

mid east

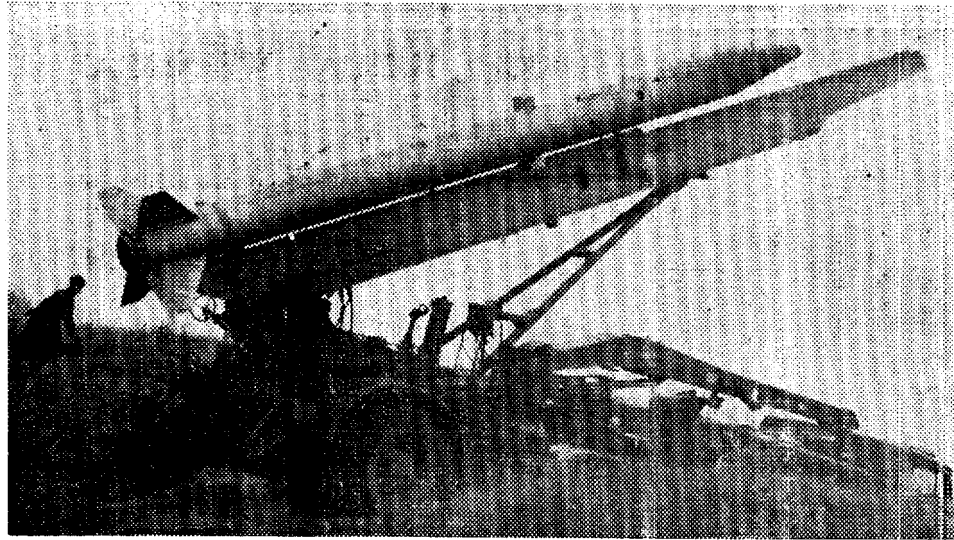
NEW YORK TIMES

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FROG-7 Reported in Egypt Is Highly Mobile Missile



Tass/Sovfoto

A Soviet-built Frog-7 ready for firing. The launching rail is mounted on a truck.

A new term in the Middle East's dictionary of weapons has been introduced by Mrs. Golda Meir's assertion that the United Arab Republic now has FROG missiles.

In an interview published in The New York Times yesterday the Israeli Premier stated that the Egyptians "did not have missiles a year and a half ago, and now we know . . . there are surface-to-surface missiles of the FROG-7 type."

FROG — an acronym for Free Rocket Over Ground — is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's designation for a category of short-range missiles, highly mobile and capable of delivering a conventional explosive or a nu-

clear warhead. The FROG-7 is the latest addition to this category.

First displayed in Moscow on Nov. 7, 1965, the FROG-7 is classified as a solid-fuel, single-stage missile. It is about 31 feet long and about 18 inches in diameter. Its visible characteristics are a cylindrical body, conical nose and four tail fins of truncated-delta shape. Small sleds for the launching rail can be seen at midsection and its main exhaust nozzle is surrounded by a ring of small nozzles.

The FROG-7 is unguided, that is, it is not directed by radio to its target. The burning gases ejected through the small nozzles give the mis-

sile the spinning motion it needs for proper stabilization, much as the grooves inside the barrel of a rifle start a bullet spinning on its true course.

Its mobility and simplicity are assets. Carried on a truck that serves as launcher, the missile can be fired by a few men, six at most. Once aim has been taken, the launching rail is raised to the desired elevation and the weapon is fired. As with a bullet, the angle of elevation at the moment of firing determines the distance the rocket will travel.

The range of this weapon is not known exactly, but estimates of the post-1960 FROGS are put at between 30 and 70 miles.

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U.S. STILL WATCHES SUEZ BY SATELLITE

Continues Truce Inspection
After Halting U-2 Flights

By BENJAMIN WELLES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—The United States is continuing to survey the Suez Canal area periodically by earth-orbiting military satellites, it was reported today.

Meanwhile the United States is keeping two U-2 high-level reconnaissance aircraft at the British base of Akrotiri in Cyprus after stopping their flights over the Suez area. The aircraft, which fly at altitudes of 15 miles and are fitted with special cameras, could be used quickly should tension flare up again.

Robert J. McCloskey, State Department spokesman, disclosed yesterday that the United States ended the U-2 flights on Nov. 10. They had been taking place every three of four days since Aug. 10 to help insure observance of a cease-fire that became effective Aug. 7.

The United States ended the flights, according to informants, primarily because it believed that Egypt had completed her build-up of anti-aircraft missiles and the likelihood of renewed fighting between Israel and Egypt was diminishing.

