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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY

STANDARD INSTRUCTIONS

MARCH 1967



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W A R N I N G

This material contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, USC, Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY

STANDARD INSTRUCTIONS

March 1967

The NIS Standard Instructions are issued in implementation of NSCID No. 3 and contain a listing of NIS areas, outline guides reflecting basic intelligence requirements, allocations of production responsibility, and instructions for the preparation and processing of this intelligence.

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These Standard Instructions supersede all previous editions, copies of which should be destroyed.

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Concept, Direction, and Management of the National Intelligence Survey Program

Authority

The National Intelligence Survey (NIS) Program was established pursuant to National Security Council Intelligence Directive No. 3, which provides that basic intelligence shall be compiled and continuously maintained in the NIS to cover foreign countries, areas, or broad special subjects as required in the interest of national security. USIB Memorandum USIB-D-51.1/8 of 28 August 1963 reaffirmed the requirement for this program of basic intelligence.

Concept

In general, the intelligence presented in the National Intelligence Survey is concerned with the relatively unchanging natural features, fundamental characteristics, and basic resources of a foreign country or other area and covers, to the extent pertinent, the geographic, oceanographic, transportation, sociological, political, economic, scientific, and military aspects of such country or area.

The NIS is a digest of basic intelligence, comprehensive in scope but selective in detail, required as a foundation for strategic planning, for high-level operational planning, and for the development of foreign policy. It is produced on a coordinated, interdepartmental basis and is designed to present a balanced, well-rounded background in support of planning by high-level planners and policy makers and their staffs in the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the military services and major military commands, and other government agencies. Although it is not specifically designed to meet their specialized needs, the NIS should prove generally useful to the lower level planners and operational elements.

Production for the NIS Program requires the continuation of an overall collection effort covering all foreign countries and areas. The intelligence data resulting from this collection and subsequent processing necessarily are more comprehensive and detailed than those appearing in the printed NIS and constitute a reservoir of data to serve as a basis for separate, supplemental, departmental and interdepartmental basic intelligence production.

The NIS outline guides contained in the NIS Standard Instructions do not prescribe a requirement for uniformly

comprehensive NIS coverage on all countries or areas, although they do provide a check list for any country, including the unusual case where maximum coverage would be required to support strategic and high-level operational planning or development of foreign policy. Accordingly, for each NIS area the extent of treatment given to any topic covered in the outline guides over and above that prescribed for the General Survey (formerly Chapter I—Brief) shall be based, for each production or maintenance cycle, upon an explicit determination on an individual basis of the significance with which that topic applies to the particular country or area.

Direction and Management

The responsibility of the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) for coordination of the foreign intelligence activities of the United States includes responsibility for overall coordination of the NIS Program and of other departmental and interdepartmental basic intelligence programs. Under this general coordination of the DCI:

Heads of agencies have responsibility for departmental basic intelligence programs in accordance with applicable NSCIDs and DCIDs (including production of the more detailed and transient basic intelligence which may be required over and above the NIS) and for ensuring coordination of their respective departmental programs with the NIS Program.

Coordination of the NIS Program is accomplished as indicated below:

1. The United States Intelligence Board (USIB) is responsible for providing policy direction to the NIS Program. For this purpose, USIB performs the following functions:
 - a. Establishes overall policies for the Program.
 - b. Allocates responsibility for production and maintenance of the NIS in accordance with the mission, production capability, and primary interest of the agencies concerned.
 - c. Establishes priorities for production of the NIS.
 - d. Establishes policies for the dissemination of the NIS.
2. The NIS Committee assists the USIB in carrying out its responsibilities for the NIS Program and is responsible to the USIB. The NIS Committee consists of a designated representative from the

Department of State, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), and the Departments of Army, Navy, and Air Force. The representative of the CIA is the Chairman of the Committee. Other departments and agencies may be invited to participate in the work of the NIS Committee as agreed by the Committee. CIA is responsible for general administration of the NIS Program and shall provide appropriate administrative and secretarial support to the Committee and its Chairman as a service of common concern. In carrying out its responsibilities to the USIB, the NIS Committee shall:

- a. Recommend to the USIB allocations of responsibility for the production and maintenance of the NIS.
 - b. Recommend to the USIB priorities for NIS production, based upon the anticipated needs of high-level planners and policy makers.
 - c. Establish and monitor the NIS production and maintenance (cyclical, updating revision of published NIS) schedules based on USIB-approved priorities and taking into account agency capabilities and available resources.
 - d. Determine the scope and treatment to be given to each NIS area.
 - e. Approve and promulgate NIS outline guides, the NIS Standard Instructions in which they are contained, and revisions thereto.
 - f. Approve for publication the NIS General Surveys.
 - g. Report to USIB annually on the status, including estimated costs, of the NIS Program as a whole, and at such other times and on such aspects of the Program as may be appropriate.
3. USIB agencies shall:
- a. Produce and maintain, in accordance with NIS outline guides and NIS Committee guidance, the NIS units allocated to them by the USIB as production and maintenance responsibilities and as scheduled for production by the NIS Committee. In meeting these responsibilities, USIB agencies may arrange for appropriate assistance from agencies of the government not represented on USIB.
 - b. Implement as appropriate to their collection responsibilities under NSCID No. 2 the collection efforts required for NIS production and maintenance.
 - c. Advise the NIS Committee of departmental basic intelligence produced, in progress, or planned, which relates to an NIS area scheduled for production or maintenance, in order that reference to such additional intelligence may be incorporated, as appropriate, in such NIS.

4. CIA performs the following services of common concern with respect to the NIS Program:
 - a. Provides final editorial review of NIS contributions to ensure consistency and compliance with procedures and guidance promulgated by the NIS Committee.
 - b. Accomplishes final processing and reproduction of NIS units.
 - c. Disseminates the NIS in accordance with USIB policy.
 - d. Issues NIS Committee approved guidance and provides such administrative and other common services as the NIS Committee determines can best be done centrally.

Content of the NIS

The *General Survey* is the basic unit of the NIS. It provides comprehensive but concise coverage of the basic characteristics of the area and includes the following topics: Introduction, Geography, Transportation and Telecommunications, Sociological, Political, Economic, Scientific, and Armed Forces. The *General Survey* may provide the entire NIS coverage on certain or most of the basic topics for some countries. When appropriate, it is supplemented by separate, detailed NIS units providing more extensive coverage on important topics in the fields of military geography, transportation, telecommunications, sociology, politics, economics, and armed forces. The production of these detailed units is necessarily selective and in consonance with the availability of production capability. The oceans of the world are covered in a separate NIS series entitled Marine Climate and Oceanography.

Detailed NIS units currently in production and their identifying section numbers are:

Military Geography:

- Sec. 22—Coasts and Landing Beaches
- 23—Weather and Climate
- 23S—Supplement on Meteorological Organization and Facilities
- 24—Topography
- 25—Urban Areas

Transportation and Telecommunications:

- Sec. 31—Railroads
- 32—Highways
- 33—Inland Waterways
- 35—Ports and Naval Facilities
- 36—Merchant Marine
- 37—Civil Air
- 38—Telecommunications

Sociological:

- Sec. 41—Population
- 42—Characteristics of the People
- 43—Religion, Education, and Public Information
- 44—Manpower
- 45—Health and Sanitation
- 46—Welfare

Political:

- Sec. 54—Public Order and Safety
- 56—Intelligence and Security
- 57—Subversion and Insurgency (or Subversion)

Economic:

- Sec. 61—Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry
- 62F—Fuels
- 62P—Electric Power
- 63—Minerals and Metals
- 64—Manufacturing and Construction
- 65—Trade and Finance

Armed Forces:

- Sec. 1—General
- 2—Ground Forces
- 3—Naval Forces
- 4—Air Forces
- 5—Air Defense Forces
- 6—Missile Forces
- 7—Military Space Systems

Marine Climate and Oceanography:

- Sec. 1—Marine Climate
- 2—Oceanography
- 3—Effects of Marine Climate and Oceanography on Military Operations
- 4—Climate and Oceanography of Selected Straits

Both the *General Survey* and the detailed units are complemented by the *NIS Basic Intelligence Factbook*, a general, ready reference publication that provides semi-annual updating of the type of basic data appearing in the Area Brief of the *General Survey*.

A complete inventory of available NIS units is provided in the *NIS Production Status Report* issued quarterly; this report is also bound into the concurrent *Factbook*. The *Status Report* lists all available NIS units by area name and number; reference to the report facilitates requests for NIS as well as its filing, cataloging, and substantive utilization. *Gazetteers* of geographic names approved by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names are issued for each area and are listed in the *Status Report*.

Allocations of Responsibility for Production and Maintenance

Neither the following allocations nor any interpretation thereof shall negate the basic principle that each department is responsible for the production of that intelligence which is responsive to its departmental mission.

BASIC INTELLIGENCE FACTBOOK	CIA—COORDINATOR DIA-CIA jointly
GENERAL SURVEY	CIA—COORDINATOR
<i>Chronology</i>	CIA
Introduction	CIA
Geography	DIA
Transportation and Telecommunications	DIA (with Navy and Air Force assistance)
Sociological	CIA
Political	CIA
Economic	CIA
Scientific	CIA (with joint assistance)
Armed Forces	DIA
<i>Area Brief</i>	CIA (with joint assistance)
<i>Summary Map</i>	CIA (with joint assistance)
MILITARY GEOGRAPHY	DIA—COORDINATOR
Section 22—Coasts and Landing Beaches	DIA (with Navy assistance)
23—Weather and Climate	DIA
23S—Supplement on Meteorological Organization and Facilities	DIA
24—Topography	DIA
25—Urban Areas	DIA (with the assistance of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, and for non- Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia, the Air Force)
TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS	DIA—COORDINATOR
Section 31—Railroads	DIA
32—Highways	DIA
33—Inland Waterways	DIA
35—Ports and Naval Facilities	DIA
36—Merchant Marine	Navy
37—Civil Air	DIA (with Air Force assistance for non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia)
38—Telecommunications	DIA

SOCIOLOGICAL

Section 41—Population

42—Characteristics of the People

43—Religion, Education, and Public Information

44—Manpower

45—Health and Sanitation

46—Welfare

CIA—COORDINATOR

CIA (with the assistance of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

CIA (with the assistance of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

CIA (with the assistance of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

CIA (with the assistance of the Department of Labor for non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia)

CIA (with DIA assistance for Communist countries, excluding Cuba and Yugoslavia)

DIA (for non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia)

CIA (with the assistance of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, for non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia)

POLITICAL

Section 54—Public Order and Safety

56—Intelligence and Security

57—Subversion and Insurgency

57—Subversion (alternative section)

CIA—COORDINATOR

CIA

CIA

CIA (with DIA assistance)

CIA

ECONOMIC

Section 61—Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

62F—Fuels

62P—Electric Power

63—Minerals and Metals

A. General

B. Ferrous metals

C. Nonferrous metals

D. Nonmetallic and industrial minerals

E. Construction materials

F. Comments on principal sources

CIA—COORDINATOR

CIA (with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture and the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, for non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia)

CIA (with the assistance of the Department of the Interior for non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia)

DIA

CIA (with joint assistance)

CIA (with the assistance of the Department of the Interior for non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia)

CIA (with the assistance of the Department of the Interior for non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia)

CIA (with the assistance of the Department of the Interior for non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia)

CIA (with the assistance of the Department of the Interior for non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia)

DIA

CIA (with joint assistance)

ECONOMIC (Continued)

Section 64—Manufacturing and Construction

- A. General
 - B. Industrial machinery and equipment
 - C. Vehicles
 - D. Aircraft production
 - E. Shipbuilding
 - F. Explosives (industrial and military)
 - G. Arms and ammunition (including explosive devices)
 - H. Missiles and space equipment
 - I. Other military equipment and supplies
 - J. Telecommunications and electronic equipment
 - K. Chemical industries
 - L. Agricultural processing industries
 - M. Fibers, fabrics, and rubber
 - N. Construction industries
 - O. Comments on principal sources
- 65—Trade and Finance

CIA—COORDINATOR (Continued)

- CIA (with joint assistance)
- CIA (with the assistance of the Department of Commerce for non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia)
- CIA (with the assistance of the Department of Commerce for non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia)
- DIA
- DIA
- DIA (with Navy assistance)
- DIA
- DIA
- DIA
- DIA
- DIA
- DIA
- CIA (with the assistance of the Department of Commerce for non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia)
- CIA (with the assistance of the Department of Commerce for non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia)
- CIA (with the assistance of the Department of Commerce for non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia)
- CIA (with the assistance of the Department of Commerce for non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia)
- CIA (with joint assistance)
- CIA (with the assistance of the Department of Commerce for non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia)

ARMED FORCES

- Section 1—General
- 2—Ground Forces
- 3—Naval Forces
- 4—Air Forces
- 5—Air Defense Forces
- 6—Missile Forces
- 7—Military Space Systems

DIA—COORDINATOR

DIA (with Army and Navy assistance)

MARINE CLIMATE AND OCEANOGRAPHY

- Section 1—Marine Climate
- 2—Oceanography
- 3—Effects of Marine Climate and Oceanography on Military Operations
- 4—Climate and Oceanography of Selected Straits

DIA—COORDINATOR

- DIA
- Navy
- Navy (with DIA assistance)
- Navy (with DIA assistance)

Contributor Statements

Each published unit of the NIS contains a contributor statement, approved by the NIS Committee, showing the principal agency or agencies contributing to and responsible for the preparation of that NIS unit. The approved contributor statements are listed below.

GENERAL SURVEY

This General Survey was prepared for the NIS under the general direction of the NIS Committee. Geography, Transportation and Telecommunications, and Armed Forces were prepared under the general supervision of the Defense Intelligence Agency; Chronology, Introduction, Sociological, Political, Economic, and Scientific (with appropriate joint assistance and coordinated by the Scientific Intelligence Committee) were prepared under the general supervision of the Central Intelligence Agency.

MILITARY GEOGRAPHY

Section 22—Coasts and Landing Beaches

This section was prepared for the NIS by the Defense Intelligence Agency, with a contribution on coastal oceanography from the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office.

Section 23—Weather and Climate

This section was prepared for the NIS by the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Section 23S—Supplement on Meteorological Organization and Facilities

This section was prepared for the NIS by the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Section 24—Topography

This section was prepared for the NIS by the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Section 25—Urban Areas

(For Communist countries, excluding Cuba and Yugoslavia.) This section was prepared for the NIS by the Defense Intelligence Agency; population data have been coordinated with the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

(For non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia.) This section was prepared for the NIS by the Defense Intelligence Agency, with a contribution on airfields from the Department of the Air Force; population data have been coordinated with the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Section 31—Railroads

This section was prepared for the NIS by the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Section 32—Highways

This section was prepared for the NIS by the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Section 33—Inland Waterways

This section was prepared for the NIS by the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Section 35—Ports and Naval Facilities

This section was prepared for the NIS by the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Section 36—Merchant Marine

This section was prepared for the NIS by the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Section 37—Civil Air

(For Communist countries, excluding Cuba and Yugoslavia.) *This section was prepared for the NIS by the Defense Intelligence Agency.*

(For non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia.) *This section was prepared for the NIS by the Defense Intelligence Agency, with a contribution on airfields from the Department of the Air Force.*

Section 38—Telecommunications

This section was prepared for the NIS by the Defense Intelligence Agency.

SOCIOLOGICAL

Section 41—Population

This section was prepared for the NIS under the general supervision of the Central Intelligence Agency by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Section 42—Characteristics of the People

This section was prepared for the NIS under the general supervision of the Central Intelligence Agency by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Section 43—Religion, Education, and Public Information

This section was prepared for the NIS under the general supervision of the Central Intelligence Agency by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Section 44—Manpower

(For Communist countries, excluding Cuba and Yugoslavia.) *This section was prepared for the NIS by the Central Intelligence Agency.*

(For non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia.) *This section was prepared for the NIS under the general supervision of the Central Intelligence Agency by the Department of Labor.*

Section 45—Health and Sanitation

(For Communist countries, excluding Cuba and Yugoslavia.) *This section was prepared for the NIS by the Central Intelligence Agency with the assistance of the Defense Intelligence Agency.*

(For non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia.) *This section was prepared for the NIS by the Defense Intelligence Agency.*

Section 46—Welfare

(For Communist countries, excluding Cuba and Yugoslavia.) *This section was prepared for the NIS by the Central Intelligence Agency.*

(For non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia.) *This section was prepared for the NIS under the general supervision of the Central Intelligence Agency by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.*

POLITICAL

Section 54—Public Order and Safety

This section was prepared for the NIS by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Section 56—Intelligence and Security

This section was prepared for the NIS by the Central Intelligence Agency (coordinated with the Defense Intelligence Agency and the military services).

Section 57—Subversion and Insurgency

This section was prepared for the NIS by the Central Intelligence Agency with the assistance of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Section 57—Subversion (alternative section)

This section was prepared for the NIS by the Central Intelligence Agency.

ECONOMIC

Section 61—Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

(For Communist countries, excluding Cuba and Yugoslavia.) *This section was prepared for the NIS by the Central Intelligence Agency.*

(For non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia.) *This section was prepared for the NIS under the general supervision of the Central Intelligence Agency by the Department of Agriculture and the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.*

Section 62F—Fuels

(For Communist countries, excluding Cuba and Yugoslavia.) *This section was prepared for the NIS by the Central Intelligence Agency.*

(For non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia.) *This section was prepared for the NIS under the general supervision of the Central Intelligence Agency by the Department of the Interior. (When appropriate.) Information on nuclear fuels was coordinated by the Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee.*

Section 62P—Electric Power

This section was prepared for the NIS by the Defense Intelligence Agency. (When appropriate.) Information on nuclear power was coordinated by the Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee.

Section 63—Minerals and Metals

(For Communist countries, excluding Cuba and Yugoslavia.) This section was prepared for the NIS under the general supervision of the Central Intelligence Agency. Contributors of subsections were: 63A, 63B, 63C, 63D, Central Intelligence Agency; 63E, Defense Intelligence Agency; 63F, joint. (When appropriate.) Information on nuclear metals was coordinated by the Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee.

(For non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia.) This section was prepared for the NIS under the general supervision of the Central Intelligence Agency. Contributors of subsections were: 63A, 63B, 63C, 63D, Department of the Interior; 63E, Defense Intelligence Agency; 63F, joint. (When appropriate.) Information on nuclear metals was coordinated by the Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee.

Section 64—Manufacturing and Construction

(For Communist countries, excluding Cuba and Yugoslavia.) This section was prepared for the NIS under the general supervision of the Central Intelligence Agency. Contributors of subsections were: 64A, 64B, 64K, 64L, 64M, 64N, Central Intelligence Agency; 64C, 64D, 64E (with Navy assistance), 64F, 64G, 64H, 64I, 64J, Defense Intelligence Agency; 64O, joint.

(For non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia.) This section was prepared for the NIS under the general supervision of the Central Intelligence Agency. Contributors of subsections were: 64A, 64B, 64K, 64L, 64M, 64N, Department of Commerce; 64C, 64D, 64E (with Navy assistance), 64F, 64G, 64H, 64I, 64J, Defense Intelligence Agency; 64O, joint.

Section 65—Trade and Finance

(For Communist countries, excluding Cuba and Yugoslavia.) This section was prepared for the NIS by the Central Intelligence Agency.

(For non-Communist countries and Cuba and Yugoslavia.) This section was prepared for the NIS under the general supervision of the Central Intelligence Agency by the Department of Commerce.

ARMED FORCES

Sections 1 through 7

These sections were prepared for the NIS by the Defense Intelligence Agency, with a contribution on materiel from the Foreign Science and Technology Center, Department of the Army, and with contributions on merchant marine and materiel from the Office of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy.

MARINE CLIMATE AND OCEANOGRAPHY

Section 1—Marine Climate

This section was prepared for the NIS by the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Section 2—Oceanography

This section was prepared for the NIS under the general supervision of the Director of Naval Intelligence by the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office.

Section 3—Effects of Marine Climate and Oceanography on Military Operations

This section was prepared for the NIS under the general supervision of the Director of Naval Intelligence by the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office, with a contribution on air operations from the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Section 4—Climate and Oceanography of Selected Straits

This section was prepared for the NIS under the general supervision of the Director of Naval Intelligence by the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office, with a contribution on climate from the Defense Intelligence Agency.

NIS Land Areas

(For boundaries see NIS Land Areas Index Map at back. Offshore island possessions are normally included in the related NIS Land Areas.)

