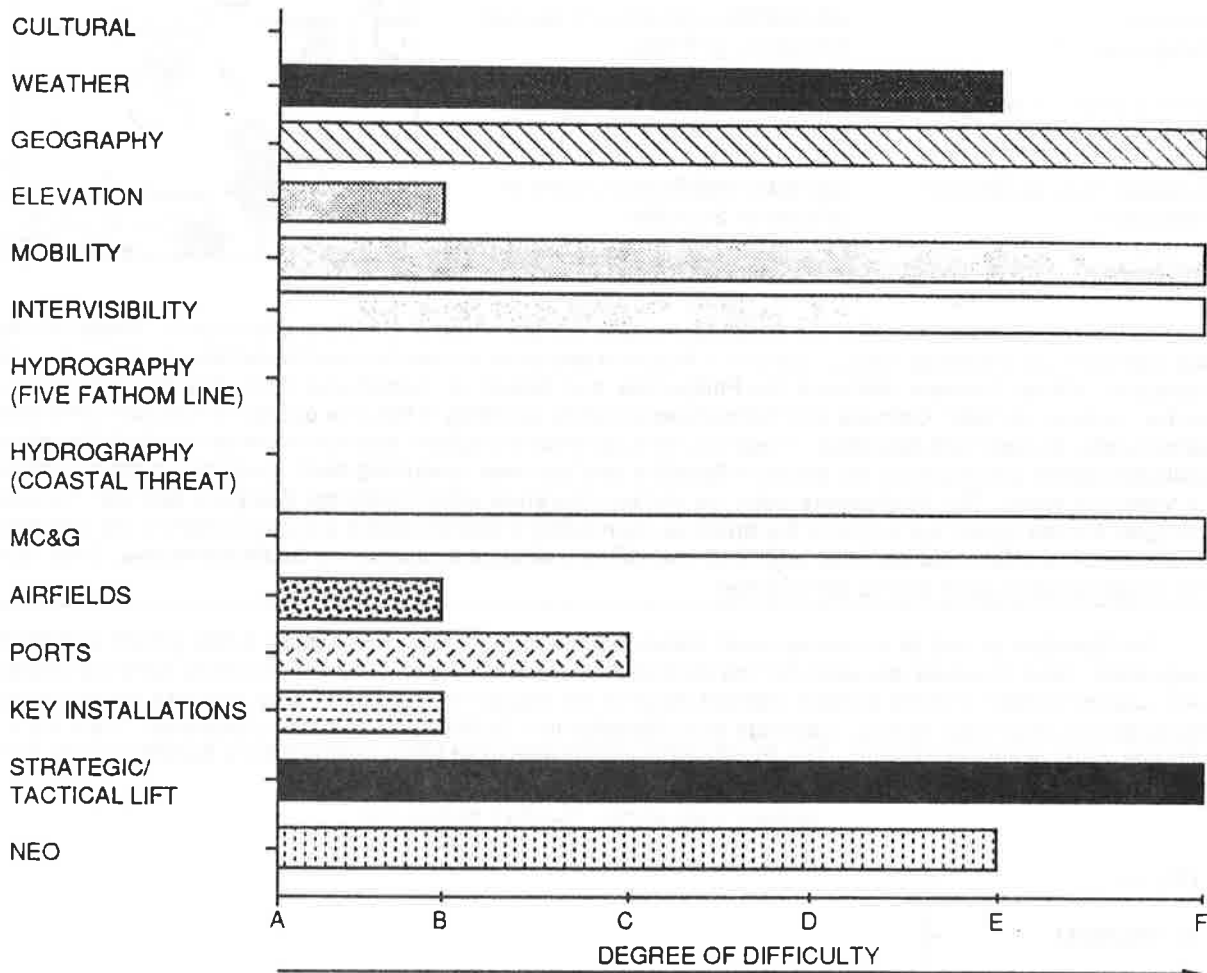
The **Spratlys** consist of numerous small islands. Some of the larger ones contain jungle growth and scrub vegetation. Most, however, are small flat and desolate, with coral outcrops. They are unsuitable for cross-country vehicular movement and the average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) would be less than 1,000 meters. Coverage of the **Spratlys** by 1:50,000 scale maps is not available. There are no airfields, ports or key installations. The **Pacific ARG** with its embarked **MEU** could reach the **Spratlys** in less than two days.

SPRATLY ISLANDS - THREAT SUMMARY



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SPRATLY ISLANDS - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



Existing Ongoing Conflicts

The **Spratly Islands** and **Paracel Islands** are the center of a multination dispute in the **South China Sea**. These islands are significant because they lie in important sea lanes in the area and are believed to contain valuable oil and gas resources. **China**, **Vietnam**, **Malaysia**, the **Philippines**, and **Taiwan** all claim sovereignty to some of the 200 islands in this complex. In 1987, **Chinese** and **Vietnamese** warships operating in the area opened fire on each other with considerable damage and casualties. In June 1988, **China** had 22 warships in the **Spratlys** region while **Vietnam** had about 39. **Malaysia** claims possession of the southern **Spratlys**, and has been conducting naval operations in the islands for at least nine years. The **Philippines** claim the northern **Spratlys** which it calls the **Kalayaan Islands**. The **Republic of China (Taiwan)** occupies **Itu-aba**, the largest of the **Spratlys**, maintaining a weather station and a contingent of marines there. Of the other islands, nine are occupied by the **Philippines** and three by **Malaysia**.

