

TOP SECRET

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6M-9-54 (M-7858-227)
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RETURN BY HAND TO:

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FILE NUMBER: CSC

7.28.0.

CHAIRMAN, CHIEFS OF STAFF

VOL1

Department of National Defence

69

COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF NATO COUNTRIES
THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES

JAN 16...51

TO

SEPT. 20 1960

Proc. 280763.

SECRETARIAT OR REGISTRY POINT	INTERNAL ROUTING	FOR REMARKS	DATE OF PASS	INITIALS	DATE OF P.A.	INITIALS	DATE OF B.F.	CENTRAL REGISTRY	IN- SPECTED IN C.R. BY
<i>DM1</i>		<i>PA</i>	<i>11-1-90</i>		<i>13-1</i>	<i>B-7</i>			
<i>J-1-5 (Col Telling)</i>		<i>B/E</i>	<i>10/2/55</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>10/2/55</i>	<i>16-T</i>			
<i>J-1-C</i>		<i>F83</i>	<i>4/8/55</i>	<i>W</i>					
<i>J-1-C</i>			<i>5/8</i>		<i>24/11/57</i>	<i>SB</i>			
<i>Col/CJS</i>			<i>22-12-59</i>	<i>L</i>					
<i>J-2-8 (Mut. Telling)</i>		<i>M-2</i>	<i>23/12/59</i>	<i>Med</i>					
<i>CJS</i>			<i>23/12</i>	<i>TR</i>	<i>24/12/59</i>	<i>2</i>			
<i>D-7-1</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>29/12/59</i>	<i>G.H.</i>	<i>29-12-59</i>	<i>20</i>			
<i>DRB - Dr. Branch</i>			<i>29/12/59</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>31-12-59</i>	<i>20</i>			
<i>Mr. Telling</i>		<i>OR</i>	<i>14/7/60</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>15/7/60</i>	<i>TRMS</i>			<i>L</i>
<i>D/EJS</i>		<i>M-85</i>	<i>6/9/60</i>	<i>2</i>					
<i>D/CJS</i>		<i>Memo pls</i>	<i>7/9/60</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>8 sep 60</i>	<i>TRMS</i>			
<i>D/EJS</i>		<i>M-88</i>	<i>9/9/60</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>9/9/60</i>	<i>2</i>			<i>20</i>
<i>D/EJS</i>		<i>M-89</i>	<i>16/9/60</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>16/9/60</i>	<i>2</i>			
<i>D/EJS</i>		<i>M-91</i>	<i>21/9/60</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>21/9/60</i>	<i>2</i>			
<i>J-3-1</i>		<i>Reg</i>	<i>22-9-60</i>	<i>CK</i>	<i>23/9</i>	<i>2</i>			
<i>265757</i>									

7.28.0. VOL1 COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF NATO COUNTRIES THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES.

69

FILE
NUMBER

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE NO.	SUBJECT

**"B.F." — DO NOT HOLD — THIS FILE WHEN
LAPSE IN ACTION MAY EXCEED 48 HOURS.**

No.

Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur
656 7-28-0 Vol 1

No.

Comparative Strengths of Nato Countries
The Soviet Union and its
European Satellites

RETURNED

[illegible]

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BY SECUR MEANS

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Chiefs of Staff
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Phone 9-2-4835

SEP 21 1960

W/ETS

7-28-0

ROUTINE

FM EXTERNAL SEP20/60 CONF

NATOPARIS DL993 PRIORITY

INFO CCOS DM/DND

REF YOURTEL 2191 SEP2 AND YOURLET N1212 SEPS

INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES-PUBLICATION ON THE MILITARY BALANCE

CCOS HAS INFORMED US THAT PARA3 OF YOUR REFTTEL SHOULD BE RECTI-

FIED AS FOLLOWS: UNDER HEADING QUOTE NAVY UNQUOTE REPLACE QUOTE 50

DESTROYERS AND FRIGATES UNQUOTE BY QUOTE 43 DESTROYERS AND FRIGATES

PLUS SIX SHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION UNQUOTE.

2. PLEASE ADVISE NATO PRESS OFFICE ACCORDINGLY.

1224/TH/ 21 SEP 60

DEPUTY
COORDINATOR
JOINT PLANS

SEP 21 1960

CONFIDENTIAL

01
000006

MAC
CSC 7-28-0(D/CJS)

CONFIDENTIAL

16 Sep 60

Under-Secretary of
State for External Affairs

Attention: Mr. R.P. Cameron

Information on Canadian Forces for Institute
of Strategic Studies

1. I wish to refer to Message No. 2191 from NATO Delegation of 2 Sep 60 and your reply DL923 of the same date and to Numbered Letter N-1212 of 8 September from Paris. You will recall that when we spoke on 7 September concerning this matter I pointed out that the figure of 50 destroyers and frigates included in the strengths of the RCN in the telegram from Paris was incorrect and that this figure should, in fact, be 43 destroyers and frigates plus 6 ships under construction.
2. In view of the latest Numbered Letter N-1212 of 8 September, it would appear that the original figure of 50 was the one submitted by our Delegation and I think that the time has come to advise them of the correct figures and ensure that the information being provided is amended accordingly.
3. It is suggested that you advise the Permanent Delegation to NATO.

764
(R. C. Weston)
Air Commodore,

for Chairman, Chiefs of Staff

RCK/6-7321/las

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA.

(DUPLICATE)

NUMBERED LETTER

RESTRICTED

TO: THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA, CANADA.

FROM: The Permanent Delegation of Canada to

the North Atlantic Council and OEEC

Reference: Your telegram DL-923 of 2 September

Subject: Institute of Strategic Studies -

Publication on the Military Balance

Security:.....

No: N- 12/2

Date: September 8, 1960

Enclosures:.....

Air or Surface Mail: Air

Post File No:.....

Ottawa File No.

References

CCOS

SEP 16 1960

W/e J
7-28-0

→ 7-28-0-185
We have submitted the figures given in
our telegram 2191 of September 2 to the NATO
Press Officer in answer to his request for
material for the study which is being prepared
by the Institute of Strategic Studies. You had
no prior knowledge of the request from the Press
Officer because we had not forwarded it to you
before our telegram of September 2.

THE DELEGATION

Internal
Circulation

Distribution
to Posts

London

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

REFERENCE SLIP

SECURITY

CONFD

Ottawa, 8 Sept 60

To: The Chairman,
Chiefs of Staff,
Dept. of National Defence,
O t t a w a.

SEP 9 1960

7-28-0

The documents described below are attached for your information or
for any action you consider necessary:

NATO Telegram 2191 of September 2 - (3 copies)

INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

Also referred to:

additional copies

W. H. BARTON
for the

D.L.(1) Div./RPCameron/akp

Ext. 67 (Rev. 11/52)

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs

000009

CONFIDENTIAL



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN, CHIEFS OF STAFF
OTTAWA

SEP 7 1960

7 September 1960.

p. 14
D/CJS
7-28-0

D/CJS

1. Reference telegram 2191 from the NATO Delegation regarding information on Canadian Forces for publication in the booklet issued by the Institute for Strategic Studies. The CCOS has no objection to the publication of information on the strength of the Canadian Forces in overall numbers provided that these have already been published in other unclassified official Canadian publications.

2. You may wish to check the figure of fifty destroyers and frigates mentioned in the telegram under reference.

43 and 6 Building

14

Spoke Cameron External Staff
and agreed that as Gen Hutchings
had the correct figures to supply
no further action was required
at this time. External said that
Del in Paris would undoubtedly be
consulting them further on this matter
and if at that time no correction had
been made we could explain the usual
figures. RA & CNS agreed to this procedure

(R. L. Rayment) Colonel,
Executive Staff Officer.

Tabl

DEPUTY
COORDINATOR
JOINT STAFF

000010

BY SEC MEANS

gms
CONFIDENTIAL

Signal Centre
Chairman,
Chiefs of Staff
Room 4802A Bldg
Phone 9-2-4835

FM EXTERNAL OTT SEP2/60 CONF

TO NATOPARIS DL923 PRIORITY

INFO LDN PRIORITY CCOS ROUTINE

REF YOURTEL 2191 SEP2 *revised*

INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

WE ARE PUZZLED BY YOUR REF TO UNANSWERED REQUEST FOR INFO ON
STRENGTH OF CDN ARMED FORCES. WE HAVE NO RPT NO KNOWLEDGE OF SUCH
A REQUEST. IN VIEW OF HOLIDAY WEEKEND HERE WE WILL BE UNABLE TO
OBTAIN CONFIRMATION FROM DND OF FIGURES LISTED IN PARA3 OF YOURTEL
BY SEP6. HOWEVER, WE WOULD SUGGEST THAT YOU CHECK FIGURES MENTIONED
WITH GEN KITCHING WHO SHOULD BE IN A POSITION TO CONFIRM THEIR
ACCURACY.

2. WE AGREE THAT IN SUBMITTING SUCH MATERIAL TO THE NATO PRESS
OFFICER IT WOULD BE DESIRABLE TO RECOMMEND THAT NATO SHOULD NOT
RPT NOT GIVE ANY MISLEADING ENDORSEMENT TO THIS STUDY AS WAS DONE
LAST YEAR.

152/MC/3SEP60

D/C
SEP 3 1960
7-28-0

ROUTINE

CONFIDENTIAL

86
AA
000011

23295
DL 5808
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

DL(1) Div./ R.P.Cameron/ss

Secret
~~Confidential~~
~~Restricted~~
Unclassified

Ottawa, 6 Sep 60

To: Chairman, Chiefs of Staff - 1 copy

DM/National Defence
DM/Finance
DM/Trade and Commerce
DM/Defence Production
DM/Transport
Secretary to the Cabinet
Pres., National Research Council
Chairman, Air Transport Board
Chairman, Defence Research Board

USSEA
American Division
Commonwealth Division
D.L. (1) Division
D.L. (2) Division
Economic I Division
Economic II Division
European Division
Far Eastern Division
Finance Division
Information Division
Legal Division
Middle Eastern Division
United Nations Division

SEP 6 1960 AM
DTCB
7.28.0

Attached for your information is:

copy of telegram No 2191 dated 2 Sep 60 from NATO PARIS

000012

FM NATOPARIS SEP2/60 CONF
TO EXTERNAL 2191 PRIORITY
INFO LDN

INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

NATO PRESS OFFICER HAS INFORMED US THAT THE INSTITUTE PLANS TO PUBLISH AGAIN THIS YEAR A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SOVIET AND NATO ARMED FORCES. THE PRESS OFFICER SAYS IT IS PROBABLE THAT THE NATO LET WILL PRODUCE THE ARTICLE IN ITS LAST NUMBER OF THIS YEAR AS IT DID IN 1959. WE HAVE BEEN ASKED TO CORRECT THE FIGURES WHICH WERE GIVEN FOR CDAS ARMED FORCES IN LAST YEARS STUDY ON THE BASIS OF PUBLISHED FIGURES. MR SPAAK APPARENTLY REGARDS THE STUDY AS MOST WORTHWHILE AND HE HAS ASKED THE STANDING GROUP TO CHECK IT OVER IN DRAFT TO SEE THAT THE FIGURES ARE REASONABLY ACCURATE.

2. WE ARE THE ONLY DEL WHICH HAS NOT RPT NOT YET RESPONDED TO THIS REQUEST. OUR CONCERN DERIVES FROM THE INACCURACIES OF THE 1959 STUDY AND THE SEMI OFFICIAL STATUS WHICH IT ACQUIRED AT NATO. YOU WILL RECALL THAT A NUMBER OF INACCURACIES IN THE 1959 STUDY WERE NOTED BY MAJ GEN KITCHING AND AMONG THE NEWSPAPERS THE GUARDIAN COMMENTED ON THESE WEAKNESSES. ON THE OTHER HAND AT THE TIME OF THE DEC MINISTERIAL MEETING LAST YEAR NATO PRESS OFFICER DISTRIBUTED TO THE PRESS COPIES OF NATO LET CONTAINING THE STUDY, IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING GEN NORSTADS STRATEGIC BRIEFING TO THE MINISTERS. ALTHOUGH NATO LET MADE IT CLEAR THAT THE MATERIAL BEING PUBLISHED WAS NOT RPT NOT A NATO STUDY THE REPORTERS WERE LEFT WITH A STRONG IMPRESSION THAT THEY WERE RECEIVING THE SAME FIGURES AS THOSE GIVEN THE MINISTERS BY GEN NORSTAD.

VIEW OF THE FACT THAT ALL OTHER DELS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THIS HEAR FROM YOU TO THE CONTRARY BY SEP6 WE PROPOSE TO G FIGURES TO THE PRESS OFFICER, BASED ON INFO ON DEFENCE EXPENDITURES PUBLISHED BY THE MIN IN MAY:

MILITARY SERVICE: TOTAL STRENGTH ARMED FORCES-

000013

...2

43-6

PAGE TWO 2191

120,000; DEFENCE BUDGET-DOLLARS 1,530,000,000 ARMY-TOTAL STRENGTH-
47,000; THREE BRIGADE GROUPS BASED IN CDA; ONE BRIGADE GROUP STATIONED
IN EUROPE, NAVY-TOTAL STRENGTH-21,000; 1 AIRCRAFT CARRIER; 50 DESTROYERS
AND FRIGATES; 3 SUBMARINES, AIR FORCE-TOTAL STRENGTH-52,000; 9 FIGHTER
SQUADRONS EQUIPPED WITH THE CF-100 INTEGRATED IN NORTH AMERICAN AIR
DEFENCE COMMAND; 8 DAY FIGHTER SQUADRONS AND 4 ALL WEATHER FIGHTER
SQUADRONS IN EUROPE; 4 TRANSPORT SQUADRONS; 3 MARITIME SQUADRONS.

IN SUBMITTING THIS MATERIAL WE WOULD ALSO RECOMMEND TO THE PRESS OF-
FICER THAT NATO SHOULD NOT RPT NOT GIVE ANY MISLEADING ENDORSEMENT
TO THIS STUDY AS WAS DONE LAST YEAR.

CJS

Thank you. I have a copy of this.

You may be interested to know that the UK intelligence community has been quite exercised about it.

Everyone acknowledges that the Soviet part is very, very wild, and is slightly worried about the semi-official perpetuation of these views. The NATO part is useful.

JHT

23 Dec 59

PA
COORDINATOR
JOINT STAFF

DEC 24 1959
000015

71-1057
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

DL(1) Div./ F.X.Houde/ss

CSC/JS

Secret
Confidential
Restricted
Unclassified

DEC 22 2 01 PM '59

REFERRED TO Ottawa, 18 Dec 59

FILE

To: X Chairman, Chiefs of Staff- 1-40024 with enclosure

DM/National Defence

DM/Finance

DM/Trade and Commerce

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DM/Transport

Secretary to the Cabinet

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Economic I Division

Economic II Division

European Division

Far Eastern Division

Finance Division

Information Division

Legal Division

Middle Eastern Division

United Nations Division

11
JIS (Mr Trotman)

Here is the answer to your
current problem !! Please return

COORDINATOR
JOINT STAFF

DEC 23 1959

← (111)

Attached for your information is:

copy of letter 3403 dated 11 Dec 59 from London
Pamphlet on Military Balance Between the Soviet Union and
the NATO Powers.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA.

(DUPLICATE)

NUMBERED LETTER

TO: THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA, CANADA.

FROM: ...OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.....

...FOR CANADA, CANADA HOUSE, LONDON....

Reference:.....

Subject:.. Pamphlet on Military Balance Between

...the Soviet Union and the NATO Powers.....

....(The Institute for Strategic Studies).....

Security:.....**CONFIDENTIAL**.....

No:.....**2403**.....

Date:.....**December 11, 1959.**.....

Enclosures:.....

Air or Surface Mail:.....**Air**.....

Post File No:.....

Ottawa File No.	

References

only 25
I attach two copies of a pamphlet just issued by the Institute of Strategic Studies analysing in comparative form the balance between the Soviet Union and NATO Powers. This analysis is based on published material only. The purpose of this analysis is to try to provide a factual basis for the public discussion of NATO problems and the problems of disarmament.

2. According to information obtained from the Director of the Institute, Alastair Buchan, in strict confidence, the idea for the publication of this analysis originated from Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh when he attended the Conference of the Institute at Oxford last October. After approval by the Board of the Institute the project was put in train but could only be completed with a certain amount of assistance, especially in checking the material, which we understand was given both by officials at SHAPE and in the Standing Group in Washington. Thus Buchan regards the figures on the NATO side of the balance as reasonably accurate, insofar as they are based on published material. The information on Soviet forces is probably less accurate, since it could not be based on intelligence material. However, it is of some interest that the Soviet Embassy in London have apparently ordered 100 copies.

Internal
Circulation

Distribution
to Posts

NATO PARIS

IGNATIEFF
Canada House.

CSC/ISG/C
DEC 22 2 01 PM '59
REFERRED TO
FILE 7-28-0
D TO

THE SOVIET UNION

AND

THE NATO POWERS

The Military Balance

THE INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

18 ADAM STREET • LONDON WC2 PRICE 1s (20c.) POST FREE

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FOREWORD

The Institute publishes this pamphlet as a contribution to the growing concern that is developing throughout the world about the arms race. Although many of the facts and figures presented here have been published piecemeal elsewhere, it has been thought useful to collate all the published information into one simple comparative analysis of the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the NATO powers, in order to provide a firmer basis, not only for discussion of "the balance of terror", but of the problems of disarmament.

CONTENTS

PART I	The Soviet Union	1
PART II	The NATO Powers	6

PART I. THE SOVIET UNION

Manpower and Potential

Since 1955 the Soviets have announced reductions in their armed forces totalling over 2 million men. But it is unlikely that reductions of this magnitude have in fact been carried out. It is estimated that today the Soviet armed forces comprise a total of no less than 3,900,000 men, which means that the reductions effected total approximately 1,100,000, if the estimate of a total of 5 million at the time of Stalin's death is correct.

This figure includes about 2,350,000 men in the Army, 500,000 in the Navy, 700,000 in the Air Force, and 350,000 security, border and labour troops.

Soviet armed forces during the last few years have undertaken a comprehensive programme of adaptation to atomic warfare. As far as new weapons are concerned it must be assumed that the Soviets possess operational quantities of fission and fusion bombs with yields varying from one or several kilotons up to the megaton ranges. In the field of missiles they have now a variety of types in operational quantities; ground-to-ground in the short and medium ranges; ground-to-air; air-to-ground; and air-to-air. They are also capable of waging biological and chemical warfare on a large scale.

The Army

If the Russians have considerably reduced the number of men in uniform, the reductions have been mainly in respect of rear units, headquarters and auxiliary establishments. It is estimated that there are 2,350,000 men in the Soviet Army, together with a further 350,000 men in internal security and labour battalions. The total number of divisions remains the same, that is to say approximately 175. Far from being reduced it is thought that the effectives of each division have

been increased, the infantry division from 11,500 to 13,000 men, the armoured division from 12,000 to 13,670, while the mechanised division remains at approximately 16,500 men.

Seventy-five per cent of these divisions, of which 75 are armoured or mechanised and 9 airborne, are stationed in the Soviet Union along its Western border and in Eastern Europe. In East Germany there are 8 tank divisions, each with 410 tanks and 12 mechanised divisions, each with 260 tanks. Not all these divisions are completely up to strength, but it is officially estimated that they comprise a total of 6,000 tanks. In Hungary and Poland there are 7 divisions.

The 175 divisions are augmented by approximately 60 Satellite divisions, predominantly of the rifle type, in varying degrees of combat readiness. Finally, it is estimated that the Soviet Union could provide another 125 divisions within 30 days from the date of mobilisation and that she has an overall mobilisation potential of 7 million men.

Over the last few years the Soviet Army has undergone a major reorganisation in order to deal with the new aspect of war under atomic conditions. Its old equipment has been almost entirely replaced and its mobility, fire power and flexibility increased.

The total tank strength of the Soviet Army is estimated at 20,000 front line tanks and 15,000 second line tanks. The new tanks which are being introduced to the Soviet armoured divisions are the *T 54* medium tank fitted with a 155 mm gun and the 53-ton heavy tank, which mounts a 130 mm gun.

The artillery divisions are equipped with an atomic 203 mm cannon with a range of 12 miles and a heavy 240 mm mortar with a range of 20 miles.

Other elements of the army characterizing its modernity are airborne forces totalling approximately 100,000 men, and supported by a lift capability that would permit about 10 per cent of the force to be air-dropped or air-landed in any single operation.

The Navy

The Red Navy has increased from a total tonnage in 1940 of 600,000 to 1,600,000 tons today, which makes it the most powerful fleet in the world after the United States (4 million tons). The Royal Navy with 750,000 tons ranks third.

I The surface ships of the Soviet Navy consist of:

1 Cruisers	37
2 Destroyers and Frigates	230
3 Minor craft	2000

These are distributed more or less equally in the following theatres: the Baltic, the Black Sea, the Arctic and the Far East.

The cruisers are of three different types:

- (a) 24 *Sverdlov* class, launched between 1951 and 1957, displacement 15,000 tons, speed 34 knots, armament 12 – 152 mm guns and 28 anti-aircraft guns;
- (b) 5 *Tchlov* class, launched between 1948 and 1951 of 11,000 tons displacement, with the same speed and armament as the *Sverdlov*;
- (c) 6 *Kirov* class, launched between 1936 and 1945, displacement 8,500 tons, speed 30 knots, armament 9 – 180 mm guns and 20 anti-aircraft guns.

The greater part of the destroyers are modern, having been constructed since 1950. Their displacement varies from 1,000 to 2,700 tons and their speed from 28 to 38 knots.

II The main strength, however, of the Soviet Navy lies in the submarine fleet, which according to Russian figures comprises 450 units, of which 95 are based in the Baltic, 75 in the Black Sea, 140 in the Arctic and 140 in the Far East.

Before 1956 this fleet was essentially a coastal fleet and its ships rarely cruised the high seas. Nowadays, however, Soviet submarines are to be found in all the waters of the world, and long-range cruising has been greatly developed. Soviet submarines have been sighted off the coasts of the United States and Iceland as well as in the Mediterranean. It is considered that the figure of 450 may fall short of reality and that the real total may be somewhere between 500–600 submarines.

Of this total it is expected that in the foreseeable future 75 per cent will consist of ocean-going craft, of which a proportion will be atomic-powered. The ocean-going submarines are at present of two types: the *W* class and the *Z* class, both of which include missiles among their armament.

(a) The *W* class is 245 feet long with a 1,050 tons displacement. It has a speed of 16 knots on the surface and 13 knots submerged and a radius of action of 13,000 miles. There are at least 150 of these in service.

(b) The *Z* class submarine is 310 feet long with a displacement of 1,850 tons. It is capable of 20 knots on the surface and 15 knots submerged with a radius of action of 22,000 miles. There are at least 75 of these in service and they are being constructed at the rate of 20 per year.

(c) The *K* and *Q* type submarines which were built between 1945 and 1950 are also long-range vessels; their radius of action is about 7,000 miles and their displacement varies from 1,400 to 680 tons.

(d) In addition there are at least 250 short-range submarines.

(e) The atom-powered submarines on which work has begun will be larger than the *W* or *Z* class types, reaching 3,000 tons or more.

III There are no aircraft carriers in the Red Navy, but there is a land-based Fleet Air Arm which comprises 4,000 fighter, reconnaissance, torpedo-carrying aircraft and bombers.

- (a) The torpedo-carrying *Ilyuchin 28* and *Tupolev 14* have ranges of 1,500–1,800 miles.
- (b) The *Tupolev 16* bomber has a range of 4,300 miles.

The Air Force

During the last 10 years there has been a revolutionary change in the Soviet conception and organisation of air power. Hitherto, aircraft had been used primarily as a kind of long-range artillery in support of ground forces. Today the Russians possess an air force comprising 700,000 personnel and over 20,000 operational aircraft organised into five major components, namely: I. The long range strategic bomber force, II. The tactical bomber force, III. The fighter force, IV. The land-based Fleet Air Arm, and V. The air transport force.

A vast complex of airfields has been constructed in Soviet territory and numbers now about 1,000. In eastern Europe, the number of airfields capable of handling modern planes has been tripled. Defensively, apart from the vast increase in the numbers of high performance fighters, an extensive radar early warning and control system is in operation and ground-to-air missiles have been installed for air defence in great numbers.

It is estimated that in 1951 only 20 per cent of the Soviet fighters were jet-powered, and all bombers and ground attack aircraft were World War II types. Today, all fighters and light bombers are jet propelled; only the obsolescent *TU 4's* are piston driven and form less than one third of the strategic bomber force.

I *The Strategic Bomber Force* consists mainly of the following aircraft:

- (a) 200 *Tupolev 95* turbo-prop '*Bears*'; range 6,000 miles, bomb-load 20 tons, maximum speed 500 miles per hour.
- (b) 500 *Myasishchev 4* engine jet '*Bisons*'; range 6,000 miles, bomb-load 10 tons, maximum speed 560 miles per hour.
- (c) 500 *TU 16* twin jet-engine medium

bomber '*Badgers*'; range 4,320 miles, 620 miles per hour, bomb-load 4–5 tons.

This force is largely based on the Arctic coast where it is supplied by the Air Transport Force. The rate of production of these heavy bombers is between 15 to 20 per month. *Bisons* and *Badgers* have also been adapted as tankers for in-flight fuelling.

II *The Tactical Bomber Force* consists of about 5,000 aircraft, the most modern of which are the supersonic twin jet-engine light bombers nicknamed the *Ilyuchin 'Blow lamp'* and the '*Backfin*'.

III *The Fighter and Interceptor Force* comprises 13,500 planes, all of them jets, the *MIG 15*, *17* and *YAK 25* are subsonic, the *MIG 19* and the *MIG 21* and the *Soukhoy* are supersonic.

IV *The Land Based Fleet Air Arm* (See under The Navy).