NIS	DESCRIPTION OF NIS AREAS (TITLE IN CAPITAL LETTERS)	NIS	DESCRIPTION OF NIS AREAS (TITLE IN CAPITAL LETTERS)
25X6A	[REDACTED]	32	ARABIAN PENINSULA, Bahrain, Iraq - Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone, Kamaran, Kuria Muria Islands, Kuwait, Kuwait - Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone, Muscat and Oman, Perim Island, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Arabia (including Socotra), Trucial States, Yemen
2	IRELAND	32A	YEMEN
3	FRANCE, Monaco	32B	SOUTH ARABIA WITH MUSCAT AND OMAN
4	NETHERLANDS	33	IRAN
5	BELGIUM	34	AFGHANISTAN
6	LUXEMBOURG	35	INDIA, Andaman Islands, Bhutan, Jammu and Kashmir, Laccadive Islands, Nepal, Nicobar Islands, Sikkim
7	DENMARK, Faeroe Islands	35A	NEPAL
8	PORTUGAL, Azores, Cape Verde Islands, Madeira Islands	36	PAKISTAN
9	SPAIN, Andorra, Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Islá de Alborán	37	CEYLON
10	NORWAY, Svalbard, Jan Mayen	38	BURMA
25X6A	SWEDEN	39A	COMMUNIST CHINA For geographic treatment, Communist China is divided into five parts as follows: I. Sinkiang II. Northeast China III. North China IV. South China V. Tibetan Highlands
12	FINLAND	39B	NATIONALIST CHINA, all Nationalist-held islands
13A	EAST GERMANY, Soviet Zone including East Berlin	39C	HONG KONG AND MACAO
14	POLAND	40	MONGOLIA
15	SWITZERLAND, Liechtenstein	41A	NORTH KOREA
16	AUSTRIA	41B	SOUTH KOREA
17	ITALY, San Marino, Vatican City	42	THAILAND
18	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	43	INDOCHINA, Cambodia, Laos, North Vietnam, South Vietnam
19	HUNGARY	43A	CAMBODIA
20	ALBANIA	43B	LAOS
21	YUGOSLAVIA	43C	NORTH VIETNAM
22	RUMANIA	43D	SOUTH VIETNAM, Paracel Islands, Spratly Island, and islands and reefs eastward to the Treaty Limits of the Philippines
23	BULGARIA	44	MALAYSIA, Brunei, Singapore
24	GREECE	44C	SINGAPORE
25A	GIBRALTAR	46	TUNISIA
25B	MALTA, Maltese Islands	47	ALGERIA
25C	CYPRUS	48	MOROCCO, Ifni, Ceuta, Melilla
26	U.S.S.R. For geographic treatment, the U.S.S.R. is divided into five parts as follows: I. European U.S.S.R. and the Caucasus II. Soviet Central Asia III. Western Siberia IV. Central Siberia V. Eastern Siberia, including Kuril Islands and Sakhalin For Ports and Naval Facilities, the U.S.S.R. is divided into four parts as follows: I. Pacific Coast II. Arctic Coast III. Baltic Sea IV. Black and Caspian Seas	49	LIBYA
27	TURKEY	50A	GHANA
28A	SYRIA	50B	NIGERIA
28B	LEBANON	50E	GUINEA
29	JORDAN	50F	MAURITANIA
30	IRAQ	50G	SENEGAL
		50H	MALI
		50J	UPPER VOLTA
		50K	IVORY COAST
		50L	NIGER
		50M	DAHOMEY

NIS	DESCRIPTION OF NIS AREAS (TITLE IN CAPITAL LETTERS)	NIS	DESCRIPTION OF NIS AREAS (TITLE IN CAPITAL LETTERS)
50N	TOGO	81A	WEST INDIES, Anguilla, Antigua, Barbados, Barbuda, Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Grenadines, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher [St. Kitts], St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Islands
50P	SPANISH SAHARA	81B	BERMUDA, BAHAMAS, AND BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
50Q	SIERRA LEONE	81C	JAMAICA, Morant Cays, Pedro Cays
50R	PORTUGUESE GUINEA	82	NETHERLAND ANTILLES, Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St. Martin (Dutch part), Sint Eustatius
50S	GAMBIA	83	FRENCH WEST INDIES, Désirade, Guadeloupe, Îles des Saintes, Marie-Galante, Martinique, St. Barthélemy, St. Martin (French part)
51	LIBERIA	84	U.S. ISLANDS IN THE CARIBBEAN, Corn Islands, Navassa Island, Puerto Rico, Quita Sueno Bank, Roncador Bank, Serrana Bank, Serranilla Bank, Swan Islands, Virgin Islands (U.S. part)
52A	CHAD	85	COLOMBIA, Archipiélago de San Andrés y Providencia, Isla de Malpelo
52B	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	86	VENEZUELA
52C	CAMEROON	87	ECUADOR, Galapagos Islands
52D	GABON	88	PERU
52E	CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)	89	CHILE, Easter Island, Isla Lennox, Isla Nueva, Isla Sala y Gómez, Isla San Ambrosio, Isla San Félix, Isla Fernández
52F	EQUATORIAL GUINEA, Rio Muni, Fernando Po and Annobón (Spanish), São Tomé e Príncipe (Portuguese)	90	ARGENTINA, Isla Martín García
53	UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, Gaza Strip	91	URUGUAY
54	SUDAN	92	PARAGUAY
55A	ETHIOPIA	93	BOLIVIA
55B	SOMALIA, French Somaliland	94	BRAZIL, Fernando de Noronha, Ilha de Trindade, Rochedos São Pedro e São Paulo For geographic treatment, Brazil is divided into two parts as follows: I. Southeast Brazil II. Northwest Brazil
56B	UGANDA	95	THE GUIANAS, French Guiana, Guyana, Surinam
56D	KENYA	95A	GUYANA
56E	TANZANIA	95B	SURINAM
57A	ZAMBIA	95C	FRENCH GUIANA
57B	RHODESIA		
57C	MALAWI		
58	MOZAMBIQUE		
59	ANGOLA, Cabinda		
60A	CONGO (KINSHASA)		
60B	BURUNDI		
60C	RWANDA		
61	SOUTH AFRICA, Botswana, Lesotho, South-West Africa, Swaziland		
62	MALAGASY REPUBLIC, Madagascar, Réunion, Comoro Islands		
63	INDIAN OCEAN ISLANDS, Aldabra Islands, Amsterdam Island, Chagos Archipelago, Christmas Island, Cocos Islands, Crozet Islands, Farquhar Atoll, Heard Island, Île Desroches, Kerguelen Islands, Maldivé Islands, Mauritius, McDonald Islands, Prince Edward Islands, St. Paul Island, Seychelles		
64	SOUTH ATLANTIC ISLANDS, Ascension Island, Bouvet Island, Falkland Islands, St. Helena, South Georgia, South Sandwich Island, Tristan da Cunha Islands		
25X6A			
67	GREENLAND		
68	ICELAND		
69	ANTARCTICA, South Orkney Islands, South Shetland Islands		
25X6A			
71	GUATEMALA	99	PHILIPPINES
72	BRITISH HONDURAS	100	INDONESIA, Borneo, Celebes, Java, Portuguese Timor, Sumatra, Timor, West New Guinea
73	HONDURAS	101	WEST PACIFIC ISLANDS, Caroline Islands, Johnston Island, Marshall Islands, Midway Islands, Sand Island, Wake Island
74	EL SALVADOR	102	SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ISLANDS, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ellice Islands, Colony of Fiji, Gilbert Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia and Dependencies, New Hebrides, New Guinea (territory), Ocean Islands, Papua (territory), Solomon Islands, Tonga
75	NICARAGUA	103	SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS, Clipperton Island, Cook Islands, Kingman Reef, Line Islands, Marquesas Islands, Palmyra Island, Phoenix Islands, Pitcairn Island, Samoa Islands, Society Islands, Tokelau Islands, Tuamotu Archipelago, Tubuai Islands
76	COSTA RICA, Cocos Island		
77	PANAMA, Canal Zone		
78	CUBA		
79	HAITI		
80	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		

NIS Ocean Areas

MARINE CLIMATE AND OCEANOGRAPHY

(For boundaries see NIS Ocean Areas Index Map at back.)

NIS	TITLES OF AREAS	NIS	TITLES OF AREAS
104, Part I	WESTERN NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN	Part III	NORTHEASTERN SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Part II	NORTHERN NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN	Part IV	SOUTH-CENTRAL SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Part III	EAST-CENTRAL NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN	Part V	NORTH-CENTRAL SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Part IV	EQUATORIAL ATLANTIC OCEAN	Part VI	SOUTH-CENTRAL NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Part V	CENTRAL SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN	Part VII	NORTH-CENTRAL NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Part VI	SOUTHWESTERN SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTHEASTERN SOUTH PACIFIC OCEANS	Part VIII	BERING AND CHUKCHI SEAS
Part VII	SOUTHEASTERN SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN	Part IX	WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Part VIII	EASTERN SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN	Part X	SOUTHWESTERN NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Part IX	MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEAS	Part XI	SOUTH CHINA SEA AND SEAS OF THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO
Part X	NORTHEASTERN NORTH ATLANTIC AND THE BALTIC SEA	Part XII	WESTERN SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Part XI	NORWEGIAN, GREENLAND, AND BARENTS SEAS	Part XIII	NORTHWESTERN NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
105, Part I	NORTHEASTERN NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN	106, Part I	NORTHEASTERN INDIAN OCEAN
Part II	SOUTHEASTERN NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN	Part II	SOUTHEASTERN INDIAN OCEAN
		Part III	SOUTHWESTERN INDIAN OCEAN
		Part IV	NORTHWESTERN INDIAN OCEAN
		107	ARCTIC OCEAN

EDITORIAL INSTRUCTIONS

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Editorial Instructions

A. Transmittal of material

1. Letter of transmittal

NIS material delivered to the Office of Basic Intelligence (OBI/CIA) requires a letter of transmittal (on OBI standard form 1320, original and two copies). The following are itemized in the letter: number of pages of typed manuscript, including title page, Table of Contents, Figures list, text, tables, and caption list, the number of graphic items submitted, and apron material. The letter contains specifications regarding the classification and control of the material transmitted. It also specifies security classification and control for photographs and insert maps of which extra copies are printed without NIS references. If the control applies only until publication, this must be clearly stated.

2. Manuscript

NIS manuscript is submitted to OBI in a minimum of four complete, assembled copies for General Survey sections and a minimum of three copies for all other sections.* Each of the assembled sets of manuscript includes in sequence, 1) title page, 2) Table of Contents, 3) Figures list, 4) text, 5) tables, 6) caption list, and 7) apron material.

Pagination begins with the first page of the text and is consecutive throughout the manuscript (including each page of the tables, which follow the text in sequence of figure numbers). Pagination is centered at the bottom of each page and should not be by numbering machine, as this is reserved for a later stage in the processing.

Manuscript with more than nominal alterations is not acceptable. Any necessary corrections or additions should be in black ink. Text or tabular matter mechanically reproduced from printed or other material is submitted in legible positive print form, with type approximately typewriter elite size or larger.

The supporting items, typed double spaced, are as follows:

Title page, containing section number and title, and the statement: "This is a preliminary draft of Section —, NIS —. It has not been finally edited or reconciled with other NIS sections and should not be reproduced. This section has been approved for use in the NIS by (agency, month and year)."

Table of Contents for each section, including generally only the No. 1, 2, and 3 heads appearing in the text (sample, page 24).

* Agency coordinators should be consulted for number of copies to be prepared.

Figures list, which contains in sequence all figures with the following details for each: figure number as determined by sequence in tentative placement, the figure title, and the category identification in parentheses (table, photo, map, chart, sketch, plan, or diagram). Figure entries should be short enough to print on a single line (characters and essential spaces limited to approximately 70). Dates are omitted unless needed to differentiate otherwise identical entries (sample, page 25). The Figures list is immediately followed by a Contributor Statement, as approved by the NIS Committee, showing the principal agency or agencies contributing to and responsible for preparation of the NIS unit (see Allocations, Contributor Statements, and sample, page 25).

Caption list (used for typesetting the captions of all graphic items). Figure numbers for all tables and graphics are listed in sequence. The exact wording of the captions for all graphics is included (see D, 4, Captions, page 26). The titles of the tables need not be included in the caption list since this information is furnished separately with each table (samples, pages 26, and 32-35).

3. Graphic material

Graphic material, including photographs, is assembled separately from manuscript, in three complete sets with each item in sequence according to figure number.* The three sets consist of an original and two copies of all black and white material, and three color proofs of multicolor graphic material.** The original and copies of all graphic items are plainly marked with the NIS Area number, section number, and figure number, and the original classification of the individual graphic (not necessarily as high as the classification of the NIS section). The original plates of multicolor maps are retained by the contributor until receipt of a memorandum from OBI.*** These originals are then forwarded as directed by OBI for final reproduction. (See D, Graphic specifications.)

B. Text specifications

1. Typing of text

The text is prepared using one side only of the paper. For typed copies the original should be on substantial 8" x 12½" paper. Copies produced by duplicating

* Only one set of maps is required for the Geography Section of the General Survey.

** By special arrangement for certain sections, this requirement has been reduced to two or, in some cases, one color proof if black and white proofs can be substituted satisfactorily.

*** Plates for the Transportation and Telecommunications and the Armed Forces Sections of the General Survey accompany the manuscript.

processes may be on 8" x 13" paper, but paper size should be uniform in any one submission. To be acceptable, all copy must be clearly and easily legible throughout. The text is typed triple spaced, normally with 20 to 21 lines to the page. All paragraphs without headings begin with a five-space indentation. Normal capitalization is used throughout (including headings), without use of continuous capitalization or of underlining except for foreign or other terms to be italicized. The last word on a typed line is always a complete word. Hyphens are not used at the ends of lines even if this leaves an unusually ragged right-hand margin. The manuscript conforms to the samples (pages 28-30), with margins as shown. Each manuscript page includes the classification at top and bottom. The material up to and including page 1 of the text also contains in the top margin, at the left, the section release date. The top margin, at the right, on these same pages contains the NIS Area number and section number. It is desirable but not mandatory that this identification be continued on all pages of the section. A section subject in its entirety to NO FOREIGN DISSEM carries this control at top and bottom of the title page. Sections in which the control applies only to the Comments on Principal Sources should carry the statement on each of the controlled pages. The first page of text includes the section title centered above the text. Text pages are numbered consecutively within each section at bottom center (not using a numbering machine, which is reserved for a later stage in processing).

2. Text headings

Headings used in NIS text material are as follows:

	<i>(Grade of head, not typed in ms.)</i>
Coasts and Landing Beaches	<i>(Section title)</i>
A. General	(No. 1)
1. Coasts	(No. 2)
a. Northern peninsula--text follows	(No. 3)
(1) Williams Bay area--text follows	(No. 4)
(a) Vicinity of Port Smith--text	(No. 5)
1) Seaward Approaches--text	(No. 6)
a) Anchorage areas--text	(No. 7)

Section titles are centered. No. 1 heads are typed flush with the left margin of the text; inferior heads are successively indented five typewriter spaces. No. 1 and No. 2 heads stand alone; text begins on the next line with an indentation of five spaces and thereafter is flush left. Remaining heads each end with two hyphens; text follows immediately on the same line, with succeeding lines beginning flush with the left text margin. Heads lower than Nos. 3 or 4 are rarely needed.

Capitalization of section titles follows the NIS Outline Guide. In all other headings (except No. 6 heads) only proper names and the initial letter of each title are capitalized. In No. 6 heads the initial letter of each major word is capitalized.

Headings may stand alone when immediately followed by the next grade of head. For certain material (as in Coasts and Landing Beaches), a heading may be fol-

lowed on the next line or lines by coordinates, hydrographic chart references, etc., or underlined side heads may be used without any key number or letter.

Numbers used to designate items of a series within the text carry a single parenthesis, e.g., 1), (sample, page 30).

3. References to figures and text

Figures, including both tables and graphic material, are cited in the text by using figure numbers assigned by the contributor. Reference may be integral in a sentence, ". . . as shown in FIGURES 3 through 6 . . .," but the shorter, parenthetical form "(FIGURES 3 through 6)" is preferred. It is often desirable to use the reference flexibly to differentiate types of figures, e.g., ". . . tabulated in FIGURE 7 . . ." or ". . . shown on the map, FIGURE 8."

Statements such as ". . . in the following table . . ." or ". . . in the table above . . ." should be used only for material close to the point of reference. When detailed supporting tables will not appear adjacent to related text, the text may be appropriately amplified to incorporate essential data.

Because figure numbering is subject to change in publication, reference to tables or graphic material in other sections is by an abbreviated caption, the type of material, and the number or title of the section in which it appears, e.g., "(population density map, SECTION 41)."

Tentative placement of tables and appropriate graphic items within the text is indicated by large carets with figure numbers on the right margin of text pages (samples, pages 28-30). Only one caret is used for each figure, but several figures may be inserted in a single caret. Figures such as fold-in maps that are expected to follow the printed text are itemized after the last line of manuscript text.

Within sections, cross-references are made to the highest order of text topic that will adequately indicate where the referenced material will be found. Another section covering the same NIS Area is referred to by "(SECTION 36)" or "(SECTION 36, Merchant Marine)." Reference to a subtopic in another section may be "(See Education, in SECTION 43)" or "(Subsection 43, B, Education)."

4. Quotations and extract matter

Quotations not exceeding three typewritten lines are included in running text within quotation marks. Longer quotations, and other subordinate material to be printed as "extract" in smaller type, are without quotation marks, indented five spaces for all lines, and typed double spaced (samples, page 30).

5. Footnotes

Footnotes are avoided insofar as possible but when considered necessary are indicated by asterisks to a limit of three per page. Footnote material of general significance for a segment of text may be printed as a brief "NOTE—." In manuscript the footnote is inserted on the line following the reference, separated from the text by solid lines above and below; the footnote begins with an indentation of one space from the left margin and is typed double spaced (sample, page 28).

6. Comments on principal sources

References to sources are rarely included in running text but are confined as much as possible to the topic, Comments on Principal Sources. If present in a section, this topic is at the end of the text and is controlled NO FOREIGN DISSEM. The Comments on Principal Sources provides an evaluation of the principal source material actually used in preparing the section and thereby informs the user of the general credibility to be accorded the intelligence contained in the section. By indicating those aspects of the subject about which information is deficient or unavailable, it provides general guidance for collection effort. No Comments on Principal Sources are included in the General Survey sections.

In most of the detailed sections, the Comments on Principal Sources consists of several paragraphs of text. Treatment can parallel the topical organization of the section or can evaluate specific sources or groups of sources used. Topics or areas for which there is a critical lack of adequate or reliable information should be pointed out. The topical evaluation may use a tabular presentation. In general, reference is not made to specific United States sources except in broad terms such as ". . . reports prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, Department of State, and the Central Intelligence Agency . . ." or it may be noted that ". . . U.S. Foreign Service reports were indispensable in the preparation of this section"; specific attaché and other reports may be identified if desired.

Source references in the evaluative statement should be as brief as is feasible and would normally include author or authority, title, and date, e.g., ". . . of special interest on urban areas is L. Gouré's *Civil Defense in the Soviet Union*, 1962." The order of the bibliographic items can be varied to fit the text. Titles should be in the original language and need to be translated only if not obvious. Articles in periodicals should give author, title of article, periodical title, and either month and year, or volume, number, and year, e.g., ". . . Tree crops are discussed in P. Goujon, 'Industrial Tree Planting in Morocco,' *Unasylva*, vol. 17, no. 68, 1963." Footnotes to the source of a table are rarely used, but if needed should follow the same general format as that recommended above for books and articles.

When there is need for more extensive consideration of sources than can be included in text format, and it is considered desirable to publish a list, the topic is divided into, "1. Evaluation," and "2. List of sources." The evaluation may be further broken down, as appropriate. For example:

- F. Comments on principal sources
 - 1. Evaluation
 - a. Coastal oceanography
 - b. Coasts and landing beaches
 - (1) Photography
 - (2) Maps and charts
 - (3) Documents
 - 2. List of sources

Sources are presented in an alphabetical listing in which consecutive numbers are assigned. References to

specific sources in the evaluation should refer to the assigned number rather than to the entire bibliographic citation, e.g., "Adequate data are available from *Source 6*." Items are typed double spaced, and the list is continuous in the following order and typewriter style:

Books and monographs: author (last name first), authors (if more than three, give first author only, followed by "and others"); government authorship (country name or lesser administrative unit, comma, agency name, translated only if not recognizable); corporate authorship (use official name of organization), period. Title (capitals and lowercase, underlined, followed by translation in parentheses if not recognizable), period. Edition, volume; note series number if needed for specific identification. Place of publication, colon, publishing body if different from authority (capitals and lowercase), period. Date, period ("n. d." if none given). Total pages if desired.