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U.S. Equities in the Spratly Islands

- Overall U.S. equity is low.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
-	-	-	-	-	-	0 0	0	Low

General Ground OOB

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
None	None	None	None	0	0	A

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
None	None	None	0	0	0	A

Fighter Aircraft: none; Close Air: none; Air Defense: none.

General Naval OOB

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
None	None	None	0	0	0	A

Ships: none; SSM: none; Patrol Craft: none.

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Culture (Language and Religion)

No native population.

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
80	75	100	Wet/Hot

Tropical hot, humid climate with heavy rainfall and frequent storms.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
		X	

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
X					

The **Spratlys** consist of numerous unpopulated islands in the **South China Sea**. Some islands contain jungle vegetation but most are flat and small, with coral reefs.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- The **Spratlys** are unsuited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

Poor, with line of sight distances less than 1,000 meters due to vegetation on the larger islands.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- No charts available.

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
None	0	U.S. NGF Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- Map coverage is not available.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
			X		

Airfields

- Not accessible by air.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/ Constrained)	Rating
0	None	0/0	None

Ports

- No ports are available in the **Spratlys**.

Key Installations

There are no key installations.

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The **Pacific** ARG with its embarked MEU could reach the **Spratlys** in less than two days.

NEO

- NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in the **Spratly's** would not be difficult.

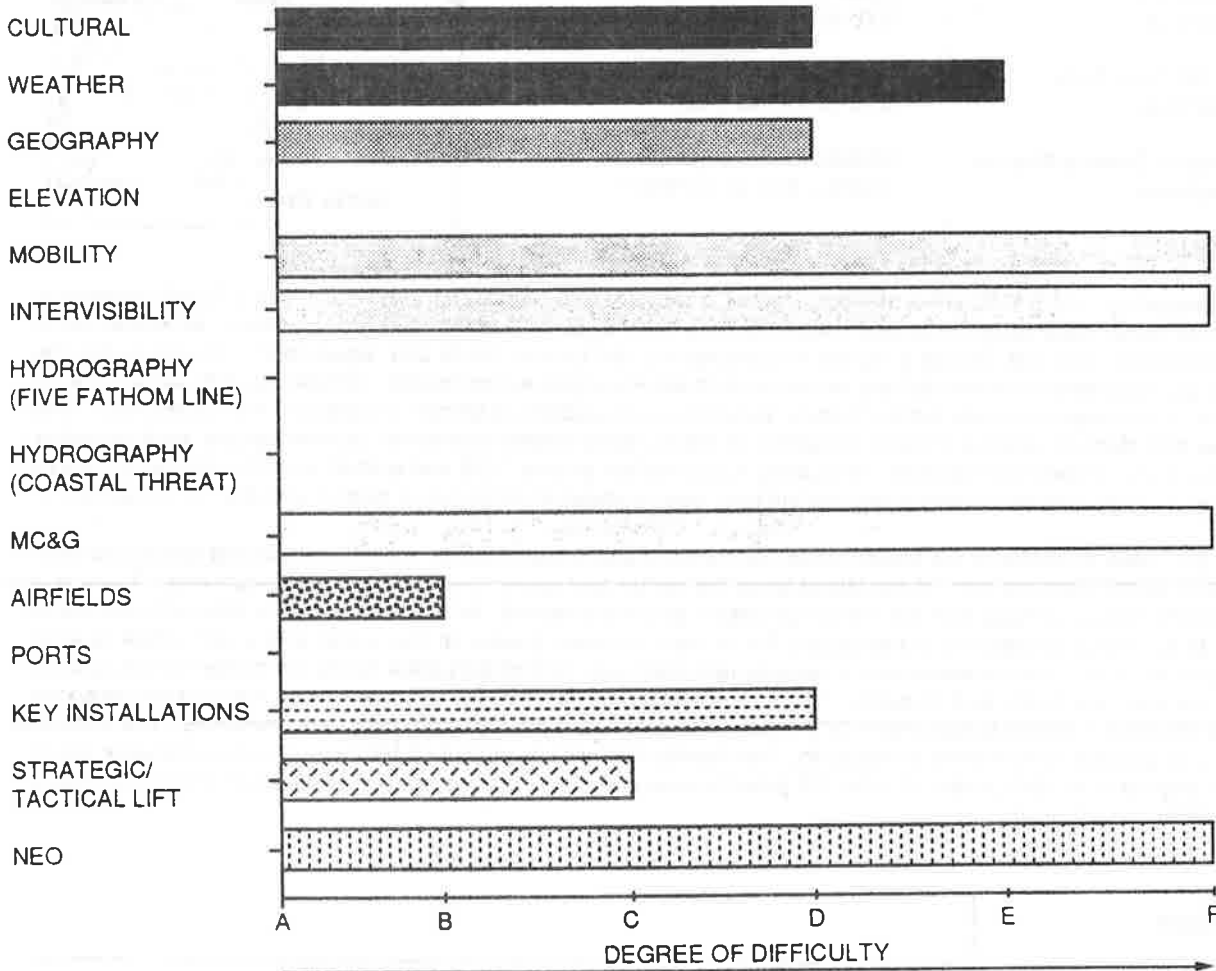
Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
0	0	0	A

Note: In the **Spratly Islands**, the following factors are of little significance:

- Drugs
- Terrorism
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer
- OOB (Ground, Air, Naval)
- NBC

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SRI LANKA - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



U.S. Equities in Sri Lanka

- Overall U.S. equity is low.