V *The Transport Fleet* is highly developed and consists of about 2,000 aircraft, a number of which, such as the *TU 104*, the *TU 104A*, the *TU 114* and the *IL 18* are either turbo-jet or jet propelled. Other piston engined types include the twin engine *AN 2*, *AN 4*, *AN 8*, the 4-engine *AN 10*, the twin engine *IL 14* and the *TU 70*.

ROCKETS AND GUIDED MISSILES

In the field of missiles the Russians have made notable progress and they have now in operational quantities missiles with nuclear warheads of different types, ground-to-ground in the short and medium ranges, ground-to-air, air-to-ground and air-to-air. In addition inter-continental and intermediate range ballistic missiles have been in service since July, 1958.

The principal Soviet missile bases, about one hundred in number, are situated along the Baltic coast mainly in north-east Prussia around Königsberg, in the area between Lake Ladoga and the White Sea, in the Thuringian Forest in East Germany, southern Ukraine and the Car-

plants. The principal Soviet production centres are situated in the region of Vorkuta near the 65° longitude and 68° latitude and around Tiksi near 125° longitude and 72° latitude. The personnel operating the Soviet missiles have been organised into what is virtually a fourth arm of the services numbering about 200,000 men under the command of an Engineer General, who has under his control all factories in which nuclear bombs are manufactured, all testing sites, all factories in which rockets and guided missiles are produced and rocket and guided missile units.

The following are details of Soviet equipment:

I Atomic Artillery

- (a) Atomic 203 mm cannon mounted on a mobile platform with a range of about 15 miles;
- (b) Heavy 240 mm mortar with a range of 20 miles.

II Ground-to-Ground Ballistic Missiles

- (a) *T-1* is a tactical weapon and is the standard equipment of the tactical units of the Missile Arm. Propelled by one liquid fuel engine, it has a range of 375 miles and reaches an altitude of 125 miles. Speed 5,000 mph, length about 52 feet. It can be fired from a mobile ramp.
- (b) *T-2* is the Russian IRBM. It is propelled by two liquid fuel engines, has a range of over 1,600 miles and reaches an altitude of 260 miles. Speed 5,100 mph, length 91 feet.
- (c) *T-3* is the Russian ICBM. It is propelled by three liquid fuel engines, has a range of over 5,000 miles and reaches an altitude of 375 miles. Speed 16,000 mph, length 110 feet.
- (d) *T-4* is a two stage IRBM with a range of 1,000 miles. It has an 1,800 lb atomic warhead.
- (e) *T-4a* is a boost glider missile. It carries a 3,100 lb atomic warhead.
- (f) *T-5* is a three stage ballistic missile with a range of 100 miles.
- (g) *T-5B* and *T-5C* are smaller versions of

the above carried on self-propelled launchers with ranges from 18–25 miles.

- (h) *T-7a* is a guided missile with a range of 100 miles.

III Sea-to-Ground Ballistic Missiles

- (a) *Komet*. This missile can be fired from surface craft or a submarine whether submerged or not. It is already in service. It is propelled by one solid fuel engine; has a range of 95 miles and reaches a height of 45 miles. Speed 3,000 mph, length 40 feet. The *Komet* is relatively cheap to produce and consequently large quantities have been ordered for the Soviet Navy.
- (b) *Golem*. This weapon is for submarines only but can only be fired from the surface. Mass production has already begun. It is propelled by a liquid fuel engine. It has a range of 310 miles and rises to an altitude of 137 miles. Speed about 5,500 mph, length 50 feet.

IV Ground-to-Ground Guided Missiles

The principal weapon of this type is the *J 1* which has two solid fuel engines. It has a range of 350 miles, rises to an altitude of 4 miles. Speed 500 mph.

V Ground-to-Air Guided Missiles

- (a) The *T-6* is a radar directed rocket which is already in service and is considered to be highly effective. It is propelled by two main and four auxiliary solid fuel engines. Its range is 20–25 miles and it rises to a height of 12 miles. It has a speed of 1,500 mph. (This is similar to the American *Nike*).
- (b) The *T-7* is a high altitude guided missile. Inertial guidance.
- (c) The *T-8* is an anti-aircraft infra-red missile; it has a range of 18 miles, and speed is over 1,500 mph.

VI Air-to-Air Missiles include the *M-100*, length 4 feet, which has a range of about 4 miles.

PART II. THE NATO POWERS

Ten years ago, when the North Atlantic Treaty was signed in Washington, the military position of the Western powers was very weak. Most of the ground forces available were badly equipped and were deployed not for defence but for occupation duties. Less than 1,000 operational aircraft were available in Europe, and only about 20 airfields. Now, as the facts below indicate, the defensive position of the NATO powers in Europe, although in certain respects it leaves much to be desired, has changed out of all recognition. The ground forces in the Central Area have been built up to about two thirds of the planned goal of 30 divisions, and equipped with nuclear ground-to-ground and ground-to-air missiles. The air forces in Europe of the NATO powers can now muster about 5,000 tactical aircraft (strategic bombers remain under national control) which operate from some 220 operational bases. Joint production in NATO countries of modern weapons such as the *Hawk* and *Sidewinder* is about to begin, while a project for a NATO tank is under discussion.

ALLIED COMMAND, EUROPE

Allied Command, Europe stretches from northern Norway to the Mediterranean. The minimum force requirement for the Central Area is 30 divisions. The Supreme Commander now has at his disposal 21½ divisions with the following national composition.

United Kingdom	3
United States	5
France	2 (the commitment is 4, but 2 divisions have been withdrawn for use in Algeria. France has promised to return those two when possible)
Germany	7 (the commitment is 12; 5 are yet to come)
Belgium	2

Netherlands	2
Canada	½

On the northern flank, the Danish commitment is slightly over one division and the Norwegian is one division also.

On the southern flank the forces allocated to NATO comprise 12 divisions from Turkey, 5 divisions from Greece and 7 from Italy.

ALLIED COMMAND, ATLANTIC

Unlike the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic does not have forces permanently assigned to him in peace time. The 8 maritime powers which form the Atlantic Command maintain control of their naval forces in peace time, but have earmarked certain of them for SACLANT in the event of war.

Broadly speaking, in wartime SACLANT's dual roles are to strike at enemy naval bases and airfields, and to meet the threat to Allied lines of communication in the Atlantic presented by the Soviet fleet of over 500 submarines.

For the first role, the Supreme Commander Atlantic has a considerable proportion of the American aircraft carriers at his disposal. For the purpose of anti-submarine warfare he has about 450 surface ships and 150 submarines.

The 450 surface ships include:

(1) about 16 modern aircraft carriers (5 American, 6 British, 3 French, 1 Canadian and 1 Dutch) which carry either American *S2F* or *Trackers*, British *Fairey-Gannets* or French *Breguets*. In all, NATO anti-submarine carriers could embark between 400 and 500 aircraft and helicopters (the latter are being increasingly used for this purpose) in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

(2) about 440 destroyers and escort types (200 American, 75 British, 75 French, 37 Canadian, 12 Dutch, 20 Portuguese and 22 Danish and Norwegian. In certain circumstances the Dutch and Norwegian vessels come under Channel Command). A considerable proportion of these are of World War II construction but many have

b modernised and steady progress is being made in building replacements.

With regard to submarines the trend in most NATO navies has been to change their role from commerce destruction to anti-submarine warfare. Of the 150 available for anti-submarine warfare in the Atlantic, the United States include in their allocation 22 built since 1945, of which 6 are atomic powered. The Royal Navy has 42 submarines in active service, France about 20, the Netherlands 10 and Denmark 1.

The surface and submarine fleets are supported by long range patrol aircraft such as American *Neptunes* and British *Shackletons*. The most modern aircraft in this category is the Canadian turbo-prop *Argus*, which is the military version of the *Britannia*.

THE CHANNEL COMMAND

The role of Channel Command is to exercise maritime control of the English Channel and southern North Sea, to deny it to the enemy, to protect the sea lines of communication and to support operations conducted by SACLANT and SACEUR. To this end, Channel Command has at its disposal a considerable proportion of the national naval forces of Belgium, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom listed in Section 6.

THE NUCLEAR RETALIATORY FORCES OF NATO

These remain under national command and comprise the United States Strategic Air Command, RAF Bomber Command and the United States Sixth Fleet. In addition 7 IRBM bases in Europe are in operation, under construction or projected.

(a) Strategic Air Command is divided into the Fifteenth Air Force based in California, the 1st Missile Division also based in California, the Second and Eighth Air Forces based in Louisiana and Massachusetts. The overseas units are the 16th Air Force in Spain, the 7th Air Division in the United Kingdom, and the 3rd Air Division based on Guam. Each of these overseas units operates several advance bases. SAC has a total of about 70 bases in the U.S. and overseas.

Strategic Air Command now has about 1,250

medium *B47* jet engined bombers with a range of 6,000 miles, and a speed of 600 mph, and over 450 heavy *B52* eight jet engined bombers with a speed of over 650 mph and a range of 6,000 miles. Both types of aircraft use in-flight refuelling to extend their range. This is provided by a fleet of 120 *KC135* stratotankers capable of a speed of 550 mph. New aircraft being developed are the supersonic *B58* to replace the *B47*, and the *B70 Valkyrie* which will travel at three times the speed of sound at altitudes above 70,000 feet, and which will replace the *B52*.

The 1st Missile Division is responsible for operating the ICBMs' *Atlas* (range 5,500 miles) and *Titan* (range 5,500 miles), which are based in the United States, and the IRBMs' *Thor* and *Jupiter* with ranges of 1,500 miles, which are based in Europe. In addition to these weapons there is the *Snark*, or Intercontinental Cruise Missile, which has a range of 5,000 miles.

(b) RAF Bomber Command is equipped with *Vulcan* and *Victor* bombers capable of carrying a nuclear or conventional weapon. The performance of these aircraft compares favourably, as regards speed and altitude, with that of bomber aircraft in the Soviet and United States Air Forces. They are capable of refuelling in flight from *Valiant* tanker planes. Progress is being made in the development of the propelled stand-off bomb, which reduces the vulnerability of aircraft by enabling them to release these weapons a long distance from the target, outside the range of the missile defence system. Meanwhile the development of the *Blue Streak* ballistic missile (range 2,000 miles) is proceeding and *Thor* missiles are being deployed for training and operational purposes in England.

(c) the United States Sixth Fleet consists of approximately 50 ships including two or three heavy aircraft carriers, such as the *Forrestal*, escorting destroyers, and submarines. The carriers' armament includes the supersonic *Skyray*, *Skylancer*, *Demon Crusader* fighters, the *Skyhawk* transonic light strike aircraft, and *Skywarrior* transonic medium bomber.

(d) Seven IRBM bases in Europe are sited in the following countries;

4 *Thor* bases in the United Kingdom
2 *Jupiter* bases (under construction) in Italy
1 *Jupiter* base (projected) in Turkey
Each base has 15 missiles.

THE STATE OF NATIONAL FORCES

Belgium		Navy	
<i>General</i>	Length of military service: one year Total armed forces: 120,000 Defence budget: 20 milliard B. francs		4 aircraft carriers (plus 2 aircraft carriers and 1 helicopter carrier under construction) 2 battleships 6 cruisers 92 destroyers and frigates 18 submarines (plus 14 under construction) 160 other craft
<i>Army</i>	2 and $\frac{1}{3}$ divisions of which 2 (1 Infantry and 1 armoured) are at the disposal of NATO		
<i>Navy</i>	50 minesweepers		
<i>Air Force</i>	Approximately 200 F84 and F86 fighters and reconnaissance aircraft	<i>Air Force</i>	There are some <i>Mystere 4</i> and F86 squadrons in Germany, as well as a larger number (which is classified) of fighter and attack squadrons in metropolitan France
Canada		Germany	
<i>General</i>	No military service Total strength armed forces: 120,000 Defence Budget: \$1,818 million	<i>General</i>	Length of military service: one year Total armed forces: 206,000 (to be increased to 350,000 in 1963) Defence budget: 7,882 million DM
<i>Army</i>	Total strength: 48,000 Three Brigade Groups based in Canada One Brigade Group stationed in Europe	<i>Army</i>	7 complete divisions at the disposal of NATO include: 3 motorized infantry divisions 2 armoured divisions 1 airborne division 1 mountain division (A total of 12 divisions to be reached in 1961 will include a further 5 infantry divisions in the process of formation)
<i>Navy</i>	Total strength: 20,250 1 aircraft carrier 2 cruisers 50 destroyers and frigates 3 submarines		
<i>Air Force</i>	Total strength: 52,000 9 fighter squadrons equipped with the CF-100 integrated in North American Air Defence Command 8 Day fighter squadrons and 4 All Weather Fighter Squadrons in Europe 4 Transport Squadrons	<i>Navy</i>	1 destroyer (12+6 frigates) 2 submarines (12) 12 patrol boats (40) 40 minesweepers (54)
Denmark		<i>Air Force</i>	1 transport squadron (5) 5 fighter bomber squadrons (8) 1 fighter squadron (10) 1 reconnaissance squadron (5) (The German Air Force at present has about 350 F84 and F86 fighters. The goal for 1963 is 1,000 planes) Note: figures in brackets indicate construction in progress or planned
<i>General</i>	Length of military service: 16 months Total armed forces: 45,000 Defence budget: 985 million Krone		
<i>Army</i>	1 Infantry division		
<i>Navy</i>	18 destroyers and frigates 4 submarines (2 under construction) 36 minesweepers 20 patrol boats		
<i>Air Force</i>	Approximately 100 F84 and F86 fighters and reconnaissance aircraft		
France		Greece	
<i>General</i>	Length of military service: 28 months Total armed forces: 1 million Defence budget: 1,622 milliard francs	<i>General</i>	Length of military service: 24 to 30 months according to the arm of the service Total armed forces: 127,000 Defence budget: 4,668 million drachmas
<i>Army</i>	The greater part of the French army is engaged in Algeria. 2 divisions are at the disposal of NATO		

<i>Army</i>	1 armoured division 11 infantry divisions			Total armed forces: 40,000 Defence budget: 1,036 million Krone
<i>Navy</i>	1 cruiser 18 destroyers and frigates 4 submarines 40 other craft	<i>Army</i>	1 division	
		<i>Navy</i>	19 destroyers and frigates 5 submarines 20 other craft	
<i>Air Force</i>	20,000 men. There are 12 squadrons equipped with 400 F84 and F86 aircraft	<i>Air Force</i>	Approximately 150 F84F and F86F fighters and reconnaissance aircraft	
Italy		Portugal		
<i>General</i>	Length of military service: 18 months for the Army and Air Force, 24 months for the Navy Total armed forces: 400,000 Defence budget: 626 milliard lire	<i>General</i>	Length of military service: 18 months to 24 months for the Army, 36 months for the Air Force, 48 months for the Navy Total armed forces: 79,000 Defence budget: 2,566 million escudos	
<i>Army</i>	10 infantry divisions 3 armoured divisions 5 mountain brigades	<i>Army</i>	54,000 (1 division at the disposal of NATO)	
<i>Navy</i>	3 cruisers (4) 47 destroyers and frigates (7) 6 submarines (2 under construction)	<i>Navy</i>	16 destroyers and frigates 3 submarines 33 other craft	
<i>Air Force</i>	20 squadrons including 6 fighter squadrons equipped with F84 and F86 aircraft Note: figures in brackets indicate construction in progress or planned	<i>Air Force</i>	2,500 men. 350 aircraft including a number of F84G fighter bombers (under National Command)	
Luxembourg		Turkey		
<i>General</i>	Length of military service: 12 months Defence budget: 408 million L francs	<i>General</i>	Length of military service: 24 months for the Army and Air Force, 36 months for the Navy Total armed forces: 500,000 Defence budget: 1,435 million Turkish pounds	
<i>Army</i>	1 brigade			
Netherlands		<i>Army</i>	22 divisions	
<i>General</i>	Length of military service: 18 months for the Army, 22 months for the Navy and Air Force Total armed forces: 130,000 Defence budget: 1,745 million guilders	<i>Navy</i>	1 cruiser 12 destroyers 7 submarines 30 other craft	
<i>Army</i>	2 infantry divisions at the disposal of NATO	<i>Air Force</i>	Approximately 400 jet fighters	
<i>Navy</i>	1 aircraft carrier 2 light cruisers 34 destroyers and frigates 10 submarines 68 other craft	United Kingdom		
<i>Air Force</i>	Approximately 12 squadrons equipped with F84, F86 and Supersabre F100 aircraft	<i>General</i>	Length of military service: 24 months (to be abolished by end of 1962) Total armed forces: 614,200 Defence budget £1,608 million	
Norway		<i>Army</i>	Total strength, 323,900 men (165,000) New weapons such as the Corporal ground-to-ground guided missile, and the anti-aircraft missile Thunderbird are coming into service 3 divisions in Germany	
<i>General</i>	Length of military service: 16 months for the Army, 18 months for the Navy and Air Force	<i>Navy</i>	Total strength: 105,400 (88,000) 8 aircraft carriers	

16 cruisers
175 destroyers and frigates
42 submarines (1 atomic powered submarine under construction)
228 other craft
Guided missile cruisers under construction will be equipped with the *Sea-Slug* missile, and other ships will carry the *Sea-Cat* missile for close air defence. Aircraft carriers are receiving the new *Scimitar* fighter bomber and *Sea-Vixen* which will be equipped with the *Fire-Streak* air-to-air missile

Air Force Total active strength: 184,900 (135,000)

The supersonic *TSR2* will replace the *Canberra* for tactical purposes. It will be equipped with nuclear bombs and air-to-air guided missiles

For Bomber Command see Section 4
Fighter Command is being re-equipped with supersonic *PI*, *Lightning* fighters carrying the *Fire-Streak* missile and with the *Bloodhound* ground-to-air missile

Note: figures in brackets indicate total strength in 1962 when national service ends

United States

General Military service: although there is a form of military service for 2 years, the majority of men serving in the US forces are volunteers
Total armed forces: 2,435,000
Defence budget: \$44,994 million

Army Total strength: 850,000
The 14 divisions of the Army include a Strategic Army Corps consisting of 2 airborne and 2 infantry divisions and 5 divisions in Europe

MISSILES

(i) *Jupiter* – an IRBM liquid fuelled rocket with a range of 1,500 miles and speed between 10,000 and 15,000 mph

(ii) Tactical surface-to-surface short range missiles include:

Redstone: range 200-500 miles, speed 8,000 mph

Corporal: range 70-100 miles

Sergeant: to replace above, range 70-200 miles, has a self-contained guidance system

Honest John: unguided field artillery missile; range 16 miles, speed 750 mph

La Crosse: a solid propellant rocket for use against field fortifications; range 20 miles, speed 1,500 mph

Little John: unguided field artillery lightweight missile, range 10 miles, speed supersonic

Dart: anti-tank rocket: range 1-3 miles

Pershing: a solid fuel development of *Redstone*, range 700 miles +, speed 8,000 mph

(iii) Surface-to-Air:

Nike-Ajax: liquid powered anti-aircraft rocket: range 25 miles, speed 1,500-1,800 mph

Nike-Hercules: improved *Nike-Ajax* with nuclear warhead, range 60-85 miles, speed 2,700 mph

Nike-Zeus: anti-missile missile, range 200 miles, speed 5,000 mph

Hawk: anti-aircraft rocket for use against low-flying planes, range 25 miles, speed supersonic

Navy

Total strength: 600,000

103 aircraft carriers

68 cruisers

421 destroyers

390 escorts etc.

125 submarines (including 6 operative nuclear powered submarines and 27 projected or under construction)

MISSILES:

(i) Surface-to-Surface missiles:

Polaris: IRBM solid propellant rocket for shipboard launching, range 1,500 miles, speed 6,000 mph

Regulus I: jet powered winged missile for shipbased launching, range 500 miles, speed 700 mph

Regulus II: improved version of *Regulus I*, range 1,000 + miles, speed 1,000-1,200 mph

(ii) Surface-to-Air missiles:

Terrier I & II: ship-based solid propellant AA rocket, range 10-20 miles, speed 1,800 mph

Tartar: lighter and smaller improved version of *Terrier*, range 20-30 miles, speed 1,800 mph

Talos: long range ship-based AA ramjet missile, range 65 miles, speed 1,800 mph

(iii) Air-to-Air missiles:

Sidewinder: solid rocket with infra-red guidance, range 6 miles, speed 1,800 mph

Sparrow III: range 5-8 miles, speed 2,250 mph

Air Force Total strength: 825,000 divided into 105 Wings. (Each wing has 45 aircraft in the case of bombers, and 75 in the case of fighter bombers and fighters). See also Section 4

The equipment of fighter and tactical bomber squadrons includes the *F100 Super-Sabre*, *RF101 Voodoo*, *F102A*, *F104 Starfighter*, and the most recent *F105*; all of these aircraft are supersonic

MISSILES:

(i) Surface-to-Surface missiles:

Atlas: ICBM liquid fuelled rocket,

range 5,500 miles, speed 15-20,000 mph

Titan: ICBM liquid fuelled rocket, range and speed same as *Atlas*

Thor: IRBM liquid fuelled rocket, range 1,500 miles, speed 10,000 mph

Snark: winged missile powered by turbo-jet, range 5,500 miles, speed 700 mph

Matador: jet powered winged missile, range 300-500 miles, speed 650 mph

Matador-Mace: improved version of above, range 700-1,000 miles, speed transonic

(ii) Surface-to-Air missiles:

Bomarc: long range ramjet missile interceptor, range 400 miles, speed 1,600-2,000 mph

(iii) Air-To-Air missiles:

Genie MB-I: missile with a nuclear warhead carried by fighter-interceptors, range 2-4 miles, speed supersonic

Marine

Corps Total strength: 160,000

Note: With regard to the figures for Naval vessels, these represent the totals that would be available in the event of war. Not all these ships are in commission at present, a considerable number being laid up in reserve.

s.13(1)(a)

s.15(1)

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No. CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

Department of National Defence

SECRET

JOINT STAFF

COPY NO. 29

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHAIRMAN
CHIEFS OF STAFF,
OTTAWA.

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

27 Jan 53

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES AND NATO COUNTRIES

1. From time to time the JIC has prepared tables comparing the strengths of the armed forces of the Soviet Union (and its European satellites) and NATO countries. These tables have frequently varied in form and content in the continuing attempt to make the information in them simple, but comprehensive. As a result of a detailed study of this matter, the JIC has found that it is impossible to prepare simple tables that are not misleading. The alternative of preparing comprehensive and lengthy tables defeats the original purpose of providing a "form-at-a-glance" comparison.
2. Consequently, the JIC has decided that the preparation of such tables should be discontinued. As an alternative, requests for information on the strengths of the armed forces of foreign countries should be directed to the Joint Intelligence Staff (through the Secretary, JIC) or the appropriate service intelligence directorate.
3. It is therefore requested that Table No. 7 dated 20 Mar 52, and all previous tables, be destroyed, as the information contained in them is now out of date.

J.E. Beswick
(J.E. Beswick)
Major,
Secretary.

JEB/5459/fp

DISTRIBUTION

No. 1	-	The Minister
No. 2	-	Deputy Minister
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Nos. 26-28	-	Secretary, JIC (destroyed 29/1/53)

NR *82*

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Extract from the minutes of the 332nd meeting
held on 17 Dec 52.

VI. COMPARATIVE STRENGTH TABLE

(SECRET)

20. The Committee, at the 330th meeting, had considered a JIS recommendation that the monthly comparative strength table be replaced by a simple tabulation of countries and the numerical strengths of their armed forces. The Committee had concurred in this recommendation and directed that a sample table be submitted for approval.

(CSC 7-28-0 (JIC) of 5 Dec 52)

21. Col. Cuthbert commented that an uninformed reader could be misled by the figures and suggested that a footnote be added to the table drawing attention to the fact that no deductions should be made from a comparison of personnel strengths.

22. It was agreed, after discussion, that as a compilation of the comparative strengths of armed forces could be misinterpreted, no table should be prepared for distribution. However, the JIS should maintain an up-to-date compilation of information on the comparative strengths of the armed forces of NATO and communist countries in order to provide answers to specific requests. /

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

File: ~~CSG 7-28-0 (JIC)~~

Classification: TOP SECRET

Date: 10 Dec 52

TO: External Affairs.
(Mr. Cameron)

Subject: Comparative Strengths Statement

The following document is forwarded for your
retention:

Copy Nos. 11 and 12 of table dated 3 Dec 52.

J.E. Beswick
(J.E. Beswick)
Major
Secretary.

JEB/5459/jc



TOP SECRET

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

No. CSC 7-28-0 (JIC).....

Department of National Defence

TOP SECRET

JOINT STAFF

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHAIRMAN
CHIEFS OF STAFF,
OTTAWA.

5 Dec 52

G. de T. Glazebrook, Esq.,
Dept. of External Affairs.

DMI 2
DAI 3
DNI 4
DSI 5
RCMP 6
JIB 7

Comparative Strength Table

1. At the 330th meeting the Committee considered a JIS recommendation that the monthly comparative strength table be replaced by a simple tabulation of countries and the numerical strengths of their armed forces. The JIC concurred in this recommendation and decided that a quarterly tabulation should be prepared.

2. Attached for JIC approval is a sample table. This will be considered at an early meeting of the Committee.

J.E. Beswick
(J.E. Beswick)
Major,
Secretary.

Enc.

JEB/5459/fp

TOP SECRET

*Copies 9410 destroyed.
7 Jan 53.
JP*

*Copies 13-29 destroyed.
27 Jan 53
JP*

TOP SECRET

3rd Dec., 1952.