Netherlands, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. *Jaarcijfers voor Nederland* (Statistical Year Book of the Netherlands). The Hague: Koninklijke Drukkerij en Uitgeverij. 1965. 256 p.

Articles: author(s) as for books, period. Title (in quotes; translation, if needed, outside quotes), periodical title (capitals and lowercase, underlined), comma, series, part, volume, number, selected pages, year (all lowercase and separated by commas, abbreviated as appropriate, e.g., ser., ed., vol.), period.

Jones, Arthur B., and Smith, Stefan. "The Argentine Cattle Industry Under Peron," *Agriculture in Perspective*, vol. 2, no. 6, p. 23-27, 1961.

Titles of unpublished works should be placed in quotation marks rather than underlined. Works in Cyrillic alphabet should be given in transliterated form and then translated; works in other non-Roman alphabets should be given in English only. Translated works should be given in English first, and, when possible, followed in parentheses by the original title; name of translator and other pertinent data relative to the translation should be given in parentheses following the citation. Monographs and articles with no identifiable author or authority should be inserted in the list by title, using the first important word of the title to determine alphabetical position.

When several works by the same author or agency are listed, the name is not repeated but is replaced by 10 long typewritten dashes in subsequent listings.

C. Tabular specifications

1. Tabulations

Relatively short, simple tabular presentations, generally with no more than three vertical columns of data and only a few entries, are treated as tabulations. Tabulations are incorporated in text manuscript without figure number or title (samples, pages 29-31). They carry only a minimum of column heads and explanations. Instead, the last preceding sentence of text may indicate the unit of measurement or other essential base data. Tabulations are typed with an indentation of five spaces,

double spaced, with no continuous capitalization or underlining but with leaders to the first data column. A tabulation should contain no more than 50 characters and essential spaces per line in order to fit in a single NIS column.

2. Tables

More complex tabular presentations, generally with at least four stub entries and three or more vertical columns of data, are treated as tables. Each table has a descriptive title preceded by a figure number. Tables range from brief, simple presentations that will occupy only a small space in a single printed column of the NIS to complex tables sometimes covering a double-page spread and extending for many pages. Where there are many long tables, primarily for reference use, these are generally grouped at the end of the text under a separate heading to avoid undue fragmentation of the text.

3. Typing of tables

A copy of each table is provided for each copy of the manuscript. Tables are prepared on one side of the page only, with the original on substantial bond paper unless all copies are made by a duplicating process. Reproduced copies must be clearly and easily legible throughout. Tables are typed double spaced, with no continuous capitals or underlining in the title, stubs, or column headings. They are typed on 8" x 12½" bond paper whenever practicable, but 8" x 13" paper used in duplicating processes is also satisfactory. For more extensive presentations, larger paper may be used, retaining the 12½" or 13" vertical dimension if possible. Several separate pages of the same size may be used to continue a table. When more than one page is used to present a table or when there is significant relationship between columns in separate tables, it is important to maintain alignment and space relationship of columns on all typed pages. Continued pages carry at the top the figure number and a repetition of the essential wording of the table title, followed by "Continued" in parentheses. The classification is included on the top and bottom margins of each page. It is desirable but not mandatory that each page also carry the NIS number and section number (samples, pages 32-36).

4. Table titles and figure numbers

Table titles are as brief as possible consistent with adequate indication of the table content. A date or dates are not included in the title unless the table content itself does not provide adequate date information. An area or political name is incorporated only if the data presented relate to an area other than that covered by the section.

5. Table stubs and column headings

Stubs (key or descriptive entries normally to the left of vertical columns of data) and column headings are carefully worded and coordinated. Table entries are in logical sequence, e.g., in alphabetical or numerical series, or grouped in appropriate categories. Proper selection and description of table entries minimizes footnotes and exceptions which require explanation.

In general, the heading at the top of a column covers all material presented in the column without insertion of additional headings farther down the column. The same applies to side heads and lines of data. Where intermediate headings seem necessary, the material generally should be presented as separate tables. However, related categories of items (such as apply to various weapons) may be usefully combined in a single table by making column headings more comprehensive and using subheadings in columns or indicating a general change in category. Preliminary consultation with Editorial Division, OBI, on such matters is advisable.

6. Table footnotes and source references

Footnotes to tables are indicated by up to three asterisks and thereafter by up to three daggers (the typewriter symbol # is used for a dagger). These symbols are placed at the left of numerical column data and at the right of headings, stubs, and mixed or reading column data. Footnotes are typed double spaced, beneath the table, beginning with an indentation of five spaces from the left margin of the table. The number of footnotes to tables is minimized by incorporation of the material into related text when feasible, by careful phrasing of stubs and headings, by consolidation in a reduced number of footnotes, or by consolidation in a single "NOTE—" carried as a footnote without symbol (sample, page 35). If a "NOTE—" item is used it precedes the conventional abbreviation "na" and its explanation, if used (see conventional entries below), which in turn precedes any symbol footnotes. An entire table taken verbatim from a source (sometimes as the only available data, and not necessarily fully accepted by the contributor) is so indicated in related text or by explanation within the table.

7. Conventional entries

The following conventional entries are used, as appropriate, in table columns to avoid blank spaces and unnecessary repetition or to evaluate data presented.

ENTRY	MEANING
.....	Not pertinent; explained where necessary as "Not pertinent" in footnote.
na	Data not available or inadequate data; lowercase; explained in footnote as "Data not available" on at least the first use in any section.
0	Indicates a zero quantity or reading in columns of uniform data such as weather statistics; no footnote used.
none	Used instead of 0 when data are not uniform, e.g., to indicate known lack of production of a significant commodity; capped if standing alone in column; no period if in a figure column; no footnote used.
insig	Quantity too insignificant to record; capped if standing alone in column; no period if in a figure column; no footnote used.
est	Used preceding an estimated item in a column; lowercase; asterisk and footnote may be preferred in order to maintain an appreciably narrower column or because estimated items can feasibly be covered in other footnotes.

ENTRY	MEANING
do.	Ditto marks are not used in tables; "do." is used in both reading and date columns. It is lowercase except in the first and last columns, where it is capitalized. Identical entries in figure columns are repeated. It is likewise desirable to repeat items containing combinations of letters and figures.
approx	Approximate; no period if in a figure column; no footnote used.

These conventional entries are not uniformly printed in italic type but follow the type style of the column in which they appear.

8. Statistical totals

When "na" or "insig" is included with vertical or horizontal data entries for which a total is given that only moderately exceeds the sum of the specific entries, no footnote explanation is required. However, when the total is exactly the sum of the specific figures, it is generally advisable to precede the total with "approx" or to indicate in a footnote that "na" or similar items are not reflected in the total, for example, "Totals are of known data." (Sample, page 33.) Totals which are not identical with the sum of specific entries, because of rounding or differing sources, are indicated by note, e.g., "Figures may not add to totals because of rounding."

9. Table construction

Optimum clarity and usefulness require the careful construction of all tables in terms of the nature and purpose of the material and the characteristics of the NIS format.

Column headings normally are typed and printed horizontally. They may be turned vertically when heading narrow columns of data or to facilitate publishing a table in minimum width. Superior or consolidating headings are centered over the appropriate individual column headings.

To avoid repetition of compass directions or units of measurement after items of latitude, longitude, time, distance, weight, etc., these units, or abbreviations of them, are put at the head of the column or centered over appropriate columns. Units common to an entire table (e.g., thousands of metric tons, or percentage of population) are placed in parentheses beneath the table title, initial cap, and underlined (samples, pages 32 and 35).

It is desirable, so far as practicable, for a series of tables dealing with common or closely related topics to be expressed in a uniform order of magnitude of units of measurements, e.g., all in thousands of tons or hundreds of tons.

Entries in all columns aline horizontally with the top line of the corresponding stub.

Vertical columns of figures are alined on the decimal point, and a zero precedes the decimal in numbers of

less than 1. Dissimilar data are centered in the column. Examples of various figure items are:

1,500.0	4,200
0.15	120-130
24.4	insig
1.94	30 (daily)
16.09	na

Generally it is undesirable to carry a column in which there are no entries. Use of a column for isolated entries may be avoided by carrying the entries in a "Remarks" column or by consolidation in an explanatory note to the table.

Tables generally are constructed to avoid use of full-length lines or rules between horizontal entries. Lines or boxes around column headings are omitted by contributors unless their use follows a well-established format.

General knowledge of space limitations for one-column and wider tables is an aid in efficient planning of tabular presentation. A printed NIS column accommodates approximately 50 characters and essential spaces. A two-column page takes approximately 105 characters and spaces. A two-page spread takes approximately 210 characters and spaces. Two-page spreads tend to present page makeup problems in publication, sometimes necessitating separation of tables from related text. Tables that are viewed from the side of the page may be preferable to extended tables on fold-in inserts.

In the construction of tables for normal column or page-width publication, space must be allowed for the stubs and for column headings that may be wider than the figure entries in the columns. When it is apparent that the overall horizontal width requirement (allowing for column entries, column headings, stubs, footnote symbols, and adequate space between columns) will exceed the approximate number of spaces available, rearrangement of the table should be considered. When the number of columns exceeds the number of stub entries, the layout often may be reversed to make a longer but narrower table. Special problems involving space limitation in makeup of tables should be referred to the Publication Division, OBI, before final typing.

D. Graphic specifications

1. General

All graphic materials, such as photographs, maps, charts, graphs, and sketches, regardless of size (and also numbered tables), are designated as figures. Each graphic item carries a figure number that is the serial number of that figure in the sequence of all figures within the section. The originals and copies of all graphic items should be clearly marked with the NIS Area number, section number, and figure number, and the original classification of the individual graphic (which is not necessarily as high as the classification of the NIS section).

The image size of the NIS printed page is 10" vertically by 7" horizontally. The material is printed in two $3\frac{5}{16}$ " columns spaced $\frac{3}{8}$ " apart. Column width figures are $3\frac{5}{16}$ " wide and page width (two-column) figures are 7" wide. The maximum height of such figures, including space for caption, is 10".

All graphic items larger than page size are treated as fold-in or fold-down-fold-in inserts. The maximum paper size for NIS fold-ins is $12\frac{1}{8}$ "V. (vertically) by $39\frac{3}{4}$ "H. (horizontally). The maximum image size for a fold-in is $11\frac{1}{8}$ "V. by $37\frac{1}{4}$ "H. which allows a 2" binding edge on the left and a $\frac{1}{2}$ " margin on the right. Although these are the maximum measurements, it is preferable to allow a $9\frac{1}{4}$ " apron on the left, thus limiting the horizontal image size to 30". The maximum paper size used for NIS fold-down-fold-in inserts is $23\frac{1}{4}$ "V. x $39\frac{3}{4}$ "H. The image size for this size paper is $22\frac{1}{4}$ "V. x 30"H., which allows a $9\frac{1}{4}$ " apron on the left and a $\frac{1}{2}$ " margin on the right. The vertical paper size for a fold-down should be no less than 16" to allow enough paper for a neat fold.

Charts or graphs do not carry titles or caption material (as distinct from explanatory legend material) within the figure image. In a specially constructed chart or graph, source and date information may be drafted within the figure. All fold-in maps carry the title, legend, classification, and other essential information arranged within the title box or neatline.

Maps and vertical photographs of terrain should preferably be oriented with north at the top, and north should be clearly indicated by a north arrow or coordinates, or by a legend or a caption. Names, symbols, and similar details of maps are oriented for reading with the normal north orientation. Annotations on photographs read from the bottom of the page. In exceptions where figures must be viewed from the side of the page, details of the figure and the caption are oriented for reading from the right.

It is frequently desirable that graphic materials such as maps showing part of a country, port plans, or large-scale aerial photographs of airfields or industrial installations be accompanied by simple, small-scale orientation or location maps.

2. Maps

All fold-in maps have a neatline and border, a legend centered under the map title, a scale bar, and the classification, if any, centered beneath the scale. Text maps have a neatline and border, or only a neatline, with a legend and scale bar when required. (Neatlines should be slightly heavier when used alone.) Titles are not usually used on text maps, as the caption appears very close to the figure. Legends clearly define all symbols not self-explanatory or generally understood from common usage. A direction indicator, either coordinates or a north arrow, is included. Maps prepared as a series (e.g., military geography maps, port plans, and town plans) have consistent treatment throughout in type style and size, tonal patterns, and title and legend layout. Nonvarying (stable) plastic (e.g., dyrite or vinylite)

should be used for the construction of color originals to facilitate accurate registry in printing.

A standard base map and a page size base map for each NIS Area are prepared by the Cartography Division, OBI. Paper copies in color are available from the CIA Map Library; film positives of the separation plates are available from the Assistant for Maps, Publication Division, OBI.

Contributors are responsible for scribing or drafting their own overlays, which are keyed to the base plates of NIS base maps. Where maps do not utilize NIS base plates, as in port plans and city plans, contributors are responsible for compiling and constructing their own maps. Contributors lacking necessary cartographic facilities should consult the Assistant for Maps, Publication Division, OBI.

Maps such as foreign roadmaps that are to be reproduced as obtained carry a note specifying that they are being so reproduced and that names have not been edited for Board on Geographic Names conformity.

When possible, fold-in maps are printed with a page size ($9\frac{1}{4}$ " horizontal) apron on the left, so that the entire map can be in view as the text is read. This apron can be used for printing information additional to that contained in the legend, as, for example, lists of installations or regions. Information to be printed on aprons is submitted on a separate typewritten sheet or sheets for each map, one copy accompanying each set of maps. Printed material is not carried on the back of a map.

3. Photographs

a. USE — The effective use of appropriate photographs enhances an NIS, but each picture should have definite intelligence value. Text and illustrations should be developed as an integrated whole, with each supplementing the other. Topics such as Coasts and Landing Beaches may call for extensive use of large photographs, whereas a topic such as Weather and Climate may benefit little if any from photographic illustrations.

b. SELECTION — Photographs for use in the NIS should be as recent as possible and should be capable of high-quality reproduction. First-class illustrations cannot be obtained from blurred, scratched, grainy, or already screened (half-tone) prints. For best results, photographs submitted should be clear, glossy prints at least as large as the final reproduction size desired and preferably from original rather than copy negatives. While a dull, fuzzy, or poorly aimed photograph may have research or intelligence value for the analyst, only rarely can such a photograph qualify for publication. Photographs considered unsuitable for use in the NIS normally are deleted during the editorial and graphic processing of the section.

Recency of dating is essential for photographs in topics of high currency, and older illustrations should be used only if the situation is known to be unchanged. For large natural features, types of vegetation, and similar topics little affected by cultural change, older illustrations

may serve as well as recent views, but each should be evaluated on its merits.

c. **PROCUREMENT** — Successful procurement of suitable photographic illustrations requires extensive search carefully directed toward finding coverage closely keyed to the text of the section. Early attack on the problem is vital in order to utilize the possibility of sending requests to the field and because of the length of time needed to obtain multiple prints of good quality even after a selection has been made. Delaying the search for photography sometimes forces an author into selection of pictures on the basis of immediate availability of a sufficient number of prints rather than on the suitability and quality of the pictures. In no case should "looking for some illustrations" be delayed until the completion of the manuscript; pictures selected in this way are seldom a worthwhile addition to a section.

Particularly in maintenance production, the author should be able to determine early what is needed for a given section and start procurement in time to obtain the best selection from all available sources. Each successive maintenance offers an opportunity to improve on the graphics in the section, and for many areas, field collection initiated well ahead of production deadlines can provide much better and more recent photographic coverage than can be obtained from local collections.

d. **PREPARATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS** — Photographs are submitted to OBI in three complete sets, unless special arrangements have been made. At least one set should consist of originals (glossy prints from original negatives or as near to this quality as possible); the two others can be copies. Where prints from originals cannot be obtained, three glossy prints from the best available copy negatives are submitted. A source list is furnished showing for each photograph the library or collection from which it was acquired, the negative number, and the original classification; for photographs reproduced from publications, the reference is also listed for use if it becomes necessary to return to the source for satisfactory reproduction copy.

(1) **Captions** — All captions are attached so as to be visible while examining the prints. However, they are not attached to the faces of the prints, as this often obscures important foreground detail, and the removal of a caption so attached may mar the surface of the print. If foreign annotations are retained on photographs, the annotations should be translated or explained in the caption.

(2) **Defacement** — Photoprints that have been defaced by ink smears, or in any other manner, may not be usable. Notes made on the back of a print or on a worksheet laid over a print result in ridges or impressions on the face of the print which may show in the final reproduction. Blemishes can usually be painted out in mottled or irregularly patterned areas, but streaks and spots in a clear sky or other area of even tone may be almost impossible to eliminate.

(3) **Annotations** — Annotations made on a print in either white ink or black ink, although sufficiently legible on the original print, may prove extremely difficult to read on the finished product. To eliminate this problem, annotations should be prepared on an overlay which is keyed to the photograph, so that the shade of lettering can be adjusted as necessary.

(4) **Margins of prints** — White margins approximately ½ inch wide are needed on all four sides of photographs to provide space for reproduction specifications. When the deletion of marginal data permits the processing of photographs at a lower classification, such deletion should be accomplished by masking out the restrictive data on the negative when the photoprints are being made (all other data should be retained). If trimming of photoprints is employed in lieu of negative masking, one complete set of the trimmed photos is to be mounted on mounting board so as to restore the needed margins on all four sides. In trimming, care should be exercised to retain the marginal data.

(5) **North arrow and bar scale** — Vertical aerial photographs carry both a north arrow and a bar scale.

4. Captions

All graphics of page size or smaller are accompanied by captions (in lowercase and normal word capitalization) which are carefully worded to be briefly but adequately descriptive. The first line of the caption carries the figure number followed by identification of the subject or a brief descriptive phrase; succeeding lines add appropriate amplification, including, for photographs, the direction of view and the date, if meaningful (samples, pages 26 and 27). Initial articles and such expressions as "view of," "photograph showing," "direction of view unknown," and "date unknown," should be avoided unless necessitated by peculiar circumstances. Captions should supplement, rather than repeat, statements in the text, and long captions are worthwhile only if they make the illustration more valuable by adding or pointing-up information. If an illustration is not of as recent date as would be desirable, the caption can sometimes be written to update the information shown.

Illustrations are generally numbered and captioned individually. In the General Survey, figure numbers provided by the contributor consist of the section number, a dash, and the illustration number in numerical series (Figures 2-1, 2-2, etc.). In supporting sections figures are numbered in simple numerical series without any section number (Figures 1, 2, etc.). Appropriate placement of illustrations is indicated by caretting in the right-hand margin immediately following the point of major reference or, if paragraphs are short, at the paragraph end (samples, pages 28-30). Layout will be developed by OBI to place illustrations as close as is feasible to the preferred positions. Insertion of several illustrations at one spot is indicated by multiple figure numbers in the caret. Illustrations to appear at the end of the text are indicated in a final caret (sample, page 30).

If a number of closely related graphics are to be used in a composite grouping or layout to illustrate a single theme, they may be given a common number with a letter designation added for each individual picture. The section number is included for each figure in the General Survey (Figures 4-7A, 4-7B, etc.) but not for figures in supporting sections (Figures 7A, 7B, etc.). The caption for the layout consists of one general title such as "Housing in Gujara City," with added subtitles or descriptions for each individual picture (sample, page 27).

Photographs of special types, for example of key personnel, need no formal captions if they are to be indented in blocks of textual description; they are not included in the Figures list but are enumerated on the caption list.

E. General

1. General Survey specifications

Preparation of text and graphic materials for the General Survey conforms in general to the procedures used for other NIS material. The General Survey normally does not use the metric system for linear measurements; some weapons are customarily described in metric terms and economic data are expressed in metric units for most countries.

2. Supplement specifications

Preparation of NIS Supplements (such as SECTION 23S—Supplement on Meteorological Organization and Facilities) follows the procedures used for other NIS material. Supplements currently projected are keyed to specific NIS sections and carry the section number and the supplement title for identification. Supplements are not necessarily produced concurrently with sections to which they relate, but may be on an altogether different production schedule if in this way requirements can be better satisfied.

3. Consolidated units

For some NIS Areas the nature of the topic may warrant preparation of consolidated units. In these instances the basic outline guide is followed, but flexibility is permitted in presenting topics as subsections or combining sections or subsections into new topics, as appropriate. Unneeded subsection topics may be omitted. One Table of Contents and one Comments on Principal Sources may support the consolidated unit.