British Were Nervous

Moreover the British Government was reportedly growing nervous about the United States' use of the Cyprus base as the left-wing Cypriote press maintained a campaign of criticism.

United States Government specialists on Middle East affairs are said to feel that the Soviet Union has now furnished sufficient missiles to halt the threat of further Israeli air raids deep into Egypt. These raids humiliated the Cairo Government last spring and led to the missile build-up.

The specialists believe that the Russians are now telling Egypt that she is sufficiently well defended from Israeli air attacks to return to the bargaining table. The Soviet Union is also said to feel that further Arab-Israeli tension would result in more supplies of United States arms to Israel.

Israel is being portrayed by the specialists as stronger militarily than last spring, because of the Nixon Administration's arms deliveries.

United States military satellites normally provide photographic coverage of Communist China and the Soviet Union, informants report. These satellites can also be programmed to photograph the Middle East.

The satellites are used primarily for strategic intelligence whereas the U-2's, informants say, are more efficient for day-to-day tactical intelligence. Although now 10 years old, these planes still provide minute details of areas considered essential to United States security, informants say.

mid-list

U.S. Says It Ended U-2 Flights At Suez Weeks Before Protest

By BENJAMIN WELLES

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—
The United States halted flights of U-2 photographic planes over the Suez Canal area three weeks ago, officials here disclosed today.

The disclosure followed reports from Cairo yesterday that the United Arab Republic had expressed resentment to United States officials in Cairo over continuing activity by the high-flying aircraft and was planning a stiffly worded protest to Washington.

Officials here said they were puzzled by Egypt's stand since both the Egyptian Government and its Soviet military advisers presumably were aware of the discontinuance of the flights three weeks ago.

The officials suggested that

Cairo, learning that the flights had been suspended, was seeking to give the impression that its protests had been effective.

[President Anwar el-Sadat said Monday that Egypt would not accept another extension of the Middle East cease-fire unless a timetable is worked out for Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory captured in the 1967 war, United Press International reported from Cairo.]

The officials in Washington declined to specify why the United States had ended its reconnaissance activity except to say that the installation of Soviet missiles in the cease-fire standstill zone at the canal

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

Four Refusals Reported

However, on Oct. 11 The Washington Post reported that Turkey, Greece, Italy and Spain had refused to allow the U-2's to operate from their soil. The paper reported that Cyprus had offered her facilities.

Since then, the left-wing press in Cyprus has reportedly been bringing increasing pressure on the Makarios Government to have the flights halted. Cyprus had not put pressure on the United States, informants insist, but they say that she has indicated that once the immediate reason for the flights ended she would not be unhappy to see them discontinued.

Additionally, according to unverified assessments, the United States may also have been motivated to end the flights by indications that Israel was not entirely at ease over the continuing presence of photographic aircraft over her extensive military installations in the Sinai peninsula.

had virtually ended. The flights were scaled down from once every two or three days to once weekly and then terminated, the officials said.

They emphasized that the suspension had been decided "without prejudice" to the flights' resumption should tension along the waterway separating Egyptian and Israeli forces suddenly grow.

Other sources said that the U-2 flights had been ended because of a series of factors.

The United States informed Cyprus, the Soviet Union, Egypt, Israel and other governments in August of its intentions to check or adherence to the cease-fire and Robert J. McCloskey, State Department spokesman, suggested that the Soviet Union fly similar reconnaissance flights for the Egyptians. This proposal was never adopted.

Britain is said to have accepted the United States flights reluctantly, fearing Arab protests that her bases, granted indefinitely under the 1959-60 accord giving Cyprus independence, were being used by the United States to assist Israel.

The Government of Cyprus, headed by President Makarios, is also reported to have agreed to the use of the bases provided that the flights not be used to menace any neighboring country and that the use of the information derived not be one-sided. This was taken here as a sign that Cyprus intended to remain neutral in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Middle East

Israeli Says Egypt Has 50 Missile Batteries at Suez

By PETER GROSE
Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Oct. 26—Israel's chief of military intelligence, Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv, cut through the secretary of his trade today and gave an assessment of the Soviet and Egyptian anti-aircraft defenses that face Israel across the Suez Canal. He called them "one of the most advanced missile systems in the world."

Reliable sources confirmed that his unusual briefing to correspondents in Tel Aviv was timed to coincide with the opening of a United Nations General Assembly debate in New York, where Israel intends to condemn what it charges are Arab and Soviet violations of the American-sponsored cease-fire agreement.