The U.S. enjoys warm cordial relations with Sri Lanka. In addition to being one of the country's major aid donors, the U.S. is also its largest export market, mostly for garments, tea, and rubber. Sri Lanka recently emerged as the world's 11th largest foreign supplier of garments to the U.S. Almost 700 U.S. citizens live in this country.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating		Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
						1	2		
-	164	280	36	480	695	1	2	3	Low

Terrorism

- Tamil separatists use terrorist tactics as a widespread, often indiscriminate means to accomplish their goals.

The Tamil separatist insurgents of **Sri Lanka** use terrorism as a widespread, often indiscriminate tactic. Lacking the rigid military organization of the other groups, the Tamils use terror in an uncalculated, crude, and often ineffective manner. Bombings, assassinations, and assaults against civilian targets are common, and the general population is increasingly at risk. The Tamils have conducted operations against foreigners infrequently, as in the May 1986 jetliner bombing in **Colombo**, which killed several **Europeans**.

General Ground OOB

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/TR	None	Howitzers	14	3	77	B

Ground OOB consists mainly of 14,000 volunteers. Training of soldiers is accomplished at the Army Training Center in-country. Officers are trained at **British, Indian, and Pakistani** academies. There are some specialist schools available together with on-the-job training. Tanks: none; Artillery: **Yugoslavia** M-48, other howitzers.

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Props	None	Early AAA	3	3	26	B

Fighter Aircraft: none; Close Air: none; Air Defense: AA guns.

General Naval OOB

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Small Surface	None	Lg Gun Boats	5	3	48	B

Ships: 3 Surveillance Command Ships (unarmed former Ro-Ro ships used for command and control of patrol craft); SSMS: none; Patrol Craft: 2 Offshore Patrol Vessels; 18 Fast Attack Craft-Gun (6-Ex-**Chinese**); 21 Small Coastal Patrol Craft; 9 Small Inshore Patrol Craft.

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Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Sinhalese (English, Tamil)

Primary religion - Buddhist

There is a significant cultural difference between **Sri Lanka** and the **U.S.**

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
80	76	50-200	Wet/Hot

Sri Lanka has a generally uniform tropical climate with hot, humid conditions. Average annual rainfall ranges from about 50 inches in the northeast to 200 inches in the southwest. This distribution is influenced by two separate monsoon seasons and the island's topographical features.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
		X	

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
X					

Sri Lanka is a pear shaped island in the **Indian Ocean** off the southeast coast of **India**. A plain, only slightly above sea level, makes up the entire northern half of the island and continues around the coast of the southern half. The south and central regions are hilly and mountainous.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- **Sri Lanka** is generally unsuited to cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

Cross-country movement is severely limited over most of **Sri Lanka** due to year-round and/or seasonal obstacles. These obstacles include forests, coconut plantations, rice fields, and streams. Foot movement is feasible throughout most of **Sri Lanka** but may become difficult in areas of dense undergrowth and interrupted by precipitous slopes and deep streams.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances normally limited to less than 1,000 meters.

The coastal areas and northern half of **Sri Lanka** are flat while the south and central sections are hilly and mountainous. Line of sight distances are restricted to less than 1,000 meters over most of the country however, due mainly to the forests, coconut plantations, dense tropical ground cover, and heavy rainfall.

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Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide satisfactory support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
63233	1,830	Good

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Limited coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
85 mm D-44	9,000	U.S. NGF Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- 1:50,000 scale map coverage for **Sri Lanka** is not available.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
			X		

Airfields

- Accessible by air, with one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
2	1 C-5 1 C-141B	1/1	1/C-5

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Colombo/Katunmayake International Colombo/Ratmalana	C-5, C-141B, C-130 C-141B, C-130	- Low runway WBC.

Sri Lanka - 5

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Ports

- Two major ports with excellent capabilities to receive strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Colombo	Large	36-40/36-40	31-35	Yes
Trincomalee	Medium	Over 76/Over 76	41-45	Yes

Key Installations

Sri Lanka has several development programs ongoing to improve its industrial facilities. Communications and ground transportation services are adequate.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Colombo	- Good telecomm - 17 Radio stations - 1 TV station - 1 Satellite station	66,176 km	1,868 km	2	2	- Crude oil - Refined products	None (oil refining)	None

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require between two to four days to reach Sri Lanka. The AAF/ACB can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- Due to the large number of potential evacuees (about 700), NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions would be very difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
76	695	2 (Colombo)	F

Note: In Sri Lanka, the following factors are of little significance:

- Drugs
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer
- NBC

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THAILAND

MEF G-2:
Telephone:

CG III MEF//G-2//
STU-III AV 635-6910

Theater J-2:
Telephone:

USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J-2//
STU-III AV 477-7323

DIA DB Desk Code:
Telephone:

DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-2C//
STU-III AV 243-2491

Embassy Defense Attache:
Telephone:

USDAO BANGKOK TH//DATT//
66-2-252-5040, EXT 2261/2432/2442

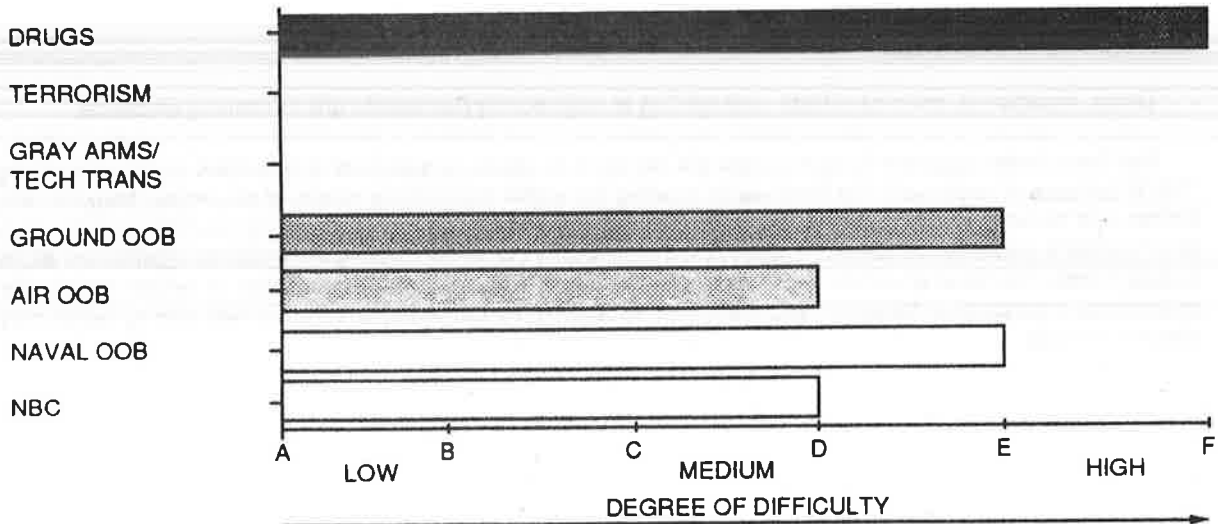


SUMMARY

Drug trafficking, a communist insurgency, minority unrest, and fighting in neighboring **Cambodia** are all continuing problems. **Thailand** is strategically important because it controls the land route from **Asia** to **Malaysia** and **Singapore**. U.S. equity in **Thailand** is high. The U.S. has over \$1 billion in direct investment in **Thailand** and in recent years has provided over \$50 million in economic and military assistance. About 10,000 U.S. citizens live there. **Thailand** has reduced opium cultivation to about 28 metric tons annually, but remains a refiner of heroin and a transit site for drugs departing the **Golden Triangle**. **Thailand** also has an active trade in precursor chemicals and is a money laundering center. The armed forces stress defense from external attack as their primary mission and internal security as a secondary role. The armed forces have a combined strength of about 239,000 personnel. **Laos** recently accused **Thailand** of using chemical weapons during a border incident.

Thailand has a different culture from that of the U.S. The climate is hot and humid with heavy rainfall particularly in the south. The topography consists of a central plain, an eastern plateau, a mountain range in the west, and the southern densely forested isthmus joining the country with **Malaysia**. Cross-country movement of vehicles is virtually impossible due to steep slopes, thick vegetation in the plains, numerous rivers, and coastal swamps. The average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) is limited to less than 1,000 meters. NGF ships can approach the coast to support operations ashore but **Thal** coastal defense weapons would provide significant opposition. Coverage by 1:50,000 scale maps is restricted to the **Thal** borders with **Laos** and **Cambodia** and around **Bangkok**. Airfields are satisfactory to receive C-5 aircraft but the major port at **Bangkok** is inadequate to handle sealift. Key installations may include facilities for chemical weapons. The **Pacific ARG** with its embarked MEU would require between two to four days to reach **Thailand**. Due to about 10,000 potential evacuees, NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions would be extremely difficult.