4. Classification and control

As submitted by the contributor, all NIS textual material is classified independently by section. All pages of each section uniformly carry the highest classification of material in the section. NIS material carries at least a CONFIDENTIAL classification unless otherwise authorized by the NIS Committee. Tables of contents, caption and other lists, all tables, and all graphics except fold-in maps and photographs carry the uniform section classification and are so stamped when submitted. Fold-in maps and photographs may be of a lower classification than the NIS section of which they are a part and may be UNCLASSIFIED.

The agency of primary responsibility is required to insure that classification and control aspects are properly indicated on submitted material. Comments on Principal Sources for all NIS are controlled NO FOREIGN DISSEM and should be so marked.

For certain NIS Areas specified by the USIB, all NIS units classified CONFIDENTIAL or higher are controlled NO FOREIGN DISSEM, regardless of content. In contributions pertaining to these areas the title page is appropriately stamped, top and bottom. Control requirements are also indicated in the letter of transmittal.

When any NIS section or portion of an NIS section (other than Comments on Principal Sources) is controlled for reasons other than the required control applicable to a specific area, the entire section (but not necessarily the insert maps and photographs) is controlled, and the same regulations apply. The title page is appropriately stamped NO FOREIGN DISSEM, at top and bottom. The nature of and occasion for the control requirements are indicated in the letter of transmittal.

Variations of the NO FOREIGN DISSEM control which may appear on submitted material to meet departmental or other requirements are not used in the printed NIS.

Classification of any individual NIS is governed by the intelligence contained therein. General guidance as to security classification to be accorded conversations, correspondence, and production matters pertaining to aspects of the NIS program follows:

ASPECT	CLASSIFICATION
a. The words "National Intelligence Survey Program" or "NIS Program"	UNCLASSIFIED
b. NIS Areas or titles of production units (sections, subsections, etc.), by name accompanied by numerical or numerical and letter designations	UNCLASSIFIED
c. NIS allocations of responsibility for production and maintenance	CONFIDENTIAL
d. NIS production schedules	CONFIDENTIAL

All published classified NIS sections automatically carry the Group I exclusion from automatic downgrading and declassification.

5. Treatment of names

Geographic names used in the NIS are those approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN). Approved names have been compiled in NIS Gazetteers, which are available for the use of contributors in the preparation of text and graphic materials. However, names are constantly changing; new names are being created and old ones modified, sometimes gradually and sometimes suddenly. Selected new names or modifications of names listed in a Gazetteer may be found on the Summary Map and Locator of the most recent revision of the NIS General Survey on the Area. Information as to possible obsolescence of a Gazetteer or availability of supplemental lists or correction sheets may be obtained from the office of the Chief, Publication Division, OBI.

In both text and graphics, preference is given to the use of conventional names insofar as they are approved by BGN. In text the approved native name is added in parentheses the first time the conventional name is used, and thereafter as desirable for clarity. Whenever practicable, the native name in parentheses is included after the conventional name on maps.

BGN-approved native names are used in the absence of approved conventional names. A translation of the generic part of a native name (except when the meaning is apparent) is given in parentheses the first time a generic appears in any segment of the text. As a reader aid, English generics may be interspersed in the text.

All terms referring to manmade features, such as Small Boat Harbor, are in English. Military or other regions arbitrarily designated for convenience in presentation are in English and are not subject to BGN approval. Similarly, names of airfields and weather stations which are well established and appear in widely circulated publications are not subject to BGN approval.

If places or features having identical names are mentioned in an NIS contribution, coordinates for each are given.

When contributing agencies wish to use geographic names for which no recent BGN recommendations can be found, telephone inquiry may be made direct to the Board on Geographic Names if fewer than 10 names are involved. Inquiries concerning 10 or more names should be made in writing and submitted as soon as a firm list can be prepared in order to allow reasonable time for response. Separate requests are prepared for each NIS Area, in the form of the accompanying sample list, and are forwarded in triplicate to the Publication Division, OBI, with the desired completion date. Entries are double spaced with only one column of names per page, alphabetically arranged; variant spellings and designations may be indicated in the name column. If a list includes names obtained from maps or other sources not generally available, these sources are listed and keyed to the names. Approximate coordinates are provided in the second column. The third column is reserved for BGN recommendations.

(Sample List)

Names in French West Indies

NAME: DESIGNATION	APPROXIMATE COORDINATES				RESERVED FOR BGN RECOMMENDATION
	°	'N.	°	'W.	
Baie Mahault*: bay ...	16	17	61	36	
Laugmont (Longmont): town	16	01	61	36	
Le Palun: reservoir ...	14	32	60	58	
Le Ravonot: stream ...	16	15	61	18	
Little Bay: cove ...	15	52	61	35	

* British Admiralty chart 885.

6. Technical terminology

When scientific names are appropriately used in the interest of accuracy they are preceded, if possible, by a common name or common name generic; e.g., the

colon bacillus (*Escherichia coli*), malaria mosquitoes (*Anopheles maculipennis*, *A. hyrcanus*). The scientific names are enclosed in parentheses and in every case are marked for italics. In a paragraph discussing malaria mosquitoes, however, italicized scientific names may be used without a preceding common name or generic. Scientific family names (names ending in -idae, as Stomatidae) are capitalized but not italicized.

A foreign term not in common use in the United States is underlined for italics and is defined or identified the first time it appears in any section. It is used thereafter in roman unless the term reappears in another subtopic considerably separated from the first introduction, in which case it may be underlined and defined or identified again.

Special-use terms, such as names of military regions, are capitalized (e.g., the Kazakh Hill Country, Northwestern Hills Region, Northern Deserts, Riyadh Strategic Area) to clearly maintain identity.

Names of newspapers and periodicals used in text in the NIS are underlined for italics; in tabulations and tables, however, such names are not italicized.

Foreign organizational titles tend to become a problem in sections in which many such names are used. If these names appear only once or are each confined to a single paragraph or a short unit of the text, little difficulty is encountered. The names can be given in English translation, followed immediately in parentheses by the foreign title italicized, a double dash, and also within the parentheses the abbreviation by which the organization is known. This sequence is particularly helpful if the abbreviation is derived from the English title, for example:

Federal Executive Council (*Savezno Izvršno Vece*—FEC)

If foreign organizational titles are repeated many times, particularly if they recur in widely separated parts of a text, the English translation and the abbreviated form of the name may need to be repeated as a reader aid. In NIS units containing a considerable number of such foreign titles, with or without abbreviated designations, it may be helpful to compile a list in order to save frequent repetition in the text. Such a list can appear as a tabulation or table if it applies to one category of name within a specific topic, for example a group of political or of business organizations. A further alternative is to list the names with their translations and abbreviated forms in a glossary to be printed ahead of the first page of text.

In the General Survey, foreign organizational titles ordinarily are given in the text only in English, with the appropriate abbreviation in parentheses after the first appearance. Full titles and abbreviations of foreign organizational names appear in a glossary, when appropriate. Where a foreign title is the only one that can be used, as for some foreign airlines, police forces, etc., this also appears in the text.

In detailed sections, both the foreign and English forms of foreign organizational titles are normally in-

cluded with the abbreviation on the first appearance in the text, provided that in the author's judgment they are sufficiently different to present a problem of identification.

If foreign names in the detailed sections appear only once, or are repeated close together, there is no necessity to repeat them in a glossary. If, however, 10 or 15 or more foreign organizational titles recur many times at intervals through the text, a glossary may be prepared.

A glossary usually presents the organizational abbreviation, foreign title, and English title, but the arrangement of glossary items depends on the language of the country and the relations of abbreviations to original or translated names.

7. Statistical data

Choice of the English or the metric system for use in the NIS depends in part on how data are stated in the sources and on customs in the particular field of knowledge. All contributions clearly indicate what system is used, in tables as well as text. Effort should be made to insure the use of a single system throughout a section. When different measuring systems unavoidably appear together in text (e.g., miles and kilometers or statute and nautical miles) they are clearly differentiated. In areas for which source maps or charts are available in both English and metric measurement systems, the NIS text normally is expressed in English units with metric conversion following in parentheses; accompanying maps to be reproduced using extensive metric annotations in their original form carry a conversion table. Two systems of measurement may be given in a table or a graphic, if doing so makes the presentation clearer.

English measurements are used in the General Survey except for ranges and characteristics of some weapons and for Economic sections, which customarily employ the metric system. Unfamiliar terms, both English and foreign (e.g., *quintals* and *hectares*), are defined.

In the detailed sections, geographic topics are moving toward greater use of the metric system, especially for linear distances, elevations, and relative relief. Weather and Climate, however, consistently adheres to English measurements in order to maintain comparability in all areas. Metric weather data are converted to appropriate English equivalents on the basis of a standard scale. Transportation topics customarily follow local usage, using metric in countries on the metric standard and English measurements for others. Problems of inter-related measurements allowing small tolerances, as for clearance of railroad rolling stock through tunnels and canal boats through locks, make it desirable to adhere to original measurements to avoid the loss of accuracy that conversion may introduce.

In detailed economic sections, the metric system is preferred. International transactions are expressed in U.S. dollars, but the country's own currency may be used for internal values. Dollar equivalents will be given, with the necessary explanatory annotations, where appropriate. In financial data, dated exchange rates are included.

Dates are expressed in the military system, e.g., 1 January 1967.

In oceanographic data, use is made of the metric system for many topics such as electrical conductivity, water transparency, depth to sound channels, and sediment grain size. Equivalents in English units are given where considered helpful. Custom and original calibration of measuring equipment appear to be major factors behind this partial use of the metric system and partial retention of English measurement.

In any topic, certain long-established measurements that have become essentially a part of the name of the item or feature described should be kept in their original form regardless of the usage in the remainder of the section, although conversions can be provided in parentheses if desirable. A 75-mm gun, a 3" gun, a 4'8½" standard-gage railroad, a 24" narrow-gage railroad, a meter-gage (3'3¾") rail line, or a 5' broad-gage line would be much more difficult to identify if converted out of their usual form.

Measurements are expressed to a precision appropriate to the topic. The length of coast of a country, difficult to measure with any uniform degree of accuracy, may properly be rounded to the nearest tens or possibly hundreds of miles; bridge or tunnel clearance, however, may be a precise measurement given to the nearest quarter inch (16'6¼"). Populations and land areas that are estimated or are based on admittedly poor surveys should reflect their lack of accuracy in the degree of rounding. A statement that a population is 6 million or that a country has an area of 225,000 square miles may be fully as precise as the data warrant.

Conversions present a special problem, as precise conversions from rounded figures give a misleading impression of accuracy. Elevations of 328 feet, 656 feet, and 984 feet, for example, seem precise unless it is recognized that they are conversions from 100, 200, and 300 meters, which may have been rounded figures. Scales of equivalents on map elevation tints or in other presentations of observed data help the user to get the feel of the data and to let him know whether the values shown are precise or rounded. Rounded conversions such as 330, 660, or 990 feet may need to be identified as "about" or "approximately." Units of measurement are clearly indicated, e.g., statute miles or nautical miles, short tons or long tons.

8. Editorial style

Selected matters of style necessary to assure general uniformity in contributions prepared for the NIS are covered in these Editorial Instructions. More detailed considerations of U.S. Government standards of capitalization, spelling, compounding, punctuation, and use of abbreviations, numerals, tabulations, signs and symbols, and other specifics are set forth in the *United States Government Printing Office Style Manual*, the current edition of which governs. Spellings not listed in the *GPO Style Manual* should follow the latest edition of *Webster's New International Dictionary*, which is the accepted authority for Government printing. In general, however,

Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, which is based on the *New International*, is taken as a standard of familiarity of words suitable for use in the NIS. Words used in the NIS but not included in the *New Collegiate* should be explained or defined unless their meaning is clear from the context.

Development of style for all forms of NIS content is a continuing and coordinated result of contributor and OBI processing of the various types of material.

9. Special maintenance

In the revision or updating of NIS units major parts of which require little or no change, production and processing time can be conserved by marking up a printed copy as a basis for all or parts of the new submission. Retention of printed copy carrying more than a few changes per paragraph, however, tends to obscure the meaning and make it difficult for analysts and reviewers to verify the correctness and clarity of the presentation. When changes are too extensive to be accomplished by ordinary proof-marking technique, the entire paragraph is retyped and pasted in to replace a segment of the printed text, or successive paragraphs of printed and typed material are mounted on a fresh sheet of paper. The entire special maintenance copy should read clearly and easily in proper sequence and should be submitted with the requisite number of clear extra copies made by a duplicating process.

F. Sample pages

The following pages show typed samples of the Table of Contents, Figures list, caption list, three text pages, tabulations, and a variety of tables. In typed copy, the standard margins of 1 1/4" at the top, left, and bottom, and 1" at the right are maintained to allow sufficient room for processing notations. Classification, page number, section release date, NIS number, section number,

and the control, if needed, are typed within the margin area. This identifying material appears on all pages up to and including page 1 of the text (samples, pages 24-28), and the classification and page numbers continue throughout. Use of the section release date, NIS number, and section number on and after page 2 is desirable but optional (samples, pages 29-36). Unless otherwise shown or specified, all typing is in caps and lowercase rather than in continuous caps. Guidance for individual types of pages is given at the bottom of several of the samples. The pertinent Contributor Statement (page 25) is always included with the Figures list and appears below the last item of the list.

Tabulations are limited to one column width and should have no more than 50 characters and essential spaces on the longest line. Tables should be planned for one-column, two-column, broadside (lengthwise of the page), or double-page printing, and the limits for the longest lines, including both characters and essential spaces, are 50, 105, 150, and 210, respectively. Table titles should not repeat the name of the NIS Area and should not include a date unless essential to the use of the table. Although samples of footnotes are shown beneath several of the tables, the use of footnotes should be held to a minimum. Tables typed lengthwise of the page need not necessarily be printed broadside but can be accommodated within the two columns of a normal printed page provided the total number of characters and essential spaces of the longest line does not exceed 105.

Use of a "Remarks" column can sometimes avoid much needless empty space in a table by consolidation of items that otherwise would be scattered through several little-needed columns. A "Remarks" column that contains only a few items can often be dispensed with by use of textual qualifications or a footnote to the table.

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 Typing of "TABLE OF CONTENTS" heading (all caps) is on 8th line from top of page, giving 1 1/4" top margin. Left and bottom margins are 1 1/4", right margin 1". Body of page is double spaced.

Runover lines should be avoided, if possible, but if needed are double spaced and indented two spaces from first word of the heading.

Continuations on additional pages carry heading:
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Fig. 8	Bankton, industrial area, 1956 (photo)	
Fig. 9	Bankton, industrial area, 1966 (photo)	
Fig. 10	Environs of Bankton (map)	
Fig. 11	Manganese ore imports (table)	
Fig. 12	Guerrilla activity (map)	
Fig. 13	Major language distribution (table)	
Fig. 14	Mean sea-level pressure (charts)	
Fig. 15	Hypsometry (map)	follows
Fig. 16	Vegetation (map)	
Fig. 17	Urban areas (map)	

This Section was prepared for the NIS by the Central

Intelligence Agency.

Typing of "FIGURES" heading (all caps) is on 8th line from top of page, giving $1\frac{1}{4}$ " top margin. Left and bottom margins are $1\frac{1}{4}$ ", right margin 1". Body of page is double spaced.

Leave six letter spaces between first figure number and title.

Runover lines should be avoided, if possible, but if needed are double spaced and indented two spaces from first word of figure title.

Continuations on additional pages carry heading:
"FIGURES (Continued)"

CAPTION LIST

- Figure 1. Military geographic regions and terrain
- Figure 2. Table
- Figure 3. Grazing areas, 1965
- Figure 4. Valley of the Mazong, north of Bankton
- Figure 5. Surface wind roses, March, April, and May
- Figure 6. Projected increase in selected occupational
categories, 1960-75
- Figure 7. Spraying of streams by mosquito-control team,
Bankton, August 1966
- Figure 8. Local cable distribution cabinet. Cables from these
installations run underground to the subscribers'
premises.
- Figure 9. Births, deaths, and marriages per 1,000 population,
Sylvanian Republic and United States, 1946-65
- Figure 10. Population distribution by province, 1 January 1967
- Figure 11. Summary map

Typing of "CAPTION LIST" heading (all caps) is on 8th line from top of
page, giving $1\frac{1}{4}$ " top margin. Left and bottom margins are $1\frac{1}{4}$ ", right
margin 1". Body of page is triple spaced. Second and succeeding
lines of caption are indented two spaces.

Leave six letter spaces between first figure number and caption.

"Table" and captions that are titles only do not carry periods.

CLASSIFICATION

CAPTION LIST (Continued)

- Figure 12. Metallic mineral deposits, mines, and metallurgical plants, 1965
- Figure 13. Sector 1. Coast of George Bay. Major beach (20) and minor beaches 9 and 10. Uncontrolled vertical mosaic. Ricefields in flat-floored valleys bordered by steep-sided hills are typical of much of Sector 1. Approximate location $20^{\circ}00'N.$, $110^{\circ}50'E.$
January 1966.
- Figure 14. Mayfair, eastern section. Buildings in this section are of more modern design and construction than the structures within the wall. Street pattern is regular and avenues radiate from the market square, center of photograph. View southeast. 1964.
- Figure 15. Seanco Dock, Narfort. Grain is being transshipped from oceangoing vessels to inland waterway barges by floating pneumatic grain unloaders.
- Figure 16. Housing in Gujara City. A. Substandard adobe buildings in old city. B. Slum area on northern outskirts.
C. Government redevelopment project started in 1966.

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Sec 98

Inland Waterways

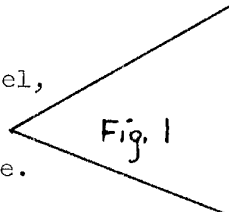
A. General

Inland water transport is an important factor in the economy of Southland for both domestic and foreign trade. Inland waterways and railroads are the long-haul movers, supplemented by highways as the short-haul carriers. The waterways system is extensive and modern.

B. Principal waterways

1. Grand Canal

a. General--Almost 250 kilometers long, the Grand Canal (Figure 10) crosses the country from west to east and serves four of its largest cities. The banks are lined with industrial facilities (Figure 1), and the bulk of the country's exports of iron and steel, industrial equipment, chemicals, and textiles move over this route.



Oceangoing vessels of 8,000 d.w.t. can travel as far as Carva.

b. Physical characteristics--Entrance locks eliminate tidal influence. Current in the canal is negligible.* Controlling depths

* During the summer of 1965, the heaviest rains ever experienced in this area caused heavy flooding; resulting currents locally stopped all traffic for the latter 2 weeks of August.

are 10 meters to Carva and 5 meters from there to Senko.

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c. Structures--In addition to locks at Narfort, on the bay, there are three other locking points. All structures are of masonry.

Dimensions (in meters) are as follows:

Lock	Length	Width	Depth over sill
Narfort Basin . .	130	16	10.0
Narfort east . .	140	18	10.0
Carva west . . .	138	17	10.0
Carva east . . .	100	14	6.0
West Senko . . .	98	12	5.0

Gates are electrically operated. Swing bridges on the canal give unlimited vertical clearance and horizontal clearance of 24 meters.

d. Ports--Senko, the easternmost port, is second only to Carva in tonnage handled (Figure 2). Together, they account for 65% of the export tonnage in iron and steel and other products of heavy industry. A summary of Senko port facilities is tabulated in Figure 4. For detailed breakdown see Section 35, Ports and Naval Facilities.

Fig

2. Mazong - Lempton Waterway

a. General--Extending southward from Senko on the Grand Canal, this waterway serves as an important feeder. Its capacity will be greatly increased when current widening and reconstruction work is completed about 1968-69.

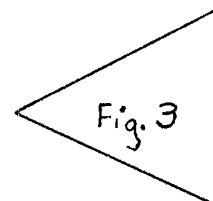
b. Physical characteristics--This canal, 187 kilometers long, consists of three main sections: 1) a 55-kilometer segment on the Mazong, 2) the Mazong - Sillar land-cut canal 87 kilometers long, and 3) a 45-kilometer segment on the Sillar (Figures 5 through 8).

There are four waterway junctions along the Mazong - Lempton Waterway:

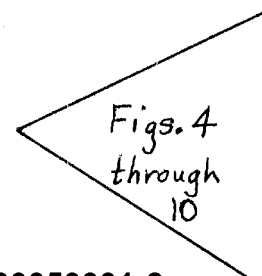
Kilometer point	Waterway
0.0	Grand Canal (Senko)
41.3	Mazong - Bankton Canal
55.0	Upper Mazong Waterway
142.2	Sillar - Topaco Canal

c. Structures--Locks on this canal are of masonry and are sturdily constructed of local red granite. They have long been known as the "red gates of Sarboro." Lock clearances are listed in Figure 9.

d. Ports--Lempton, at the junction with the Topaco Canal, is unique in its single-purpose port facilities (Figure 3). The provincial report says:



No port in the entire system ships such a large volume of a single product from such a restricted waterfront. Pneumatic chutes pour portland cement into waiting barges day and night, 365 days a year, and this flow has never been interrupted by even the heaviest storms, snows, or freezes.