A system of nearly 50 missile batteries—with four to six missiles in each—now provides coverage of the air over the canal from north of Qantara to the southern port of Suez, virtually the entire length of the waterway, General Yariv said. They are manned by some 3,000 Soviet soldiers, alongside Egyptian forces, he declared.

Air Supremacy Challenged

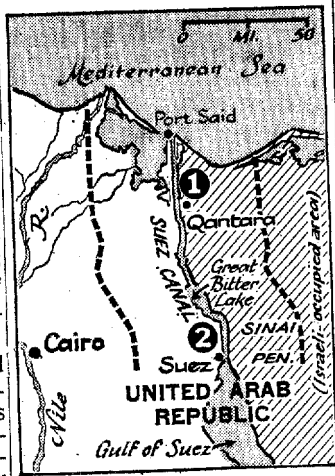
With an effective range of about 20 miles, these missile batteries challenge Israel's longstanding air supremacy over the canal and as much as 12 miles into the Israel-occupied Sinai bank area.

Taking reserves into account, General Yariv said, 500 to 600 missiles are new in place on the Egyptian bank, within the 31-mile zone delineated in the Aug. 7 cease-fire agreement as an area of military standstill.

"Vietnam has nowhere near this number, the 50-year-old general said when he was asked to compare the Egyptian build-up of the last two months with the Soviet air defense system supplied to North Vietnam during the United States bombing raids.

To illustrate the extent of the build-up in evident violation of the agreement, General Yariv said that on Aug. 7, the last day before the cease-fire, only 16 batteries ready for operation were situated inside the 31-mile zone. The closest to the cease-fire line was just under 19 miles from the canal, he asserted.

Now the 45 batteries include missile batteries—both Sam-2s and the more advanced Sam-3s, manned exclusively by Russians



The New York Times Oct. 27, 1970

Missile system is said to cover canal area from near Qantara (1) to Suez (2). Broken lines indicate the standstill cease-fire zone.

—are within 19 miles of the cease-fire line, with the closest only 7.5 miles from the canal.

"That's a hell of a difference," the normally reticent intelligence chief said.

Up to now details of Israel's intelligence, obtained from what General Yariv described as "various methods" of detection, have been withheld from publication and released only in the form of general protests to the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization in Jerusalem.

Briefing Was Postponed

Today's briefing had been planned some days ago, reliable sources said, but was postponed, for maximum political effect, to the day that the General Assembly was to start its first debate on the Middle East in three years—a debate that Israel opposes, in view of the heavy pro-Arab majority in the Assembly.

General Yariv read what he said was part of the Aug. 7 undertaking between Israel and the United Arab Republic, arranged by the United States. According to this, the two sides undertook "not to introduce, move forward, construct or otherwise install missiles, concrete structures for the emplacement of missiles, or establish new sites or improve existing sites."

Now the 45 batteries include missile batteries—both Sam-2s and the more advanced Sam-3s, manned exclusively by Russians stated in the previously published military standstill agreement, though not the specific

words read by the Israeli officer today.

Egypt Recasting Strategy

By RAYMOND H. ANDERSON
Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, Oct. 26—Egyptian military planning for action if the cease-fire with Israel collapses was reported today to be based on a developing strategy for a "war of liberation," not a return to the earlier limited tactics of hit-and-run attrition against the Israeli forces.

Quoting "the most reliable sources," the Cairo political weekly Rose el-Youssef said that the Egyptian military command's calculations for future battlefield operations were more ambitious than the "war of attrition" opened by the Egyptian forces along the Suez Canal in March, 1969.

The limited warfare of artillery bombardment, air strikes and commando assaults, intended to wear down Israeli strength and morale, ceased on Aug. 8 under the 90-day cease-fire, which expires in 10 days.

The Egyptians have indicated a willingness to extend the cease-fire for two months, or possibly three months, but only under condition that Israel abandon her boycott of Dr. Jarring's mission as intermediary.

Preparations for 'Collision'

Rose el-Youssef said that Egyptian policy was based on the following premises:

"A military collision is inevitable unless Israel changes her stand. Preparations for this

collision are continuing and will not be halted."

"The chances for political and military pressures are in favor of Egypt and Arab rights. There is a strong possibility of winning new and important sectors of world public opinion."