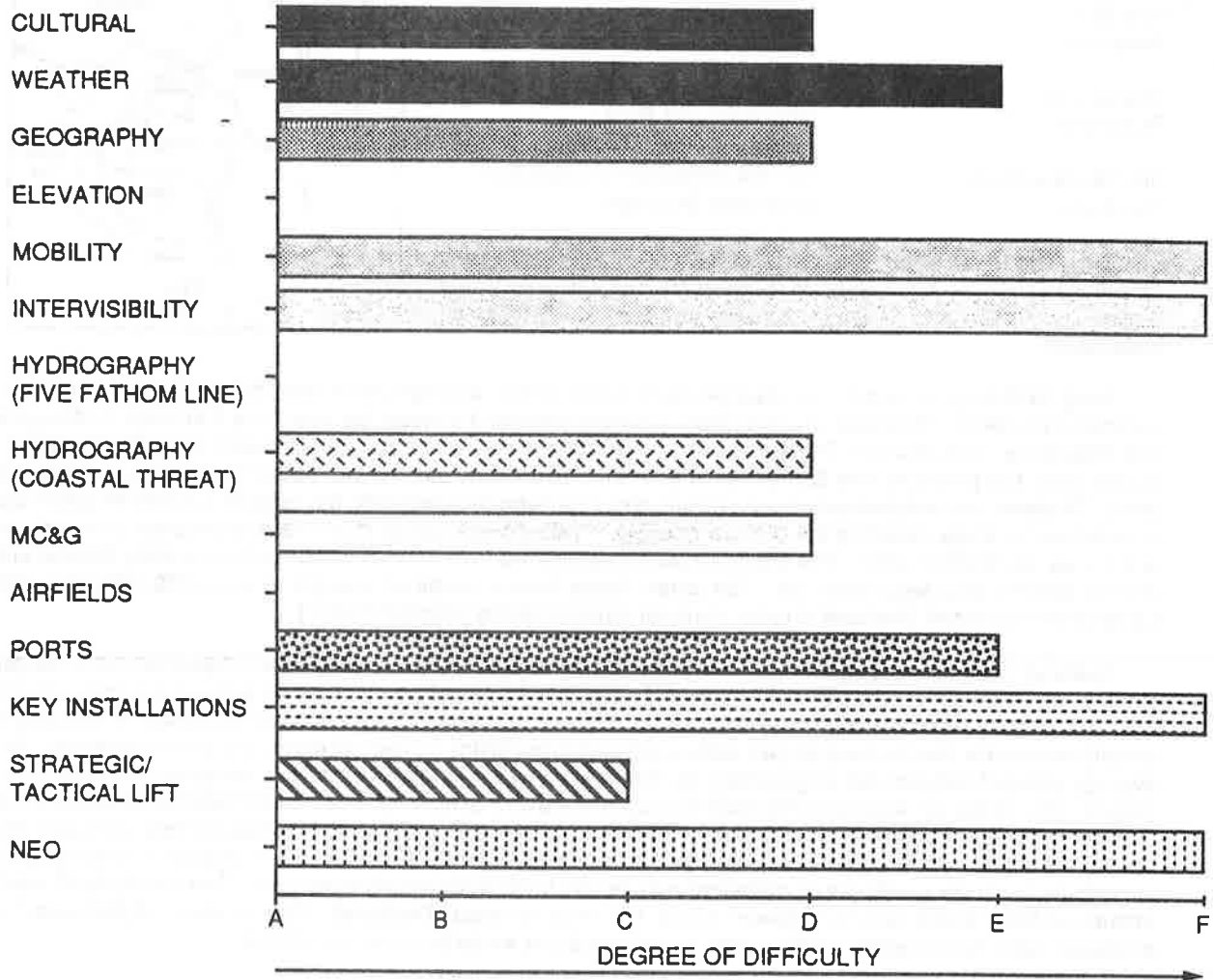
THAILAND - THREAT SUMMARY



Thailand - 1

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THAILAND - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



Existing Ongoing Conflicts

- Drugs, insurgency, minority unrest, and fighting in neighboring **Cambodia** are continuing problems.

The Government appears to have turned the corner in its efforts to suppress a persistent communist insurgency. This is because of success in the field and in meeting the social and political needs of its people, friendlier links with **China**, and paradoxically, the communist takeover of **Cambodia**, which presented a particularly unpleasant example of a "worker's paradise" in action. Cooperation with **Malaysia** in conducting antiguerrilla operations along their mutual frontier has been of critical importance as well. Efforts against the private armies of various drug lords remain frustratingly inconclusive, however, and there also appears to be **Libyan**-sponsored unrest among the country's tiny Moslem minority.

U.S. Equities In Thailand

- Overall U.S. equity is high.
- Thailand controls the only land route from Asia to Malaysia and Singapore.

The U.S. has a long history of good relations with Thailand. In recent years the two countries have worked together to counter the illicit narcotics trade centered in the Golden Triangle. Thailand has received U.S. military equipment, essential supplies, training, and assistance in the construction of key installations. A U.S. military advisory group in Thailand oversees the delivery of equipment to the Thai armed forces. For military assistance, the U.S. provided over \$50 million in grants during 1987.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating		Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
							Rating		
1,282	1,544	2,387	57	5,270	9,550	5	5	10	High

Drug Threat

Drug Production	Drug Processing	Precursor Chemicals	Money Laundering	Transit Point
X	X	X	X	X

- Producer and processor of opium.
 - 1988 produced 23 - 33 metric tons
 - 1987 produced 20 - 45 metric tons
 - 1986 produced 20 - 25 metric tons
 - 1985 produced 35 metric tons
- Producer of marijuana.
- Active trade in precursor chemicals.

Thailand has reduced opium cultivation to about 28 metric tons, but remains as a significant refiner of heroin and conduit for opium/heroin from other sources in the Golden Triangle. High-quality Thai marijuana is exported to the U.S. and other markets and there is also an active trade in precursor chemicals. Thailand is also an important money flow country.

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General Ground OOB

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Draft/TR	M-48	Howitzers	166	4	210	E

Ground OOB consists of 166,000 conscripts. Recruits are trained in the units. Officers are mostly trained at a military academy near **Bangkok** while a few are sent to the **U.S.** and **U.K.** for instruction. Tanks: M-48A5, Type 69; Artillery: M-71, M-101, M-102, M-114, M-198, M-618A2.

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Early Radar	Day Jet Atk	EW Radar	48	4	132	D

Fighter Aircraft: F-5E/F; Close Air: A-37B, AC-47, AU-23A, OV-10C, T-33A; Air Defense: Blowpipe and Spada SAMs and AA guns. A program is underway to automate and modernize the Royal Thai Air Defense System (RTADS). Initial efforts are designed to link radars along the border with **Cambodia** and upgrade the existing communications system.

General Naval OOB

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
ASUW/Air/ASW	Counter-measures	ASUW/Antiair	25	4	139	D

Ships: 6 Frigates and 2 Corvettes with SSMs, SAMs, guns, torpedoes, countermeasures, fire control, and radars; SSMs: Harpoon, Exocet, Gabriel I; Patrol Craft: 6 Fast Attack Craft-Missile with SSMs, guns, countermeasures, and radars; 3 Fast Attack Craft-Gun; 21 Large Patrol Craft; 35 Coastal Patrol Craft; 40 River Patrol Craft; 1 Hydrofoil.