TABULATIONS

...in 1965 comprised 534,000 men, distributed as follows:

Army.	330,000
Navy.	66,000
Air force	49,000
Police.	89,000

...Significant aspects of the key strategic urban areas are listed

in the following tabulation:

Name	Significance
Geographic coordinates	
Population (1965 estimate)	
Chephong	Capital and largest city of Nototo Province.
3°19'N., 19°24'E.	Major industrial, cultural, and commercial center. Industries include plants producing cotton fiber, industrial machinery, and building materials. Hydroelectric plant.
403,000	National university and important scientific institute. Headquarters of air defense of three northern provinces. Four airfields.
Chuckoto	Capital of Kandalo Province. Developing industrial center. Significant producer of textiles, plastics, munitions, and chemicals.
3°21'S., 26°04'E.	Transportation center and port on Kepala River.
260,000	
Lulanga.	Extensive bituminous coal mines. Major thermal powerplant. Most important industrial, transportation, and commercial center south of Kepala River. Military storage area.
6°41'S., 21°16'E.	
296,000	

CLASSIFICATION

TABLES FOR SINGLE-COLUMN REPRODUCTION

Figure 1. Production of selected nonferrous metals
(Thousands of metric tons)

Metal	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Zinc	168.6	179	193.2	185.4	190.6
Aluminum	28.7	34.8	35.4	34.7	37.8
Lead	32.3	32.6	33.4	33.0	33.9
Copper	18.6	19.2	20.3	21.7	*24.6
Cadmium.	None	Insig	na	**0.2	0.3

na Data not available.

* Estimate based on 11 months.

** Estimated by industrial sources.

Figure 2. Indexes of cost of living, money wages and salaries, and
real wages and salaries, as of April 1960-66

Year	Cost of living	Money wage and salary	Real wage and salary
1960	100.0	100.0	100.0
1961	115.2	115.1	99.9
1962	136.0	150.9	111.0
1963	193.9	205.7	106.1
1964	292.8	274.3	93.7
1965	387.1	422.4	109.1
1966	476.3	543.0	114.0

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TABLES FOR TWO-COLUMN REPRODUCTION

Figure 3. Cargo tonnage and movement, 1965

Commodity	Tonnages moved			Ton-kilometers
	Exported	Imported	Total	
	- - - - - Metric tons - - - - -			
Agricultural products .	855,437	986,035	1,841,472	97,489,608
Chemicals	754,442	945,954	1,700,396	86,909,528
Ore	658,449	1,086,632	1,745,081	74,008,549
Steel products.	954,078	136,825	1,090,903	49,867,046
Construction material .	106,945	68,797	175,742	3,043,767
Other	945,625	160,129	1,105,754	65,653,688
Total.	4,274,976	3,384,372	7,659,348	376,972,186

Figure 4. Age of inland waterway cargo-barge fleet

Period constructed	Dumb barges			Self-propelled barges		
	Number	Tonnage	Percent total tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Percent total tonnage
Before 1900	na	na	na	138	64,068	7
1900 to 1919.	206	204,008	57	749	158,989	18
1920 to 1939.	176	128,087	36	1,476	387,444	43
1940 to 1966.	35	24,538	7	934	289,558	32
Unknown	4	468	Insig
Total*	417	356,633	100	3,301	900,527	100

na Data not available.

* Totals are of known data.

Figure 5. Mean precipitation (inches)

Region and station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ann	Yrs Rec
Northern Mountains:														
Battanga	2.3	2.5	1.3	0.7	1.5	8.6	26.3	28.8	10.6	1.3	0.4	1.0	85.5	60
Chephong	1.0	2.1	2.0	0.6	4.6	4.9	10.5	12.1	6.2	3.3	0.9	0.3	48.5	30
Chuckoto	3.8	3.8	5.4	4.1	2.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	2.1	25.5	40
Kepulu	na	na	na	na	na	3.6	4.1	4.6	2.6	na	na	na	na	10
Lulanga	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.9	4.0	9.2	14.9	14.7	7.4	2.3	0.2	0.3	57.8	29
Nangchanga	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.9	1.3	2.3	8.1	9.2	3.9	0.6	0.3	1.2	36.4	60
Southeast Coast:														
Dalang	2.3	3.2	4.3	2.8	1.7	1.1	3.6	4.9	2.1	0.6	0.4	1.6	28.5	45
Gudalan	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.2	45
Moreya	2.9	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	1.0	1.2	7.9	10
Tullato	1.5	1.6	2.6	1.7	1.6	0.3	1.5	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	14.4	30

na Data not available.

* < 0.05 inch.

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(Optional)

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Figure 6. Imports of machine tools
(Weight in thousand metric tons)

Product	1963		1964		1965		1966 (1st half)	
	Number	Weight	Number	Weight	Number	Weight	Number	Weight
Cutting-type:								
Lathes	1,854	4.2	2,332	7.9	2,810	4.0	1,621	3.1
Boring	83	0.6	115	0.9	147	1.2	81	1.0
Planing	18	0.2	28	0.4	38	0.6	24	0.4
Radial punching	113	0.3	142	0.4	169	0.6	107	0.4
Gear cutting	209	1.0	249	1.1	279	1.3	162	0.8
Forming type:								
Presses	592	3.9	747	4.9	896	5.7	579	3.4
Shearing, punching	600	1.0	666	2.0	726	1.7	434	0.8
Total	3,469	11.2	4,279	17.6	5,065	15.1	3,008	9.9

NOTE--The value of imports for the full year 1966 was US\$ 24.1 million for cutting-type machine tools and US\$ 7.4 million for forming-type machine tools.

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Locator

	Coordinates			
	o	'N.	o	'E.
Banatska Palanka	44	51	21	20
Bjelašnica Planina (<u>mts</u>)	43	09	18	23
Brijunski Otoci (<u>isls</u>)	44	55	13	46
Danube River (<u>strm</u>)	45	20	29	40
Iron Gate (<u>gorge</u>)	44	41	22	31
Ljubljana	46	03	14	31
Mali Bački Kanal (<u>cnl</u>)	45	42	19	19
Sarajevo	43	50	18	25
Sava (<u>strm</u>)	44	50	20	28
Shkodër, Albania	42	05	19	30
Velika Greda	45	15	21	02
Velika Morava (<u>strm</u>)	44	43	21	03
Zidani Most	46	06	15	10

Selected airfields

Belgrade International	44	49	20	22
Dubrovnik	42	38	18	09
Mostar Kosor	43	19	17	50
Pula	44	53	13	52

(The above is a sample only, and the information contained is not necessarily correct. Any exceptions to the latitude or longitude shown in the heading of such a list would be individually indicated by S. or N., or W. or E., on the appropriate line.)

OUTLINE GUIDES

BASIC INTELLIGENCE FACTBOOK

The *Basic Intelligence Factbook* is an integral part of the NIS Program. It is a basic reference document which presents selected information for more than 170 political entities. It is designed to supplement and selectively update the NIS *General Surveys*, particularly the Area Brief.

The information appearing in the *Basic Intelligence Factbook* is organized by country. Each country statement includes a small orientation map and separate headings on land, people, government, economy, communications, and defense forces (for format, see latest published edition of Factbook).

Facts (narrative or statistical) are offered in succinct, telegraphic style and format. Data are the latest available (current, if possible), dated, and qualified as to accuracy when appropriate. Quantitative estimates are generally rounded, particularly where such estimates are known to be only approximations.

GENERAL SURVEY

The Outline Guides for the following sections present the normal content, preferred treatment, and general arrangement of each topical section for a complex and highly developed country or NIS Area. For smaller or developing nations, however, certain modifications in balance or coverage may be desirable. The Outline Guide should be used flexibly and adapted to assure adequate treatment of topics meaningful to the particular NIS Area. In preparation and typing of manuscripts, NIS Editorial Instructions should be followed in detail.

- Chronology
- Section 1 — Introduction
- Section 2 — Geography
- Section 3 — Transportation and
Telecommunications
- Section 4 — Sociological
- Section 5 — Political
- Section 6 — Economic
- Section 7 — Scientific
- Section 8 — Armed Forces
Area Brief
Summary Map

Chronology

Consists of a list of dates (year and month, with day given in text of item if particularly important) and events of major significance in the modern history of the country; events are described in a minimum of detail, utilizing present tense. Enough events are included to pro-

vide a background of history against which current developments and situations can be weighed. Chronology often includes incidents too recent to be analyzed in text.

Section 1. Introduction

Briefly summarizes in an opening paragraph the significant and relevant factors which establish the importance, influence, and identity of the area. Varying from area to area, these basic factors may include geographic location, political developments, economic situation (including human and natural resources), military strength or weakness, and domestic and foreign policies as well as membership in regional alliances and power blocs.

Factors above are concisely supported in the body of the section with generalized conclusions drawn from

SECTIONS 2 through 8 of the Survey. Emphasis is primarily on political, economic, military, and cultural factors. Popular attitudes and relevant history are used to present a composite picture of national character in its historical perspective.

A final paragraph sums up the direction in which the area appears to be headed, including major aims and problems along with an indication of possible or potential solutions or outcomes. This paragraph avoids open speculation but draws on recent National Intelligence Estimates where they are pertinent.

Section 2. Geography

A. General

Presents the size and population of the NIS Area, its position in the continent or ocean area in which it is situated, the strategic importance of its location, and its geographic relation to important areas or centers outside the NIS Area. Shape and relation to the United States are presented if significant.

Gives a well-rounded discussion of significant geographic characteristics, including physical assets and shortcomings, as they have affected human use and development of the Area. Describes the topography, including such elements as surface configuration, drainage,

vegetation, and settlement, and the climate of the Area, and, if appropriate, shows their relationships to broader continental patterns. Covers contrasts and extreme conditions as well as the most characteristic conditions in the country. Provides a basic geographic picture of the NIS Area that will aid in the understanding of its transportation pattern, its sociological and economic development and potential, and geographic aspects of military strategy and logistics. Numbered side heads introduce discussions of topography and climate. Textual presentation is supplemented by tables, maps, graphs, and photographs, as appropriate.

B. Military geographic regions

Discusses the NIS Area on the basis of military geographic regions. Briefly describes the physical environment and settlement pattern in each region. Discusses for each region the prospects for ground, airborne and airmobile, and amphibious operations. Also covers those aspects influencing irregular force operations. The presentation includes a map delimiting the military geographic regions, normally one or more profiles across the grain of the terrain, and representative photographs of terrain, vegetation types, and culture features.

C. Strategic areas

Discusses the strategic centers or areas in the country in terms of their military, industrial, governmental, commercial, communication, agricultural, or cultural importance. Presents for each strategic area a map delimiting the strategic area and locating the important elements within the area, and a textual statement of the reasons for the area's importance. Textual discussion may be supported by tabular presentation.

Presents, usually in tabular form, name, location, and reasons for importance of other significant areas such as key agricultural and processing centers, secondary industrial centers, oilfields, mines, and key transportation bottlenecks such as mountain passes, junctions, and water crossings.

D. Internal routes

Presents a brief textual characterization of the routes that provide the easiest avenues of movement between the best approaches to the NIS Area and the major strategic areas within the NIS Area, and between and within the major strategic areas. The text may be supported by a tabular presentation for each internal route, showing specific data such as importance of route, types of terrain and vegetation along the route, roadway surface types, widths, and conditions, railroads, movement interruption factors including bottlenecks, and off-road dispersal and cross-country movement possibilities.

E. Approaches

Briefly describes the country's perimeter, giving breakdown between land boundaries and coast and describing length and status of each boundary—demarcated, defined, undefined, in dispute, and whether or not fortified. Gives offshore jurisdiction claimed by the country or countries comprising the NIS Area. Tabular presentation may be used.

1. Land

Discusses the terrain and vegetation conditions along the NIS Area boundary. Presents a brief characterization of the routes that provide the best avenues of approach from adjacent countries to the internal routes or to major strategic areas adjacent to the boundary of the NIS Area. Consideration is given not only to transportation facilities but to conditions for off-road dispersal and cross-country movement within each approach. The text may be supported by a tabular presentation of approach routes in the same general format and treatment as in the Internal Routes Subsection.

2. Sea

Presents a brief description of the entire coast. Gives special attention to stretches of coast best suited for large-scale amphibious operations. Presents in text or in tabular form the offshore and nearshore hydrographic conditions, beach characteristics in the landing area, and exit conditions to internal routes or directly to strategic areas, for those stretches of coast that have been selected as General Survey amphibious landing areas.

3. Air

Describes the terrain that would be traversed and the flying conditions that would be encountered in approaching the country by air. The discussion should be limited to terrain and flying conditions within 500 nautical miles of the NIS Area boundaries and can be either as a single unit or in directional segments. Tabular presentation may be used.

Section 3. Transportation and Telecommunications**A. General**

Furnishes an appraisal of the transportation and telecommunication networks and their adequacy for needs of the country, capability for military use, geographic distribution and concentration, ownership and management, comparison with those of adjoining countries, and indication of trends. Compares various modes of transport and evaluates importance of each. Assesses importance of international transportation connections.

B. Railroads

Analyzes rail transport, its significance to the nation, adequacy to meet normal requirements, and capability for military use. Includes description of rail pattern, geographic distribution, areas of concentration, international connections, and extent of system. Discusses major carriers, administrative organization, and number of employees—their level of competence and training, both theoretical and on-the-job. Discusses in general

terms railroad characteristics (using table of selected rail lines, if desired), facilities and rolling stock, development and rehabilitation plans, and construction and maintenance problems. Includes traffic volume and principal types of commodities carried. Discusses system limitations, traffic interruption factors, operating procedures, and major operating problems.

C. Highways

Analyzes highway transport, its significance to the nation, adequacy to meet normal requirements, and capability for military use. Includes description of highway pattern, geographic distribution, areas of concentration, international connections, and extent of system. Discusses major commercial carriers, administrative organization, and number of employees—their level of competence and training, both theoretical and on-the-job. Discusses in general terms highway characteristics (including, as an option, a table of major routes), development and rehabilitation plans, and construction and maintenance equipment problems. Includes traffic volume, principal types of commodities handled, and vehicle registration. Discusses system limitation and traffic interruption factors.

D. Inland waterways

Analyzes inland waterway transport, its significance to the nation, adequacy to meet normal requirements, and capability for military use. Includes description of inland waterway pattern, geographic distribution, areas of concentration, international connections, and extent of system. Discusses major carriers and administrative organization. Discusses (or presents in tabular form) physical characteristics, facilities and equipment, navigability limitations, availability of ports, maintenance problems and rehabilitation plans, traffic volume and principal types of commodities carried, and operating problems.

E. Pipelines

If applicable, summarizes pipeline system, its significance to the nation, and capability for military use. Describes (or tabulates) location, size, types of products transported, capacity of system, relationship to adjacent countries.

F. Ports

Analyzes ports, their significance to the nation, adequacy to meet normal requirements, and capability for military use. Includes geographic distribution, categories (principal, secondary, and minor), and general characteristics of port system. Provides a summary in tabular form of selected data for each principal and secondary port.

G. Merchant marine

Analyzes merchant marine and its importance to the nation. Includes total number, gross and deadweight tonnages of merchant ships, composition of the fleet by

types, characteristics, ownership, and sources of acquisition. Discusses percentage of seaborne trade handled by fleet, type of trade by commodities, nature and scope of operations including scheduled, tramp, international, and coastal shipping routes. Evaluates trends in fleet operations, composition, and potential for meeting special needs of commerce, military support, fleet development programs, government policies, personnel requirements, and training.

H. Civil air

Summarizes civil aviation activities and their significance in the national transportation pattern, and provides statement on adequacy of service and equipment. Includes brief assessment of major scheduled, non-scheduled, and charter air carriers; administrative and operational organization and control; civil aircraft and personnel inventories; training activities; competence of employees; maintenance; development programs; and brief summary of civil aviation relations with foreign countries.

I. Airfields

States total number of airfields and the number usable. Of the usable airfields, indicates number of military, joint military-civil, civil, and private. States total number of seaplane stations and the number usable. Describes general pattern of distribution. Summarizes the operational airfields as a system and gives an appraisal of the system's capabilities and weaknesses. Discusses generally airfield maintenance practices and the availability and adequacy of support and service (ancillary) facilities, including navigation aids. Describes flight information regions and controlled airways, if pertinent. Describes construction of new airfields and facilities and modernization in progress or definitely planned and programmed. For military airfields, indicates potential for physical expansion and for supporting sustained operations. Presents significant airfields in a detailed table. Refers users to the appropriate volume of *Airfields and Seaplane Stations of the World*.

J. Telecommunications

Analyzes the telecommunication system, its general adequacy and value to the nation. Includes appraisal of telecommunication patterns; relative importance of each means of communication; and domestic, international, and special purpose systems. Describes radio (including AM, FM, and TV-broadcast), wire, and cable facilities. Discusses administration and control; number of employees, their level of competence, and their training, both theoretical and on-the-job. Describes development as compared to that of adjoining countries, key centers and routes, vulnerabilities, and alternative routings. Discusses construction, maintenance, and operations problems, including unusual problems due to climate, terrain, or local conditions. Includes telecom manufacturing capability, sources of equipment, and plans for development.

Section 4. Sociological

A. General

Briefly characterizes the society, analyzing its distinctive features and indicating major cohesive and divisive social forces. Describes degree of racial and cultural homogeneity and assesses resulting social stability or instability. By way of general background, points out political, economic, geographic, educational, historical, and other factors having a direct impact on the characteristics of the society. Identifies trends toward change in the social structure, with reference to traditional values and group relationships, and notes factors that contribute to popular discontent.

B. Population

Covers the size and density of the population, its composition in terms of ethnic groups, age groups, and sex, and its growth trends. Definite patterns of settlement (e.g., the proportion of the population located in the major cities) or migration are noted. Presents total population (in thousands) classified by 5-year groups (age 0 through age 80 and over) for males, females, and total as of last census or official estimate compared with that of the United States.

Tabulates, for preceding 10 years, births, deaths, and excess of births over deaths, and provides infant mortality rates (infant deaths in first year of life per 1,000 live births) as well as marriage and divorce rates per 1,000 population. Comments on life expectancy and, if pertinent data are available, on prospective population trends. Notes significant governmental policies affecting population problems, such as promoting emigration or immigration, offering family allowances, or encouraging family limitation.

C. Structure and characteristics of the society

Describes social structure in terms of its class, ethnic, religious, or other base. Discusses characteristics of the people, covering such fields as general physical description, social groups and units (including the individual), values, attitudes, customs, and distinctive culture patterns, including national and local languages. (Indicates also the degree to which there is a local knowledge of English and other widely spoken European languages, giving approximate percent of population which speaks English, if feasible.) Where there are clearly defined social classes, discusses their basis, relative size, importance, geographic distribution, and the degree of social mobility. For underdeveloped or primitive areas, emphasis may be upon tribal identifications, character-

istics, and relationships. In describing countries of linguistic, ethnic, or religious complexity, maps may be used.

Discusses the elements of social status and the effects of social divisions on national solidarity. Indicates popular attitudes toward government, political leaders, minority groups, foreigners, war, and military service. Describes the outlets, whether peaceful or violent, for social discontent, and assesses social stability.

D. Manpower and labor

Analyzes labor force (usually defined as those economically active, that is, all persons earning wages and salaries, employers, self-employed, those unemployed but actively seeking employment, armed forces, and, in some cases, unpaid family workers and retired—precise definition will vary from country to country) in terms of size and adequacy, composition by age and sex, role of minority groups, occupational distribution, percentage of dependency, types and degrees of skills, wage scales, fringe benefits, typical working conditions, and extent of employment, unemployment, and underemployment. Indicates size and source of the labor reserve (employable, but not now in the labor force) and proportion of manpower actually serving in the armed forces. Identifies significant labor problems. Discusses major labor legislation and extent to which such legislation is followed or ignored. Describes standards and practices of employment in terms of utilization of capabilities, productivity, hiring practices, and mobility of labor. Notes factors affecting productivity, such as absenteeism or strikes. Covers type and nature of both labor and management organizations and mentions significant organizations. Analyzes labor-management relations and the role of the government in this field.