Copy No. 8

COMPARATIVE ACTIVE PERSONNEL STRENGTHS

SOVIET UNION AND SATELLITES - COMMUNIST CHINA

NATO COUNTRIES

SERIAL	COUNTRY	NAVY	ARMY	AIR	TOTAL
1	USSR	814,000	2,800,000	800,000	4,414,000
2	ALBANIA	800	30,000	--	30,800
3	BULGARIA	2,400	200,000	8,000	210,400
4	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	NK	200,000	15,000	215,000
5	EAST GERMANY	10,000	90,000	1,500	101,500
6	HUNGARY	NK	185,000	10,000	195,000
7	POLAND	7,561	300,000	15,000	322,561
8	ROUMANIA	7,500	270,000	10,000	287,500
9	TOTAL	842,261	4,075,000	859,500	5,776,761
10	COMMUNIST CHINA	53,000	4,000,000	50,000	4,103,000
11	BELGIUM	2,823	85,000	16,513	104,336
12	CANADA	15,093	47,631	37,432	100,156
13	DENMARK	5,796	23,000	1,650	30,446
14	FRANCE	64,638	740,000	102,229	906,867
15	GREECE	11,619	142,000	8,364	161,983
16	ICELAND	--	--	--	--
17	ITALY	35,852	175,000	29,771	240,623
18	LUXEBURG	--	1,500	--	1,500
19	NETHERLANDS	22,404	75,000	9,301	106,705
20	NORWAY	6,655	17,000	4,568	28,223
21	PORTUGAL	8,175	45,000	2,013	55,188
22	TURKEY	18,523	350,000	19,218	387,741
23	UNITED KINGDOM	136,500	450,922	295,700	883,122
24	UNITED STATES	807,589	1,626,489	1,283,500	3,717,578
25	TOTAL	1,135,667	3,778,542	1,810,259	6,724,468

TOP SECRET

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7-28-0

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Extract from the minutes of the 230th meeting
held on 19 Nov 52.

III. TABLE OF COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF
SOVIET BLOC AND NATO ARMED FORCES

(CONFIDENTIAL)

9. The Committee had for consideration a JIS recommendation that the monthly comparative strength table be discontinued and replaced, if there is a need for a similar compilation, by a simple table of countries and the numerical strengths of the armed forces. This recommendation was made in the light of the misinterpretation which can arise from an attempt to compare the various components of the armed forces of different countries.

(GSC 7-28-0 (JIC) of 17 Oct 52)

10. Mr. Glazebrook stated that as the Department of External Affairs had originally requested the table, the use and the need for the table had been re-examined. The Department of External Affairs will be satisfied with a simpler type of table produced every three months.

11. It was agreed that the JIS should prepare a quarterly tabulation of the numerical strengths of the armed forces of the Soviet bloc and NATO countries, and that a sample table should be submitted to the Committee for approval.

CONFIDENTIAL



Department of National Defence

JOINT STAFF JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHAIRMAN,
CHIEFS OF STAFF,
OTTAWA

17 Oct 52

MEMORANDUM FOR THE JIC:

Comparative Strengths of Soviet Bloc and NATO Armed Forces

1. In Jan 51 the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs requested that DND consider the provision, at regular intervals, of tables showing the comparative strengths of the armed forces of NATO countries, and the Soviet Union and its European satellites. This request was considered at the 253rd meeting, and at the 261st meeting the JIC agreed that the JIS should prepare the required table.
2. Seven of the tables have to date been produced, the last being compiled from the latest information available on 15 Mar 52. The principal reason for failing to produce tables since March has been that accurate information on the strength and organization of the US Army has not been available. Consequently, without this, the table is not a comparison and is in fact meaningless.
3. Even if this information were available, the JIS feels that the table, at least in its present form, should be discontinued. It has been the subject of increasing criticism, most of it made informally to the Secretary and the JIS, on the ground that it does not present an accurate picture of the relative strengths which it purports to show.
4. The JIS has always felt that the table was not a satisfactory product, and has at various times attempted to improve it by adding explanatory notes which have become so extensive that the table is no longer the "form at a glance" that it was intended to be. The last issue contained ten pages.
5. If some quick tabulation is necessary, the JIS suggests that it should take the form of a list of Eastern and Western powers, with the numerical strengths of their armed forces. No attempt at comparison should be made, as such an attempt which does not take into account Communist China and Viet Minh forces on the one side, and Korea, Viet Nam, and Malayan commitments on the other, is valueless.
6. Furthermore, even a simple table should carry a warning that the information it contains is incomplete, and is not furnished for either comparison or planning.
7. The JIS therefore recommends that:
 - (a) the production of the monthly comparative strength table be discontinued; and
 - (b) if there is a need for a list of strengths of armed forces of major powers, it be in the form of a simple tabulation of countries and armed forces numerical strengths, with no attempt at comparison.
8. This subject will be included on the agenda of the next regular meeting for discussion of the JIC recommendations.

J.E. Beswick
(J.E. Beswick)
Major,
Secretary.

JEB/5459/fp

19
000038

File No. 7-28-0

Date 8-9-52

Classification

ATTACHMENTS
Top Secret

I hereby certify that the following documents
originated by have been destroyed
on 8-9-52 with due regard to their security classification.

Research Major
(Signature) (Rank) (Appointment)

Serial No.	Documents	Copy Nos.
	<p>Covering letter dated 16-5-52 on file 7-28-0 Subject: Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces.</p> <p>6 copies of a table showing the comparative strengths of the armed forces of Nato countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites compiled from the latest information available on 30 April, 1951</p> <p>6 covering letters dated 12-5-52 on A/N subject.</p>	<p>27,29,30,31,32,33.</p>

SECRET

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*Requesting
Please put on
7-28-0
and let me have. ✓*

HQTS 3065-40/336 (DMO & P 1b)
Copy on HQS 3065-40/338 Vol 7

OTTAWA, 3 Jun 52.

Secretary
JIC

1 As required, the following information on strengths and formations of UK, USA and Canadian forces has been compiled from monthly statistical returns and Orders of Battle received to date:

	<u>Strengths</u>	<u>Divs</u>	<u>Bdes</u>	<u>Bns</u>
UK	451,103 (a)	7 (b)	11 (c)	96 (c)
USA	1,666,283 (d)	(e)	(e)	(e)
CANADA	49,873 (f)	--	3 (g)	12 (h)

NOTES

- (a) Total strength as at 30 Apr 52. Includes 1,744 QARANC and 6,224 ATS/WRAC.
- (b) Formation strength as at 6 May 52, including 1st (Commonwealth) Division.
- (c) Independent Bdes and Bns or units of equivalent strength as at 6 May 52.
- (d) Total Army Command strength (Continental and outside continental United States), as at 31 Mar 52. Includes 6,122 Army Nurse and Women's Medical Specialist Corps and an undetermined number of WAC's of which there were 11,758 as at 29 Feb 52. Does NOT include Army personnel in Air Force Commands of which there were 28,723 as at 29 Feb 52.
- (e) Recent statistics on United States' Army formation and battalion strengths are not available.
- (f) Total strength as at 21 May 52.
- (g) MSF considered as a Brigade.
- (h) Bns or equivalent units.

*Note for file
see Telecom Local News
may Research
DMO & P to provide
only on request in
future. D.S.*

*Check with DMO & P
again before using
these figures.*

Copy to:
DMI

CH Cook
JUN 4 1952
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DMD & P
2/c

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USC/JS

7-28-0
APR 1 11 17 AM '52
HQS 3065-40/336 (DMO & P 1b)
Copy on HQS 3065-40/338 Vol 7

OTTAWA, 31 Mar 52.

Secretary
JIC

1 As required, the following information on strengths and formations of UK, USA and Canadian forces has been compiled from monthly statistical returns and Orders of Battle received to date:

	<u>Strengths</u>	<u>Divs</u>	<u>Bdes</u>	<u>Bns</u>
UK	444,086 (a)	7 (b)	11 (c)	86 (c)
USA	1,617,245 (d)	(e)	(e)	(e)
CANADA	49,171 (f)	--	3	6

NOTES

- (a) No change from previous report.
- (b) Formation strength as at 1 Feb 52, including 1st (Commonwealth) Division.
- (c) Independent Brigades and Bns or units of equivalent strength as at 1 Feb 52.
- (d) Total Army Command strength (Continental and outside continental United States) as at 31 Jan 52. Includes 6,098 Army Nurses and Women's Medical Specialist Corps and an undetermined number of WAC's. Does NOT include Army personnel in Air Force Commands.
- (e) Statistics on United States formation and Bn strengths are not available, but according to BJSM Liaison Letter No 24, Item 5, there were 18 trained divisions and the equivalent of 6 additional divisions in separate combat elements.
- (f) Total strength as at 26 Mar 52.

Copy to:
DMI

(CH Cook)
Colonel
DMO & P

SEEN BY
J.H. TROTMAN

SECRET

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(THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HIS MAJESTY'S CANADIAN GOVERNMENT)



Department of National Defence

CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE
JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)
COPY NO. 29

TOP SECRET

OTTAWA, 20 Mar 52

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE
COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION
AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES AND NATO COUNTRIES
COMPILED FROM THE LATEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON 15 MAR 52

(Table No. 7)

1. The succeeding pages show the comparative strengths of the armed forces of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites compiled from the latest information available on 15 Mar 52. The table includes information on the armed forces of Greece and Turkey.
2. In compiling this table no attempt has been made to reconcile the size of formations in terms of Canadian equivalents. However, notes have been appended in an effort to reconcile apparent discrepancies. The table shows only the total forces in being and does not show reserve strengths, except in the case of navies.
3. This table supersedes the one dated 21 Nov 51, which should now be destroyed.

E.S. Tate, Lt Col
(for E. Beswick)
Major,
Secretary.

*Copy no 30 to
JIS(M) 7 Oct 52
copies 31 to 35 incl
Destroyed 17 Oct
E Beswick
MAY
JEB/5459/fp*

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and destroyed
22 Mar 52
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April 1st 52
JL*

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TOP SECRET

NAVAL FORCES

		NAVAL FORCES OPERATIONAL							
SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	BATTLESHIPS	AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	CRUISERS	DESTROYERS & ESCORTS	SUBMARINES	SMALL CRAFT *	NOTES
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(j)	(k)
1	USSR	680,000	3	-	18	142*	322	1597	*Including Destroyer escorts
2	ALBANIA	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	BULGARIA	2,400	-	-	-	1	-	-	
4	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Navy
5	HUNGARY	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	River Force only
6	POLAND	7,500	-	-	-	1	3	51	
7	ROUMANIA	7,500	-	-	-	2	1	34	
8	TOTAL	698,450	3	-	18	146	326	1682	
9	BELGIUM	2,468				1		10	
10	CANADA	13,000		1	2	16		13	
11	DENMARK	5,500				8	2	61	
12	FRANCE	62,600	2	3	5	29	10	168	
13	GREECE	11,100			1	12	5	30	
14	ICELAND	Nil							
15	ITALY	35,700	2		2	48		104	
16	LUXEMBOURG	Nil							
17	NETHERLANDS	16,800		1		8	4	47	
18	NORWAY	3,965				5	4	34	
19	PORTUGAL	7,800				11	3	27	
20	TURKEY	20,500			1	22	9	41	
21	UNITED KINGDOM	136,500	1	8	12	100	36	366	
22	UNITED STATES	763,000	3	30	15	321	99	675	
23	TOTAL	1,082,333	8	43	38	581	182	1579	

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* Serviceability of Small
Craft Unknown.

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ORDER OF BATTLE

	<u>Total</u>	<u>BELGIUM</u> <u>Operational</u>	<u>Non-Operational</u>	<u>Reserve</u>
Frigates	2	1		1
Minesweepers (Algerine)	4	4		
Motor Minesweepers	8	6	2	

Reserve Personnel Strength - 3400

CANADA

Aircraft Carriers	1	1		
Cruisers	2	2		1
Destroyers	11	7	1	3
Frigates	24	4		20
Escorts (Algerine)	9	4	2	3
Escorts (Bangor)	25	1	4	20
Minesweepers	3	2		1
Miscellaneous	21	11	9	7

Reserve Personnel Strength - 4,600

DENMARK

Destroyers	10	5		
Escorts (Frigates)	3	2		
PC Escorts	1	1		
Submarines	3	2	1	
Minelayers	3			
Minesweepers (Coastal)	7			
Minesweepers (Inshore)	32			
MTEs	11			
Icebreakers	8	8		

Reserve Personnel Strength - 2,695

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TOP SECRET

FRANCE

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Operational</u>	<u>Non-Operational</u>	<u>Reserve</u>
Battleships	2	2		
Carriers (Light)	3	3		
Cruisers (Light)	8	5		3
Destroyers	15	4		11
Escorts	28	25		3
Submarines	11	10		1
Fleet Minesweepers	26	22		4
Minor War Vessels	168			

Reserve Personnel Strength - 158,000

ITALY

Battleships	2	2		
Cruisers (Light)	3	2	1	
Destroyers	6	4	1	1
Destroyers Escorts	12	12		
Corvettes	21	20	1	
Torpedo Boats	16	12	4	
Fleet Minesweepers	3	3		
Minesweepers	60	40	20	
Motor Gunboats	11	7	4	
MTBs	3			
Minesweepers - Escorts	16			
Motor Minesweepers	17			
Aux. Mine layers	6			

Reserve Personnel Strength - 5,000

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NETHERLANDS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Operational</u>	<u>Non-Operational</u>	<u>Reserve</u>
Light Carriers	1	1		
Cruisers	2	1	2	
Destroyers	6	4	2	
Frigates	10	4	2	4
Submarines	7	4	2	1
Minelayers	2	2		
Minesweepers Large	8	7	1	
Minesweepers Small	36			
Patrol Vessels	12			

Reserve Personnel Strength - 18,000

NORWAY

Destroyers	5	2	1	2
Destroyer Escorts	2	1		1
Destroyer Coastal	5		4	1
Corvettes	3	2	1	
Submarines	8	4	2	2
Fleet Minesweepers	2	2		
Patrol Vessels	25			
Minesweepers (small)	9			

Reserve Personnel Strength - 15,000

PORTUGAL

Destroyers	5	5		
Destroyer Escorts	8	6	2	
Submarines	3	3		
Patrol Vessels	27			

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GREECE

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Operational</u>	<u>Non-Operational</u>	<u>Reserve</u>
Heavy Cruisers (Old)	1			1
Light Cruisers	1	1		
Destroyers	4	3		1
Destroyer Escorts	16	6		10
Submarines	6	3	2	1
Fleet Minesweepers	4	3		1
Patrol Vessels	15			
Minesweepers (Small)	37			

TURKEY

Battle Cruisers (Old)	1		1	
Destroyers	10	9		1
Submarines	11	9	2	
Fleet Minesweepers	13	13		
Patrol Vessels	16			
Minesweepers Small	25			

UNITED KINGDOM

Battleships	5	1		4
Fleet Carriers	6	3	2	1
Light Fleet Carriers	6	5	1	
Cruisers	24	12	4	8
Destroyers	111	41	18	52
Frigates	168	59	2	107
Monitors	2			2
Submarines	53	36	1	16
Minesweepers	66	14	12	40
Fast Minelayers	3	2		1
Small Ships (MTB's etc)	350			

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TOP SECRET

Reserve Personnel Strength: 52,000

UNITED STATES

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Operational</u>	<u>Non-Operational</u>	<u>Reserve</u>
Battleships	14	3	1	10
Aircraft Carriers	106	30	6	71
Cruisers	71	15		56
Destroyers	334)			
Patrol Vessels (DE)	244)	321	38	244
Frigates (FF)	25)			
Submarines	187)	99		88
Small Ships (MTB's, Minesweepers, etc.)	864)	675		189
DT's, etc.)	134)	22		82
Reserve Personnel Strength: 1,076,869				
Patrol Vessels (DE)	334)	351	38	334
Cruisers	71)	12		59
Aircraft Carriers	106)	30	6	71
Battleships	14)	3	1	10
TOTAL				

UNITED STATES

Reserve Personnel Strength: 25,000

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GROUND FORCESTOP SECRET

SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	DIVISIONS	BRIGADES & EQUIVALENT	REGIMENTS	BATTALIONS & EQUIVALENT	NOTES
		(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	
1	U.S.S.R.	2,800,000	175				Line Divs only
2	ALBANIA	30,000	4	2			
3	BULGARIA	180,000	16	-			Incl. 20,000 Labour Tps
4	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	155,000	12	4			
5	HUNGARY	150,000	9				
6	POLAND	280,000	16	-	4		
7	ROUMANIA	260,000	18				
8	TOTAL	3,855,000	250	6	4		
9	BELGIUM	98,500	2	1 *			* Airborne Bde
10	CANADA	48,516		3		6	
11	DENMARK	18,563	2 *			1	* Skeleton Divs only
12	FRANCE	636,000	11		44	193	
13	GREECE	141,000	10 *				* Inf Divs
14	ICELAND						No Army
15	ITALY	175,000	11	4	1		2 Divs in process on formation
16	LUXEMBOURG	1,500				2	
17	NETHERLANDS	51,584			2		
18	NORWAY	19,600		1		3	
19	PORTUGAL	44,700		16		25	
20	TURKEY	260,000	19	7	-	-	
21	UNITED KINGDOM	444,086 *	9	11	-	84	* Includes 7631 women
22	UNITED STATES	1,578,233 *	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	* Includes 28,283 women
23	TOTAL	3,517,282					

(a) Information not available.

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SERIAL COUNTRY		NOTES				
		TYPE	NO	STRENGTH	GUNS ABOVE 75 mm	TANKS
1	U.S.S.R.	Rifle divs	105	11,247	60 Hows & Guns 12 85mm A/Tk Guns	52 Med tanks 34 SP Guns
		Mechan- ized Divs	40	13,315	60 Hows & Guns	23 Hvy Tks 185 Med 63 Hvy SP Guns
		Tank Divs	25	11,022	24 Hows & Guns	44 Hvy Tks 210 Med Tks 84 Hvy SP Guns
		Cavalry Divs	5	4,844	NIL	31 Med Tks
2 to 7 incl	Satellites	INF/RIFLE DIVS	MECH/MOT DIVS	TANK DIVS	CAVALRY DIVS	MOUNTAIN DIVS
		ALBANIA	4			
		BULGARIA	12		3	1 (equiv)
		CZECHO- SLOVAKIA	9	3		
		HUNGARY	7	1	1	
		POLAND	12	4		
		ROUMANIA	13	1	1	2
		TOTAL	57	9	5	2

In the case of the Satellite countries the personnel strength and the strength in armour and artillery is not known by type of division. All that can be said by way of clarification of the statistics is that, when the present period of reorganization of the Satellite armies is over, and at the moment it is in a different stage of development in each country, it is expected that each army will emerge having a quota of the three basic types of Soviet divisions. It is further expected that the personnel, tank and artillery strengths will always remain somewhat below the corresponding W.E's. for the Soviet divisions.

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	FORMATIONS	NO	STRENGTH	GUNS	TANKS
BELGIUM	(i) Inf Div	1	15,000	120	59
	(ii) armd div	1	60%	(being organized	
	(iii) commando		strength		
	regt	1	661	-----	-----
	(iv) para regt	1	934	24	-----
	(v) recce regt	2	934	8	28

SERIAL	COUNTRY	FORMATIONS	NO	STRENGTH (EACH DIV)	GUNS 75mm OR LARGER	TANKS
--------	---------	------------	----	------------------------	------------------------	-------

10	DENMARK	No Information				
----	---------	----------------	--	--	--	--

11	FRANCE	(i) inf divs	6	12,000	277	99
		(ii) armd divs	3	12,000	108	222
		(iii) mtn divs	1	6,000	---	---
		(iv) airborne	1	9,000		
		divs				
		(v) independent	44	Each from	---	---
		regts		1000 to 3000		
		(vi) independent	193	500-700	---	---
		bns				

12	ICELAND					
----	---------	--	--	--	--	--

13	ITALY	(i) Inf divs	11	10,700	116	---
		(ii) armd bdes	2	4,980	75	137
		(iii) Alpine bdes	2	---	---	---

14	LUXEM- BOURG					
----	-----------------	--	--	--	--	--

15	NETHER- LANDS	Indep Bde	2	No information		
----	------------------	-----------	---	----------------	--	--

16	NORWAY	(i) Inf bde	1	4,400	24	---
----	--------	-------------	---	-------	----	-----

17	PORTUGAL					
----	----------	--	--	--	--	--

NOTE: No firm comparison should be drawn from such elementary information as we have offered.

TOP SECRET

AIR FORCES (AIRCRAFT)

TOP SECRET

SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	MEDIUM BOMBERS	LIGHT BOMBERS	FIGHTER	GROUND ATTACK	RECCE	TRANSPORT	TOTAL	NOTES
1	U.S.S.R.	600,000 to 800,000	About 500	4450	9800	2850	1000	1450	20,050	
2	ALBANIA			NO	AIR	FORCE				
3	BULGARIA	8,000	-	30	40	31	3	12	116	
4	CZECHO- SLOVAKIA	10,500	-	3	150	42	72	23	290	
5	HUNGARY	3,500	-	-	128	82	-	12	222	
6	POLAND	7,000	-	55	149	134	14	18	370	
7	RUMANIA	8,000	-	4	72	-	25	22	123	
8	TOTAL	637,000 to 800,000	About 500	4542	10,439	3139	1114	1537	21,171	
9	BELGIUM	16,939			156			31	187	113 jet ftrs.
10	CANADA	29,052	20	5	135		17	45	222	90 jet ftrs.
11	DENMARK	2,510			46		11		57	Ftrs.all jets
12	FRANCE	81,843		35	351		65	334	785	198 in Indochina
13	GREECE	7,754			39	24	12	32	107	
14	ICELAND			NO	AIR	FORCE				
15	ITALY	28,800			265	21	18	145	449	48 jet ftrs.
16	LUXEM- BOURG			NO	AIR	FORCE				
17	NETHER- LANDS	9,301			125		18	6	149	106 jet ftrs.
18	NORWAY	4,134			85		13	10	108	53 jet ftrs.
19	PORTUGAL	2,223		12	154		4	2	227	
20	TURKEY	22,545		43	210		24	24	301	
21	UNITED KINGDOM	255,000	141	56	898		351	131	1577	9 jet Bombers 859 jet ftrs.
22	UNITED STATES	855,000	718 #80	180	1268	1054 1048	389	717	5454	655 jet G/A 1154 jet ftrs. 10 jet MB
23	TOTAL	1,315,101	879 #80	331	3732	2147	922	1477	9623	

QUOTE No. HQTS 9042-34/0-12 (MI-Int)



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
ARMY

CANADA
TOP SECRET

OTTAWA, CANADA, 6 Feb 52.

The Secretary,
JIC

Comparative Strength of Armed Forces

1. Reference is made to your CSC 7-28-0 of 30 Jan 52.
2. Attached are six copies of the revised table for the JIS(M) as you requested.

N.S. Cuthbert
(N.S. Cuthbert)
Colonel
DMI

Encl.

BDF 1-3-2

TOP SECRET

4 Feb 52

GROUND FORCES

SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	DIVISIONS	BRIGADES & EQUIVALENT	REGIMENTS	BATTALIONS & EQUIVALENT	NOTES
		(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	
1	U.S.S.R.	2,800,000	175				Line Divs only
2	ALBANIA	30,000	4	2			
3	BULGARIA	180,000	16	-			Incl. 20,000 Labour ^{Tps}
4	CZECHO- SLOVAKIA	155,000	12	4			
5	HUNGARY	150,000	9				
6	POLAND	280,000	16	-	4		
7	ROMANIA	260,000	18				
8	TOTAL	3,855,000	250	6	4		
9	BELGIUM	98,500	2	1A			A Airborne Bde
10	DENMARK	18,563	2A			1	A Skeleton divs only
11	FRANCE	636,000	11		44	193	
12	ICELAND						No army
13	ITALY	175,000	11	4	1		2 Divs in process of formation
14	LUXEN- BOURG	1,500				2	
15	NETHER- LANDS	51,584			2		
16	NORWAY	19,600		1		3	
17	PORTUGAL	44,700		16		25	
18	TOTAL	1,045,447	26	22	47	224	

RE REMARKS: See following notes on Armament Strengths by serial nos.

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SERIAL	COUNTRY	NOTES				
		TYPE	NO	STRENGTH	GUNS ABOVE 75 mm	TANKS
1	U.S.S.R.	Rifle divs	105	11,247	60 Hows & Guns 12 85mm A/Tk Guns	52 Med tanks 34 SP Guns
		Mechan- ized Divs	40	13,315	60 Hows & Guns	23 Hvy Tks 185 Med 63 Hvy SPGuns
		Tank Divs	25	11,022	24 Hows & Guns	44 Hvy Tks 210 Med Tks 84 Hvy SP Guns
		Cavalry Divs	5	4,844	NIL	31 Med Tks

2 to 7 incl	Satellites	INF/RIFLE DIVS	MECH/MOT DIVS	TANK DIVS	CAVALRY DIVS	MOUNTAIN DIVS
	ALBANIA	4				
	BULGARIA	12		3	1 (equiv)	
	CZECHO-					
	SLOVAKIA	9	3			
	HUNGARY	7	1	1		
	POLAND	12	4			
	ROMANIA	13	1	1	1	2
	TOTAL	57	9	5	2	2

In the case of the Satellite countries the personnel strength and the strength in armour and artillery is not known by type of division. All that can be said by way of clarification of the statistics is that, when the present period of reorganization of the Satellite armies is over, and at the moment it is in a different stage of development in each country, it is expected that each army will emerge having a quota of the three basic types of Soviet divisions. It is further expected that the personnel, tank and artillery strengths will always remain somewhat below the corresponding F.E.S. for the Soviet divisions.

	FORMATIONS	NO	STRENGTH	GUNS	TANKS
BELGIUM	i) Inf Div	1	15,000	120	59
	(ii) arm'd div	1	60%	(being organized	
	(iii) commando regt	1	strength 661	-----	-----
	(iv) para regt	1	934	24	-----
	(v) recce regt	2	934	8	28

SERIAL	COUNTRY	FORMATIONS	NO	STRENGTH (EACH DIV)	GUNS 75mm OR LARGER	TANKS
10	DENMARK	No Information				
11	FRANCE	(i) inf divs	6	12,000	277	99
		(ii) arm'd divs	3	12,000	108	222
		(iii) mtn divs	1	8,000	---	---
		(iv) airborne divs	1	9,000	---	---
		(v) independent regts	44	Each from 1000 to 3000	---	---
		(vi) independent bns	193	500-700	---	---
12	ICELAND					
13	ITALY	(i) inf divs	11	10,700	116	---
		(ii) arm'd bdes	2	4,980	75	137
		(iii) Alpine bdes	2	---	---	---
14	LUXEM- BOURG					
15	NETHER- LANDS	Indep Bde	2	No information		
16	NORWAY	(i) inf bde	1	4,400	24	---
17	PORTUGAL					

NOTE: No firm comparison should be drawn from such elementary information as we have offered.