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Threat

Laos has accused **Thailand** of using chemical weapons.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Thai
Primary religion - Buddhist

There is a significant cultural difference between **Thailand** and the **U.S.**

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
75-86	62	40-150	Wet/Hot

Thailand's tropical climate is dominated by monsoons, with high temperatures and humidity. Rainfall varies but generally is heaviest in the south and lightest in the northeast.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
		X	

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
X					

In Thailand, topography is broken into four general regions: a densely populated central plain watered by the Chao Phraya River system; an eastern plateau bordered on the east by the Mekong River; a mountain range spanning the country in the west and separating the plain and plateau in east-central Thailand; and the southern isthmus joining the land mass with Malaysia.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- Thailand is generally unsuited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

Cross-country movement of tracked and wheeled vehicles is virtually impossible due to steep slopes in the mountains and hills, dense forests in many plain areas, and coastal swamps. Movement of foot troops is feasible throughout most of Thailand, however movement would be slowed in areas of dense undergrowth in forests, over flooded ground, and on steep slopes.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances limited to less than 1,000 meters.

The topography of Thailand is characterized by thickly forested mountains in the north, an agricultural central region, dissected plateaus in the northeast, and a narrow strip of land covered mainly by rain forest in the south. Due to the rough terrain and heavy vegetation, line of sight distances would be under 1,000 meters in most of this country.

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Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide satisfactory support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
93224/93243	4.575	Good

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Significant coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
155 mm M-198	24,000	U.S. NGF and Threat Equal

MC&G Shortfalls

- Limited map coverage.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
		X			

1:50,000 scale map coverage exists along the **Thai** border with **Laos** and **Cambodia** and for the area surrounding **Bangkok**. There is only spotted coverage elsewhere.

Airfields

- Highly accessible by air, with more than one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
14	7 C-5 5 C-141B 1 C-130 1 None	4/10	>1/C-5

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Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Bangkok International	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Chiang Mai International	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Hat Yai International	C-141B, C-130	-
Korat	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Airfield has obstacles.
Nakhon Phanom West	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Nam Phong Air Base	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Phitsanulok	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Phrae	None	-
Surat Thani	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Tak	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Takhli	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Less than 6,000 feet of runway. Daylight/VFR only.
U-Tapao International	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Ubon	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Udon (Udom)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Runway narrow for C-5s. Low runway WBC.

Ports

- One major port with poor capabilities to receive strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Bangkok	Large	26-30/26-30	26-30	Yes

Key Installations

There may be facilities in the country for the production and storage of chemical weapons. Industrial facilities are numerous and developing. Communication facilities are adequate in the major cities. Roads vary in quality from modern divided highways to ungraded roads that may be impassable in the rainy season.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Bangkok	- Adequate telecomm - 300 Radio stations - 11 TV stations - 1 Satellite ground station - Domestic satellite system being developed	44,534 km	3,940 km	1	14	- Natural gas - Refined products	None	C

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Strategic and Tactical Lift

The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require between two to four days to reach Thailand. The AAF/ACB can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- Due to the large number of potential evacuees (about 10,000), NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions would be extremely difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
453	9,550	15 (Bangkok)	F

Note: In Thailand, the following factors are of little significance:

Terrorism
Gray Arms/Technology Transfer

VIETNAM

MEF G-2:
Telephone:

CG III MEF//G-2//
STU-III AV 635-6910

Theater J-2:
Telephone:

USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J-2//
STU-III AV 477-7323

DIA DB Desk Code:
Telephone:

DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-2C//
STU-III AV 243-2491

Embassy Defense Attache:
Telephone:

DIA WASHINGTON DC//DAH-3//
STU-III AV 243-0566

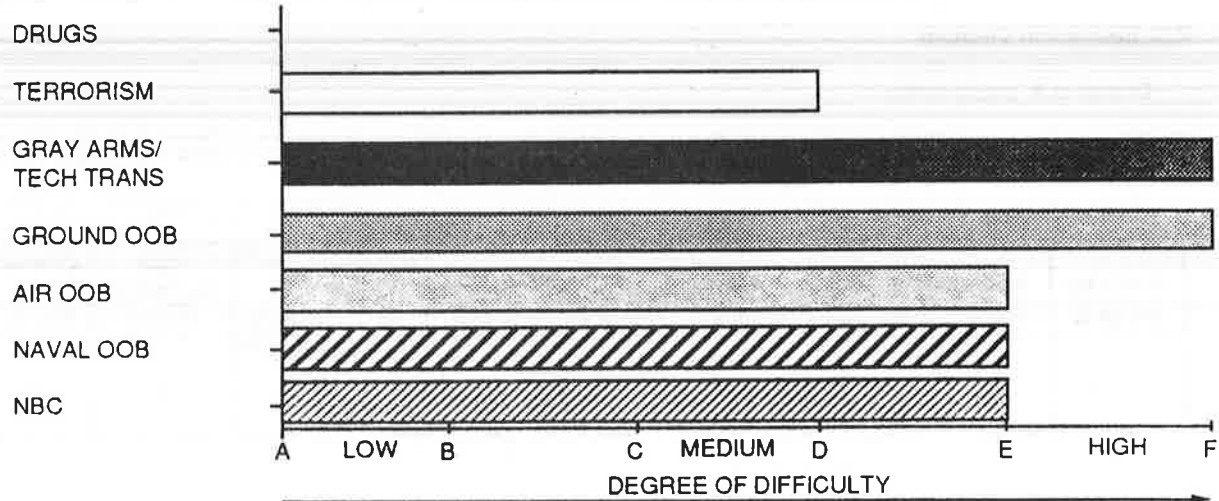


SUMMARY

The U.S. has no diplomatic relations with Vietnam and U.S. equity in that country is nonexistent. Recent moves have been made toward normalization since the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia and the recent willingness of Vietnam to help recover the remains of U.S. servicemen reported missing during the war. Vietnam has supported terrorist actions by insurgents operating against the Government in El Salvador. Most foreign-made weapons used by these insurgents, are U.S. arms that were lost during the Vietnam War and later sold by Vietnam. Due to involvement with both terrorism and gray arms sales, Vietnam warrants special attention. Vietnam has the third largest ground OOB in the Asia/Pacific region with over one million personnel. It also has a moderate size air force and navy. There have been published reports that Vietnam recently used chemical and biological weapons while operating in Laos and Cambodia.