"A continuing improvement of Egyptian weaponry and combat efficiency are the sole realistic guarantee against the dreams of Israel to retain some of the territories she usurped in the war of June, 1967. Egypt will never agree to any measure that would restrict her freedom in this respect." A withdrawal of missiles would clearly be considered a step that would "restrict her freedom" in this context.

General Gives Assurances

In the same tone, the Minister of War, Gen. Mohammed Fawzi, was reported today to have assured the Egyptian leadership that the country's armed forces had made effective use of the cease-fire to improve combat efficiency.

"The armed forces are fully prepared and alerted to counter the enemy's treachery," General Fawzi was said to have told the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, the country's political organization.

Civil defense measures are being reactivated as the end of the cease-fire period nears. The Ministry of Interior announced tonight that air-raid drills would be conducted in Cairo and Alexandria, with sirens wailing for the first time since last spring.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

THE WASHINGTON POST Monday, Oct. 12, 1970 C19

Russians Tighten Grip on Egypt

By Jack Anderson

In the dark hours following Gamel Abdel Nasser's death, the Soviets sought to tighten their grip on Egypt.

The maneuvering for power began, according to intelligence reports, scarcely 45 minutes after Nasser's heart attack. Soviet Premier Alexsai Kosygin mixed into the back-room struggle immediately after his arrival in Cairo.

He huddled separately with the various rivals and king-makers. Three generals who accompanied him from Moscow also held urgent talks with Egyptian military commanders. One intelligence report said that a high-ranking Soviet group, dressed in fatigues, inspected Egyptian installations on the west bank of the Suez Canal.

• The Egyptian armed forces depend upon Russia for all their weapons, replace-

ments and spare parts. The army's 1,500 field artillery pieces and 1,000 tanks, the air force's 415 combat planes, the navy's 12 submarines and four of its five destroyers came from the Soviet Union. The entire anti-aircraft system—including the latest radar, SAM-2 missiles and Soviet-manned SAM-3 missiles—was provided by Russia.

• An estimated 10,000 Soviet military men are stationed in the United Arab Republic. Over half are engaged in training Egypt's 250,000-man army. Soviet officers are attached to Egyptian units down to the battalion level. Soviet advisers are assigned to commando forces down to the company level. Soviet pilots are training the Egyptian air force. Indeed, Russians actually fly the 100 supersonic Mig-21J interceptors, operating out of fields under Soviet control.

• Russia is pumping heavy economic aid into the impoverished country. The most dramatic projects are the Swan dam and the Helwan steel works. But the Russians are also helping to build several small factories throughout Egypt. For this purpose, the Kremlin has put up a \$1 billion credit. The Egyptians also depend upon the Soviet Union to buy 70 per cent of their cotton crop.

• At least 4,000 Soviet engineers, economists and technicians are now working in Egypt. They supervise the Soviet-financed projects and advise all ministries dealing with economic matters.

• Most secret of all, Soviet intelligence agents have completely infiltrated the Egyptian government, armed forces and political party. They are so entrenched and entwined in the various ministries that the Egyptians probably could

never clean them out.

With all these aces, Kosygin was able to block Zakaria Mohieddin, considered the most pro-western of the Egyptian leaders, from ascending to power. Kosygin probably would have preferred to install Aly Sabry as Nasser's successor. The suave Sabry is known to have accepted expensive personal gifts from the Russians. But to keep peace at the top, Kosygin agreed to the compromise choice of the President Anwar Sadat.

Footnote: The Central Intelligence Agency estimates that 900 to 800 Russians have already been killed in the Middle East fighting. The Soviets maintain a discreet silence, however, about their people in Egypt, both living and dead. Soviet servicemen and civilians alike are unobtrusive, keeping to themselves and seldom appearing in public.

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14,000 Russians in Major Role in Egypt

By DREW MIDDLETON

Some 14,000 Russians — soldiers, sailors and airmen, engineers, economists and technicians — exert the Soviet Union's growing influence on vital areas in the life of the United Arab Republic.

Soviet influence, now approaching dominance in defense, industrial expansion and foreign trade, has expanded rapidly since 1955 when Moscow promoted and negotiated a \$350-million arms deal between Egypt and Czechoslovakia and other countries of the Communist bloc.

United States and other Western experts believe that President Nasser's successor will inherit a Government responsive to Soviet direction because of its reliance on Soviet military supplies, industrial assistance and technical expertise.

The relationship was dramatized in Cairo yesterday when Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin met the interim President, Anwar Sadat, and former Premier Aly Sabry. Mr. Kosygin was accompanied by Marshal Matvei V. Zakharov, the Soviet First Deputy Defense Minister.