BDF 1-3-2

TOP SECRET

4 Feb 52

GROUND FORCES

SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	DIVISIONS BRIGADES & EQUIVALENT REGIMENTS BATTALIONS EQUIVALENT				NOTES
			(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)
1	U.S.S.R.	2,800,000	175				Line Divs only
2	ALBANIA	30,000	4	2			
3	BULGARIA	180,000	16	-			Incl. 20,000 Labour Tps
4	CZECHO- SLOVAKIA	155,000	12	4			
5	HUNGARY	150,000	9				
6	POLAND	280,000	16	-	4		
7	ROUMANIA	260,000	18				
8	TOTAL	3,855,000	250	6	4		
9	BELGIUM	98,500	2	1 *			* Airborne Bde
10	CANADA	46,986		3		5	
11	DENMARK	18,563	2 *			1	* Skeleton divs only
12	FRANCE	636,000	11		44	193	
13	ICELAND						No army
14	ITALY	175,000	11	4	1		2 Divs in process of formation
15	LUXEM- BOURG	1,500				2	
16	NETHER- LANDS	51,584			2		
17	NORWAY	19,600		1		3	
18	PORTUGAL	44,700		16		25	
19	UNITED KINGDOM	441,900					* Includes 7603 women.
20	UNITED STATES	1,578,233	18	17			Includes 18,258 females but not some 22,000 Army Pers in AF Comds
21	TOTAL	3,112,566	44	42	47	229	

RE REMARKS: See following notes on Armament Strengths by serial nos.

SERIAL	COUNTRY	NOTES				
		TYPE	NO	STRENGTH	GUNS ABOVE 75 mm	TANKS
1	U.S.S.R	Rifle divs	105	11,247	60 Hows & Guns 12 85mm A/Tk Guns	52 Med Tanks 34 SP Guns
		Mechan- ized Divs	40	13,315	60 Hows & Guns	23 Hvy Tks 185 Med 63 Hvy SP Guns
		Tank Divs	25	11,022	24 Hows & Guns	44 Hvy Tks 210 MedTks 84 Hvy SP Guns
		Cavalry Divs	5	4,844	NIL	31 Med Tks

2 to 7 incl	Satellites	INF/RIFLE DIVS	MECH/MOT DIVS	TANK DIVS	CAVALRY DIVS	MOUNTAIN DIVS
	ALBANIA	4				
	BULGARIA	12		3	1 (equiv)	
	CZECHO- SLOVAKIA	9	3			
	HUNGARY	7	1	1		
	POLAND	12	4			
	ROUMANIA	13	1	1	1	2
	TOTAL	57	9	5	2	2

In the case of the Satellite countries the personnel strength and the strength in armour and artillery is not known by type of division. All that can be said by way of clarification of the statistics is that, when the present period of reorganization of the Satellite armies is over, and at the moment it is in a different stage of development in each country, it is expected that each army will emerge having a quota of the three basic types of Soviet divisions. It is further expected that the personnel, tank and artillery strengths will always remain somewhat below the corresponding W.E.S. for the Soviet divisions


9	BELGIUM	FORMATIONS	NO	STRENGTH	GUNS	TANKS
		(i) Inf Div	1	15,000	120	59
		(ii) armd div	1	60%	(being organized	
		(iii) command regt	1	strength 661	--	--
		(iv) para regt	1	934	24	--
		(v) recce regt	2	934	8	28

SERIAL	COUNTRY	FORMATIONS	NO	STRENGTH (EACH DIV)	GUNS 75 mm OR LARGER	TANKS
10	CANADA					
11	DENMARK	No Information				
12	FRANCE	(i) inf divs (ii) armd divs (iii) mtn divs (iv) airborne divs (v) independent regts (vi) independent bns	6 3 1 1 44 193	12,000 12,000 6,000 9,000 Each from 1000 to 3000 500-700	277 108 -- -- -- --	99 222 -- -- -- --
13	ICELAND					
14	ITALY	(i) inf divs (ii) armd bdes (iii) Alpine bdes	11 2 2	10,700 4,980 --	116 75 --	-- 137 --
15	LUXEM- BOURG					
16	NETHER- LANDS	Indep Bde		No Information		
17	NORWAY	(i) inf bde	1	4,400	24	--
18	PORTU- GAL					
19	UK					
20	US					

NOTE: No firm comparison should be drawn from such elementary information as we have offered.

J.S. (A)

Herewith
OB. Figures
as at 1 Feb 52.


11 Feb 52

Information available at 1 Feb 52

AIR FORCES (AIRCRAFT)

TOP SECRET

SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	MEDIUM BOMBERS	LIGHT BOMBERS	FIGHTER	GROUND ATTACK	RECCE	TRANSPORT	TOTAL	NOTES
1	U.S.S.R.	600,000 to 800,000	About 500	4,600	9,800	2,850	1,000	1,400	20,150	
2.	ALBANIA			NO		AIR	FORCE			
3	BULGARIA	8,000	NIL	30	40	31	3	12	116	
4	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	10,500	NIL	NIL	227	27	75	21	350	
5	HUNGARY	3,500	NIL	NIL	128	82	NIL	12	222	
6	POLAND	7,000	NIL	55	149	134	14	18	370	
7	RUMANIA	8,000	NIL	4	72	NIL	25	22	123	
8	TOTAL	637,000 to 837,000	About 500	4,689	10,416	3,124	1,117	1,485	21,331	
9	BELGIUM	19,554			156			31	187	
10	CANADA	29,052								
11	DENMARK	2,510			46		11		57	Ftrs all Jets
12	FRANCE	81,000		35	351		65	334	785	In IndoChina
13	ICELAND			NO		AIR	FORCE			
14	ITALY	25,800			216		21	65	302	
15	LUXEMBOURG			NO		AIR	FORCE			
16	NETHERLANDS	11,000			97		12	8		
17	NORWAY	4,100			97		17	11		
18	PORTUGAL	2,200		12	209		4	2	227	
19	UNITED KINGDOM	255,000	235	93	909		176	135	1548	
20	UNITED STATES	855,000	641 * 80 876 * 80	193	2159		495	702	4270	
21	TOTAL	1,256,164	876 * 80	333	4240	-	801	1,288	7376	

REMARKS: * Heavy Bombers

NAVAL FORCES1 January, 1952

		NAVAL FORCES							
SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	BATTLESHIPS	AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	CRUISERS DESTROYERS AND A/S VESSELS	SUBMARINES	SMALL CRAFT	NOTES	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(j)	(k)
1	USSR	680,000	3	-	18	142*	322	1597	* including Des- troyer Escorts
2	ALBANIA	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	BULGARIA	2,400	-	-	-	1	-	-	
4	CZECHO- SLOVAKIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Navy
5	HUNGARY	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	River Force only
6	POLAND	7,550	-	-	-	1	3	51	
7	ROUMANIA	7,500	-	-	-	2	1	34	
8	TOTAL	698,450	3	-	18	146	326	1682	
9	BELGIUM	2,400	-	-	-	1	-	10	
10	CANADA	12,800	-	1	1	11	-	13	
11	DENMARK	5,500	-	-	-	6	2	10	
12	FRANCE	62,600	1	2	5	29	9	22	
13	ICELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Navy
14	ITALY	35,700	1	-	3	34	-	47	
15	LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Navy
16	NETHERLANDS	16,800	-	1	2	15	7	40	
17	NORWAY	4,800	-	-	-	6	3	29	
18	PORTUGAL	7,800	-	-	-	13	3	-	
19	UNITED KINGDOM	136,500	1	8	12	100	36	366	
20	UNITED STATES	763,000	4	36	15	359	99	675	
	TOTAL	1,047,900	7	48	38	574	159	1212	

REMARKS: For details of naval forces of NATO countries see next page

ORDER OF BATTLE

AS AT 1 JANUARY, 1952

BELGIUM

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Operational</u>	<u>Non-Operational</u>	<u>Reserve</u>
Frigates	2	1		1
Minesweepers (Algerine)	3	3		
Minesweepers (Motor)	8	7	1	
Reserve Personnel Strength: 3400				

CANADA

Aircraft Carrier	1	1		
Cruisers	2	1		1
Destroyers	11	7	1	3
Frigates	24	4		20
Escorts (Algerine)	9	3	1	5
Escorts (Bangor)	20		1	19
Minesweepers	7			7
Miscellaneous	17	10		7
Reserve Personnel Strength: 5076				

DENMARK

Destroyers	10	4	1	5
Frigates	3	2	1	
Submarines	3	2	1	
Minelayers	3	3		
Minesweepers (Coastal)	7	7		
Reserve Personnel Strength: 2695				

FRANCE

Battleships	2	1		1
Aircraft Carriers	2	2		
Cruisers	8	5		3
Destroyers	15	4		11
Escorts	28	25		3
Submarines	10	9		1
Fleet Minesweepers	26	22		4

Reserve Personnel Strength: 158,000

	<u>ITALY</u>			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Operational</u>	<u>Non-Operational</u>	<u>Reserve</u>
Battleship	2	1	1	
Cruisers	4	3	1	
Destroyers	6	5	1	
Destroyer Escorts	3	3		
Corvettes	21	14	7	
Torpedo Boats	16	12	4	
Minesweepers	60	40	20	
Motor Gunboats	11	7	4	

Reserve Personnel Strength: None

	<u>NETHERLANDS</u>			
Aircraft Carrier	1	1		
Cruisers	2	2		
Destroyers	6	5		1
Frigates	10	5	3	2
Submarines	7	7		
Minelayers	2	2		
Minesweepers (Ocean)	8	8		
Minesweepers (Coastal)	33	30		3
M.L.'s	5	5		

Reserve Personnel Strength: 18,000

	<u>NORWAY</u>			
Destroyers	5	3	1	1
Destroyer Escorts	2	1		1
Destroyers (Coastal)	5		5	
Corvettes	3	2	1	
Submarines	8	3	4	1
Fleet Minesweepers	2	2		
Patrol Vessels	6	6		
MTB's	12	12		
Auxiliary Motor Minesweepers	9	9		

Reserve Personnel Strength: 11,500 (approx.)

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MAR 6 11 19 AM '52 HQTS 3065-40/336 (DMO & P 1b)
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OTTAWA, 6 Mar 52.

Secretary
JIC

1 As required, the following information on strengths and formations of UK, USA and Canadian forces has been compiled from monthly statistical returns and Orders of Battle received to date:

	<u>Strengths</u>	<u>Divs</u>	<u>Bdes</u>	<u>Bns</u>
UK	444,086 (a)	9 (b)	11 (c)	84 (d)
USA	1,578,233 (e)	(f)	(f)	(f)
CANADA	48,516 (g)		3	6

NOTES

- (a) Total strength as at 31 Jan 52. Includes 1,631 QARANC and 6,000 ATS/WRAC
- (b) Formation strength as at 1 Jan 52, including 1st (Commonwealth) Division.
- (c) Independent Brigades as at 1 Jan 52.
- (d) Bns or units of equivalent strength not brigaded as at 1 Jan 52.
- (e) Total Army Command strength (Continental and outside continental US), as at 30 Nov 51. Includes 6,168 Army Nurses and Women's Medical Specialist Corps and 12,115 WAC's. Does NOT include 21,094 Army personnel in Air Force Commands.
- (f) Statistics on formation and bn strengths not available.
- (g) Total strength as at 29 Feb 52.

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12115

28283

Paul D. Stewart
for (CH Cook)
Colonel
DMO & P

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OTTAWA, 2 Feb 52.

CSC/JS

Secretary
JIC

FEB 2 12 19 PM '52

Sec f. I.C.

1 As required, the following information on strengths and formations of UK, USA and Canadian forces has been compiled from monthly statistical returns and Orders of Battle received to date:

	<u>Strengths</u>	<u>Divs</u>	<u>Bdes</u>	<u>Bns</u>
UK	441,900 (a)	7 (b)(h)	10 (c)(h)	91 (d) (h)
USA	1,578,233 (e)	(f)	(f)	(f)
CANADA	46,986 (g)	---	3 (h)	5 (h)

NOTES

- (a) Total Strength Active Army as at 31 Dec 51. Includes 1,618 QARANC and 5,985 ATS/WRAC.
- (b) Formation strength as at 1 Dec 51, including 1st (Commonwealth) Division.
- (c) Formation strength as at 1 Dec 51.
- (d) Bn or unit of equivalent strength not brigaded as at 1 Dec 51.
- (e) Total Army Command strength (Continental and outside Continental US), as at 30 Nov 51. Includes 6,168 Army Nurses and Women's Medical Specialist Corps, and an unknown number of WAC's. Does NOT include Army personnel in Air Force Commands which totalled 21,230 as at 30 Sep 51.
- (f) Statistics on formation and bn strengths not available.
- (g) Total strength as at 23 Jan 52.
- (h) No change from previous report.

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John L. B. ...
(CH Cook)
Colonel
DMO & P

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HQTS 3065-40/336 (DMO & P 1b)

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JAN 4 3 56 PM '52

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FILE

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OTTAWA, 3 Jan 52.

Secretary
JIC

1 As required, the following information on strengths and formations of UK, USA and Canadian forces has been compiled from monthly statistical returns and Orders of Battle received to date:

	<u>Strengths</u>	<u>Divs</u>	<u>Bdes</u>	<u>Bns</u>
UK	441,816 (a)	7 (b)	10 (c)	91 (d)
USA	1,565,736 (e)	(f)	(f)	(f)
CANADA	45,872 (g)	---	3 (h)	5 (h)

NOTES

- (a) Total strength Active Army as at 30 Nov 51. Includes 1,606 QARANC and 6,047 ATS/WRAC.
- (b) Formation strength as of 1 Dec 51, and includes 1st (Commonwealth) Div.
- (c) Formation strength as of 1 Dec 51,
- (d) Bn or Unit of equivalent strength not brigaded, as of 1 Dec 51.
- (e) Total Army Command strength (Continental and outside Continental US) as of 31 Oct 51. Includes 5,989 Army Nurses and Women's Medical Specialist Corps and an unknown number of WACs. Does not include Army personnel in Air Force Commands which totalled 20,199 as of 31 Aug 51.
- (f) Statistics on formation strength not available.
- (g) Total strength as of 19 Dec 51.
- (h) No change from previous report.

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(CH Cook)
Colonel
DMO & P

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CSC 7-23-0

SECRET

30 Jan 52

DMI
DAI
DNI
See JPC (for Army member JPS)

Comparative Strength of Armed Forces

The most recent table of the comparative strengths of the armed forces of the Soviet Union and its European satellites and NATO countries is dated 21 Nov 51, and was compiled from information available on 31 Oct 51. It is requested that the latest information available on 31 Jan 52 on the forces noted, please be submitted to the JIS by 7 Feb 52 in order that a new table may be produced.

(J.E. Beswick)
(J.E. Beswick)
Major
Secretary

→ cc JIS

JEB/5459/mk

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[Handwritten signature]

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CSC 7-23-0


SECRET

30 Jan 52

DMI
DAI
DNI
Sec JPC (for Army member JPS)

Comparative Strength of Armed Forces

The most recent table of the comparative strengths of the armed forces of the Soviet Union and its European satellites and NATO countries is dated 21 Nov 51, and was compiled from information available on 31 Oct 51. It is requested that the dated information available on 31 Jan 52 on the forces noted, please be submitted to the JIS by 7 Feb 52 in order that a new table may be produced.


(J.E. Beswick)
Major
Secretary

cc JIS

JEB/5459/mk

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HQTS 3065-40/336 (DMO & P 1a)
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DEC 6 4 55 PM '51

OTTAWA, 5 Dec 51.

REFERRED TO JIC

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SECRET

Secretary
JIC

1 As requested, the following information on strengths and formations of UK, USA and Canadian forces has been completed from monthly statistical returns and Orders of Battle received to date:

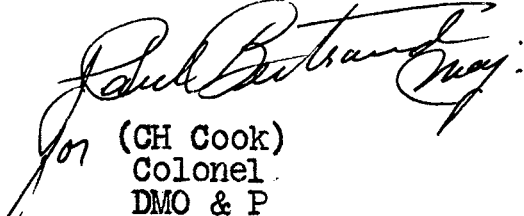
	<u>Strengths</u>	<u>Divs</u>	<u>Bdes</u>	<u>Bns</u>
UK	436,506 (a)	6 (b)	18 (b)	79 (c)
USA	1,549,507 (d)	(e)	(e)	(e)
CANADA	45,329 (f)	-	3 (g)	5 (g)

NOTES

- (a) Total strength Active Army as at 31 Oct 51. Includes: 1,579 QARANC and 6,064 ATS/WRAC.
- (b) Formation strength as of 1 Oct 51.
- (c) Bn or equivalent strength as of 1 Oct 51.
- (d) Total Army Command strength (Continental and outside Continental US) as of 30 Sep 51. Includes: 6,007 Army Nurse and Women's Medical Specialist Corps and an unknown number of Women's Army Corps. There were 12,225 WAC's as of 31 Aug 51. Does NOT include 2,425 USA Military Academy cadets and 64 Naval Reserve Medical Officers on duty with the Army.
- (e) Statistics on formation strength are not available.
- (f) Total strength Active Force as at 30 Nov 51.
- (g) Total formation, battalion or equivalent strength as at 30 Nov 51.

2 Attempts have been made and will continue to be made to obtain formation strengths of the Army of the United States. You will be notified when they are available.

CC to:
DMI


for (CH Cook)
Colonel
DMO & P

SECRET

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File pls → CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

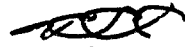
TOP SECRET

23 Nov 51

Brigadier Gibson	26
Air Commodore Clements	27
Captain Storro	28

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces
of the Soviet Union and Its European
Satellites and NATO Countries

1. Attached herewith is a copy
of a JIC paper on the marginally noted subject
(CSC 7-28-0 (JIC) dated 21 Nov 51) for your
information and retention.


(K.C. Cooper)
Commander, RCN
Secretary,
Joint Planning Committee

Attach.

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Department of National Defence

CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE
JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

No. CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

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TOP SECRET

OTTAWA, 21 Nov 51

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE
COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION
AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES AND NATO COUNTRIES
COMPILED FROM THE LATEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON 31 OCT 51

1. The succeeding pages show the comparative strengths of the armed forces of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites compiled from the latest information available 31 October, 1951. This is the sixth table which has been produced, and supersedes the previous tables.

2. In compiling this table no attempt has been made to reconcile the size of formations in terms of Canadian equivalents. However, notes have been appended in an effort to reconcile apparent discrepancies. The table shows only the total forces in being and does not show reserve strengths, except in the case of navies.

(J.E. Beswick)
(J.E. Beswick)
Major,
Secretary.

EST/5189/bcm

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- 1 -

TOP SECRET

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20 Mar 52
(J.E. Beswick)
Major*

TOP SECRETNAVAL FORCES

SERIAL	COUNTRY	NAVAL FORCES							NOTES
		PERSONNEL STRENGTH	BATTLESHIPS	AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	CRUISERS	DESTROYERS	SUBMARINES	SMALL CRAFT	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(j)	(k)
1	U.S.S.R.	680,000	3	-	15	117	300	1597	
2	ALBANIA	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	BULGARIA	2,400	-	-	-	1	-	-	
4	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Navy
5	HUNGARY	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	River Force only.
6	POLAND	7,550	-	-	-	1	3	51	
7	ROUMANIA	7,500	-	-	-	2	1	34	
8	TOTAL	698,450	3	-	15	121	304	1682	
9	BELGIUM	2,000	-	-	-	1	-	10	
10	CANADA	12,400	-	1	1	16	-	17	
11	DENMARK	5,500	-	-	-	6	2	10	
12	FRANCE	62,600	1	2	5	29	9	22	
13	ICELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Navy
14	ITALY	35,700	1	-	3	34	-	47	
15	LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Navy
16	NETHERLANDS	16,800	-	1	2	15	7	40	
17	NORWAY	4,800	-	-	-	6	3	29	
18	PORTUGAL	7,800	-	-	-	13	3	-	
19	UNITED KINGDOM	136,500	1	8	12	100	36	366	
20	UNITED STATES	706,700	3	27	15	215	85	675	
	TOTAL	990,800	6	39	38	435	145	1216	

REMARKS: For details of naval forces of NATO countries see pages 3 to 5.

- 2 -

TOP SECRET

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ORDER OF BATTLE

AS AT 31 OCTOBER, 1951

BELGIUM

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Operational</u>	<u>Non-Operational</u>	<u>Reserve</u>
Frigates	2	1		1
Minesweepers (Algerine)	3	3		
Minesweepers (Motor)	8	7	1	

Reserve Personnel Strength: 3400

CANADA

Aircraft Carrier	1	1		
Cruisers	2	1		1
Destroyers	11	11		
Frigates	22	5	1	16
Corvettes	1		1	
Minesweepers	32	9	2	21
Miscellaneous	14	8		6

Reserve Personnel Strength: 5075

DENMARK

Destroyers	10	4	1	5
Frigates	3	2	1	
Submarines	3	2	1	
Minelayers	3	3		
Minesweepers (Coastal)	7	7		

Reserve Personnel Strength: 2695

FRANCE

Battleships	2	1		1
Aircraft Carriers	2	2		
Cruisers	8	5		3
Destroyers	15	4		11
Escorts	28	25		3
Submarines	10	9		1
Fleet Minesweepers	26	22		4

Reserve Personnel Strength: 158,000

ITALY

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Operational</u>	<u>Non-Operational</u>	<u>Résérve</u>
Battleship	2	1	1	
Cruisers	4	3	1	
Destroyers	6	5	1	
Destroyer Escorts	3	3		
Corvettes	21	14	7	
Torpedo Boats	16	12	4	
Minesweepers	60	40	20	
Motor Gunboats	11	7	4	

Reserve Personnel Strength: None

NETHERLANDS

Aircraft Carrier	1	1		
Cruisers	2	2		
Destroyers	6	5		1
Frigates	10	5	3	2
Submarines	7	7		
Minelayers	2	2		
Minesweepers (Ocean)	8	8		
Minesweepers (Coastal)	33	30		3
M.L.'s	5	5		

Reserve Personnel Strength: 18,000

NORWAY

Destroyers	5	3	1	1
Destroyer Escorts	2	1		1
Destroyers (Coastal)	5		5	
Corvettes	3	2	1	
Submarines	8	3	4	1
Fleet Minesweepers	2	2		
Patrol Vessels	6	6		
MTB's	12	12		
Auxiliary Motor Minesweepers	9	9		

Reserve Personnel Strength: 11,500 (Approx.)

-3-

PORTUGAL

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Operational</u>	<u>Non-Operational</u>	<u>Reserve</u>
Destroyers	5	5		
Escorts	8	8		
Submarines	3	3		
Patrol Vessels	26			26

Reserve Personnel Strength: Unknown

UNITED KINGDOM

Battleships	5	1		4
Fleet Carriers	6	3	2	1
Light Fleet Carriers	6	5	1	
Cruisers	24	12	4	8
Destroyers	111	41	18	52
Frigates	168	59	2	107
Monitors	2			2
Submarines	53	36	1	16
Minesweepers	66	14	12	40
Fast Minelayers	3	2		1
Small Ships (MTB's etc)	350	350		

Reserve Personnel Strength: 52,000

UNITED STATES

Battleships	15	3		12
Aircraft Carriers	103	27		76
Cruisers	71	15		56
Destroyers	351	((
Destroyer Escorts	244) 215) 380
Submarines	188	85		103
Small Ships (MTB's, Minesweepers DT's etc)	864	675		189

Reserve Personnel Strength: 1,036,775.

- 5 -

TOP SECRET

GROUND FORCES

		GROUND FORCES					
SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH					NOTES
				DIVISIONS	BRIGADES & EQUIVALENT	REGIMENTS	
		(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	
1	U.S.S.R.	2,800,000	175	-	-	-	Line Divs only
2	ALBANIA	30,000	4	-	2	-	
3	BULGARIA	160,000	15	-	-	-	Army strength may have reached 185,000
4	CZECHO- SLOVAKIA	155,000	12	3	-	-	
5	HUNGARY	100,000	9	-	-	-	One div in cadre form.
6	POLAND	260,000	16	-	4	-	
7	ROUMANIA	260,000	18	-	-	-	
8	TOTAL	3,765,000	249	3	6	-	
9	BELGIUM	98,500	2	1*	-	-	*Airborne Bde.
10	CANADA	44,952	-	3	-	7	
11	DENMARK	18,400	2*	-	-	1	*Skeleton divs only
12	FRANCE	624,000	11	-	70	214	
13	ICELAND	-	-	-	-	-	No army
14	ITALY	175,000	11	3	29	-	
15	LUXEM- BOURG	1,500	-	-	-	2	
16	NETHERLANDS	56,900	-	-	-	-	
17	NORWAY	19,600	-	1	-	3	
18	PORTUGAL	44,700	-	16	-	25	
19	UNITED KINGDOM	444,186*	6	15	-	81**	* Includes 6068 women. ** During period one bn was brigaded.
20	UNITED STATES	561,636	18	17	-	214	Includes 18,197 women
21	TOTAL	3,089,364	46	56	99	548	

REMARKS: See following notes on Armament Strengths by serial numbers.