Vietnam has a culture significantly different from that of the U.S. It is a long, narrow country with a 1,400 mile coastline. There is a heavily populated valley in the north, coastal plains in the center, and the wide, often marshy, river delta in the south. The remaining land consists of semi-arid plateaus and barren mountains, with stretches of tropical rain forest. The climate in the north is monsoonal, with a hot, humid wet season in summer and a warm, humid dry season in the winter. Southern Vietnam has a year-round tropical climate with varied heavy rainfall. The combination of mountains, jungle, and marshes preclude cross-country movement of vehicles in about three-fourths of Vietnam. The average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) would normally be limited to less than 1,000 meters. NGF platforms can approach the coast to support operations ashore but these platforms could expect to be out-gunned by Vietnamese coastal defense weapons. Coverage by 1:50,000 scale maps is limited to coastal areas and the northern border with China. Several airfields and one port can receive strategic lift. The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require between two to four days to reach Vietnam.

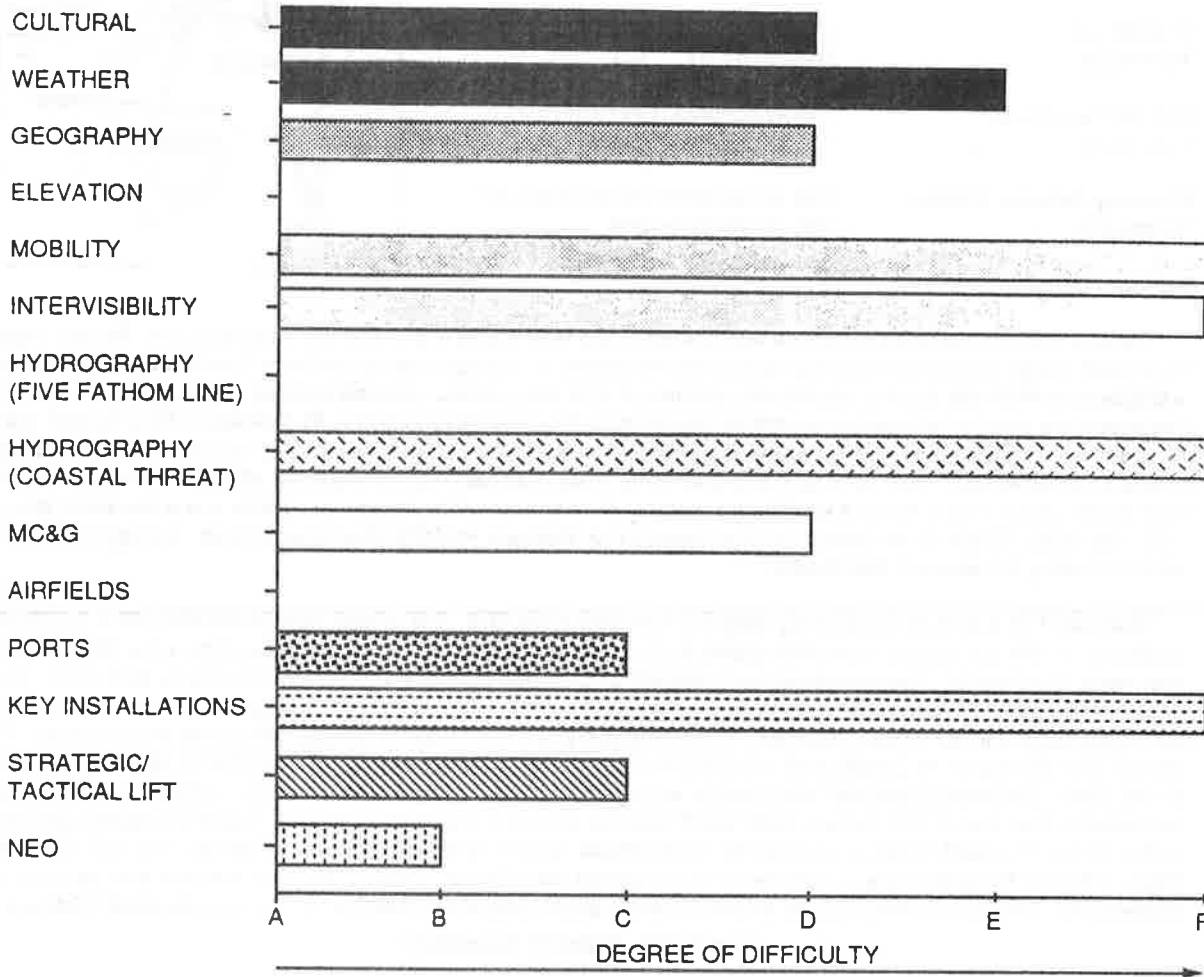
VIETNAM - THREAT SUMMARY



Vietnam - 1

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VIETNAM - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



U.S. Equities in Vietnam

- Overall U.S. equity is low.