E. Health and sanitation

Briefly surveys health conditions in terms both of inhabitants and of foreign personnel entering the area. Where appropriate, summarizes in tabular form significant factors adverse to health, such as harmful insects or other types of animal life or toxic vegetation, with enough discussion to show relative hazards and incidence. Indicates the principal prevalent diseases as well as recurrent severe epidemics; includes endemic animal diseases. Discusses nutrition in terms of dietary levels and habits, food storage, and inspection of food and food markets; indicates adequacy and safety of water supply in relation to health. Describes waste disposal facilities and practices and resulting public

health problems. Quality and adequacy of medical care are indicated along with some mention of preventive medicine programs, medical organization, administration, personnel, and training; the numbers of doctors and hospital beds per 10,000 population are given. For certain underdeveloped areas, a table of hospital and dispensary facilities may be advisable. Discusses emergency medical services available for disaster relief or civil defense.

F. Public welfare

Evaluates the material welfare of the population, referring in this context to public health, nutrition, real wages (in contrast to simple currency conversion), housing, and clothing—topics which are treated in detail elsewhere in the section—only very briefly as indicators of level of living. Describes efforts to mitigate social problems. Indicates the nature of public welfare programs (including social security and military civic action programs, if any), describes their organization and participating groups, evaluates their effectiveness, and indicates popular attitudes toward them. Discusses important social problems, such as types and incidence of crime, extent of slums, juvenile delinquency, alcoholism, prostitution, and use of narcotics, indicating extent of popular support for governmental attempts to deal with these problems.

G. Religion

Indicates very briefly the role and relative importance of religious institutions in shaping the life and outlook of the people. Describes principal religions in terms of their size, distribution, importance, organization, activities, and relations with each other and the government.

H. Education

Discusses the general character of education and its relative importance in shaping the country's life and outlook; discusses basic concepts and popular aspirations. Indicates the educational level, literacy rate, and governmental policies toward education, discusses the educational system (giving numbers of schools, teachers, and students), its organization and administration; notes educational trends and the fields emphasized in secondary and advanced curriculums, and analyzes the principal educational problems. Comments on pertinent non-curricular student activities, and notes the basic languages of instruction.

I. Public information

Describes principal media of mass communication of ideas and information, indicating their general content and characteristics, their popularity (including circulation and audience size), degree of reliability, and degree of political or governmental control; assesses their relative influence in molding public opinion. Includes the press, periodicals, books, libraries, the theater, motion pictures, radio and TV, and other means of communication (e.g., word-of-mouth) and entertainment.

J. Artistic and cultural expression

Discusses the principal modes of artistic expression, including popular appreciation and participation, and their influence on popular attitudes. Identifies dominant trends in artistic, dramatic, literary, philosophical, or intellectual enterprise, noting "schools of thought." Indicates prestige of artists and scholars and extent to which they are subjected to government control. Identifies nationally and internationally known personalities in above fields.

Section 5. Political

A. General

Characterizes the type of government and the underlying factors influencing the political evolution of the nation. Summarizes significant factors that affect government strength and stability, indicating their historical, social, economic, or other origins. Very briefly describes the administration or regime in power, including an assessment of its popular acceptance.

B. Structure and functioning of the government

Describes the central, regional, and local governments in terms of their functional branches—executive, legislative, and judicial. Indicates the principal provisions

of the constitution and their relation to political practice, distinguishing between actual and theoretical relationships and describing the locus of power. When such elements are particularly significant, analyzes the characteristics and performance of the bureaucracy, the relationship between national and regional government, the role of quasi-governmental organizations (particularly in regulating the economy), and special arrangements for the government of ethnic minorities within the population or for governing dependent areas. In relation to the judicial system, explains noteworthy features of the penal code or judicial procedures.

C. Political dynamics

Succinctly characterizes the political forces of the area and notes the significant influences that have shaped them. Describes and compares the major political groupings, their organization, leadership, membership, financing, objectives, and methods. Also mentions their importance in national life, legal status, major policies and achievements, relations with party or coalition in power, and significant historical background. For countries where national elections are politically significant, compares party strengths in the last and several preceding elections in legislative seats won, number of popular votes, and percentage of total vote, including a standardized table and, as appropriate, additional graphic presentations. Identifies major pressure groups and their objectives, including the extent of their influence. Summarizes electoral laws and actual electoral practices, and with respect to suffrage, discusses the groups excluded, percentage of population excluded, and extent of actual participation. If the country is Communist-controlled, this subsection is devoted to the national Communist Party (there will be justifiable overlap with Subsections B and D, but duplication should be avoided). If the Communist Party operates legally in a non-Communist country, summarizes its overt electoral and governmental influence (detailed treatment, however, is reserved for Subsection F, Subversion).

D. National policies

Summarizes key national policies in the domestic, foreign, and defense fields and indicates their degree of effectiveness and popular acceptance. As appropriate, shows the extent to which domestic or foreign policies are patterned after or integrated with those of another government. Treats such factors as border disputes, measures for exchange of population or expulsion of ethnic groups, immigration quotas, and efforts to extend control over foreign areas. Discusses major treaties and agreements of a strategic nature, and evaluates the governmental attitude toward foreign investments and foreign aid. In the treatment of defense policies, explains the government's position toward disarmament, civil defense, and civic action (e.g., to combat insurgency, to solve community problems, and to develop the economy), points out differences of view between military and civilian officials, and gives in general terms the share of the national budget and proportion of the national product devoted to defense for current year and as a trend. Where meaningful, includes a discussion of domestic or foreign policy on the use or control of nuclear power.

E. Police and intelligence services

Discusses the police, security, and intelligence services, evaluating their effectiveness, security practices, and relations with other services. Discussion of the

police services includes definition of function, summary of organization, assessment of public image, and estimate of efficiency and reliability (paramilitary aspects are left to SECTION 8, Armed Forces). Describes methods, criminological facilities (such as fingerprinting and fingerprint files), techniques of riot control, and the use of such devices as police identity cards, checkpoints, and registration systems, as appropriate. If the workings of the penal system have noteworthy features such as use of forced labor or concentration camps for political prisoners, discusses these features. Identifies security censorship agencies.

Discusses intelligence forces, with the aid of charts as appropriate, including both military and civilian organizations, explaining their demarcations of responsibility, organization, size, effectiveness, security, and general areas and types of operation.

F. Subversion

Discusses the country's vulnerability to subversion and insurgency, listing the social, economic, and political features which generate popular discontents, identifying principal subversive organizations, and assessing their capabilities for action. Where appropriate, examines the various categories of the population, such as armed forces, students, ethnic and religious groups, intellectuals, peasants, and industrial workers and evaluates for each the degree of dissidence or subversive threat. Lists stabilizing factors and government countersubversive programs and activities, such as civic action programs.

In a non-Communist country, considers the local Communist Party in some detail, providing information as to name, size and character of membership, techniques of recruitment, fronts and affiliated organizations, leadership, funds, methods of operation, propaganda, paramilitary activities, factionalism, and security practices. Indicates significant non-Communist subversive or dissident groups in similar fashion. In Communist countries, such discussion might be limited to potential for subversion and description of conditions under which it would become important.

G. Propaganda

Outlines government propaganda and information programs in support of foreign and domestic policies, emphasizing longstanding trends and predominant themes as well as methods. Identifies specific target groups of propaganda at home as well as abroad and analyzes effectiveness. Surveys the principal foreign propaganda (U.S., Communist, and other) addressed to the local populace, in terms of media, receptivity, and effectiveness.

Section 6. Economic

A. General

Characterizes the economy, not only in terms of GNP or GDP, but by an explicit description of how the country makes its living. Resources as well as key strengths and deficiencies are pointed up, backed by a strategic supply table, and their domestic and international significance are assessed. The nature of foreign trade is briefly described. Such aspects as government control, plans, foreign aid, balance of payments, technology, skilled manpower, the service industries, and trends are included only to the extent to which they contribute to a concise overall analysis of the economy.

B. Sectors of the economy

1. Agriculture, fisheries, and forestry

Appraises the agricultural sector. Includes the general effects of climate, terrain, and quality and distribution of arable land on agriculture, and provides a land use table. Covers production and yields of principal food, feed, and industrial crops, livestock numbers and products, catch and utilization of fish, and forestry resources and production. Commercial processing is discussed under Subsection B, 4, to which a cross-reference may be made. Adequacy of diet and self-sufficiency are indicated. Problems of collectivization, land reform, size of holdings and tenure, investment, irrigation, productivity, and other influencing factors are considered, as appropriate.

2. Fuels and power

Analyzes the potential and degree of development of all principal energy sources, including tables on production by primary source and consumption by type of consumer. Petroleum and solid fuels are discussed: reserves, quality, exploitation, refining and processing, output (including products), dependence on imports. Includes electric power production and installed capacity, by type, and a description of the power grid. Indicates hydropower resources and nature of generating plant.

3. Metals and minerals

Covers the metals and minerals industries from ores and concentrates through processing, including nature and extent of reserves, production, factors affecting ex-

ploitation, world position, evaluation of processing facilities, and international agreements. Use of foreign capital and government participation in the industries are discussed, if applicable.

4. Manufacturing and construction

Examines the country's manufacturing: structure, organization, and growth. Quality of product, dependence on external supply for raw materials, degree of self-sufficiency, and technology are considered. Processing capabilities are assessed to include capabilities to meet normal civilian and military requirements and potential increased demand. Generally describes the construction industries from the viewpoint of capabilities.

C. Government finance and economic policy

Briefly describes government economic policy, and furnishes an appraisal of future growth programs (covering adequacy and likelihood of finding requisite resources) and government and private investment. The budget—receipts and expenditures—is broken down by categories, and the development end of the budget leads into investment, such tax concessions as have been granted to further investment, and governmental attitudes toward foreign participation. The tax system is analyzed generally. Other aspects of government financial policy and the currency and banking system follow. Economic institutions, whether government organs or corporations, and other aspects of the politicolegal system as it affects business are included finally.

D. Trade

1. Domestic trade

Briefly describes the structure, channels, and practices of domestic trade.

2. International economic relations

Covers foreign trade, including international trading partners and types of goods traded, membership in international trade organizations, and tariff systems. Includes details on balance of trade and on foreign aid, if significant.

Section 7. Scientific

A. General

Sets forth the salient historical facts (e.g., political, economic, cultural) that have significantly favored or hindered scientific advancement. Evaluates the current scientific capabilities of the country; compares its level of advancement with the levels attained by similar or neighboring countries; shows the influence of the government, industry, and educational system on scientific progress; and indicates significant trends in research. Discusses generally the international aspects of scientific and technical research including membership in international organizations, financial support, and cooperative agreements.

B. Organization, planning, and financing of research

Briefly describes the overall organization, planning, and financing of research and indicates the level of control by government, industry, and private organizations; indicates any trends toward centralized or decentralized control by government and states any pertinent reasons therefor; and succinctly appraises the sources and adequacy of financial support to research. If possible, provides a chart showing the organization for scientific research.

C. Scientific education, manpower, and facilities

Discusses, in terms of quantity and quality, scientific manpower and training and briefly appraises major research facilities. Briefly describes any significant measures being taken to improve and increase the number of personnel and facilities on major research programs. Appraises the attitude of the public toward scientific learning and the status of scientists in the community.

D. Major research fields

Covers the following fields: air, ground, and naval weapons; biological, chemical, and radiological warfare; atomic energy; electronics; medical science, including veterinary medicine; and other sciences (chemistry and metallurgy; physics and mathematics; computers and automation; the astrophysical sciences, including astronomy and space sciences, geodesy, geology, hydraulic engineering, hydrology, meteorology, oceanography, and terrestrial geophysics). For each significant field in the country being surveyed, evaluates recent achievements and briefly describes current research projects.

8. Armed Forces

A. General

Provides a general appraisal of the armed forces, briefly defining their missions, capabilities, and inherent strengths and weaknesses. Where appropriate for clarity or emphasis, compares the armed forces with those of other countries. Concisely indicates the composition of the armed forces, including approximate personnel strength and the number of major ships and aircraft; mentions significant paramilitary forces. Discusses the importance of the country and armed forces in international security organizations (e.g., NATO, CENTO, Warsaw Pact), their orientation toward the West or the Communist world, and/or foreign influences that may be prevalent from historical association or from recent or current foreign assistance. Briefly assesses strategic

military problems of the nation and the manner in which they are reflected in defense policy, the organization and disposition of forces, and military alliances.

1. Historical

Provides, as appropriate, a brief history of the armed forces with emphasis on the recent past, including such factors as tradition, foreign control and influence, and field experience and performance of such recency as to affect personnel of the present military establishment.

2. Defense organization

Describes the organization of the military establishment above the individual services, including the defense-related governmental agencies and top policymaking

elements, in conjunction with an organization chart showing command, staff, and advisory relationships.

3. Military manpower

Discusses manpower available for service (including women, when appropriate), and includes a tabulation showing the total number of males and those physically fit for military service by 5-year age groups from 15 to 49. Indicates military age, the number reaching military age annually, and the number inducted or otherwise entering the service annually.

Appraises the quality of manpower from a military standpoint, including such factors as physical condition, education, attitude toward military service, vulnerability to subversion, discipline, factionalism, general morale, and loyalty.

Briefly describes the personnel procurement system; indicates the major source of personnel (conscription or voluntary enlistment), the proportion of personnel obtained by voluntary enlistment, and terms of service. Discusses fitness standards and indicates bases for deferment. Briefly evaluates the reserve system as a source of additional manpower, indicating reserve strength, effectiveness, and method of recall upon mobilization.

4. Strength trends

Discusses personnel strength trends of the armed forces and individual services in recent years and provides a personnel strength table for selected years.

5. Training

Discusses the joint aspects of military training, including the functions of high command agencies concerned with direction of training, military schooling provided for personnel of all services, in-country training by foreign training missions or attendance at service schools abroad, and joint exercises involving two or more services. Training of the individual services is discussed in the appropriate service subsections.

6. Economic support and military budget

Discusses the ability of the nation's economy to support the armed forces, the potential for industrial mobilization in time of war, and the extent of dependence upon foreign countries. Describes the procedure for preparation and presentation of the military budget and how funds are allocated to the various services; includes a table or tabulation showing the total military budget and individual service budgets for selected years to indicate trends. The military budget is analyzed in relation to the national budget in broad, general terms. Describes nature and extent of military items "hidden" in other parts of the national budget.

7. Logistics

Discusses the joint aspects of logistics, including the functions of high command agencies concerned with direction of logistics or the procurement, storage, allocation, movement, or issue of common-use or other sup-

plies. The logistics of the individual services are discussed in the appropriate service subsections.

B. Ground forces (or Army)

Provides a brief appraisal of the army. Indicates the missions of the army and appraises its capability to carry them out, citing salient points of strength or weakness in such matters as personnel, organization, training, and materiel. Discusses service topics not provided for elsewhere.

1. Organization

Describes the administrative and tactical organization of the army, including the headquarters staff, major tactical elements or operational commands, and territorial organization.

2. Strength, composition, and disposition

Discusses the army in terms of personnel strength; indicates the number and types of combat units, their equipment, and their general disposition by major areas, indicating significant concentrations. Refers users to appropriate Defense Intelligence Agency publications for current detailed information.

3. Training

Describes and assesses individual, unit, combined, technical, officer, and reserve training, listing major schools and training installations with location and type or level of training provided. Discusses foreign training assistance, both in-country and in foreign countries, and participation in training exercises with foreign counterparts. Indicates types of operations receiving emphasis in training programs.

4. Logistics

Describes the organization of the army logistic system, including the locations and functions of the principal agencies and installations concerned with procurement, storage, allocation, movement, and issue of materiel, and the types of maintenance performed at various organizational levels. Includes an appraisal of the logistic system.

5. Army aviation (if appropriate)

Describes and assesses army aviation from the standpoint of mission, organization, personnel, and aircraft. Factors concerning training and logistics particularly pertinent to army aviation are included in 3 and 4, above.

C. Naval forces (or Navy)

Provides a brief appraisal of the navy. Indicates the missions of the navy and appraises its capability to carry them out, citing salient points of strength or weakness in such matters as personnel, organization, training, ships, and materiel. May discuss service topics not provided for elsewhere.

1. Organization

Describes the administrative and tactical organization of the navy, including the headquarters staff, major operational commands, naval districts, and the communications system.

2. Strength, composition, and disposition

Discusses the navy in terms of ship and personnel strengths, indicating the number of ships by type and command assignment and the distribution of personnel afloat and ashore. Indicates general disposition by major areas and significant concentrations. Refers users to appropriate Defense Intelligence Agency publications for current detailed information.

3. Training

Describes and assesses enlisted, officer, technical, shipboard, fleet and force, and reserve training, listing major schools and training installations with location and type or level of training provided. Discusses foreign training assistance, both in-country and in foreign countries, and participation in training exercises with foreign counterparts. Indicates types of operations receiving emphasis in training programs.

4. Logistics

Describes the organization of the navy logistic system, including the locations and functions of the principal agencies and installations concerned with procurement, storage, allocation, and issue of materiel. Briefly discusses the policies in effect for the construction of naval vessels and for their repair and maintenance.

5. Marine corps (if appropriate)

Describes the mission of the marine corps (or naval infantry) and appraises its capabilities. Describes the organization of the corps headquarters and staff, including the administrative and command relationships to the navy high command. Indicates personnel strength, number and type of combat units, and disposition. Training and logistic matters particularly pertinent to the marine corps are included in the discussion of these subjects under 3 and 4, above.

6. Naval air arm (if appropriate)

Describes and assesses naval aviation from the standpoint of mission, organization, personnel, ships, and aircraft. Training and logistic matters particularly pertinent to naval aviation are included in the discussion of these subjects under 3 and 4, above.

D. Air force(s) or, if appropriate, air and air defense forces

Provides a brief overall appraisal of the air (and air defense) force(s). Indicates the missions of the air force and appraises its capability to perform them, citing salient points of strength or weakness in such matters as personnel, organization, training, and materiel. Discusses service topics not provided for elsewhere.

1. Organization

Describes the administrative and tactical organization of the air force, including the headquarters staff and major tactical elements or operational commands.

2. Strength, composition, and disposition

Discusses the air force in terms of personnel and aircraft strength, reflecting aircrew and ground personnel totals and number and types of aircraft. Indicates the number and types of combat units and their general disposition by major areas, including assigned antiaircraft artillery and surface-to-air missile units, as appropriate. Refers users to appropriate Defense Intelligence Agency publications for current detailed information. Refers users to SECTION 3 for information on airfields.

3. Training

Describes and assesses individual, preflight, flight, technical, officer, combined, and reserve training, listing major schools and training installations with location and type or level of training provided. Indicates types of operations receiving emphasis in training programs.

4. Logistics

Describes the organization of the air force logistic system, including the locations and functions of the principal agencies and installations concerned with the procurement of aircraft and the procurement, storage, allocation, movement, and issue of materiel. Discusses the maintenance system and types of maintenance performed at various organizational levels. Includes an appraisal of the effectiveness of the logistic system.

E. Paramilitary forces

Identifies the paramilitary forces and indicates their character and relationship to the regular defense forces. Briefly discusses the missions and capabilities of the forces, their command and staff organization, sources and number of personnel, number and type of operational or combat units, mobility, training, armament, and logistics.

Area Brief

Presents in tabular form key data concerning the land, people, government, economy, communications, and defense forces.

Summary Map

The General Survey Summary Map presents a condensation of selected intelligence on the NIS Area. It consists of a fold-in sheet (or sheets) comprising the following elements:

1. An NIS standard base map carrying a shaded relief rendition of terrain; important transportation facilities, including railroads, roads, inland waterways, airfields, ports, and pipelines; and amphibious landing areas and populated places.
2. As appropriate, insets showing the following:
 - a. Population density and major administrative divisions.
 - b. Economic activity.
 - c. Land utilization or vegetation.
 - d. Strategic areas, internal routes, and approaches.
 - e. Location and comparative areas.
3. Apron material which includes a locator that lists with coordinates all place names used in the text (and which normally appear on the map) and a listing of selected airfields, with coordinates.

MILITARY GEOGRAPHY

The Outline Guides for the following sections present the normal content, preferred treatment, and general arrangement of each topical section for a complex and highly developed country or NIS Area. For smaller or developing nations, however, certain modifications in balance or coverage may be desirable. The Outline Guide should be used flexibly and adapted to assure adequate treatment of topics meaningful to the particular NIS Area. In preparation and typing of manuscripts, NIS Editorial Instructions should be followed in detail.

- Section 22 — Coasts and Landing Beaches
- Section 23 — Weather and Climate
- Section 23S — Supplement on Meteorological
 Organization and Facilities
- Section 24 — Topography
- Section 25 — Urban Areas

Section 22. Coasts and Landing Beaches

A. General

I. Summary

Describes in general terms the entire coastal area of study, including relations to major geographic regions and to adjacent NIS Areas. States length of coast in statute miles and refers by footnote to use of nautical and statute miles.* Stresses best stretches of coast from point of view of amphibious operations; mentions specific beaches or coastal stretches that offer access to important routes inland.