TOP SECRET

SERIAL	COUNTRY	NOTES				
		TYPE	NO	STRENGTH	GUNS ABOVE 75mm	TANKS
1	U.S.S.R.	Rifle Divs	105	11,247	60 Hows & Guns 12 85mm A/Tk Guns	52 Med Tks 34 SP Guns
		Mechanized Divs	40	13,315	60 Hows & Guns	23 Hvy Tks 185 Med Tks 63 Hvy SP Guns
		Tank Divs	25	11,022	24 Hows & Guns	44 Hvy Tanks 210 Med Tks 84 Hvy SP Guns
		Cavalry Divs	5	4,844	Nil	31 Med Tks

2 to 7 Incl	Satellites	INF/RIFLE DIVS	MECH/MOT DIVS	TANK DIVS	CAVALRY DIVS	MOUNTAIN DIVS
	ALBANIA	4	-	-	-	-
	BULGARIA	12	-	2	1 (equiv)	-
	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	9	3	-	-	-
	HUNGARY	7	1	1	-	-
	POLAND	12	4	-	-	-
	ROUMANIA	13	1	1	1	2
	TOTAL	57	9	4	2	2

In the case of the Satellite countries the personnel strength and the strength in armour and artillery is not known by type of division. All that can be said by way of clarification of the statistics is that, when the present period of reorganization of the Satellite armies is over, and at the moment it is in a different stage of development in each country, it is expected that each army will emerge having a quota of the three basic types of Soviet divisions. It is further expected that the personnel, tank and artillery strengths will always remain somewhat below the corresponding W.E.s for the Soviet divisions.

9		FORMATIONS	NO	STRENGTH	GUNS	TANKS
	BELGIUM	(i) inf Div	1	15,000	120	59
		(ii) armd div	1	60% strength	(being organized)	
		(iii) commando regt	1	661	-	-
		(iv) para regt	1	934	24	-
		(v) Recce regt	2	934	8	28

TOP SECRET

SERIAL	COUNTRY	FORMATIONS	NO	STRENGTH (EACH DIV)	GUNS 75mm OR LARGER	TANKS
10	CANADA					
11	DENMARK	No Information				
12	FRANCE	(i) inf divs (ii) armd divs (iii) mtn divs (iv) airborne divs (v) independent regts (vi) independent bns	6 3 1 1 70 214	12,000 12,000 6,000 ? Each from 1000 to 3000 500-700	277 108 - ? - -	99 222 - ? - -
13	ICELAND					
14	ITALY	(i) inf divs (ii) armd bdes (iii) Alpine bdes	11 1 2	10,700 4,980 -	116 75 -	- 137 -
15	LUXEMBOURG					
16	NETHERLANDS	No information				
17	NORWAY	(i) inf bde	1	4,400	24	-
18	PORTUGAL					
19	UNITED KINGDOM					
20	UNITED STATES					

NOTE: No firm comparison should be drawn from such elementary information as we have offered.

A I R F O R C E S (AIRCRAFT)TOP SECRET

SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH								NOTES
			MEDIUM BOMBERS	LIGHT BOMBERS	FIGHTER	GROUND ATTACK	RECCE	TRANSPORT	TOTAL	
		(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)	(v)	(w)
1	U.S.S.R.	600,000 to 800,000	About 500	4,600	9,400	2,800	1,000	1,400	19,700	
2	ALBANIA	NO	AIR	FORCE						
3	BULGARIA	8,000	Nil	30	55	46	3	15	149	
4	CZECHO- SLOVAKIA	10,500	Nil	Nil	234	27	89	24	374	
5	HUNGARY	3,500	Nil	Nil	115	90	1	12	218	
6	POLAND	7,000	Nil	55	149	134	14	18	370	
7	RUMANIA	8,000	Nil	4	72	Nil	18	7	101	
8	TOTAL	637,000 to 837,000	About 500	4,689	10,025	3,097	1,125	1,476	20,912	
9	BELGIUM	10,800	-	-	86	-	10	31	127	
10	CANADA	28,091	-	14	118	21	39	67	259	
11	DENMARK	1,200	-	-	42	-	13	-	55	
12	FRANCE	66,000	-	7	318	-	53	258	636	200 in Indo-China
13	ICELAND	NO	AIR	FORCE						
14	ITALY	25,000	-	-	85	-	-	40	125	
15	LUXEM- BOURG	NO	AIR	FORCE						
16	NETHERLANDS	8,000	-	-	60	-	-	12	72	January 51
17	NORWAY	4,100	-	-	50	-	7	15	72	January 51
18	PORTUGAL	2,200	-	12	209	-	4	2	227	
19	UNITED KINGDOM	255,000	190	117	855	-	35	141	1338	1 Jul 51
20	UNITED STATES	850,000	419 * 46	135	1956		334	665	3555	10 Sep 51
21	TOTAL	1,250,391	655	285	3800		495	1231	6466	

REMARKS:

* Heavy Bombers.

TOP SECRET



CANADA

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
SECRETARY
CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE,
OTTAWA.

Department of National Defence

CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
No. CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

RESTRICTED

27 September, 1951.

DIRECTIVE TO THE JIS:

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. May the appropriate portions of the JIC table of comparative strengths of armed forces please be revised in accordance with the latest information available on 30 September.
2. It has been suggested by the Department of External Affairs that the form in which the information is presented could be improved by the addition of a number of explanatory footnotes. Mr. Wilgress is aware of the Department of External Affairs' views, and it is suggested that a new form for the table be agreed upon, as nearly as possible in accordance with his wishes.
3. It is requested that this information reach me by 1200 hours, 5 October.

(P.E. Uren)
Acting Secretary.

PEU/5459/fp

c.c. Secretary,
Joint Planning Committee.

*Mr. Wilgress informs
me that no comparative
strengths table will be required
for October.*

*PEU
12/10/51*

*JFE
16/10/51*

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Department of National Defence

CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE
JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

GSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

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OTTAWA 19 September, 1951.

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE
COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION
AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES AND NATO COUNTRIES
COMPILED FROM THE LATEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON 31 AUG 51

ERRATUM

The table of comparative strengths dated
12 September, 1951, should be corrected
as follows:

AIR FORCES

MEDIUM BOMBERS

Line 21 - for "839" read "739".

J.E. Beswick
(J.E. Beswick)
Major,
Secretary.

JEB/5459/fp

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Department of National Defence

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OTTAWA, 12 September, 1951.

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destroyed 21 Nov 51
J.E. Beswick
May*

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE
COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION
AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES AND NATO COUNTRIES
COMPILED FROM THE LATEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON 31 AUG 51

1. The succeeding pages show the comparative strengths of the armed forces of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites compiled from the latest information available on 31 August, 1951. This is the fifth table which has been produced, and supersedes the previous tables.
2. In compiling this table no attempt has been made to reconcile the size of formations in terms of Canadian equivalents. Furthermore, the table shows only the total forces in being and does not show reserve strengths.

J.E. Beswick
(J.E. Beswick)
Major,
Secretary.

JEB/5459/fp

(2)

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To note please.
14/9

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14/9/51 JTB 65*

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Department of National Defence

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JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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OTTAWA, 12 September, 1951.

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE
COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION
AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES AND NATO COUNTRIES
COMPILED FROM THE LATEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON 31 AUG 51

1. The succeeding pages show the comparative strengths of the armed forces of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites compiled from the latest information available on 31 August, 1951. This is the fifth table which has been produced, and supersedes the previous tables.

2. In compiling this table no attempt has been made to reconcile the size of formations in terms of Canadian equivalents. Furthermore, the table shows only the total forces in being and does not show reserve strengths.

J.E. Beswick
(J.E. Beswick)
Major,
Secretary.

JEB/5459/fp

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TOP SECRET

64

NAVAL FORCES

TOP SECRET

SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	NAVAL FORCES						REMARKS
			BATTLESHIPS	AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	CRUISERS	DESTROYERS AND A/S VESSELS	SUBMARINES	SMALL SHIPS	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(k)
1	U.S.S.R.	680,000	3	-	15	117	270	1597	
2	ALBANIA	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	BULGARIA	2,400	-	-	-	1	-	-	
4	CZECHO- SLOVAKIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Navy
5	HUNGARY	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	River Force only.
6	POLAND	7,550	-	-	-	1	3	51	
7	ROUMANIA	7,500	-	-	-	2	1	34	
8	TOTAL	698,450	3	-	15	121	274	1682	
9	BELGIUM	2,000	-	-	-	1	-	9	
10	CANADA	12,146	-	1	1	16	-	18	
11	DENMARK	5,500	-	-	-	5	2	10	
12	FRANCE	61,200	2	4	7	28	10	35	
13	ICELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Navy
14	ITALY	35,700	1	-	3	34	-	47	
15	LUXEM- BOURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Navy
16	NETHER- LANDS	16,800	-	1	2	16	7	36	
17	NORWAY	4,800	-	-	-	8	8	18	
18	PORTUGAL	7,400	-	-	-	13	3	-	
19	UNITED KINGDOM	124,600	1	5	13	64	32	?	
20	UNITED STATES	706,700	3	26	15	215	85	675	
21	TOTAL	976,846	7	37	41	400	147	848 + ?	

GROUND FORCES

TOP SECRET

SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	DIVISIONS BRIGADES & EQUIVALENT				NOTES
			(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	
		(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)
1	U.S.S.R.	2,800,000	175				Line Divs only
2	ALBANIA	30,000	4		6		
3	BULGARIA	160,000	14	3			
4	CZECHO- SLOVAKIA	155,000	12	3			
5	HUNGARY	100,000	9				
6	POLAND	200,000	16	4			
7	ROUMANIA	260,000	15				No. of Divs may now be 17.
8	TOTAL	3,705,000	245	10	6		
9	BELGIUM	98,500	2	1*			*Airborne Bde
10	CANADA	44,665		3		7	
11	DENMARK	18,400	2*			1	*Skeleton divs only
12	FRANCE	531,000	10	1	48	233	
13	ICELAND						No Army
14	ITALY	175,000	9	3	29		
15	LUXEM- BOURG	1,500				2	
16	NETHER- LANDS	59,254					
17	NORWAY	19,600		1		3	
18	PORTUGAL	44,700		16		25	
19	UNITED KINGDOM	434,385*	6	15		82	*Includes 7561 Women
20	UNITED STATES	1,529,724*	18	17		214	*Includes 17,651 Women
21	TOTAL	2,956,728	47	57	77	567	

AIR FORCES (AIRCRAFT)TOP SECRET

SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH							NOTES
			MEDIUM BOMBERS	LIGHT BOMBERS	FIGHTER	GROUND ATTACK	RECCE	TRANSPORT	
1	U.S.S.R.	600,000 to 800,000	About 500	4725	9250	2800	1025	1075	
2	ALBANIA								No Air Force
3	BULGARIA	8,000		30	45	46	3	5	
4	CZECHO- SLOVAKIA	10,500		1	211		87	32	
5	HUNGARY	3,500			115	90		12	
6	POLAND	7,000		46	116	110		21	
7	RUMANIA	8,000		3	30		18	5	
8	TOTAL	637,000 to 837,000	Approx 500	4805	9767	3046	1133	1150	
9	BELGIUM	13,000				100		24	
10	CANADA	25,750		34	199		36	96	
11	DENMARK	1,100			50	20			
12	FRANCE	66,000			234		53	243	
13	ICELAND								No Air Force
14	ITALY	25,000			125		40	115	
15	LUXEM- BOURG								No Air Force
16	NETHER- LANDS	8,000			60			12	
17	NORWAY	4,124			50		12	7	
18	PORTUGAL	2,024			98			14	
19	UNITED KINGDOM	255,000	128	49	588	219	164	123	
20	UNITED STATES	850,000	571 40*	189	2212		277	664	(10 July 51)
21	TOTAL	1,249,998	739 819	272	3955		582	1298	* HEAVY BOMBERS

TOP SECRET

MEMORANDUM

DAI/TS 1603-6
4 Sept 51

JIS(A)

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces.

1 Attached is the latest information available as of
31 Aug 51 on air force strengths.

W G Lafferty F/L
(W G Lafferty) F/L
AI2-2

Attach. (1)

66

000088

CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

TOP SECRET

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS
OTTAWA

22 August, 1951.

D.M.I.

D.A.I.

D.N.I.

Secretary, JPC (Attention Army Member, JPS)

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. Owing to some delay in the preparation of the monthly table of Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces for the period ending July 31, 1951, no consolidation of this information has been made. Therefore it is requested that addressees, please, amend the attached to indicate the latest information available on 31 August, 1951. May this information, please, be passed to the JIS not later than 1600 hours, 5 September, 1951.

DMO+P (MOI)

J.E. Beswick
(J.E. Beswick),
Major,
Secretary.

Will there be any
changes for 31 Aug 51?

Enc.

Atkinson (Meyn)
Army JPS

C.C.S. JIS
28 Aug 51

000089

SECRET

HQTS D 3065-40/338 (DND 40-338)
Copy on HQS 3065-40/338 Vol 5

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

ARMY

SECRET

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

SC/JS

AUG 8 2 33 PM '51

REFERRED TO JPS

FILE
CHOD TO Army Member,
JPS

OTTAWA, 8 Aug 51.

①

1 As requested, the following information on strengths and formations of UK, USA and Canadian forces have been compiled from monthly statistical returns and orders of battle received to date:

	<u>Strengths</u>	<u>Divs</u>	<u>Bdes</u>	<u>Bns</u>
UK	434,385 (a)	6 (b)	15 (b)	82 (c)
USA	1,508,950 (d)	18 (e)	17 (e)	214 (c)
Canada	44,355 (f)	-	3 (g)	7 (c)

② Sec 31C

Notes

1. Herewith Army figures requested

2. May I please have this letter back when it has served your purpose.

Handwritten signature

Army
JPS

- (a) Total strength Active Army as at 30 Jun 51. Includes 6080 WRAC and 1481 QARANC. ✓
- (b) Formation strength as at 1 Jul 51. ✓
- (c) Battalion or equivalent.
- (d) Total Army Command strength as at 31 May 51. Includes 5,762 Army Nurse and Womens Medical Specialist Corps and 11,462 WACs.
- (e) Formation strength as at 31 Mar 51. Current strength state not yet received.
- (f) Total strength Active Force including Special Force as at 30 Jun 51.
- (g) Formation strength as at 1 Aug 51.

x 30 Jun

SECRET

(CH Cook)
Colonel
DND & F

SECRET

HQTS 3065-40/336 (IMO & P 1a)
Copy on HQS 3065-40/338 Vol 5

SECRET

OTTAWA, 31 Aug 51.

I

Army Member,
JPS

1 As requested, the following information on strengths and formations of UK, USA and Canadian forces has been completed from monthly statistical returns and Orders of Battle received to date:

	<u>Strengths</u>	<u>Divs</u>	<u>Bdes</u>	<u>Bns</u>
UK	434,385 (a)	6 (b)	15 (b)	82 (c)
USA	1,529,724 (d)	18 (e)	17 (e)	214 (c)
CANADA	44,665 (f)	-	3 (g)	7 (c)

Notes

- (a) Total strength Active Army as at 30 Jun 51. Includes 6080 WRAC and 1481 QARANC.
- (b) Formation strength as at 1 Jul 51.
- (c) Battalion or equivalent.
- (d) Total Army Command strength as at 30 Jun 51. Includes 5,906 Army Nurse and Womens Medical Specialist Corps and 11,745 Womens Army Corps.
- (e) Formation strength as at 31 Mar 51. Current data not yet received.
- (f) Total estimated strength Active Force including special force up to 31 Aug 51. This figure no longer includes those called out under CAO 256-1.
- (g) Formation strength as at 1 Sep 51

11 Sec 50c
1. Herewith Army figures.
2. May I please have this letter back when it has served your purpose
4 Sep 51 Handed to you 194.

C. G. Cook
to (CH Cook)
Colonel
IMO & P
63

SECRET

5/5(1M)

GROUND FORCES

TOP SECRET

Regiments

SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	DIVISIONS BRIGADES & EQUIVALENT				NOTES
			(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
1	U.S.S.R.	2,800,000	175				Line Divs only
2	ALBANIA	30,000	4			6	
3	BULGARIA	160,000	14		3		
4	CZECHO- SLOVAKIA	155,000	12		3		
5	HUNGARY	100,000	9				
6	POLAND	200,000	16		4		
7	ROUMANIA	260,000	15				No. of divs may now be 17.
8	TOTAL	3,705,000	245	10	6		
9	BELGIUM	98,500	2	1 st			*Airborne Bde
10	CANADA	44,665		3		7	
11	DENMARK	18,400	2 nd			1	*Skeleton divs only
12	FRANCE	531,000	10	1	48	233	
13	ICELAND						No army
14	ITALY	175,000	9	3	29		
15	LUXEM- BOURG	1,500				2	
16	NETHER- LANDS	59,254					
17	NORWAY	19,600		1		3	
18	PORTUGAL	44,700		16		25	
19	UNITED KINGDOM	434,385*	6	15		82	*Includes 7561 WRAC
20	UNITED STATES	1,529,724*	18	17		214	*Includes 17,651 Nurses & WACs
21	TOTAL	2,956,728	47	57	77	567	

REMARKS: * Includes engineer and artillery battalions.

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From Information Available as 31 Aug 51

AIR FORCES (AIRCRAFT)

TOP SECRET

SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	MEDIUM BOMBERS	LIGHT BOMBERS	FIGHTER	GROUND ATTACK	RECCE	TRANSPORT	NOTES
1	U.S.S.R.	600,000 800,000	About 500	4725	9250	2800	1025	1075	
2	ALBANIA								No Air Force
3	BULGARIA	8000		30	45	46	3	5	
4	CZECHO- SLOVAKIA	10,500		1	211		87	32	
5	HUNGARY	3,500			115 ⁴¹	90 ⁴⁶		12	
6	POLAND	7000		46	116	110		21	
7	RUMANIA	8,000		3	30		18	5	
8	TOTAL	637,000 887,000	Approx. 500	11805	9767	3046	1133	1150	
9	BELGIUM	13000				100		24	
10	CANADA	25750		34	199		36	96	
11	DENMARK	1,100			50	20			
12	FRANCE	66000			(234)		53	243	
13	ICELAND	2000							No Air Force
14	ITALY	25000			125		40	115	
15	LUXEM- BOURG								No Air Force
16	NETHER- LANDS	8000			60			12	
17	NORWAY	4124			50		12	7	
18	PORTUGAL	2024			98			14	
19	UNITED KINGDOM	255,000	128	49	588	219	164	123	
20	UNITED STATES	850,000	591 40*	189	(2212)		277	664	(10 JULY 51)
21	TOTAL	1249998	839172		3755	682	1198		* HEAVY BOMBERS

REMARKS:

6Y

COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES C

SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	NAVAL FORCES						
			BATTLESHIPS	AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	CRUISERS	DESTROYERS AND A/S VESSELS	SUBMARINES	SMALL SHIPS	TENDERS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
1	U. S. S. R.	680,000	3	-	15	125 117	302 270	1608 1597	x
2	ALBANIA	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	BULGARIA	2,400	-	-	-	1	-	-	
4	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Navy
5	HUNGARY	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	River Force only.
6	POLAND	7,550	-	-	-	1	3	51	x
7	ROMANIA	7,500	-	-	-	2	1	34	x
8	TOTAL	698,450	3	-	15	121	274	1682	
9	BELGIUM	2,000	-	-	-	1	-	9	
10	CANADA	12,146	-	1	1	16	-	18	
11	DENMARK	5,500	-	-	-	5	2	10	
12	FRANCE	61,200	2	4	7	28	10	35	
13	ICELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Navy
14	ITALY	35,700	1	-	3	33 34	-	37 47	
15	LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Navy
16	NETHERLANDS	15,750 16,800	-	1	2	14 16	7	36	
17	NORWAY	4,800	-	-	-	8	8	18	
18	PORTUGAL	7,400	-	-	-	13	3	-	
19	UNITED KINGDOM	124,600	1	5	13	64	32	?	
20	UNITED STATES	706,700	3	26	15	215	85	675	
21	TOTAL	976,846	7	37	41	400	147	848	100 000094

CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

TOP SECRET

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS
OTTAWA

22 August, 1951.

- D.M.I.
- D.A.I.
- D.N.I.
- Secretary, JPC (Attention Army Member, JPS)

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. Owing to some delay in the preparation of the monthly table of Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces for the period ending July 31, 1951, no consolidation of this information has been made. Therefore it is requested that addressees, please, amend the attached to indicate the latest information available on 31 August, 1951. May this information, please, be passed to the JIS not later than 1600 hours, 5 September, 1951.

as
(J.E. Beswick),
Major,
Secretary.

Enc.

C.C. JIS

CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

RESTRICTED

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

10 August, 1951.

Secretary,
Joint Planning Committee.

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. May the appropriate portions of the JIC table of comparative strengths of armed forces please be revised in accordance with the latest information available on 31 July.
2. It is requested that this information reach me by 1200 hours, 15 August.

P.E.U.

(P.E. Uren)
Acting Secretary.

PEU/5459/fp

c.c. JIS

58

000096

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Department of National Defence

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

No. CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE
JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

COPY NO. 26

REFERRED TO Sec 1 PC
FILE 7-28-0 TOP SECRET
CHG'D TO _____

OTTAWA, 11 July, 1951.

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES AND NATO COUNTRIES COMPILED FROM THE LATEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON 30 JUN 51

1. The succeeding pages show the comparative strengths of the armed forces of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites compiled from the latest information available on 30 June, 1951. This is the fourth table which has been produced, and supersedes the previous tables.

2. In compiling this table no attempt has been made to reconcile the size of formations in terms of Canadian equivalents. Furthermore, the table shows only the total forces in being and does not show reserve strengths.

J.E. Beswick
(J.E. Beswick)
Major,
Secretary.

JEB/5459/fp

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Department of National Defence

CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE
JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

No. CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

COPY NO. 30

TOP SECRET

OTTAWA, 11 July, 1951.

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE
COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION
AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES AND NATO COUNTRIES
COMPILED FROM THE LATEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON 30 JUN 51

1. The succeeding pages show the comparative strengths of the armed forces of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites compiled from the latest information available on 30 June, 1951. This is the fourth table which has been produced, and supersedes the previous tables.

2. In compiling this table no attempt has been made to reconcile the size of formations in terms of Canadian equivalents. Furthermore, the table shows only the total forces in being and does not show reserve strengths.

J.E. Beswick
(J.E. Beswick)
Major,
Secretary.

JEB/5459/fp

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TOP SECRET

13 July/51
5-11 - 225-11
1895- 1964

NAVAL FORCES

TOP SECRET

SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH							NOTES
			BATTLESHIPS	AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	CRUISERS	DESTROYERS AND A/S VESSELS	SUBMARINES	SMALL SHIPS	
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
1	U.S.S.R.	680,000	3 *		16	125	303	1608	* Effective for shore bombardment only.
2	ALBANIA	800							Small vessels only
3	BULGARIA	2,400				1			
4	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA								No Navy
5	HUNGARY	200							Ineffective Danube River Force
6	POLAND	7,350				1	3		
7	ROUMANIA	7,500				2	1	2	
8	TOTAL	698,250	3		16	129	307	1610	
9	BELGIUM	1,500				1		9	
10	CANADA	11,950		1	1	16		18	
11	DENMARK	5,500				5	2	10	
12	FRANCE	61,200	2	4	7	28	10	25	
13	ICELAND								No Navy
14	ITALY	35,700	1		2	35		32	
15	LUXEMBOURG								No Navy
16	NETHERLANDS	18,750		1	2	14	7	38	
17	NORWAY	4,800				8	8		
18	PORTUGAL	7,400				13	3		
19	UNITED KINGDOM	124,600	1*	5	13	64	32	?	* HMS Vanguard now in full commission
20	UNITED STATES	613,000	2	23	14	180	78	?	
21	TOTAL	884,400	6	34	39	364	140	132 + ?	

REMARKS: Only ships in full commission listed for NATO countries.

GROUND FORCES

TOP SECRET

SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	DIVISIONS BRIGADES + EQUIVALENT REGIMENTS BATTALIONS + EQUIVALENT				NOTES
			(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
			(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)
1	U.S.S.R.	2,800,000	175				Line divs only
2	ALBANIA	30,000	4	2			
3	BULGARIA	160,000	13	3			
4	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	130,000	11	4			
5	HUNGARY	100,000	9				All but three inf divs in cadre form
6	POLAND	180,000	16	4			
7	ROUMANIA	220,000	15				
8	TOTAL	3,620,000	243	13			
9	BELGIUM	60,500	1	1*			* Airborne Bde.
10	CANADA	44,423		3		7**	** Incl 2 armd regts and 2 arty regts
11	DENMARK	18,400	2*			1	* Skeleton divs only
12	FRANCE	523,000	10	1	66	226	
13	ICELAND						No Army
14	ITALY	175,000	9	2	29		
15	LUXEM-BOURG	1,500				2	
16	NETHER-LANDS	59,254					
17	NORWAY	17,300		1		3	
18	PORTUGAL	44,700		16	8	17	
19	UNITED KINGDOM	432,407 (as at 31 May)	5	17 ^φ		83 [#]	Formation strengths as at 1 Feb 51 φ Incl Army Groups Royal Artillery
20	UNITED STATES	1,464,496	18	17		214 [#]	31 Mar 51
21	TOTAL	2,840,980	45	58	113	553	

REMARKS: # Includes engineer and artillery battalions.