The U.S. does not have diplomatic relations with Vietnam although there has been some movement toward normalization. The economy and infrastructure of the country are in poor condition.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
-	-	-	-	-	-	0 0	0	Low

Terrorism

Vietnam, together with **Cuba, Nicaragua**, and the **U.S.S.R.**, sponsors the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) operating against the Government of **El Salvador**. The FMLN, while primarily an insurgent group, frequently resorts to terrorist tactics, especially when its more conventional military resources are weak.

Gray Arms/Technology Transfer

Most of the foreign-made weapons used by the FMLN insurgents in **El Salvador** are **U.S.** arms that were lost during the **Vietnam War** and later provided by **Vietnam**.

Consolidated Threat

Vietnam warrants special consideration because of its involvement in the two threat categories of terrorism and gray arms trade.

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General Ground OOB

Vietnam has the third largest ground OOB in the region.

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/Exp	T-54	Bloc	1,100	21	1,231	F

Ground OOB consists of 1,100,000 personnel which are mainly conscripts. Initial recruit training is accomplished in village militias and upon call-up is completed in training units. Officers are selected to attend one or two military schools near Hanoi. Tanks: M-47, M-48, T-34, T-54, T-55, Type 59; Artillery: D-20, D-30, M-46, M-101, M-102, M-114, M-1938, M-1944, M-1946, T-12.

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Bloc	Early Smart	Bloc	15	21	166	E

Fighter Aircraft: MiG-19, MiG-21, MiG-23; Close Air: MiG-17F, Su-20/22; Air Defense: SA-2, SA-3, SA-6, SA-7, and SA-9 SAMs and AA guns. There are about 100 radar sites throughout Vietnam to provide air defense surveillance and control of aircraft.

General Naval OOB

Vietnam has the fifth largest naval OOB in the region.

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
ASUW/Air/ASW	Bloc	Bloc	6	21	157	E

Ships: 7 Frigates (5 Ex-Soviet, 2 Ex-U.S.) and 2 Corvettes (Ex-U.S.) with SSMs, guns, torpedoes, mines, countermeasures, and radars; SSMs: SS-N-2C; Patrol Craft: 8 Fast Attack Craft-Missile (Ex-Soviet) with SSMs, guns, and radars; 21 Fast Attack Craft-Torpedo (Ex-Soviet); 9 Fast Attack Craft-Patrol (Ex-Soviet); 18 Large Patrol Craft (Ex-Soviet); 2 Coastal Patrol Craft (Ex-Soviet).

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Threat

- Strong evidence that chemical and biological weapons have been used.

There has been published evidence that Vietnamese forces have been using toxic chemical weapons in Laos and Cambodia. It was reported that Vietnamese forces poisoned water supplies in Cambodia and conducted a chemical attack that killed 43 persons and injured hundreds in 1986.

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Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Vietnamese (French, Chinese)
Primary religion - Eastern

There is a significant cultural difference between **Vietnam** and the **U.S.**

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
69-90	72-79	68-160	Wet/Hot

The north has a monsoon climate comprised of a hot, humid wet season from mid-May to mid-September; a relatively warm, humid dry season from mid-August to mid-March; and two short transitional seasons.

The south has a year-round tropical climate with relatively cool conditions in the central lowlands and mountains from about October to March. Rainfall is heavy in the delta and highlands in summer and central lowlands in winter.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
		X	

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
X					

Vietnam is a long, narrow country with a 1,400 mile coast. There is a densely populated valley in the north, narrow coastal plains in the center, and the wide, often marshy, **Mekong River** delta in the south. The remainder of the land consists of semi-arid plateaus and barren mountains, with some stretches of tropical rain forests.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- **Vietnam** is generally unsuited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

The combination of mountains, jungle, marshes, and coastal swamps preclude cross-country movement of tracked and wheeled vehicles over approximately 75 percent of **Vietnam**. The remaining 25 percent of the country, composed of coastal plains, and deltas, offers limited movement but may become unsuitable during the rainy season.

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Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances normally limited to less than 1,000 meters.

The combination of mountains, tropical rain forests broken by large areas of monsoon forests, and covered marshes, would restrict line of sight distances to under 1,000 meters in about two-thirds of the country.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide satisfactory support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
93442/93446	3,000	Good

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Significant coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
130 mm M-46	27,000	Threat Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- Limited map coverage.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
		X			

1:50,000 map coverage exists for coastal areas and along the northern border with China.

Airfields

- Highly accessible by air, with more than one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
10	2 C-5 7 C-141B 1 None	0/10	>1/C-5

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Bein Hoa Air Base	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Runway only for C-5s. Daylight/VFR only.
Cam Ranh Bay	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Da Nang Air Base	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Ho Chi Minh (Tan Son Nhut)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Nha Trang	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Phan Rang Air Base	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Unknown status.
Phu Cat	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Pleiku Air Base	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Qui Nhon	None	-
Tuy Hoa Air Base	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.

Ports

- One major port with good capabilities to receive strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Vinh Cam Rahn	Small	Over 76/56-60	41-45	Yes

Key Installations

Facilities may be present for the production and storage of chemical and biological weapons. There are a limited number of key industrial, communications, and land transportation facilities; however, most of these are underdeveloped.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
None	- Marginal telecomm - 17 Radio stations - 2 TV stations - 2 Satellite ground stations	85,000 km	2,943 km	1	10	- Refined products	None	BC

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require between two to four days to reach Vietnam. The AAF/ACB can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions would not be difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
0	0	52 (Hanoi)	B

Note: In Vietnam, the drug threat is of little significance.

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