Took Over Aswan High Dam

Soviet economic influence began in 1956, when the U.S.S.R. took over the Aswan High Dam after the United States announced it would not participate in the project. The dam is to be completed late this year and Soviet engineers, metallurgists and other technicians have been concentrated on a primary industrial project, the expansion of the Helwan steel works south of Cairo.

It is estimated that there are 10,000 Soviet servicemen in Egypt. About half are engaged in training the Egyptian army of 250,000 men.

Soviet officers superintend training down to battalion level for regular units and to company level in the case of such blitz forces as commandos.

Western experts believe every military decision of importance, including raids on the Israelis across the Suez Canal, must have the approval of Soviet staff officers who help the Egyptians plan operations.

Self-contained Soviet units of technical troops entered Egypt last winter. They operate the complicated equipment of the SAM-3 surface-to-air missiles and the ZSU 2-34 low-level anti-aircraft system. In addition they provide security for Soviet installations.

Soviet forces also include 70 to 100 pilots for about 100 MIG-21 fighters. These combat pilots operate from installations completely controlled by Russians.

Egypt's three armored divisions deploy 30 heavy Russian tanks and about 950 medium tanks. Amphibious tanks, armored personnel carriers, and assault and anti-aircraft guns are Russian. The army's field artillery includes over 1,500 Soviet pieces from 122-mm. guns to 203-mm. howitzers.

The Egyptian Navy's best ships are Soviet-built and the fleet has been reorganized on Russian lines. Four of its five destroyers and all its 12 submarines are Soviet-built.

Soviet naval officers and technicians are established at Alexandria and Port Said to operate radar and to train the Egyptian Navy.

The Egyptian Air Force is Soviet-equipped, trained and organized. Pilots train at Mersah Matruh on Yak trainers and go on to fly Soviet interceptors, fighter-bombers and light and medium bombers. All of Egypt's 415 combat aircraft are of Soviet origin.

Soviet SAM-3 missiles are deployed at Alexandria, Cairo, Cairo West, Soviet general headquarters, Aswan and Baltin on the Mediterranean coast as well as in the Eastern desert between the Nile and the Suez Canal.

The Egyptian armed forces must rely on the Soviet Union for missiles, shells, replacements and spare parts. Russian economic assistance has not included an arms industry.

Instead, the Soviet has directed its economic help into major projects with maximum propaganda effect. The Aswan High Dam was one, the Helwan steel works is the second.

Hundreds of Soviet engineers, technicians and metallurgists are now working on the expansion of the Helwan plant to an annual production of 1.5 million tons of finished steel.

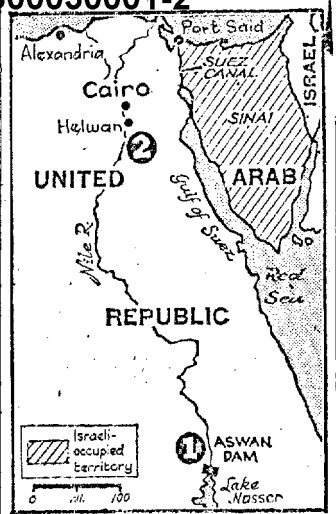
The Russians have built or are helping to build small factories throughout the country. A credit of about \$1-billion was extended by Moscow for such construction, about two-thirds of which has been used for purchasing Soviet equipment.

Soviet experts advise all ministries dealing with construction or industrial production.

Egypt's foreign trade has interested the Russians from the outset. Cotton is Egypt's money crop and Cairo has tried to balance sales to the Communist bloc with those to Western hard-currency countries. This year preliminary reports indicate the Soviet Union will purchase between 65 and 70 per cent of the crop.

The Soviet takes about 25 per cent of Egyptian exports. Egypt spends about the same amount in Russia, chiefly for machinery, chemicals, iron and steel and petrochemical products.

Egyptian intelligence is heavily dependent on the Russians, who are especially active



The New York Times Oct. 3, 1970

Soviet economic influence in Egypt focuses on Aswan dam (1) and steel works near Cairo at Helwan (2).

in counterintelligence. The Soviet's own intelligence services have infiltrated important ministries, the armed forces and such extra-Governmental groups as the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only prohibited party.

Soviet influence is more real than apparent. Russians, civilians and military, keep mostly to themselves, living in self-contained communities in the Garden City area of Cairo, at Aswan, outside Alexandria and at Cairo West. Each of these compounds has its school, social club and outdoor movie.