AIR FORCES (AIRCRAFT)TOP SECRET

SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH							NOTES
			MEDIUM BOMBERS	LIGHT BOMBERS	FIGHTER	GROUND ATTACK	RECCE	TRANSPORT	
		(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)	(v)	(w)
1	U.S.S.R.	600,000 to 800,000	About 500	4540	9600	2856	1130	1048	
2	ALBANIA								No Air Force
3	BULGARIA	8,000		30	45	46	3	5	
4	CZECHO- SLOVAKIA	10,500		1	211		87	32	
5	HUNGARY	3,500			48	48		12	
6	POLAND	7,000		46	116	110		21	
7	ROUMANIA	8,000 (approx)		3	30		18	5	
8	TOTAL	637,000 to 837,000	About 500	4620	10050	3060	1238	1123	
9	BELGIUM	12,500			100			24	50 ftrs are jets
10	CANADA	24,350		34	199		36	96	82 ftrs are jets
11	DENMARK	1,100			50	20			45 ftrs are jets Also 375 civ pers and 700-800 Nat Ser
12	FRANCE	66,000			234		53	243	168 ftrs are jets Excl FAF in Indo-China
13	ICELAND								No Air Force
14	ITALY	25,000			125		40	115	5 ftrs are jets
15	LUXEM- BOURG								No Air Force
16	NETHER- LANDS	8,000			60			12	Fighters are jets
17	NORWAY	4,124			50		12	7	22 ftrs are jets
18	PORTUGAL	2,024			98			14	Most non-operational through lack of spares
19	UNITED KINGDOM	255,000	128	49	588	219	164	123	(1 Mar 51)
20	UNITED STATES	700,000	541 39*	193	2290		327	495	(10 Apr 51)
21	TOTAL	1033,913	669 39*	276	4033		632	1129	* Heavy bombers.

REMARKS: Strengths indicate only aircraft assigned to operational units and not overall totals.

000101



CANADA

Department of National Defence

CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

No. CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

RESTRICTED

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
SECRETARY
CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE,
OTTAWA.

29 June, 1951.

I

Secretary,
Joint Planning Committee.

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. May the appropriate portions of the JIC table of comparative strengths of armed forces please be revised in accordance with the latest information available on 30 June, 1951.
2. It is requested that this information reach me by 1200 hours, 5 July.

(Signature)
(J.E. Beswick)
Major,
Secretary.

JEB/5459/fp

c.c. JIS

IV JPS (Name)
for your action
please. *ATB*
4 July 51

II DMO+P (MOI)

Are there any more
recent figures than
those on chart attached please?

(Signature)
JPS (Army) (May)

39451

III
JPS
Chart amended as
requested
(Signature)
MOI.
55
VI
DNI
Will you please have
all naval statistics
brought up to date.
55 *AMV* 000102
4/7/51

(This Document is The Property of His Majesty's Canadian Government)



CSC 7-28-0 (JPC)

File.....

TOP SECRET *
SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL

CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE
JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS,
15 May 51
OTTAWA,.....

Joint Planning Committee

Comparative Strength of Armed Forces

1. Attached herewith is a copy of a document concerning the marginally noted subject which is for your information and retention.

CSC 7-28-0 (JIC) d/12 May 51

K.C. Cooper
(K.C. Cooper)
Commander, RCN
Secretary,
Joint Planning Committee

DISTRIBUTION

Copy No.	22	Brigadier Gibson
	23	Commodore Bidwell
	24	Air Commodore Godwin
		Captain Piers
		Colonel Cook
		Group Captain Hodson
		Mr. Glazebrook
		File

25 - JPS (for information)

Am 16/5 - JPS
16 May 51
17/5/51

TOP SECRET

CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES

1. The attached is a table showing the comparative strengths of the armed forces of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites compiled from the latest information available on 30 April, 1951. This is the second table which has been produced and supersedes the table showing the strengths compiled from the latest information available on 31 March, and forwarded under CSC 7-28-0 (JIC) of 11 and 12 April.

2. In reading this table the following notes should be considered:

- (a) The table shows only the total forces in being and does not show reserve strengths.
- (b) Only ships in full commission are listed for NATO countries.
- (c) No attempt has been made to reconcile the size of army formations in terms of Canadian equivalents.
- (d) Serial 19, column (m) - the figure of 17 brigades for the UK forces includes also AGRA's (Army Group, Royal Artillery).
- (e) Serial 19, column (o)
Serial 20, column (o) - The figures shown as the number of battalions in UK and US forces include engineer and artillery battalions.

J.E. Beswick
(J.E. Beswick)

Major,
Secretary,
Joint Intelligence Committee.

12 May, 1951.

TOP SECRET

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE
COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES AND
COMPILED FROM THE LATEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON 30 APR 51

		NAVAL FORCES									GROUND FORCES					
SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH							REMARKS	PERSONNEL STRENGTH						
			BATTLESHIPS	AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	CRUISERS	DESTROYERS AND A/S. VESSELS	SUBMARINES	SMALL SHIPS			DIVISIONS	BRIGADES	REGIMENTS	BATTALIONS		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	
1	U.S.S.R.	680,000	3*		16	125	303	1608	*Effective for shore bombardment only	2,800,000	175				Line divs	
2	ALBANIA	800							Small vessels only	30,000	4	2				
3	BULGARIA	2,400				1				160,000	13	3				
4	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA								No Navy	130,000	11	4				
5	HUNGARY	200							Ineffective Danube River Force	85,000	9				All but 3 in cadre form	
6	POLAND	7,350				1	3			180,000	16	6				
7	ROUMANIA	7,500				2	1	2		220,000	14	2				
8	TOTAL	698,250	3		16	129	307	1610		3,605,000	242	17				
9	BELGIUM	1,500				1		9		60,500	1	1*			*Airborne Bde	
10	CANADA	11,012		1	1	16		6		44,423 35,839		3 2		7 6*	*Incl 2 armd r arty regt	
11	DENMARK	5,500					2	10		18,400	2*			1	*Skeleton div	
12	FRANCE	61,200	2	3	6	28	9	21		518,000	10	1	66	226		
13	ICELAND								No Navy						No Army	
14	ITALY	35,700	1		2	38		32		175,000	9	2	29			
15	LUXEMBOURG								No Navy	1,500				2		
16	NETHERLANDS	18,750		1	2	14	7	38		64,453		1				
17	NORWAY	4,800				8	5			17,300		1		3		
18	PORTUGAL	7,400				13	3			44,700		16	8	17		
19	UNITED KINGDOM	124,600	1	5	13	64	32	?		432,407 425,210 31 May 51	5	17		83	Annals at (1 Feb 51)	
20	UNITED STATES	613,000	2	23	14	180	78	?		1,464,496 1,313,684	18 17	17		214 209	31 May 51 (1 Mar 51)	
21	TOTAL	883,462	5	33	38	362	136	116		2,674,586	44	58	113	547		

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE
OF THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES AND NATO COUNTRIES
THE LATEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON 30 APR 51

TOP SECRET

COPY NO. 25

GROUND FORCES						AIR FORCES (AIRCRAFT)							
PERSONNEL STRENGTH	DIVISIONS	BRIGADES	REGIMENTS	BATTALIONS	REMARKS	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	MEDIUM BOMBERS	LIGHT BOMBERS	FIGHTERS	GROUND ATTACK	RECCE	TRANSPORT	REMARKS
(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)	(v)	(w)	(x)
2,800,000	175				Line divs only	600,000 to 800,000	About 500	4,270	9,500	2,980	1,110	1,010	Plus 140 unknown
30,000	4	2											No Air Force
160,000	13	3				8,000		30	45	46	3	5	
130,000	11	4				10,500		1	214		87	32	Fighter strength may be less
85,000	9				All but 3 inf divs in cadre form	3,500 (probably more)			48	48		12	
180,000	16	6				7,000		46	128	110		21	
220,000	14	2				8,000 (probably more)		3	30		18	5	
3,605,000	242	17				637,000 to 837,000	About 500	4,350	9,965	3,184	1,218	1,085	
60,500	1	1*			*Airborne Bde	12,500			85			24	35 are jets
44,423 35,839		3 2		7 6*	*Incl 2 armd regts & 2 arty regt	22,359		15	75		8	29	1 Apr 51
18,400	2*			1	*Skeleton divs only	1,002			46	20			42 are jets Also 374 civ pers & 700-800 Nat Ser
518,000	10	1	66	226		65,904			135		66	222	72 are jets Excl FAF in Indo-China
					No Army								No Air Force
175,000	9	2	29			25,000			125		40	115	5 are jets
1,500				2									No Air Force
64,453		1				8,000			55			12	Fighters are jets
17,300		1		3		4,124			50		12	7	22 are jets
44,700		16	8	17		2,024			98			14	Most non-operational through lack of spares
432,407 425,210 31 May 51	5	17		83	Arms at (1 Feb 51)	253,000	150	16	525		100	200	(15 Feb 51)
146,446 1,313,684	18 17	17		214 209	31 Mar 51 (1 Mar 51)	650,000	546 37#	110	1,637		244	350	(10 Feb 51) Incl 107 tankers
2,674,586	44	58	113	547		1,033,913	696 37#	141	2,851		470	973	#Heavy bombers



In reply quote No.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
ARMY
INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

SECRET

OTTAWA, 4 Jul 51

Army Member,
JPS

I AS requested, the following information on strengths and formations of UK, USA and Canadian forces have been compiled from monthly statistical returns and orders of battle received to date:

	<u>Strengths</u>	<u>Divs</u>	<u>Bdes</u>	<u>Bns</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
UK	432,407	5	17(a)	83(b)	Str as at 31 May 51 Fmns as at 1 Feb 51
USA	1,464,496	18	17	214	As at 31 Mar 51
Canada	44,423		3	7(c)	

Notes (a) Includes AGRAS

(b) Includes Engr Arty Bns

(c) Includes 2 Armd Regts and 2 Arty Regts.

II. Sec 31C

Reference your CSC 7-28-0 (31C)
dated 29 June 51 - herewith
Army information requested.

4 Jul 51

J. R. G. Gorman
JPS (Army)

W. L. Lamb
(CH Cook)
Colonel
DMO & P

SECRET

000107

MEMORANDUM

TOP SECRET

Ref Your CSC 7-28-0(JIC)

15 Jun 51

Our 1603-5

6 Jul 51

Secretary
Joint Intelligence Committee

Comparative Strength of Armed Forces

USSR - NATO

1 There have been no known changes in the Air Order
of Battle for the above noted countries since 31 May 51.

R M Porter

(R M Porter) S/L
for DAI

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CANADA

Department of National Defence

CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE
JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

NO. CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

TOP SECRET

OTTAWA, 15 Jun 51

COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES

1. The attached is a table showing the comparative strengths of the armed forces of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites compiled from the latest information available on 31 May 51. This is the third table which has been produced and supersedes the previous tables.

2. In reading this table the following notes should be considered:

- (a) The table shows only the total forces in being and does not show reserve strengths.
- (b) Only ships in full commission are listed for NATO countries.
- (c) No attempt has been made to reconcile the size of army formations in terms of Canadian equivalents.
- (d) Serial 19, column (m) - the figure of 17 brigades for the UK forces includes also AGRAs (Army Group, Royal Artillery).
- (e) Serial 19, column (o)
Serial 20, column (o) - The figures shown as the number of battalions in UK and US forces include engineer and artillery battalions.
- (f) Aircraft strengths indicate only aircraft assigned to operational units and not overall totals.

J.E. Beswick
(J.E. Beswick)
Major,
Secretary,

CSC/JS TOP SECRET

JUL 5 11 00 AM '51

REFERRED TO *see JIC* ←
FILE *7-28-0*
CHG'D TO

49

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE
COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES AND
COMPILED FROM THE LATEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON 31 MAY 51

		NAVAL FORCES									GROUND FORCES				
SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH							REMARKS	PERSONNEL STRENGTH					
			BATTLESHIPS	AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	CRUISERS	DESTROYERS AND A/S VESSELS	SUBMARINES	SMALL SHIPS			DIVISIONS	BRIGADES	REGIMENTS	BATTALIONS	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)
1	U.S.S.R.	680,000	3*		16	125	303	1608	*Effective for shore Bombardment only	2,800,000	175				Line divs on
2	ALBANIA	800							Small vessels only	30,000	4	2			
3	BULGARIA	2,400				1				160,000	13	3			
4	CZECHO- SLOVAKIA								No Navy	130,000	11	3/4			
5	HUNGARY	200							Ineffective Danube River Force	100,000 95,000	9				All but 3 inf divs form
6	POLAND	7,350				1	3			180,000	16	4			
7	ROUMANIA	7,500				2	1	2		220,000	15				
8	TOTAL	698,250	3		16	129	307	1610		3,615,000	243	13			
9	BELGIUM	1,500				1		9		60,500	1	1*			*Airborne Bd
10	CANADA	11,950		1	1	16		18		41,625		2		10*	*Incl 2 armd r arty regts
11	DENMARK	5,500				5	2	10		18,400	2*			1	*Skeleton divs
12	FRANCE	61,200	2	4	7	28	10	25		523,000	10	1	66	226	
13	ICELAND								No Navy						No Army
14	ITALY	35,700	1		2	35		32		175,000	9	2	29		
15	LUXEM- BOURG								No Navy	1,500				2	
16	NETHER- LANDS	18,750		1	2	14	7	38		59,254 64,453					
17	NORWAY	4,800				8	8			17,300		1		3	
18	PORTUGAL	7,400				13	3			44,700		16	8	17	
19	UNITED KINGDOM	124,600		5	13	64	32	?		433,961	5	17		83	Strength as at 3 Formations as at
20	UNITED STATES	613,000	2	23	14	180	78	?		1,464,496	18	17		214	(31 Mar 51)
21	TOTAL	884,400	5	34	39	364	140	132 ?		2,844,935	45	57	113	556	

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

TOP SECRET

FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES AND NATO COUNTRIES
FROM THE LATEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON 31 MAY 51

COPY NO. 7

		GROUND FORCES						AIR FORCES (AIRCRAFT)							
REMARKS	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	DIVISIONS	BRIGADES	REGIMENTS	BATTALIONS	REMARKS	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	MEDIUM BOMBERS	LIGHT BOMBERS	FIGHTER	GROUND ATTACK	RECCE	TRANSPORT	REMARKS	
	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)	(v)	(w)	(x)	
ore	2,800,000	175				Line divs only	600,000 to 800,000	About 500	4,540	9,600	2,856	1,130	1,048		
ly	30,000	4	2											No Air Force	
	160,000	13	3				8,000		30	45	46	3	5		
	130,000	11	3				10,500		1	211		87	32		
be	100,000 95,000	9				All but 3 inf divs in cadre form	3,500			48	48		12		
	180,000	16	4				7,000		46	116	110		21		
	220,000	15					8,000 (approx)		3	30		18	5		
	3,615,000	243	13				637,000 to 837,000	About 500	4,620	10,050	3,060	1,238	1,123		
	60,500	1	1*			*Airborne Bde	12,500			100			24	50 ftrs are jets	
	41,625		2		10*	*Incl 2 armd regts & 2 arty regts	24,350		34	199		36	96	82 ftrs are jets	
	18,400	2*			1	*Skeleton divs only	1,100			50	20			45 ftrs are jets Also 375 civ pers & 700-800 Nat Ser	
	523,000	10	1	66	226		66,000			234		53	243	168 ftrs are jets Excl FAF in Indo-China	
						No Army								No Air Force	
	175,000	9	2	29			25,000			125		40	115	5 ftrs are jets	
	1,500				2									No Air Force	
	59,254 64,453						8,000			60			12	Fighters are jets	
	17,300		1		3		4,124			50		12	7	22 ftrs are jets	
	44,700		16	8	17		2,024			98			14	Most non-operational through lack of spares	
	433,961	5	17		83	Strength as at 30 Apr 51 Formations as at 1 Feb 51	255,000	128	49	588	219	164	123	(1 Mar 51)	
	1,464,496	18	17		214	(31 Mar 51)	700,000	541 39#	193	2290		327	495	(10 Apr 51)	
	2,844,935	45	57	113	556		1,033,913	669 39#	276	4033		632	1,129	#Heavy bombers	

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CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

RESTRICTED


JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

29 June, 1951.

Secretary,
Joint Planning Committee.

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. May the appropriate portions of the JIC table of comparative strengths of armed forces please be revised in accordance with the latest information available on 30 June, 1951.
2. It is requested that this information reach me by 1200 hours, 5 July.


(J.E. Rosvick)
Major,
Secretary.

JIS/5459/fp

c.c. JIS

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4 June 51

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CSC 7-26-0 (JIC)

TOP SECRET

18 June, 1951.

Deputy Minister.

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. Enclosed is a copy of a table prepared by the JIC showing a comparison in the strengths of the armed forces of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites.

(H.S. Rayner)
Commodore, RCN,
Secretary.

Enc.

JEB/5459/fp

TOP SECRET

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CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

TOP SECRET

18 June, 1951.

The Minister.

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. Enclosed are two copies of a table prepared by the JIC showing a comparison in the strengths of the armed forces of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites.

(H.S. Rayner)
Commodore, RCN,
Secretary.

Encs.

JEB/5459/fp

c.c. CCOS

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Department of National Defence

CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE
JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

NO. CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

TOP SECRET

Secretary,
JPC.

OTTAWA, 15 Jun 51

COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES

1. The attached is a table showing the comparative strengths of the armed forces of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites compiled from the latest information available on 31 May 51. This is the third table which has been produced and supersedes the previous tables.

2. In reading this table the following notes should be considered:

- (a) The table shows only the total forces in being and does not show reserve strengths.
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- (c) No attempt has been made to reconcile the size of army formations in terms of Canadian equivalents.
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- (e) Serial 19, column (o)
Serial 20, column (o) - The figures shown as the number of battalions in UK and US forces include engineer and artillery battalions.
- (f) Aircraft strengths indicate only aircraft assigned to operational units and not overall totals.

(J.E. Boswick)
(J.E. Boswick)
Major,
Secretary,

TOP SECRET

(2)

J.P.P.

to note please

22/6

44
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Department of National Defence

CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE
JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)
No.

TOP SECRET

OTTAWA, 15 Jun 51

COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES

1. The attached is a table showing the comparative strengths of the armed forces of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites compiled from the latest information available on 31 May 51. This is the third table which has been produced and supersedes the previous tables.

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- (a) The table shows only the total forces in being and does not show reserve strengths.
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- (c) No attempt has been made to reconcile the size of army formations in terms of Canadian equivalents.
- (d) Serial 19, column (m) - the figure of 17 brigades for the UK forces includes also AGRAs (Army Group, Royal Artillery).
- (e) Serial 19, column (o)
Serial 20, column (o) - The figures shown as the number of battalions in UK and US forces include engineer and artillery battalions.
- (f) Aircraft strengths indicate only aircraft assigned to operational units and not overall totals.

J.E. Beswick
(J.E. Beswick)
Major,
Secretary,

TOP SECRET

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JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE
COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES
COMPILED FROM THE LATEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON 31 MAY 51

		NAVAL FORCES										GROUND FORCES				
SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH							REMARKS	PERSONNEL STRENGTH						
			BATTLESHIPS	AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	CRUISERS	DESTROYERS AND A/S VESSELS	SUBMARINES	SMALL SHIPS			DIVISIONS	BRIGADES	REGIMENTS	BATTALIONS		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)		
1	U.S.S.R.	680,000	3*		16	125	303	1608	*Effective for shore Bombardment only	2,800,000	175				Line	
2	ALBANIA	800							Small vessels only	30,000	4	2				
3	BULGARIA	2,400				1				160,000	13	3				
4	CZECHO- SLOVAKIA								No Navy	130,000	11	4				
5	HUNGARY	200							Ineffective Danube River Force	95,000	9				4 in	
6	POLAND	7,350				1	3			180,000	16	4				
7	ROMANIA	7,500				2	1	2		220,000	15					
8	TOTAL	698,250	3		16	129	307	1610		3,615,000	243	13				
9	BELGIUM	1,500				1		9		60,500	1	1*			*Air	
10	CANADA	11,950		1	1	16		18		41,625		2		10*	*Incl arty	
11	DENMARK	5,500				5	2	10		18,400	2*			1	*Skele	
12	FRANCE	61,200	2	4	7	28	10	25		523,000	10	1	66	226		
13	ICELAND								No Navy						No Arm	
14	ITALY	35,700	1		2	35		32		175,000	9	2	29			
15	LUXEM- BOURG								No Navy	1,500				2		
16	NETHER- LANDS	18,750		1	2	14	7	38		64,453						
17	NORWAY	4,800				8	8			17,300		1		3		
18	PORTUGAL	7,400				13	3			44,700		16	8	17		
19	UNITED KINGDOM	124,600		5	13	64	32	?		433,961	5	17		83	Strength Formati	
20	UNITED STATES	613,000	2	23	14	180	78	?		1,464,496	18	17		214	(31 M	
21	TOTAL	884,400	5	34	39	364	140	132 /?		2,844,935	45	57	113	556		

INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE
THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES AND NATO COUNTRIES
TEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON 31 MAY 51

*Master
destroyed
R/S*

TOP SECRET

COPY NO. 38

GROUND FORCES						AIR FORCES (AIRCRAFT)							
PERSONNEL STRENGTH	DIVISIONS	BRIGADES	REGIMENTS	BATTALIONS	REMARKS	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	MEDIUM BOMBERS	LIGHT BOMBERS	FIGHTER	GROUND ATTACK	RECCE	TRANSPORT	REMARKS
(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)	(v)	(w)	(x)
2,800,000	175				Line divs only	600,000 to 800,000	About 500	4,540	9,600	2,856	1,130	1,048	
30,000	4	2											No Air Force
160,000	13	3				8,000		30	45	46	3	5	
130,000	11	4				10,500		1	211		87	32	
95,000	9				4 inf divs in cadre form	3,500			48	48		12	
180,000	16	4				7,000		46	116	110		21	
220,000	15					8,000 (approx)		3	30		18	5	
1,615,000	243	13				637,000 to 837,000	About 500	4,620	10,050	3,060	1,238	1,123	
60,500	1	1*			*Airborne Bde	12,500			100			24	50 ftrs are jets
41,625		2		10*	*Incl 2 armd regts & 2 arty regts	24,350		34	199		36	96	82 ftrs are jets
18,400	2*			1	*Skeleton divs only	1,100			50	20			45 ftrs are jets Also 375 civ pers & 700-800 Nat Ser
523,000	10	1	66	226		66,000			234		53	243	168 ftrs are jets Excl FAF in Indo-China
					No Army								No Air Force
175,000	9	2	29			25,000			125		40	115	5 ftrs are jets
1,500				2									No Air Force
64,453						8,000			60			12	Fighters are jets
17,300	1			3		4,124			50		12	7	22 ftrs are jets
44,700	16	8	17			2,024			98			14	Most non-operational through lack of spares
433,961	5	17		83	Strength as at 30 Apr 51 Formations as at 1 Feb 51	255,000	128	49	588	219	164	123	(1 Mar 51)
464,496	18	17		214	(31 Mar 51)	700,000	541/ 39#	193	2290		327	495	(10 Apr 51)
844,935	45	57	113	556		1,033,913	669 39#	276	4033		632	1,129	*Heavy bombers

15 June 51

000120

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TOP SECRET

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES
COMPILED FROM THE LATEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON 30-APR-51 3

SERIAL	COUNTRY	NAVAL FORCES								GROUND FORCES					
		PERSONNEL STRENGTH	BATTLESHIPS	AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	CRUISERS	DESTROYERS AND A/S VESSELS	SUBMARINES	SMALL SHIPS	REMARKS	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	DIVISIONS	BREGADES	REGIMENTS	BATTALIONS	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)
1	U.S.S.R.	680,000	3*		16	125	303	1608	*Effective for shore bombardment only	2,800,000	175				Line div
2	ALBANIA	800							Small vessels only	30,000	4	2			
3	BULGARIA	2,400				1				160,000	13	3			
4	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA								No Navy	130,000	11	4			
5	HUNGARY	200							Ineffective Danube River Force	95,000 85,000	9				All but 3 in cadre form
6	POLAND	7,350				1	3			180,000	16	4 6			
7	ROUMANIA	7,500				2	1	2		220,000	15 14	2			
8	TOTAL	698,250	3		16	129	307	1610		3,015,000 3,605,000	243 242	13 17			
9	BELGIUM	1,500				1		9		60,500	1	1*			*Airborne Bd
10	CANADA	11,950 11,012		1	1	16		18 6		41,625 35,839		2		10 6*	*Incl 2 armd arty regts
11	DENMARK	5,500				5	2	10		18,400	2*			1	*Skeleton dis
12	FRANCE	61,200	2	4 3	7 6	28	10 9	25 21		523,000 518,000	10	1	66	226	
13	ICELAND								No Navy						No Army
14	ITALY	35,700	1		2	35 38		32		175,000	9	2	29		
15	LUXEMBOURG								No Navy	1,500				2	
16	NETHERLANDS	18,750		1	2	14	7	38		64,453					
17	NORWAY	4,800				8	8 5			17,300		1		3	
18	PORTUGAL	7,400				13	3			44,700		16	8	17	
19	UNITED KINGDOM	124,600		5	13	64	32	?		433,961 425,210	5	17		83	Strength as of (1 Feb 51) formations as of
20	UNITED STATES	613,000	2	23	14	180	78	?		1,464,496 1,313,684 444,211	18 17	17		214 209	31 (1 Mar 51)
21	TOTAL	884,400 883,462	5	34 33	39 38	311 362	140 136	122 116 +?		2,844,935 2,674,586	45 44	57 58	113	556 547	

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INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES AND NATO COUNTRIES

TEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON 30-APR-51 31 May 51

Document disclosed under the
Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

TOP SECRET

COPY NO. 36

GROUND FORCES						AIR FORCES (AIRCRAFT)							
PERSONNEL STRENGTH	DIVISIONS	BREGADES	REGIMENTS	BATTALIONS	REMARKS	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	MEDIUM BOMBERS	LIGHT BOMBERS	FIGHTER	GROUND ATTACK	RECCE	TRANSPORT	REMARKS
(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)	(v)	(w)	(x)
800,000	175				Line divs only	600,000 to 800,000	About 500	4,540 4,270	9,600 9,500	2,850 2,980	1,130 1,110	1,048 1,010	14,560 Plus 140 unknown
30,000	4	2											No Air Force
160,000	13	3				8,000		30	45	46	3	5	129
130,000	11	4				10,000		1	211 214		87	32	Fighter strength may be less
95,000 85,000	9				All but 3 inf divs in cadre form	3,000 (probably more)			48	48		12	108
180,000	16	4 6				7,000		46	116 128	110		21	293
220,000	15 14	2				8,000 (probably more)		3	30		18	5	56
15,000 605,000	243 242	13 17				637,000 to 837,000	About 500	4,620 4,350	10,050 9,965	3,760 3,184	1,230 1,218	1,123 1,085	
60,500	1	1*			* Airborne Bde	12,000			100 85			24	50 jets are jets
41,625 35,839		2		10 6*	* Incl: 2 armd regts & 1 ² arty regts	24,150 22,159		30 15	12,175		36 8	96 29	82 jets are jets 1-Apr-51
18,400	2*			1*	* Skeleton divs only	11,100 1,002			50 46	20			42 jets are jets Also 376 civ pers & 700-800 Nat Ser
523,000 518,000	10	1	66	226		661,000 65,904			2,340 135		53 66	244 222	163 jets are jets Excl FAF in Indo-China
					No Army								No Air Force
175,000	9	2	29			25,000			125		40	115	16 jets are jets
1,500				2									No Air Force
64,453						8,000			60 55			12	Fighters are jets
17,300	1			3		4,124			50		12	7	22 jets are jets
44,700	16	8	17			2,024			98			14	Most non-operational through lack of spares
33,961 25,210	5	17		83	Strengthened as of 30 Apr 51 (1-Feb-51) Formations as of 1 Feb 51	255,000 253,000	128 150	49 16	580 525	219	164 100	123 200	(1 May 51) (15 Feb 51)
64,496 313,684	18 17	17		214 209	31 (1 Mar 51)	700,000 650,000	541 546 37	193 110	2290 1,637	327	495 244	495 350	(10 Feb 51) Incl 107 tankers
44,935 574,586	45 44	57 58	113	556 547		1,033,913	661,696 37	276 141	4033 2,851	632	1129 973		# Heavy bombers

8 MAY 51 000123
13 June 51

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MEMORANDUM

TOP SECRET
DAI/TS 1603-5

13 Jun 51

Secretary JIC

Comparative Strength of Armed Forces of the
Soviet Union, its European Satellites and NATO
Countries.

- 1 Attached is one (1) copy of our monthly submission of the above mentioned document.
- 2 Increases in strengths over previous figures are due to expansion of the subject air forces in number of units resulting in an increase in numbers of aircraft. Aircraft strengths shown are those assigned to tactical units only and do not indicate the overall totals.
- 3 When this document is completed and duplicated may two (2) copies be forwarded to this Directorate, please.

Encl.

for R C Craddock, Major
(G S Austin) W/C
for DAI

COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES

31 May, 1951.

SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	NAVAL FORCES						
			BATTLESHIPS	AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	CRUISERS	DESTROYERS AND A.S. VESSELS	SUBMARINES	SMALL SHIPS	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(j)	(k)
1	U. S. S. R.	680,000	3	-	16	125	303	1608	
2	ALBANIA	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small vessels only.
3	BULGARIA	2,400	-	-	-	1	-	-	
4	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil.
5	HUNGARY	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ineffective Danube River force only.
6	POLAND	7,350	-	-	-	1	3	-	
7	ROMANIA	7,500	-	-	-	2	1	2	
8	TOTAL	698,250	3	-	16	129	307	1610	
9	BELGIUM	1,500	-	-	-	1	-	9	
10	CANADA	11,950	-	1	1	16	-	18	
11	DENMARK	5,500	-	-	-	5	2	10	
12	FRANCE	61,200	2	4	7	28	10	25	
13	ICELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
14	ITALY	35,700	1	-	2	35	-	-	
15	LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
16	NETHERLANDS	18,750	-	1	2	14	7	38	
17	NORWAY	4,800	-	-	-	8	8	-	
18	PORTUGAL	7,400	-	-	-	13	3	-	
19	UNITED KINGDOM	124,600	-	5	13	64	32	?	
20	UNITED STATES	613,000	2	23	14	180	78	?	
21	TOTAL	884,400	5	34	39	364	140		000126

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JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE
OF THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES AND NATO COUNTRIES
THE LATEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON ~~30 APR 51~~ 1 Jun 51

GROUND FORCES						
PERSONNEL STRENGTH	DIVISIONS	BATTALIONS	REGIMENTS	BATTALIONS	REMARKS	PERSONNEL STRENGTH
(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)
2,800,000	175				Line divs only	600,000 to 800,000
30,000	4	2				
160,000	13	3				8,000
130,000	11	4				10,500
85,000	9				All but 3 inf divs in cadre form	3,500 (probably more)
180,000	16	6				7,000
220,000	14	2				8,000 (probably more)
3,605,000	242	17				637,000 to 837,000
60,500	1	1*			*Airborne Bde	12,500
41,625 35,839		2		10 10*	*Incl 2 armd regts & 2 arty regt (31 May 51)	22,359
18,400	2*			1	*Skeleton divs only	1,002
518,000	10	1	66	226		65,904
					No Army	
175,000	9	2	29			25,000
1,500				2		
64,453		1				8,000
17,300		1		3		4,124
44,700		16	8	17		2,024
433,761 425,210	5	Incl AGFAS 17		Incl Arty 83 Bns	Str as at 30 Apr 51 (1 Feb 51) Emms as at 1 Feb 51	253,000
146,496 1,313,684	18 17	17 17		264 209	31 (31 Mar 51) (1 Mar 51)	650,000
2,674,586	44	58	113	547		1,033,913

TOP SECRET

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

OF THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES AND NATO COUNTRIES
THE LATEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON 30 APR 51

		GROUND FORCES						
PERSONNEL STRENGTH		DIVISIONS	BRIGADES	REGIMENTS	BATTALIONS	REMARKS	PERS STRE	
(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)		(q)	
2,800,000	175				Line divs only		600,000 to 800,000	
30,000	4	2						
160,000	13	3					8,000	
130,000	11	4					10,500	
95,000 85,000	9				All but 3 inf divs in cadre form		3,500 (probable)	
180,000	16	6 ⁺					7,000	
220,000	15 14	2					8,000 (probable)	
3,605,000	242	17					637,000 to 837,000	
60,500	1	1 ⁺			* Airborne Bde		12,000	
35,839		2		6 ⁺	* Incl 2 armd regts & 1 arty regt		22,000	
18,400	2 ⁺			1	* Skeleton divs only		1,000	
523,000 518,000	10	1	66	226			65,000	
					No Army			
175,000	9	2	29				25,000	
1,500				2				
64,453		2					8,000	
17,300		1		3			4,000	
44,700		16	8	17			2,000	
425,210	5	17		83	(1 Feb 51)		253,000	
1,313,684	17	17		209	(1 Mar 51)		650,000	
2,674,586	44	58	113	547			1,033,000	

ES AND NATO COUNTRIES

TOP SECRET

DATE 11 June 1951

ES

AIR FORCES (AIRCRAFT)

MARKS	PE SONNEL STRENGTH	MEDIUM BOMBERS	LIGHT BOMBERS	FIGHTER	GROUND ATTACK	RESCUE	TRANSPORT	REMARKS
(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)	(v)	(w)	(x)	(y)	
6,000,000- 8,000,000	285 500	4540	9600	2856	1130	1048	Total	19,674 19,660
NO		AIR				FORCE		
8,000	-	30	45	46	3	5	Total	129
10,500	-	1	211	-	87	32	Total	331
3,500	-	-	48	48	-	12	Total	108
7,000	-	46	116	110	-	21	Total	293
8,000 (approx.)	-	3	30	-	18	5	Total	56
12,500	-	-	100	-	-	24	50 ftrs	are jets
24,350	-	34	199	-	36	96	82 ftrs	are jets
1,100	-	-	50	20	-	-	45 ftrs	are jets 375 civ.pers. 700-800 nat.serv.
66,000	-	-	234 135	incl. in ftrs.	53	243	168 ftrs	are jets. Excl.FAF in I-C.
NO		AIR				FORCE		
25,000	-	-	125	-	40	115	5 ftrs	are jets
NO		AIR				FORCE		
8,000	-	-	60	-	-	12	All ftrs	are jets
4,124	-	-	50	-	12	7	22 ftrs	are jets
2,024	-	-	98	-	-	14	Mostly non-op.	due lack spares
255,000	150 128	16 49	588 525	219	164	123	As of 1 Mar 1951	
700,000	541# 39%	193 110	2290 1637	Incl. in ftrs.	327 244	495 350	As of 10 Apr 1951	#-MB. %-HB

000130

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ESC 7-28-0 (JIC)

TOP SECRET

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

12 June, 1951.

Executive Staff Officer to
Chairman, Chiefs of Staff.

Soviet and Satellite Forces

1. In response to your request of 9 June the following brief report on the expansion of Soviet and satellite armed forces has been prepared by the intelligence directorates of the three services:

(a) Ground Forces

(i) Soviet Army - Since early 48, when the Russians claim that they completed the post-war de-mobilization of their army, it is estimated that the Soviet Army has contained a steady total of about 2,800,000 men.

(ii) Satellite Armies - The expansion of the satellite armies since September, 1950, is shown in the following table:

Country	Str 1 Sep 50	Str 1 Jun 51	Increase
Albania	30,000	30,000	--
Bulgaria	90,000	160,000	70,000
Czechoslovakia	130,000	130,000	--
Hungary	30,000	95,000	65,000
Poland	160,000	180,000	20,000
Roumania	139,000	220,000	81,000
Total	579,000	815,000	236,000

(b) Naval Forces - The following vessels have been added to the Soviet Fleet during the past year:

- 1 Cruiser
- 6 Destroyers
- 2 Coastal Destroyers
- 7 Escort Vessels.

In addition they are known to have completed a number of coastal submarines, the Ocean Patrol and Medium Range Submarines have been undergoing a modernization programme. There have been no additions to the satellite navies although the Polish Navy has had considerable reorganization. The Chinese have acquired at least two submarines from the USSR.

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- 2 -

- (c) Air Forces - During the past year the Soviet and satellite air forces have undergone little numerical alteration; however, the programme of re-equipment with modern types has continued. Most of the units of the Fighter Defence Force, as well as many tactical and naval units (especially in Europe), are now equipped with MIG-15. The Type 27, a light jet bomber, is now in series production and Soviet units in Germany have commenced re-equipment. The TU-4 remains the only strategic bomber and re-equipment of units in the Long Range Air Force has continued. With the exception of the Chinese Communist Air Force there has been little alteration in the air forces of the other satellites, although there have been recent indications that some of the earlier designed straight-wing jet fighters are being delivered from the USSR. The Chinese Communist Air Force has been developed considerably over the past year, both in size and effectiveness, and now possesses probably between 200 and 300 MIG-15 fighters.

J.E.
(J.E. Beswick)
Major,
Secretary.

JEB/5459/fp

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

No. HQTS 9034-34/342
(MI-INT)

Department of National Defence
Army

TOP SECRET

Ottawa, Ontario 11 Jun 1951

Secretary
Joint Intelligence Committee

Expansion of Armies of Soviet Union and Soviet Satellites

1 Reference is made to telephone conversation Lt-Col Sarantos, Major Beswick, 9 Jun 51, during which you requested that a short statement be provided for the Chairman, Chiefs of Staffs Committee outlining the expansion which has taken place in the armies of the Soviet Union and Soviet Satellites since September, 1950. The following statement covering this subject is forwarded for transmission to the Chairman.

- (a) Soviet Army. Since early 48, when the Russians claim that they completed the post-war de-mobilization of their army, it is estimated that the Soviet Army has contained a steady total of about 2.800.000 men.
- (b) Satellite Armies. The expansion of the Satellite armies since September, 1950, is shown in the following table:

Country	Strength 1 Sep 50	Strength 1 Jun 51	Increase
Albania	30.000	30.000	--
Bulgaria	90.000	160.000	70.000
Czechoslovakia	130.000	130.000	--
Hungary	30.000	95.000	65.000
Poland	160.000	180.000	20.000
Roumania	139.000	220.000	81.000
TOTAL	579.000	815.000	236.000

[Signature]
(AFB Knight)
Colonel
DMI

TOP SECRET

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The following vessels have been added to the Soviet Fleet during the past year.

- 1 Cruiser
- 6 Destroyers
- 2 Coastal Destroyers
- 7 Escort vessels.

In addition they are known to have completed a number of coastal submarines, the Ocean Patrol and Medium Range Submarines have been undergoing a modernization programme.

There have been no additions made to the Satellite Navies although the Polish Navy has had considerable reorganization. The Chinese have acquired at least two submarines from the USSR.

*Received 120900 Jan
from Hunt Mitchell*

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Expansion of the Soviet and Satellite Air Forces

During the past year the Soviet and Satellite Air Forces have undergone little numerical alteration; however, the programme of re-equipment with modern types has continued. Most of the units of the Fighter Defence Force, are now equipped with MIG-15, as well as many tactical and naval units (especially in Europe). The Type 27, a light jet bomber, is now in series production and Soviet units in Germany have commenced re-equipment. The TU-4 remains the only strategic bomber and re-equipment of units in the Long Range Air Force has continued. With the exception of the Chinese Communist Air Force there has been little alteration in the air forces of the other Satellites, although there have been recent indications that some of the earlier designed straight-wing jet fighters are being delivered from the USSR. The Chinese Communist Air Force has been developed considerably over the past year both in size and effectiveness, and now possesses probably between 200 and 300 MIG-15 fighters.

Produced in DAI
11th June, 1951



TOP SECRET

REPLY TO BE ADDRESSED TO:
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA

DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

Ottawa, May 18, 1951

Commodore H. S. Rayner,
Secretary Chiefs of Staff,
National Defence Headquarters,
Ottawa.

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 14, your file No. CSC 7-28-0 (JIC) with which were six copies of a table on comparative strengths of armed forces. As six are more copies than we require in this Department, would you send us four copies only of the table in the future.

(Signature)
A.D.P. Heeney,
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs

CSC/JS

MAY 19 10 38 AM '51
REFERRED TO *Doc SIC*
FILE *7-28-0*
CHG'D TO *JIC*

PS

TOP SECRET

NSTS. 11640-1 Vol. 5

COPY NO. /

MEMORANDUM TO: Secretary,
Joint Intelligence Committee

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES

With reference to your CSC 7-28-C (JIC)
dated 12 April, 1951, it is requested that the
distribution list include:

Flag Officer, Atlantic Coast,
HMC Dockyard,
Halifax, N.S.

Flag Officer, Pacific Coast,
HMC Dockyard,
Esquimalt,
Victoria, B.C.

2. It is further requested that distribution
to Director of Naval Intelligence be increased to two
copies.

J.C. Pratt
J.C. Pratt,
Commander, RCN,
DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

CSC/JS

MAY 18 4 02 PM '51

OTTAWA,
17 May, 1951.

REFERRED TO *See JIC*

FILE *7-28-0*

TOP SECRET

31 4000138

CONFIDENTIAL

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

NO. NSS 1640-1



Department of National Defence

Ottawa,

17 May, 1951.

COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES

With reference to your CSC 7-28-0 (JIC) dated 10 May, 1951, there is no objection to the distribution of the table of comparative strengths of NATO countries, Soviet Union and its European satellites, to the members of the Panel on Economic Aspects of Defence Questions.

(J.C. Pratt),
Commander, RCN,
DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Secretary,
Joint Intelligence Committee,
National Defence Headquarters.

CSC/JS

MAY 17 4 42 PM '51

REFERRED TO *See SIC*

FILE *7-28-0*

CHG'D TO

CONFIDENTIAL

TOP SECRET

CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

TOP SECRET

16 May, 1951.

The Secretary, *17-32*
Panel on Economic Aspects
of Defence Questions.

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. At the suggestion of Mr. Glazebrook, enclosed are six copies of a table of comparative strengths of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites, compiled from the latest information available on 30 April, 1951.
2. Copies of this table have already been forwarded to Mr. Heeney, Mr. Drury and Lt.-Gen. Foulkes.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

H. S. RAYNER

(H.S. Rayner)
Commodore, RCN,
Secretary.

Enc.(6)

JEB/5459/fp

TOP SECRET

(This Document is The Property of His Majesty's Canadian Government)



CANADA

CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE
JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE

CSC 7-28-0 (JPC)

File.....

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SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS,

OTTAWA, 15 May 51

Joint Planning Committee

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. Attached herewith is a copy of a document concerning the marginally noted subject which is for your information and retention.

CSC 7-28-0 (JPC) 4/12 May 51

K.C. Cooper
(K.C. Cooper)
Commander, RCN
Secretary,
Joint Planning Committee

DISTRIBUTION

Copy No. 22	Brigadier Gibson
23	Commodore Bidwell
24	Air Commodore Godwin
	Captain Piers
	Colonel Cook
	Group Captain Hodson
	Mr. Glazebrook
	File

25 - JPS For information.

TOP SECRET

CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

TOP SECRET

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

14 May, 1951.

The Secretary, *# 22-25*
Joint Planning Committee.

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. I enclose for the information of the JPC, four copies of a table of comparative strengths of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites compiled from the latest information available on 30 April, 1951.
2. This table supersedes the one compiled early in April which should now be destroyed.

Rm
(J.E. Boswick)
Major,
Secretary.

Enc.(4)

JEB/5459/fp

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CSC 7-28-0 (JIS)

~~TOP SECRET~~

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

14 May, 1951.

C. de T. Glazebrook, Esq., //
Dept. of External Affairs.

D.E.I. 12-16

D.A.I. 17

D.N.I. 18

D.S.I. 19

C.I./C.S.B. 20

J.I.B. 21

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. Enclosed is a copy of a table of comparative strengths of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites, compiled from the latest information available on 30 April, 1951.

2. This table supersedes the one sent to you on 12 April, which should now be destroyed.

PM

(J.R. Deswick)
Major,
Secretary.

Enc.

JHB/5459/SP

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TOP SECRET

CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

TOP SECRET

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS
OTTAWA

14 May, 1951.

Under-Secretary of State #5-10
for External Affairs.

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. Enclosed are six copies of a table of comparative strengths of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites, compiled from the latest information available on 30 April, 1951.
2. This is the second table which has been prepared in compliance with your request of 16 January, and contains a number of changes from the table which was forwarded to you on 11 April.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

H. S. RAYNER

(H.S. Rayner)
Commodore, RCN,
Secretary.

Enc.(6)

JEB/5459/tp

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

TOP SECRET

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS
OTTAWA

14 May, 1951.

Deputy Minister. #4

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. Enclosed is one copy of a table of comparative strengths of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites, compiled from the latest information available on 30 April, 1951.
2. This table supersedes the one compiled early in April, which should now be destroyed.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

H. S. RAYNER

(H.S. Rayner)
Commodore, RCN,
Secretary.

Enc.

JEB/5459/fp

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

TOP SECRET

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS
OTTAWA

14 May, 1951.

The Minister. #1-2

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. Enclosed are two copies of a table of comparative strengths of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites, compiled from the latest information available on 30 April, 1951.
2. This table supersedes the one sent to you on 12 April, which should now be destroyed.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

H. S. RAYNER

(H.S. Rayner)
Commodore, RCN,
Secretary.

Enc.(2)

JEB/5459/fp

c.c. Chairman, Chiefs of Staff. #3

TOP SECRET

Miss Pearson
Would you prepare
copies of this paper
for distribution to
the persons on the list
below. P.H.

ESC 7-28-0 (JIC)

CONFIDENTIAL

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

10 May, 1951.

D.H.I. — OK
D.A.I. — OK
D.N.I. — OK.

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. Mr. Glazebrook has suggested that it may be desirable to distribute the table of comparative strengths of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites to members of the Panel on Economic Aspects of Defence Questions. The following are the members of this Panel:

omit
here {
Mr. Norman Robertson
Dr. W.C. Clark - Finance - Deputy Minister
~~Mr. A.D.P. Heeney~~
~~Mr. G.H. Drury~~
~~Lt. Gen. G. Foulkes~~
Mr. D.U. Mackenzie - Trade & Commerce - Deputy Minister.
Mr. J.E. Coyne —
Dr. O.H. Solandt
Mr. C.C. Eberts.

2. May I please be advised if you have any objections to this distribution.

J.E.
(J.E. Benwick)
Major,
Secretary.

JEB/5459/fp

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CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES

1. The attached is a table showing the comparative strengths of the armed forces of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites compiled from the latest information available on 30 April, 1951. This is the second table which has been produced and supersedes the table showing the strengths compiled from the latest information available on 31 March, and forwarded under CSC 7-28-0 (JIC) of 11 and 12 April.
2. In reading this table the following notes should be considered:
 - (a) The table shows only the total forces in being and does not show reserve strengths.
 - (b) Only ships in full commission are listed for NATO countries.
 - (c) No attempt has been made to reconcile the size of army formations in terms of Canadian equivalents.
 - (d) Serial 19, column (m) - the figure of 17 brigades for the UK forces includes also AGRA (Army Group, Royal Artillery).
 - (e) Serial 19, column (o)
Serial 20, column (o) - The figures shown as the number of battalions in UK and US forces include engineer and artillery battalions.

J.E. Beswick
(J.E. Beswick)

Major,
Secretary,
Joint Intelligence Committee.

12 May, 1951.

TOP SECRET

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE
COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES
COMPILED FROM THE LATEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON 30 APR 51

		NAVAL FORCES								GROUND FORCES					
SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH							REMARKS	PERSONNEL STRENGTH					
			BATTLESHIPS	AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	CRUISERS	DESTROYERS AND A/S VESSELS	SUBMARINES	SMALL SHIPS			DIVISIONS	BRIGADES	REGIMENTS	BATTALIONS	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)
1	U.S.S.R.	680,000	3*		16	125	303	1608	*Effective for shore bombardment only	2,800,000	175				Line div
2	ALBANIA	800							Small vessels only	30,000	4	2			
3	BULGARIA	2,400				1				160,000	13	3			
4	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA								No Navy	130,000	11	4			
5	HUNGARY	200							Ineffective Danube River Force	85,000	9				All but 3 cadre form
6	POLAND	7,350				1	3			180,000	16	6			
7	ROUMANIA	7,500				2	1	2		220,000	14	2			
8	TOTAL	698,250	3		16	129	307	1610		3,605,000	242	17			
9	BELGIUM	1,500				1		9		60,500	1	1*			*Airborne
10	CANADA	11,012		1	1	16		6		35,839		2		6*	*Incl 2 arm arty regt
11	DENMARK	5,500					2	10		18,400	2*			1	*Skeleton
12	FRANCE	61,200	2	3	6	28	9	21		518,000	10	1	66	226	
13	ICELAND								No Navy						No Army
14	ITALY	35,700	1		2	38		32		175,000	9	2	29		
15	LUXEMBOURG								No Navy	1,500				2	
16	NETHERLANDS	18,750		1	2	14	7	38		64,453		1			
17	NORWAY	4,800				8	5			17,300		1		3	
18	PORTUGAL	7,400				13	3			44,700		16	8	17	
19	UNITED KINGDOM	124,600		5	13	64	32	?		425,210	5	17		83	(1 Feb 51)
20	UNITED STATES	613,000	2	23	14	180	78	?		1,313,684	17	17		209	(1 Mar 51)
21	TOTAL	883,462	5	33	38	362	136	116		2,674,586	44	58	113	547	

NT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE
 THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES AND NATO COUNTRIES
 LATEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON 30 APR 51

Copies 34 and 35

Copies 37 & 55 incl
destroyed 12 Jan 51
Q.B.

TOP SECRET

COPY NO. 26

GROUND FORCES						AIR FORCES (AIRCRAFT)							
PERSONNEL STRENGTH	DIVISIONS	BRIGADES	REGIMENTS	BATTALIONS	REMARKS	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	MEDIUM BOMBERS	LIGHT BOMBERS	FIGHTERS	GROUND ATTACK	RECCE	TRANSPORT	REMARKS
(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)	(v)	(w)	(x)
2,800,000	175				Line divs only	600,000 to 800,000	About 500	4,270	9,500	2,980	1,110	1,010	Plus 140 unknown
30,000	4	2											No Air Force
160,000	13	3				8,000		30	45	46	3	5	
130,000	11	4				10,500		1	214		87	32	Fighter strength may be less
85,000	9				All but 3 inf divs in cadre form	3,500 (probably more)			48	48		12	
180,000	16	6				7,000		46	128	110		21	
220,000	14	2				8,000 (probably more)		3	30		18	5	
605,000	242	17				637,000 to 837,000	About 500	4,350	9,965	3,184	1,218	1,085	
60,500	1	1*			*Airborne Bde	12,500			85			24	35 are jets
35,839		2		6*	*Incl 2 armd regts & 1 arty regt	22,359		15	75		8	29	1 Apr 51
18,400	2*			1	*Skeleton divs only	1,002			46	20			42 are jets Also 372 civ pers & 700-800 Nat Ser
518,000	10	1	66	226		65,904			135		66	222	72 are jets Excl FAF in Indo-China
					No Army								No Air Force
175,000	9	2	29			25,000			125		40	115	5 are jets
1,500				2									No Air Force
64,453		1				8,000			55			12	Fighters are jets
17,300		1		3		4,124			50		12	7	22 are jets
44,700		16	8	17		2,024			98			14	Most non-operational through lack of spares
25,210	5	17		83	(1 Feb 51)	253,000	150	16	525		100	200	(15 Feb 51)
313,684	17	17		209	(1 Mar 51)	650,000	546 37#	110	1,637		244	350	(10 Feb 51) Incl 107 tankers
74,586	44	58	113	547		1,033,913	696 37#	141	2,851		470	973	# Heavy bombers

20 18

CANADA

Department of National Defence

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

No. GSC. 7-28-0. (JIC).

TOP SECRET

CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS
OTTAWA

21 April, 1951.

The Secretary,
Joint Planning Committee.

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. I attach three copies of the table of comparative strengths of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites which was compiled as at 31 March.
2. May serials 10, 19 and 20 please be checked and the attached copies returned to me amended as necessary. A new table is to be produced containing the latest information available on 30 April. May I please receive your contribution by 1200 hours, 2 May.

(J.E. Beswick)
(J.E. Beswick)
Major,
Secretary.

III Sec SPC

*Herewith strengths
amended.*

*A. F. (Kearney) (sign)
EB/9459/fp
JPS (Army)*

24 April

J.P.P.

*Referred file - last
month figures are on
GSC 7-28-0.*

COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELL

COMPILED FROM INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON 31 MARCH, 1951.

		NAVAL FORCES									GROUND FORCES						
SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH								PERSONNEL STRENGTH						PER STR	
			BATTLESHIPS	AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	CRUISERS	DESTROYERS AND A/S VESSELS	SUBMARINES	SMALL SHIPS	REMARKS		DIVISIONS	BRIGADES	REGIMENTS	BATTALIONS	REMARKS		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
1	U.S.S.R.	680,000	3	-	16	125	303	1608			2,500,000	175				Line divs only	600,000 800,000
2	ALBANIA	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small vessels only		30,000	4	2				
3	BULGARIA	2,400	-	-	-	1	-	-			160,000	13	3				8,000
4	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil		130,000	11	4				10,500
5	HUNGARY	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ineffective Danube River forces only		85,000	9				All but 3 inf divs in cadre force	3,500 probab none
6	POLAND	7,350	-	-	-	1	3	-			180,000	1	10				7,000
7	ROMANIA	7,500	-	-	-	2	1	2			220,000	1	2				8,000 probab loss
8	TOTAL	690,250	-	-	16	129	307	1610			3,305,000	212	21				637,000 to 697,000
9	BELGIUM ✓	1,500	-	-	-	1	-	9			60,500	1	14			Airborne Brigade	12,500
10	CANADA	11,012	Nil	1	1	16	Nil	6	Only ships in full commission listed.		35,839 34,622	1	2		6	* Incl 2 Arm'd (31 Apr 51) Regts + 1 Artillery Regt	22,000
11	DENMARK ✓	5,500	-	-	-	-	2	10			18,400	24			1	Skeleton divs only	1,000
12	FRANCE ✓	61,200	1	3	6	28	9	21			518,000	98	1	66	226	* Includes: 1 A/B Div 1 Mountain Div	65,000
13	ICELAND ✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil		None						
14	ITALY ✓	35,700	1	-	2	38 28	-	32	* 3 U.S. DE's added		175,000	9	2	29			
15	LUXEM-BURG ✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil		1,500				2		
16	NETHER-LANDS ✓	18,750	-	1	2	14	7	38			58,900		1				8,000
17	NORWAY ✓	4,800	-	-	-	3	5	-			17,300		1		3		4,200
18	PORTUGAL ✓	7,400	-	-	-	13	3	-			44,700		16	8	17		2,000
19	UNITED KINGDOM ✓	124,600	-	5	13	64	32	?	Only ships in full commission listed.		425,210 425,000 (incl female)	5	177		83	* (1 Feb 51) # includes AGRAA	253,000
20	UNITED STATES ✓	613,000	2	23	14	180	78	?	Only ships in full commission listed.		1,313,684 1,309,000 (incl female)	17	17		209	* (31 Jan 50) 1 Mar 51	625,000 650,000
21	TOTAL	-														Includes Engr. & Art. Bns.	

~~9th~~ April, 1951.

000154

TOP SECRET

CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

TOP SECRET

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

23 April, 1951.

copies 29 to 40 incl

DIRECTIVE FOR THE JIS:

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. I attach spare copies of the last table of comparative strengths of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites for necessary amendment to bring the table up-to-date with the latest information available on 30 April.

2. I have asked the Secretary, JPC to have their contribution in my hands by 1200 hours, 2 May.

(J.E. Deswick)
Major,
Secretary.

Encs.

JEB/5459/fp

TOP SECRET

000155

CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

TOP SECRET

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS
OTTAWA

21 April, 1951.

The Secretary,
Joint Planning Committee.

26-27-28.

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. I attach three copies of the table of comparative strengths of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites which was compiled as at 31 March.
2. May serials 10, 19 and 20 please be checked and the attached copies returned to me amended as necessary. A new table is to be produced containing the latest information available on 30 April. May I please receive your contribution by 1200 hours, 2 May.

(J.E. Beswick)
Major,
Secretary.

Encs.

JEB/5459/fp



DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

REPLY TO BE ADDRESSED TO:
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA

CENTRAL REGISTRY
SUBJECTS
APR 19 1951
File 7-28-0
TOP SECRET JIC
Referred to J.C.

Ottawa, April 18, 1951

CENTRAL REGISTRY
SUBJECTS
APR 19 1951
File
Chgd. to
Referred to

To: The Secretary,
Chiefs of Staff Committee,
Department of National Defence,
OTTAWA.

I should like to acknowledge the copies of the table on Comparative Strengths of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and its European Satellites and NATO Countries, which you sent me with your letter of April 11, your file CSC 7-28-0 (JIC). This table sets out in a very comprehensive way the information asked for in my letter of January 16, and a monthly table of this nature would be of considerable interest to this Department. After the table has been circulated to some of the senior officers of the Department, I may be able to make some suggestions about the presentation of the information for use in the future.

I think it would be desirable that this table should be circulated to the members of the Panel on Economic Aspects of Defence Questions. The following are the members of this Panel:


1. Mr. Norman Robertson
2. Dr. W. C. Clark
3. Mr. A. D. P. Heeney
4. Mr. C. M. Drury
5. Lt.-General Charles Foulkes

....

- 2 -

6. Mr. M. W. Mackenzie
7. Mr. J. E. Coyne
8. Dr. O. M. Solandt
9. Mr. C. C. Eberts (Secretary)

If you agree, I presume that you will circulate the table to the members of the Panel from all Departments other than the Department of External Affairs.


A.D.P. Heeney
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

CSC 7-28-0 (JPC)

CR
pa

TOP SECRET

16 April, 1951

Brigadier Gibson
Commodore Bidwell
Air Commodore Godwin

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. Attached herewith for your information and retention is a copy of a table of comparative strengths of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites.

K. C. COOPER
(K.C. Cooper)
Commander, RCN
Secretary,
Joint Planning Committee.

cc: JPS

TOP SECRET

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

No. CSC. 7-28-Q. (JIC).

TOP

SECRET

Department of National Defence

CANADA

CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE
JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS
OTTAWA

12 April, 1951.

The Secretary,
Joint Planning Committee.

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. I enclose for the information of the JPC, four copies of a table of comparative strengths of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites.
2. May I please be advised whether you wish additional copies of this table.

J.E. Beswick
(J.E. Beswick)
Major,
Secretary.

Enc. (4)

JEB/5459/fp

*Major Beswick: The files 3 6-
J.P.C. (negative XA)
v. 1 6 J.P.C. for
information*

~~TOP SECRET~~

CSG 7-28-0 (JIC)

TOP SECRET

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS
OTTAWA

12 April, 1951.

G. de T. Glazebrook, Esq., #15
 Dept. of External Affairs.
 D.M.I. #16 22-25
 D.A.I. #17
 D.N.I. #18
 D.S.I. #19
 O.I./CS.B. #20
 J.I.B. #21

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. Enclosed is a copy of a table of comparative strengths of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites. To be included in the distribution of this table are:

Department of External Affairs
 Minister of National Defence
 Joint Planning Committee.

A copy has also been sent to the Deputy Minister attached to the JIC reply to the suggestion regarding the publication of an information book on Russia.

2. May I please be advised if others should be included in the distribution and, also, whether you desire more than one copy.

(J.E. Beswick)
 Major,
 Secretary.

DM 22-25
 Inc. 16 Apr

JEB/5459/rp

TOP SECRET

000161

COMPILED FROM INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON 31 MARCH 1951.

Copy 41
destroyed
R/S

SERIAL	COUNTRY	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	NAVAL FORCES							PERSONNEL STRENGTH	GROUND FORCES				
			BATTLESHIPS	AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	CRUISERS	DESTROYERS AND A/S VESSELS	SUBMARINES	SMALL SHIPS	REMARKS		DIVISIONS	BRIGADES	REGIMENTS	BATTALIONS	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)
1	U.S.S.R.	680,000	3	-	16	125	303	1608		2,500,000	175				Line divs only
2	ALBANIA	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small vessels only	30,000	4	2			
3	BULGARIA	2,400	-	-	-	1	-	-		160,000	13	3			
4	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	130,000	11	4			
5	HUNGARY	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ineffective Danube River force only	85,000	9				All but 3 inf divs in cadre form
6	POLAND	7,350	-	-	-	3	3	-		120,000	16	10			
7	ROMANIA	7,500	-	-	-	2	1	2		220,000	14	2			
8	TOTAL	698,250	3	-	16	129	307	1610		3,305,000	212	21			
9	BELGIUM	1,500	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	60,500	1	1*			* Airborne Brigade
10	CANADA	11,012	Nil	1	1	16	Nil	6	Only ships in full commission listed	34,822		2		6	(31 Mar 51)
11	DENMARK	5,500	-	-	-	-	2	10		18,400	2*			1	Skeleton dive only
12	FRANCE	61,200	-	-	6	28	9	21		518,000	9*	1	66	226	* Includes: 1 A/B Div 1 Mountain Div
13	ICELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	None					
14	ITALY	35,700	1	-	2	35	-	-		175,000	9	2	29		
15	LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	1,500				2	
16	NETHERLANDS	18,750	-	1	2	14	7	38		58,900		1			
17	NORWAY	4,800	-	-	-	8	5	-		17,300		1		3	
18	PORTUGAL	7,400	-	-	-	13	3	-		44,700		16	8	17	
19	UNITED KINGDOM	124,600	-	5	13	64	32	?	Only ships in full commission listed	413,846 (incl Female)	5	17*		83*	(1 Jan 51) * includes AGRAAs
20	UNITED STATES	613,000	2	23	14	180	78	?	Only ships in full commission listed	1,209,649 (incl female)	15	17		206*	(31 Jan 50)
21	TOTAL														Includes Engr. & Art. Bns.

OF THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS EUROPEAN SATELLITES AND NATO COUNTRIES

COMPILED FROM INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON 31 MARCH, 1951.

42

TOP SECRET

9th April, 1951

COUNTRY	GROUND FORCES						AIR FORCES (AIRCRAFT)							
	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	DIVISIONS	BRIGADES	REGIMENTS	BATTALIONS	REMARKS	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	MEDIUM BOMBERS	LIGHT BOMBERS	FIGHTER	GROUND ATTACK	RECCE	TRANSPORT	REMARKS
	(1)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)	(v)	(w)	(x)	(y)
	2,500,000	175				Line divs only	600,000 to 800,000	Approx 500		9,500	2,940	1,110	990	Plus 140 unknown Total 19,450
	30,000	4	2							NO AIR FORCE				
	160,000	13	3				8,000		30	45	45	5	5	Total 130
	130,000	11	4				10,500			210		90	30	Total 330 Fighter strength may be less.
	85,000	9				All but 3 inf divs in cadre form	3,500 probably more			50	50		10	Total 110
	180,000	16	10				7,000		50	130	110		20	Total 310
	220,000	14	2				8,000 probably more		5	30		20	5	Total 60
	3,305,000	242	21				7,000 527,000	Approx 500	55	9965	3140	1225	101	Total 20,390
	60,500	1	1*			* Airborne Brigade	10,857			80			24	30 a/c are jets
	34,822		2		6	(31 Mar 51)	21,312	See Rescc	14	56		8	19	Op units only as of 1 Mar 51
	18,400	2*			1	Skeleton div only	1,002			46	20			42 a/c are jets. In add. there are 27% div per 6 700-800 Nat. Serv.
	518,000	9*	1	66	226	* Includes: 1 A/B Div 1 Mountain Div	65,904			135		66	222	72 are jets. Does not include RAF in Indo-China
	None									NO AIR FORCE				
	175,000	9	2	29						125		40	115	5 a/c are jets
	1,500				2					NO AIR FORCE				
	58,900		1				8,000			50			12	Fighters are jets
	17,300		1		3		4,124			50		12	7	22 are jets
	44,700		16	8	17		2,024			98			14	Lack of spares cause most a/c to be non oper.
	413,846 (incl Female)	5	17*		83*	(1 Jan 51) # includes AGRAs	253,000	150	16	525		100	200	Op units only as of 15 Feb 51
	1,209,649 (incl female)	15	17		206*	(31 Jan 50)	625,000	437* 34**	126	1553		274	393	Op units only as of 10 Jan 51
						* Includes Engr. & Art. Bns.				* Includes 108 tankers				** Heavy bombers for which no column is shown

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14

TOP SECRET

CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

TOP SECRET

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS
OTTAWA

12 April, 1951.

The Minister. #1-2

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. Enclosed are two copies of a table of comparative strengths of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites. It is thought that this table may be of some value and should be considered with the JIB table of defence expenditures of NATO countries.
2. It is planned to produce monthly either a new table or an amendment list to bring the table to date in accordance with the information on hand at the end of each month.

(H.S. Rayner)
Commodore, RCN,
Secretary.

Enc.(2)

JEB/5459/fp

c.c. Chairman, Chiefs of Staff. #10

13

TOP SECRET

000165

TOP SECRET

CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

TOP
SECRET

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS
OTTAWA

12 April, 1951.

The Secretary, # 11-14
Joint Planning Committee.

Comparative Strengths of
Armed Forces

1. I enclose for the information of the JPC, four copies of a table of comparative strengths of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites.
2. May I please be advised whether you wish additional copies of this table.

(J.E. Beswick)
Major,
Secretary.

Enc.(4)

JEB/5459/fp

12

TOP SECRET

→ CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

TOP SECRET

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS
OTTAWA

11 April, 1951.

Under-Secretary of State # 3-6
for External Affairs. 8-9

Comparative Strengths of Armed Forces

1. Enclosed are six copies of a table of comparative strengths of armed forces of the Soviet Union and its European satellites, and NATO countries. This compilation is prepared in compliance with your request of 16 January.
2. The table is produced insofar as is possible in the manner suggested in your letter. However, it would be difficult to produce the table that would fully meet all requirements and still be sufficiently comprehensive in other respects to be useful for purposes of comparison. The table is therefore, to some extent, a compromise.
3. Trouble was experienced in attempting to determine the forces that are available for employment in the North Atlantic area and, consequently, it has been necessary to prepare the table without this restriction. The forces of foreign countries have not been expressed in terms of Canadian equivalents as it is felt that some distortion would result. However, in order that comparison can be made, the personnel strengths of each service are shown. In order to reflect the true picture of the military strength of each nation, a wider breakdown than requested has been made. On the other hand, it has not been possible to show reserve strengths, and the table shows only the total forces in being.
4. It is planned to produce monthly a new table or an amendment list to bring the table to date in accordance with the information on hand at the end of each month.
5. Any comments that you may wish to make on this table will be most acceptable.

H.S. Rayner
(H.S. Rayner)
Commodore, RCN,
Secretary.

Encs.

JEB/5459/fp

CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

CONFIDENTIAL

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS
OTTAWA

30 March, 1951.

The Secretary,
Joint Planning Committee.

Table of Comparative Strengths of NATO Countries,
the Soviet Union and European Satellites

1. The Department of External Affairs has requested a monthly table showing the comparative strength of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites. This is primarily an intelligence responsibility and, as a result, the attached table will be completed by the JIS. However, as figures for the three countries shown in serials 10, 19 and 20 are held by the Planners, it is requested that you have the table completed insofar as serials 10, 19 and 20 are concerned.
2. May this please be completed and returned to me as soon as possible, and, if possible, by 3 April.

MB
(J.E. Beswick)
Major,
Secretary.

10

Enc.(4)

JEB/5459/fp

7-28-6

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Extract(s) from the minutes of the 261 meeting held
on 2 Mar / 51.

VIII. TABLE OF COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF
NATO COUNTRIES, THE SOVIET UNION
AND EUROPEAN SATELLITES

(CONFIDENTIAL)

25. The Committee had for consideration the proposed format of a table showing the comparative strengths of NATO countries and the Soviet bloc.

26. The Chairman advised that the table was not intended to be an appreciation of capabilities but merely an indication of strengths.

27. Group Captain Bean recommended that future plans be avoided as much of this information would be pure conjecture.

28. Lieutenant-Colonel Kenyon pointed out the problem of obtaining information on UK, US and Canadian forces.

29. The Secretary suggested that this could be accomplished by informing the Secretary, JPC, that the necessary information would be required to complete the table.

29. It was agreed, after further discussion, that:

- (a) the table is acceptable with amendments noted by the Secretary; and
- (b) figures for countries which are the responsibility of the JPC should be obtained through the Secretary, JPC.

9

USC 7-22-0 (JIC)

CONFIDENTIAL

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS
OTTAWA

7 March, 1951.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE JOINT INTELLIGENCE STAFF:

Cooperative Strengths of NATO Countries,
the Soviet Union and European Satellites

1. The suggested format for the table on the marginally-noted was considered by the JIC at its 261st meeting. The format was approved with the following amendments:
 - (a) Delete "available for employment in the North Atlantic area".
 - (b) After "destroyers", but part of the same heading, insert "and A/S vessels".
 - (c) Make two columns to show light and medium bunkers.
 - (d) Add a remarks column of approximately 2 inches after each service section.
2. The Committee agreed that the JFC should be requested to provide information for countries which are the responsibility of the Planners. This information should be obtained through the appropriate secretaries.
3. The production of this table will now be undertaken.

JB
(J.E. Bewick)
Major,
Secretary.

JEB/5459/EP

000170

CONFIDENTIAL

1 March 1951

JIS(946)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

1. Attached hereto is a suggested format for the table of comparative strengths of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European Satellites for consideration of the Joint Intelligence Committee. Some difficulty has been experienced in attempting to produce a table that will meet the requirements of External Affairs and at the same time be sufficiently comprehensive to be useful for comparative purposes. In this connection your attention is invited to the following :

- (a) External Affairs requested that the table be drawn up in simple terms such as numbers of divisions, numbers of ships and numbers of squadrons. It is our opinion that if the basic fighting units of each service are lumped together in these three broad categories, the table does not reflect a true picture of the military strength of each nation. Therefore, we have broken down ships and aircraft into the various categories and we have included army formations down to battalion level.
- (b) Because it would be difficult in a table of this kind to show the basic fighting units of the armed forces in operational units and those in reserve, it is recommended that only total forces now in being for each country be shown.
- (c) Because of the disparities in the organic organization of divisions and air force components, especially between those of the Soviet Union and those of the major Western nations, it is not considered practicable to translate the formations of other countries into Canadian equivalents.
- (d) External Affairs requested that only armed forces available for employment in the North Atlantic area might be shown for each country. Presumably, on this basis, that portion of the armed forces of all NATO countries employed in KOREA and elsewhere in the FAR EAST would not be included in the table. May this point be confirmed please.
- (e) Intelligence agencies do not hold figures on the armed forces of US and Commonwealth countries. It is, therefore, recommended that details of the strength and composition of the armed forces of the U.S., U.K. and Canada be provided by the Joint Planning Committee.

JOINT INTELLIGENCE STAFF.

COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS AND COMPOSITION OF ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS EUROPEAN

SATELLITES

AND

NATO COUNTRIES

TOP SECRET

AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AREA

(COMPILED FROM LAT ST INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON 1 MAR 1951)

SERIAL	COUNTRY	NAVAL FORCES							GROUND FORCES					AIR FORCE (AIRCRAFT)						
		PERSONNEL STRENGTH	BATTLESHIPS	AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	CRUISERS	DESTROYERS	SUBMARINES	SMALL SHIPS	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	DIVISIONS	BRIGADES	REGIMENTS	BATTALIONS	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	BOMBER	LT	FIGHTER	GROUND ATTACK	RECCE	TRANSPORT
1	U.S.S.R.																			
2	ALBANIA																			
3	BULGARIA																			
4	CZECHOSLOVAKIA																			
5	HUNGARY																			
6	POLAND																			
7	ROMANIA																			
	TOTAL																			
8	BELGIUM																			
9	CANADA																			
10	DENMARK																			
11	FRANCE																			
12	ICELAND																			
13	ITALY																			
14	LUXEMBOURG																			

[illegible]

Remarks coln after each service *2 inches*

6

CSC 7-28-0 (JIC)

CONFIDENTIAL

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE


OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS
OTTAWA

27 February, 1951.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE JOINT INTELLIGENCE STAFF:

Comparative Strengths of NATO Countries,
the Soviet Union and European Satellites

1. I refer to my CSC 7-28-0 (JIC) of 26 January, 1951, and also copies of a letter dated 16 January from External Affairs on the above-noted subject. The latter were passed by hand on 24 February.
2. The Joint Intelligence Committee will meet on Friday, 2 March, and wishes to have included on the agenda the suggested format for the table of the comparative strengths of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites.


(J.E. Roswick)
Major,
Secretary.

JIR/5459/sp

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CSC 7-22-0 (JIS)

CONFIDENTIAL

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS
OTTAWA

26 January, 1951.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE JOINT INTELLIGENCE STAFF:

Comparative Strengths of NATO Countries,
the Soviet Union and European Satellites

1. At the 253rd meeting of the JIC a request from External Affairs for the preparation of a monthly table showing the comparative strengths of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites was considered.
2. The Committee agreed that this table should be produced and I am therefore instructed to direct that the JIS produce a suggested format ^{for} circulation to the members of the JIC by 2 February, 1951.

R.E.S.
(J.E. Reswick)
Major,
Secretary.

JIS/5457/TP

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VI. COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF NATO
COUNTRIES, THE SOVIET UNION
AND EUROPEAN SATELLITES

(CONFIDENTIAL)

21. The Committee had for consideration a request from External Affairs for a monthly table showing the comparative strengths of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites.

(CSC 7-28-0 of 20 January, 1951)

22. Lieutenant-Colonel Kenyon suggested that if a table is prepared, the Army portion should show the total strengths of the forces and, in addition, the number of divisions and the strength of each division. He also suggested that future plans also be included.

23. It was agreed, after discussion, that the Joint Intelligence Staff should produce a format and circulate this to the members of the Joint Intelligence Committee in time for discussion at the next regular meeting.

CSC 7-23-6

CONFIDENTIAL

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS
OTTAWA

20 January, 1951.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE:

Comparative Strengths of NATO Countries,
the Soviet Union and European Satellites

1. Enclosed for your information is a copy of a letter from External Affairs requesting a monthly table of the comparative strengths of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites.
2. This subject will be included as an additional item on the agenda of the next regular meeting of the Committee on Wednesday, 24 January.

J.E.
(J.E. Hewick)
Major,
Secretary.

Enc.

JEB/3459/CP



CONFIDENTIAL

REPLY TO BE ADDRESSED TO:
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA

Ottawa, January 16, 1951.

To: The Secretary,
Chiefs of Staff Committee,
Department of National Defence,
OTTAWA.

It would be of assistance to this Department if you could furnish us with tables at regular intervals showing the comparative strength of NATO countries, the Soviet Union and its European satellites. You might be able to send us these tables every month. It is suggested that the armed forces in being, and reserves available for employment in the North Atlantic area might be shown for each country. As these tables would be intended for use by officers of this Department, who are not necessarily familiar with military terminology, they might be drawn up in simple terms such as numbers of divisions, numbers of ships and numbers of squadrons. In order that the figures of the various countries might be comparable, it is suggested that the forces of foreign countries might be expressed in terms of the equivalent of Canadian divisions and Canadian squadrons.

I should be obliged to know if it would be possible for you to furnish this Department with tables of this nature.

A.D.P. Heeney
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

F.	DATE	INITIALS	REGISTRY POINT	STAFF OFFICER, P.A. OR B.F.	DATE	INITIALS	REGISTRY POINT	STAFF OFFICER, P.A. OR B.F.	DATE	INITIALS
	20-1-51	Ym	JIC		20/0/51	YH	JIC	BZ	27 Feb	YH
					28 Jan	ES	JIS		12 mar	ES
	2-51	YH	JIC	Per BT	28 June	YH		PA	21 mar	YH
	BB-2-51	YH		BE	15	ES	JIC	R	22 mar	YH
	16 Jan	ES	JIC		4-7-51	ES		PA	22 mar	YH
	16-2-51	YH		PA	15 June	ES	JIC	R	8 May	YH
	22 Jan	ES	JIC	F-18-49	5 July	YH	JIS(A)		8 May	ES
	22-2-51	Y	Sub 56	1	13 Jul	YH				
	1-3-51	YH	JIC	BT	13 July	YH		PA	21 Jul	ES
	7 Mar	ES	JIC	BT	13 July	YH	JIC		16 Oct	CK
	30 Mar	CK	JIC	BT	18/7	ES		PA	18 Oct	YH
	3 Apr	ES	JIC	BT	10 Aug	CK	JIC		19 Oct	YH
			JIC	BE	5 Sep	ES	JIC	Per R	23 Dec	YH
	13 Apr	AEA	JIC	Per BT	5 Sept	YH		PA	27 Dec	YH
	13 Apr	YH	JIC	BE	27 Sep	ES	JIS	10 Oct	8/11	YH
	15 May	AEA	JIC		17 Sep	CK			107 Oct	YH
	16 May	YH		PA	19 Sep	ES				
	17 May	AEA	JIC	Per BT	27 Sep	YH				
	17/5	YH								
	18/5	YH	JPS	JIC	16 Oct	YH				
	18/5	YH		PA	16 Oct	YH				
	18/5	YH	JIC	Per BT	26 Oct	YH				
	21/5	YH		PA	21 Oct	YH				
	12/6/51	YH	JIC		7 Dec	CK				
	20 Jan	YH	JIC		7 Jan	YH				

FILE CLOSED

(TO BE SIGNED BY THE HEAD OF THE RESPONSIBLE DIVISION OR BY A DIRECTOR IN THAT DIVISION.)

(SIGNED)

(DATE)

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