Presents generalized statements of sea approaches and hydrography. Defines anchorage and port categories pertinent to Area and includes general statement on occurrence of each category. Gives brief shore and coastal terrain description including mention of beaches, also types of shore and terrain that extend into adjoining NIS Areas. Gives general discussion of transportation (land, water, and air), stressing principal means of transportation and definition of categories, e.g., classes of roads, etc., pertinent to NIS Area, and including potential helicopter landing areas; also, climatic discussion for Area, including items pertinent to amphibious operations. Follows with tabular description of major coastal divisions, as in example below.

2. Maps and charts

Refers to maps, charts, and Sailing Directions used and discusses any discrepancies involving coastal configuration, coordinates, or distances.

* Distances are in statute miles unless nautical miles are specified.

3. Criteria for beach selection

Discusses methods used for selecting beaches and sources from which selections were made. Defines categories—major beach, minor beach, landing place.

4. Major beaches

Discusses headings and terms used in tables, and types of information included therein. Refers to the beach profile diagram.

a. BEACH NUMBER AND LOCATION — Describes how numbered in text, on location maps, on photos; how located; reference to photos; reliability rating.

b. LENGTH AND USABLE LENGTH — Defines usable and unusable stretches.

c. WIDTHS — Describes low water and high water beach widths; how measured. Includes reference to the beach profile diagram.

d. BEACH GRADIENTS — Describes how gradients between low water and high water lines and in high water zone are determined; defines gradient terms to supplement the beach profile diagram.

e. APPROACHES — Discusses limits and bottom slopes; includes reference to the beach profile diagram and gradient scale.

f. SURF AND TIDAL RANGE — Describes how surf is computed; critical heights; sources of surf and tidal data.

g. MATERIAL AND FIRMNESS — Discusses beach trafficability criteria; gives definitions of *firm*, *soft*, *loose*.

h. TERRAIN IMMEDIATELY BEHIND BEACH — Explains limits (15 to 20 miles inland, or to first major barrier or significant change in terrain).

(Example)

FIGURE 1. SUMMARY OF COASTS AND LANDING BEACHES
(Reference to beach distribution map)

SECTOR OR SUBSECTOR	SEA APPROACHES	BEACHES	COASTAL TERRAIN
(Geographic title of sector or subsector, followed by limiting coordinates in parentheses.)	(Characteristics and dangers in offshore and nearshore approaches in coastal zone. Characteristics and dangers in offshore and nearshore approaches to major beaches; bottom slopes; bottom materials; surf; tides; anchorages.)	(Number and general dimensions of major beaches; gradients; material and firmness; general statement for minor beaches and landing places; summary of most suitable landing areas.)	(Characteristics of shore and of terrain inland 15–20 miles or to first major barrier; exits and communications inland.)

(Footnote as follows—)

NOTE—Italicized words refer to terms defined in Subsection A, 4.

i. **EXITS AND COMMUNICATIONS INLAND**— Indicates that in addition to routes inland, those parallel to shore and cross-country movement conditions are described in the tables.

5. Minor beaches and landing places

Discusses how described in tables and located on maps and photos.

6. Reliability index for beaches

7. Glossary

Lists common terms relating to terrain features and hydrography.

B. Coastal oceanography

1. Introduction

Presents summary discussion of bathymetry and bottom sediments, tides and currents, sea and swell, surf, and marine biology; sea ice where present.

Includes note: Coastal oceanography covers the marine environment affecting nearshore operations. Broadly speaking, this is the environment in which oceanographic conditions are modified by bottom and land configuration or surface runoff. The oceanography and marine climatology for the open ocean adjacent to this Area are contained in NIS _____.

2. Tides and currents

Includes charts of cotidal lines, types of tide, tidal ranges (including station values), typical tidal curves, and general surface and subsurface currents.

3. Sea and swell, breakers and surf

Includes histograms and/or roses for sea and swell and table for surf. Includes textual discussion of method and criteria used in computing surf.

4. Bottom sediments

Includes chart.

5. Marine biology

Descriptions and illustrations of dangerous marine life such as crocodiles, venomous snakes, and poisonous, wound-inflicting, or venomous fish; presence or absence of bioluminescence; presence of algae that can conceal water hazards or foul screws and rudders of landing craft. Includes other entanglement hazards such as fish nets.

6. Sea ice

C. Sector I: Point A to Point J*

Coordinates of sector limits

(Reference to beach distribution map and general small-scale HO charts)

Sectors, not exceeding nine in number and preferably many fewer, are based on clear geographic divisions or on major differences in coastal terrain.

* From this heading on, outline of SECTION 22 may vary, depending upon whether or not it is necessary to divide the Area into sectors, subsectors, and/or coastal segments. For example, if sector breakdown of the Area is unwarranted, it follows that subsector breakdown would not be used. Consequently, Subsection C would read "Coast," followed by coastal segment breakdown, if used, "D. Landing beaches," and "E. Comments on principal sources."

(Example)

FIGURE 2. MAJOR BEACHES
(Reference to

BEACH NUMBER AND LOCATION	LENGTH AND USABLE LENGTH	WIDTHS	BEACH GRADIENTS	APPROACHES
(Number, geographic location, coordinates, reference to photos, reliability.)	(Length in statute miles or yards; shape; terminations; separations; interruptions; usable length.)	(Widths at L.W. and H.W. in yards.)	(L.W. to H.W. and H.W. zone gradients in terms of steep, mild, etc.)	(Nearshore bottom slopes in terms of steep, mild, etc.; offshore and nearshore depths and dangers; bottom materials; anchorages; currents.)

(Footnote as follows—)

NOTE—In tables, distances are in statute miles unless nautical miles are specifically indicated by "n.", as "14 n. mi." Italicized words refer to terms defined in Subsection A, 4.

Sector description begins without heading and covers features common to whole sector in brief generalized statements. Includes overall description giving location, coastline length, suitability for amphibious operations, and reference to best beaches. Succeeding paragraphs give brief résumés on following topics: shore and coastal terrain; approaches, offshore and nearshore; anchorages; number and types of beaches; ports and urban areas; roads, railroads, inland waterways, and air facilities; cross-country movement; helicopter landing areas; weather and climate; subsector breakdown, if used.

1. Subsector 1-A: Point A to Point E

Coordinates of subsector limits
(Reference to location maps and general medium-scale HO charts)

Subsectors are selected as logical coastal units in which hydrographic or terrain conditions or both are sufficiently uniform to permit generalization. Subsector may consist of a stretch of coast, an island, or a group of islands.

Subsector general description begins without heading and includes features common to whole subsector. Gives location, length, suitability for amphibious operations, and reference to best beaches. Summarizes approaches, major anchorages and ports, shore and coastal terrain (including number and type of beaches), cross-country movement, urban areas, roads and railroads, inland waterways, and air facilities.

a. COAST — If warranted, coast is divided into segments based on terrain or hydrographic differences. Segments are described in accordance with following sample headings:

Coastal Segment [1], Point A to Point B (140 coastline miles; Figure number(s) of appropriate location map(s); HO large-scale charts)

<p>General— Shore and coastal terrain— Approaches—(includes significant currents)</p>		<p>Ports and urban areas— Routes of communication— Helicopter landing areas—</p>
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Coastal Segment [2], etc.

If subsector is not divided into coastal segments, subsector is described under a. COAST in accordance with italicized sample headings listed above.

b. LANDING BEACHES — Opening paragraph gives general overall statement evaluating landing possibilities, including number and location of beach areas and significance of stretch of coast.

Succeeding paragraphs cover in very general terms topics treated in detail in beach tables, including summary of significant beaches.

Final paragraphs give generalized summary of minor beaches and landing places. Tabular descriptions for major and minor beaches follow at this point, using the tabular formats set forth in examples (Figures 2 and 3).

If no beaches are identified for the sector or subsector under discussion, following heading and statement are included:

“b. LANDING BEACHES — None described.”

2. Subsector 1-B, etc.

D. Sector 2

E. Sector 3, etc.

X. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

(Example)

OF COASTAL SUBSECTOR 1-A
location map(s))

SURF AND TIDAL RANGE	MATERIAL AND FIRMFNESS	TERRAIN IMMEDIATELY BEHIND BEACH	EXITS AND COMMUNICATIONS INLAND
(Seasonal frequencies of surf; average maximum tidal ranges.)	(Kind of material; <i>firm</i> , <i>soft</i> , etc.; significant beach features; beach use.)	(Characteristics to 15 to 20 miles inland or to first major barrier; identify cultural features immediately behind beach.)	(Exits cross-country and by prepared coastal routes and routes leading inland; airfields; ports.)

(Example)

FIGURE 3. MINOR BEACHES OF COASTAL SUBSECTOR 1-A
(Reference to location map(s))

NUMBER AND LOCATION	REMARKS
(Number, geographic location, coordinates, reference to photos, reliability.)	(Length; shape and material; width; offshore and nearshore approaches; terrain backing beach; exits.)

(Footnote as follows—)

NOTE—In tables, distances are in statute miles unless nautical miles are specifically indicated by “n.”, as “14 n. mi.” Italicized words refer to terms defined in Subsection A, 4.

Section 23. Weather and Climate

Provides a detailed description of the weather and climate of the NIS Area (or combination of Areas) as well as an overall explanation of the critical effects of weather elements on military operations and civilian activities. Maps, photos, and other graphic materials, such as isoline charts, wind roses, and line and bar graphs, are used for illustration. Subsections A through D may include brief tabulations, but all climatic data tables are presented in Subsection E.

SECTION 23, Weather and Climate, is an unclassified document carrying the restriction FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY. For each country or NIS Area there is a SECTION 23S—Supplement on Meteorological Organization and Facilities, published as a separate self-covered unit carrying the appropriate classification and control.

A. General weather and climate

Contains a brief discussion of the weather and climate in their broad aspects, a synopsis of location and topography, and definitions of the seasons to be used in the section. Subdivision of the NIS Area into suitable climatic discussion regions is desirable, depending upon the weather and climate in the particular Area.

B. Climatic controls

Presents the processes and phenomena that control climatic regimes affecting the NIS Area. Contains illustrations of the major semipermanent pressure systems and general circulation and the principal and secondary tracks of storms.

1. General circulation and air masses

Discusses the major semipermanent pressure systems and the resultant mean airflow, including their broad-scale effect on the climate. Describes briefly the most important air masses of each season.

2. Migratory pressure systems and fronts

Discusses the seasonal distribution, frequency, intensity, and tracks of migratory pressure systems and the related fronts. Points out in general terms the effects on military operations and civilian activities.

3. Other controls

Considers continental, oceanic, latitudinal, and topographic influences, as appropriate.

C. Special phenomena

Discusses the frequency, duration, and severity of special phenomena that significantly affect military operations and civilian activities, particularly those phenomena considered hazardous. Describes and/or illustrates graphically such phenomena as hurricanes, typhoons, tornadoes, floods, duststorms, droughts, thunderstorms, turbulence, and aircraft icing. Does not include detailed descriptions of associated weather elements such as rain, clouds, and visibility; these elements are discussed in Subsection D.

D. Weather elements and climatic conditions

Provides detailed areal, seasonal, and diurnal analyses of the distribution and variation of weather elements and climatic conditions (other than those discussed in Subsections B and C). Includes, if appropriate, discussions of surface and upper-air temperatures, first and last days of frost, icing conditions, precipitation of all types, snow cover and snow depth, relative humidity, surface and upper-air winds, wind chill and comfort index factors, clouds and ceilings, visibility and obstructions to vision, stability, thunderstorms, and turbulence. Gives special attention to elements and conditions of particular significance in the NIS Area.

Points out the critical effects of specific weather elements and combinations of elements on military operations and civilian activities. Considers military and civilian factors such as parachute, aircraft, and coastal marine operations; radiological, chemical, and biological warfare; and mobility, clothing, construction, storage, and broad-scale effects on agriculture.

E. Climatic data tables

Contains selected tables of average and extreme climatic data significant to various types of military operations and civilian activities in the NIS Area. Wherever possible, tables are comprehensive enough to allow detailed examination of the climate of specific locations within the Area.

F. Bibliography

Provides a list and general description of the principal unclassified source material.

Section 25. Urban Areas

This section provides a digest of information on the physical aspects of the urban areas in the NIS Area supplemented by a generalized statement of their geographic, political, economic, and military importance. Makes comparison with the cities and towns in a geographic area of the United States or with those of countries in the same geographic, political, or economic group, if appropriate. Presents data for the NIS Area as a whole, except when such treatment might be misleading for an included subarea. When the area under consideration comprises two or more countries or is divided into distinctive geographic, political, or economic subareas, the data may be presented by appropriate subarea.

Tables, maps, and photographs are used to support and supplement descriptive text. Each key strategic urban area is illustrated by a town plan emphasizing those natural and manmade features of the urban area and its environs that are of primary military significance.

A. General

Summarizes the significant features affecting urban areas collectively, including a brief generalized treatment of the major functions (industrial, agricultural, mining, etc.).

1. Urbanization

a. **PATTERN** — Gives ratio of urban population to total population; distribution of urban areas; effects of ethnic and religious groupings, where pertinent.

b. **FACTORS AFFECTING URBANIZATION, AND TRENDS** — Considers these factors with respect to economic development (agricultural, industrial, exploitation of natural resources). Generalized statements with regard to population trends are coordinated with the contributor for SECTION 41, Population.

2. Main characteristics of urban areas

Discusses typical militarily significant characteristics of cities and towns by area or subareas, covering:

a. **PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS** — Gives significant characteristics of town construction as influenced by tradition, terrain, climate, etc.; of materials used and their availability; of capacity to resist shock, inundation, conflagration, etc.

b. **EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS** — Presents generalized statements on principal types of intertown communications (rail, road, waterway, and air); their adequacy and effect on the cities and towns of an area.

c. **UTILITIES, SERVICES, AND FACILITIES** — Evaluates the cities and towns of an area collectively with respect to the extent of development generally (including lack, prevalence, and adequacy) of those elements of urban economy commonly classified as utilities, services, or facilities—water supply, sewerage, sanitation (including public health conditions), hospitals, electric power, gas, transit, telecommunications, storage, etc.

d. **PLANNING** — Considers programs for reconstruction in devastated or blighted areas; future planning and expansion programs.

B. Principal urban areas

Principal urban areas include key strategic urban areas and other selected urban areas (never more than 100) chosen for consideration because of their size and their military, political, and economic importance. These two categories of urban areas are discussed in separate subsections as indicated below. (DIA submits lists of key strategic urban areas and other selected urban areas through the Military Geography Coordinator to the NIS Committee for transmission to USIB agencies for concurrence and/or comment. In the event of nonconcurrency or comment, Military Geography Coordinator arranges a conference of USIB agencies concerned to resolve differences and to obtain a generally acceptable selection.)

1. Key strategic urban areas

Key strategic urban areas are those considered to be of primary military, political, or economic significance.

The subsection begins with an introductory statement giving the number of key strategic urban areas and an indication of their significance generally—the reasons for their selection. Each town is then treated in a separate subtopic, the subtopics being in alphabetical order by town name. The following indicates the topical scope and preferred order of discussion. The presentation may be telegraphic in style, and the degree of detail is kept consistent with the overall purpose of the NIS.

Urban area A

Name (BGN-approved conventional, or native form if no conventional), alternate (native or variant form if conventional is used above), country (if more than one country is covered in the section), geographic coordinates, population followed by date in parentheses, and figure number(s) of town plan(s) in parentheses.

(1) *Significance* — Gives brief statements outlining significance, taking into account such aspects as location, growth trends, and political, military, economic, and cultural functions.

(2) *Physical characteristics* — Presents generalized statements on topography of site and environs, climate, size and shape of built-up area, extent and nature of functional areas (commercial, residential, governmental, industrial, etc.), building density and structural type, street pattern and widths, through routes, and bypasses.

(3) *External communications* — Considers adequacy (with respect to needs of the town), and general character of rail, road, water, and air connections with domestic and foreign points.

(4) *Utilities, services, and facilities* — Considers adequacy, in terms of quality and quantity, of water supply, sewerage, health and sanitation facilities (including hospitals), electric power, gas supply, transit service, telecommunications, storage, and protective services. Expands briefly on any exceptionally good or poor aspect.

(5) *Industry* — Gives brief description of each industry (as opposed to industrial installation) having considerable national or international significance.

(6) *Military installations* — Gives identity and nature of military installations in and near the town, with special note of military hospitals. Total military billets.

(7) *Other significant installations* — Presents identity and nature of nonmilitary installations having national, international, or considerable local or regional importance, including individual industrial plants, scientific, cultural, religious, and academic institutions, and the like.

Urban area B

Urban area C, etc.

2. Other selected urban areas

Presents information on other selected urban areas in tabular form. The text provides an introduction giving the number and general importance of these areas. In the tabular presentation, towns are grouped by sub-areas, if this is desirable. Appropriate column headings are used for the following information:

Name—conventional and alternate, as in Subsection B, 1.

Geographic coordinates.

Population.

Importance—dominant functions or characteristics on which selection is based.

Remarks—brief statement amplifying or explaining specific entry in Importance column.

C. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Outline Guides for the following sections present the normal content, preferred treatment, and general arrangement of each topical section for a complex and highly developed country or NIS Area. For smaller or developing nations, however, certain modifications in balance or coverage may be desirable. The Outline Guide should be used flexibly and adapted to assure adequate treatment of topics meaningful to the particular NIS Area. In preparation and typing of manuscripts, NIS Editorial Instructions should be followed in detail.

- Section 31 — Railroads
- Section 32 — Highways
- Section 33 — Inland Waterways
- Section 35 — Ports and Naval Facilities
- Section 36 — Merchant Marine
- Section 37 — Civil Air
- Section 38 — Telecommunications

Section 31. Railroads

A. General

Summarizes rail transportation in the country, including relationship to other transportation, salient characteristics, physical environmental factors, significant historical developments, economic and logistic significance, projected development plans, and control, ownership, and personnel.

B. Characteristics of the network

1. General

Discusses such basic factors as total route mileage by trackage, gage, and electrification; pattern and geographical distribution of the rail lines; connections and interchange with adjacent countries, including any special requirements for interchange of equipment; and general status and condition of the railroad.

2. Way and structures

Discusses fixed facilities and structures, including general conditions affecting the right of way as reflected in grades and curves; and general standards for rail, ties, and ballast, and resultant axleload limitations. Gives characteristics and statistics on ferries, bridges, tunnels, and similar structures; structural clearance, loading, and equipment diagrams with supporting discussion of standards and practices; characteristics of signal and communication equipment; and general features of yards, with detailed data (including diagrams) on the major yards.

3. Fuel, electric power, and water

Provides a general survey of fuel and electric power, including characteristics and availability; and water supply, including treatment required.

4. Construction and maintenance

Discusses construction and maintenance policy, problems, and procedures, including standards, and availability and quality of materials, equipment, and labor.

C. Operations

1. Operating factors

Discusses routine operating regulations and practices, including train control; gives significant operating statistics, with evaluative comment; and describes significant or unusual operating problems and practices, particularly those representing traffic interruption factors.

2. Traffic

Discusses traffic and its trends, including relative importance of freight and passenger traffic; principal commodities carried; and significant regional characteristics. Gives traffic statistics for representative years on such factors as tons, ton-miles, passengers carried, passenger-miles, and other applicable indicators of traffic volume.

3. Financial data

Discusses the financial position of the railroad, and gives significant statistics on income, expense, operating ratio, etc.

D. Equipment

1. General

Discusses quantitatively and qualitatively the adequacy of existing equipment, domestic and foreign sources of equipment, and shops and repair facilities.

2. Motive power

Describes predominant types (including characteristics and inventory of selected locomotives), general condition, and source of supply.

3. Rolling stock

a. **FREIGHT EQUIPMENT** — Describes predominant types (with characteristics and an inventory of selected types), general condition, and source of supply.

b. **PASSENGER EQUIPMENT** — Discusses inventory, general condition, and source of supply.

c. **WORK EQUIPMENT** — Provides a tabulation showing total number by type.

E. Selected rail lines

Analyses the selected lines of major importance for both economic and logistics purposes and summarizes (in tabular form) the characteristics of each selected line in terms of the following: terminals, mileage, gage, axleload limits, maximum grades, minimum radii of curves, maximum distances between passing sidings, and minimum length of passing sidings.

F. Tabular and graphic data

This subsection provides information in tabular and graphic form in the general order of reference in the text.

G. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 32. Highways

A. General

Analyses the highway system and highway transport, and discusses total highway mileage, importance and position in the national economy, adequacy to meet normal economic requirements, and ability of the network to support military operations. Compares highway transport with other modes of transportation. Describes distribution and pattern of the network, international highway connections, general condition of the highways including percent unsurfaced, and roadway and bridge conditions. Makes general statement on efforts being made to improve and develop roads. Compares highway density and vehicle ratio with that of neighboring countries.

B. Highway network

1. Roadway, structures, ferries, and fords

Discusses total highway mileage by surface type and road classification; general roadway characteristics as to surface widths, shoulder types and widths, base types and thicknesses; alinement data; and local route numbering and marking system, including sign standards. Describes bridges, indicating prevalent types, lengths, clearances, and capacities. Gives types and capacities of ferries and lengths of crossings, and ford characteristics. Describes tunnels, giving data on construction types, lengths, and clearances.

2. Construction and maintenance

Discusses construction and maintenance policy and the agency responsible for upkeep of the highways; the organization, procedures, and performance of work crews; roadway and bridge design and specification standards; special problems arising from character of terrain, and weather and climate; and availability of materials, equipment, and labor.

3. Development program

Discusses new construction and improvement underway or planned, and gives financial aspects including local and foreign sources of funds.

C. Highway transport operations

1. Highway authorities and government regulations

Names the government agencies that control and direct highway transport companies and activities and discusses prevailing regulations.

2. Common carriers

Gives data on bus and truck firms including total number of firms, routes covered, total tonnage and number of passengers carried annually, and total ton-miles and passenger-miles accomplished annually.

3. Traffic flow

Discusses the volume of motor vehicle traffic including a description of traffic patterns; if appropriate, includes a traffic flow chart. Discusses principal commodities hauled by truck.

4. Traffic interruption factors

Describes the critical points or features of the highway system, with emphasis on existing or potential factors which might adversely affect traffic. Indicates physical bottlenecks—natural and man-made factors that affect traffic flow, both permanent and seasonal. Discusses weather and climate factors deterring traffic.

5. Repair and fueling facilities

Discusses adequacy and type of repair shops and fueling stations, competence of mechanics, types and sources of fuel.

D. Vehicles and equipment

1. General

Makes an overall quantitative and qualitative survey of vehicles and equipment including sources (domestic, foreign), amount of imports, main types, kinds of motive power, capacities, and the general condition and age of vehicles.

2. Motor vehicles

Gives the total number of registrations including a breakdown by vehicle types.

3. Construction and maintenance equipment

Gives an inventory of available construction and maintenance equipment including that owned by government agencies and that of the private construction companies. Discusses general condition and age of equipment, and domestic availability or dependence on imports as a source of supply.

4. Other

Describes and tabulates total number of animal-drawn carts and any unique or special conveyances (pedicabs, rickshaws, etc.) used in transport. Discusses number and use of draft animals.

E. Selected highways and principal routes

Introduces the Selected Highway system, explains the basis for selection, and gives reference to the Selected Highway map. Describes the principal highway routes as to total number, total mileage, importance, and significance and character of areas served. Indicates in tabular form the Selected Highways comprising each Principal Route. For each route gives the following: origin and destination points, length, significant environmental features—including terrain and climatic considerations, general description of surface type, total

number of Selected Bridges with range in length, and bottlenecks.

F. Highway technical data

Explains the special highway numbering system used in SECTION 32, and the tabular and other presentations of detailed highway data; includes a reference to the indigenous map used in the section.

G. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 33. Inland Waterways**A. General**

Discusses the inland waterway transportation in the country, including relationship to other transportation, salient characteristics, environmental and economic factors, and logistic significance.

B. Waterway network**1. General**

Discusses such basic system-wide features as areal distribution and extent of navigability, international connections, topographical and climatic factors that influence waterway development and use, and general status and condition of the system, including projected development policies.

2. Waterway facilities

Gives characteristics of fixed facilities (locks, dams, overpasses, navigational aids) with summarizing statistics and standards, inland waterway port facilities with summarizing statistics on cargo and craft handled by type (with appropriate reference to SECTION 35), and facilities for building and repairing inland waterway craft, with summarizing statistics on types and sizes of craft handled.

3. Traffic interruption factors

Discusses existing or potential critical points or features of the waterway system which might adversely affect navigation.

4. Construction and maintenance

Discusses construction and maintenance policies, problems, and procedures, including standards, trends, organization, and official attitudes.

C. Control and organization

Gives policies, responsibilities, and procedures for control and operation of the waterway system, including government and private organizations and regulations.

D. Operations**1. Operating factors**

Describes significant or unusual operating problems and practices, including methods of towing, day or night use, and other operational factors.

2. Traffic

Summarizes traffic patterns and trends and includes statistics on passengers carried and cargoes transported, by commodities.

E. Equipment**1. Craft**

Presents a general survey of characteristics, condition, and adequacy of the inland waterway fleet including summarizing statistics on number and aggregate tonnages by types, sizes, capacities, methods of propulsion, and fuel used.

2. Special equipment

Presents a general survey of characteristics of specialized floating equipment (such as dredges, derrick boats, icebreakers) used for construction and maintenance of the inland waterways.

F. Principal waterways

Appraises each selected principal route in terms of: significance; navigable lengths; navigability by size and type of craft; physical characteristics affecting navigability (controlling channel widths, safe drafts, currents); clearances at restricting sections or structures; seasonal factors (floods, droughts, freezing, etc.); structures (locks, dams, safety gates, aqueducts, overpasses); ferry crossings; and ports and landings.

G. Tabular data

This subsection provides information in tabular form in the general order of reference in the text.

H. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 35. Ports and Naval Facilities

A. Ports

Gives a comprehensive evaluative discussion of the port system covering: geography of area as it relates to the establishment of ports; brief history of growth and development of port system; areal distribution and grouping of ports as determined by geographic, historic, economic, and strategic factors; governmental control and administration, where applicable; and categories of ports and brief summary of criteria used in classifying. Also, gives a brief description of each principal and secondary port, including relative location, importance, principal characteristics (in cargo ports gives more important commodities handled and total amount of cargo handled in recent representative year), and any other significant feature of the port not part of the table of principal and secondary ports. Provides a brief summary statement regarding capability to repair ships. Lists ports (with coordinates) by principal, secondary, and minor categories, arranged alphabetically within each category.

B. Naval facilities

Gives a summary evaluation of naval activities in maritime ports covering: number and distribution of activities, adequacy to support fleet units, and categories of activities and basis for classifying. Lists naval activities (with coordinates) by categories, arranged alphabetically within each category.

C. Tabular data

Provides table of principal and secondary ports with data on:

Harbor—Type; fairway limitations in terms of controlling (or critical) dimensions; largest vessel that can be accommodated in port (both general and tanker); type of tide, list of tidal rises, and any other changes in water level; planes of reference for depths and reliability of depth data; any condition, such as ice, weather, sea and swell, that adversely affects operation of the port.

Berths—List of all standard berths provided by port, grouped by the categories anchorage, fixed mooring, free-swinging mooring, and alongside (includes parenthetical statement giving total linear feet of principal wharfage).

Mechanical handling facilities and harbor craft—Number of shore cranes, broken down into wharf and miscellaneous categories and with range of capacities; number of floating cranes with range of capacities; list of all special handling

equipment and mechanized stevedore gear with handling rates and capabilities as appropriate; list of all harbor craft such as tugs, lighters, watering boats, bunkering barges, dredges, ferries, and icebreakers, indicating capabilities and capacities as appropriate.

Storage and supplies—Total general cargo storage capability stated in terms of transit shed, warehouse, and refrigerated storage and open stacking space; storage capacity for bulk commodities in units of capacity appropriate to the commodity, POL being broken down by product. Statement on availability of POL bunkers including types of fuel, methods of supply, range of rates, and stocks maintained; statement on availability of fresh water, indicating methods of supply, range of rates, and suitability for drinking and boiler feed.

Clearance—Rail, road, inland waterway, and pipeline. Number and gage of rail lines; number, surfaces, and widths of main highways; controlling dimensions and distance to terminus or connecting point of inland waterways; and size, product, rate, and terminus of clearing pipelines.

Estimated military port capacity—Capacity in long tons of general cargo unloaded per day and brief explanation of how determined.

Shipyards—Number of yards in each category and names of more important; principal activities, any significant specialty, and general repair capability of port; numbers of various types of drydocking facilities and capacities of the more important.

Naval activity—Type of naval activity, if any.

Footnotes—Explanation of all tabular entries that are not self-explanatory.

Provides tabular data for minor ports similar in character but less extensive in scope and detail than table of principal and secondary ports and covers such topics as harbor, anchorage, wharves, mechanical handling facilities, harbor craft, storage facilities, supplies available to ships, clearance, ship-repair capability, and principal activities of port.

Provides table of naval facilities, if applicable, with data on:

Type of activity—Naval base, naval ammunition depot, naval shipyard, naval gun factory, naval torpedo station, naval mine depot, naval fuel annex, naval training center.

Function—Primary and any secondary function of activity.

Facilities—Facilities comprising activity such as berthing, shipyard, ordnance, storage, communications, training, medical, etc.

Footnotes—Explanation of all tabular entries that are not self-explanatory.

D. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 36. Merchant Marine

A. General

Summarizes significant merchant marine elements, including typically: size and general composition of the fleet, nature of ownership, general government policy and administration, place in nation's economy, nature and scope of operations, and military support capability.

B. Organization

1. Ownership

States whether government or private; if private, includes character and extent of beneficial ownership. Discusses foreign interests. Includes list of beneficial owners; agents or managers; and ships owned, by type, g.r.t., d.w.t.

2. National policy

Briefly discusses basic maritime laws, regulations, decrees; nature of any subsidies; measures of discrimination or preferential treatment; and international conventions, trade, and maritime agreements affecting the merchant marine.

3. Administration

Indicates structure and functions.

4. Personnel and training

Discusses composition of personnel, availability, and connection with naval force; unions and other organizations; and wages, other benefits, and working conditions. Discusses and evaluates effectiveness of training, recruitment, schools, and courses.

C. Composition

1. General

Discusses size and world rank (by number of ships, by d.w.t.) of fleet. Provides a summary of ship characteristics by types, by age, and by tonnage. Discusses speed by ship types, general characteristics of fuel and propulsion, and special equipment (heavy lift, long hatch, degaussing or other defensive or potentially offensive equipment, containerized, gas carriers, ice-

breakers, etc.). Provides graphic presentation (bar graph) if practicable. Gives textual analysis when further clarification may be needed.

2. Military support capability

3. Secondary fleets

Discusses merchant vessels under 1,000 g.r.t. and size and nature of fishing fleet.

D. Merchant fleet development

1. Domestic construction and repair capability

Discusses overall capability and degree exploited for domestic fleet, past and present.

2. Acquisitions and disposals

Discusses patterns.

3. Subsidies

Indicates extent and kind of construction subsidies and other government aid affecting fleet development.

E. Shipping routes

F. Operations and traffic

1. Nature, scope, and trends

2. Commodity trade and passenger traffic

3. Efficiency of operations

Discusses performance, including extent and kind of operational subsidies and their effect on operations.

4. Chartering

Describes nature, scope, and trends of chartering foreign flag vessels and chartering nation's own vessels to foreign shippers.

G. Tabular data

This subsection provides information in tabular form in the general order of reference in the text.

H. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 37. Civil Air

A. General

Summarizes salient characteristics of civil aviation and includes an assessment of the scope and adequacy of the air transportation system, names of principal air carriers, and factors affecting the development and growth of the system, such as geography and adequacy of other transportation media. Gives the total number of civil aircraft and the number of major transport aircraft; the total number of skilled aviation personnel other than pilots and the number of civil pilots; the scope of other civil flying activities (nonscheduled transport, airwork, sports and private flying, and training); and the total number of airfields available for civil aviation. Comments on the existence of formal mobilization plans and the ready availability of civil aviation organizations, aircraft, personnel, and facilities for support or augmentation of the military forces. Names the governmental agency controlling and administering civil aviation and discusses the broad, general national aviation policies. Comments on current trends such as expansion programs, reequipment and development programs, and proposed changes in subsidy and organization. Summarizes governmental conduct of international civil aviation, the extent to which foreign air carriers serve the country, and the degree of any significant foreign influence upon the development or conduct of civil aviation.

B. Governmental administration and policy

1. Controlling agency

Describes the agency responsible for civil aviation, including the composition and functions, and relationship to other government agencies, particularly the military. Includes organization charts showing channels of authority, administration, operations, and coordination. Evaluates the organization, citing strengths and weaknesses, noting dissident or other elements exerting influence or control. Evaluates government policies affecting the operational capabilities and effectiveness of civil aviation.

2. Laws and regulations

Summarizes the basic laws governing civil aviation, including laws providing for governmental control, those establishing controlling agencies, and the regulations pertaining to registry of aircraft, airworthiness certificates, licensing, certification, and other general subjects, including any unusual restrictions applicable to foreign or other aircraft operating within the nation.

3. National policy

a. **GOVERNMENT ATTITUDES**— Gives the pattern of ownership favored by the government for civil air enterprises. Discusses government policies concerning private and public ownership, control and operation of domestic scheduled air carriers, nonscheduled carriers and charter operators, aeroclubs and schools, and private flying; and the attitude of the government toward financial participation in or support of civil aviation enterprise by foreign governments or individuals.

b. **GOVERNMENT SUPPORT**— Discusses extent of financial support provided by the government to aviation enterprises, aeroclubs, and aviation schools in the form of direct subsidies, loans, and guarantees of loans; indirect support such as provision of air facilities, navigational aids, and meteorological services; and average national budgets and appropriations in support of civil aviation.

C. International relations

1. Affiliations

Lists the multilateral international civil aviation conventions and agreements to which the nation is signatory, and the international civil aviation organizations of which the nation is a member. Where appropriate, gives a brief description of the position taken by the government in regard to civil air policies of other nations.

2. Air agreements

Describes international air transport agreements and arrangements that sanction the exchange of scheduled air services between the nations, including formal, informal, provisional, or other arrangements, dates of signature and/or effective dates, duration, and major air route provisions of each. Mentions any special overflight rights granted.

3. Foreign air carrier operations

Lists foreign air carriers conducting scheduled services into or through the nation, including company names and nationalities. Tabulates such services showing terminal points and points served in the country. Maps included if appropriate.

4. Foreign aid and influence

Describes any significant aid furnished to the nation's civil aviation by foreign states, organizations, or individuals, including an assessment of the scope, value, and effectiveness of any foreign aid program.

D. Civil air activities**1. Scheduled air carriers**

Discusses each carrier offering scheduled air services, the full corporate name and the short or popular name by which the carrier is known, and its main bases of operation.

a. **OWNERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION** — Lists persons or organizations participating in ownership, and the total capitalization and the percentage held by each participant, with comments on any political or economic significance attached to this participation. Presents tables of organization. Discusses participation by the carrier in other enterprises or activities, financial or otherwise, foreign or domestic. Evaluates any contractual arrangements for financial, managerial, operational, or other assistance from other enterprises or governments, foreign or domestic. Gives brief history of the development of the air carrier, if significant.

b. OPERATIONS

(1) *Air services* — Describes scheduled services. Tabulates terminals and intermediate points served, and frequencies of each service. Illustrates the domestic and international air route networks on a map. States number of unduplicated air route miles in the route system. Comments on the carrier's adherence to published schedules and effectiveness of scheduled operations. Comments on any nonscheduled operations or other flight activities.

(2) *Aircraft* — Lists numbers and types of aircraft owned by each air carrier; numbers and types of aircraft on order and estimated dates of delivery; leased or borrowed aircraft with numbers, types, and ownership; and leasing or lending of the carrier's aircraft. Discusses adequacy of the aircraft fleet.

(3) *Maintenance* — Describes the carrier's maintenance and overhaul facilities and capabilities, with comment on availability of its maintenance facilities to others. If the carrier does not perform its own maintenance, includes a statement of where and by whom the work is done.

(4) *Personnel* — Tabulates number of skilled aviation employees in each major category of employment, and states total number of employees. Gives number or percentage of foreign nationals among the employees. Discusses the efficiency of personnel in the various categories, training of employees and non-employees, pensions, pay, and flight hours.

(5) *Operational statistics, scheduled air carriers* — Lists the most recently published annual statistics to indicate the scope of operations, utilization rates of selected aircraft, accident rates, passengers carried, route-miles flown, ton-miles of cargo and mail, and other pertinent data.

2. Miscellaneous air services

Discusses each air service operator engaged in irregular or nonscheduled operations and services they per-

form, such as passenger or cargo charter, aerial spraying, aerial advertising, ambulance services, and aerial photographic surveys. Includes the following tabular description:

Legal name. Short or popular name.
Headquarters.
Type(s) of service.
Numbers and types of aircraft owned.
Numbers and types of employees; percentage or number of foreign nationals.

3. Government and private operators

Lists government agencies and other enterprises owning civil aircraft; type of agency, business, or organization; numbers and types of aircraft used; purpose of use; number and types of air and ground crewmen employed; numbers and types of aircraft owned by individuals and used for noncommercial purposes; and names of individuals owning significant numbers of private aircraft or major transport types.

E. Civil aviation training

Gives a general statement of types and purposes of governmental or private training available in support of civil aviation, and indicates any dual purposes such as premilitary training conducted in civil institutions.

1. Aviation schools

Gives a tabulation or textual description of civil aviation schools by name and location, and states whether owned or sponsored by the government or by other organizations. Includes curriculum, aircraft owned or operated by each school and related school facilities, size and competence of instructional staff, size of student body, annual training totals, general effectiveness of the school, and types of aviation licenses awarded to graduates.

2. Aeroclubs

States the number of aeroclubs, naming and locating the significant ones. Describes membership, club activities, numbers and types of aircraft owned or used by the clubs and related equipment and facilities, and the annual training totals by category of skill. Evaluates the effectiveness of the clubs as a group. Describes support of clubs by significant individuals, organizations, or groups; and discusses typical courses, student subsidization, and types of licenses awarded members.

3. Other

Describes other civil air training provided to nationals, including foreign aid programs providing ground, technical, or flying training in the country or abroad, and numbers and categories of persons trained.

F. Services and supplies**1. Aircraft maintenance enterprises**

Discusses enterprises (other than air carriers) providing aircraft maintenance and overhaul, including:

names of enterprises; their location and ownership; capabilities, i.e., type and quality of maintenance, repair, and overhaul performed; numbers and types of employees; and any significant number of foreign nationals employed. Refers to maintenance described in Subsection D, 1, b, (3).

2. Sources of supply

a. **AIRCRAFT AND SPARE PARTS** — Lists the main sources from which aircraft and spare parts are procured and mentions any shortages that may affect maintenance capabilities.

b. **AVIATION PETROLEUM PRODUCTS** — States sources of supply for aviation fuels and lubricants and indicates any special procurement problems.

G. Civil air facilities

Briefly assesses the adequacy of the airfield system, the navigational aids system, and air weather service to support the air transportation system. Includes a statement of the total number of airfields open to civil aviation, naming operating agencies (private, governmental, civil, or military). Gives names and locations of the principal international airports of entry and airfields at major air transportation centers for domestic operations; scope of meteorological facilities, naming the responsible agency; and refers to appropriate official U.S. publications for more detailed information.

H. Military potential

1. Mobilization plans

Summarizes national plans for the mobilization of civil aircraft, personnel, and facilities, for military or other national emergency purposes. States factors affecting the ready availability of civil aviation elements for those purposes.

2. Aircraft availability

Assesses the numbers and types of civil aircraft which could most significantly augment the military aviation capability. Gives tabulation (by recapitulation from other subsections) of the total numbers of each civil transport aircraft type, indicating the number and kind of engines (piston, turboprop, jet), and actual or estimated normal capacity; and for selected transports, gives a tabulation of additional characteristics. States the aggregate number of smaller aircraft (by type, if significant).

3. Personnel readiness

Assesses the numbers and types of skilled civil aviation personnel (recapitulated from other subsections), including pilots and other aircrew members, aircraft maintenance personnel, air traffic controllers, and others, that could be mobilized in the event of a national emergency. Gives an estimate of the percentage of personnel that are foreign nationals and not subject to national jurisdiction.

I. Personalities

Lists persons in key civil aviation positions, including officials of the government, air carriers, and other civil aviation activities. Gives brief biographical sketches with specific reference to aviation career experience.

J. Means of identification

Briefly describes (and illustrates by sketches) markings, emblems, and insignia used to identify national civil aircraft and government systems for marking commercial, private, and experimental aircraft.

K. Tabular data

This subsection provides information in tabular form in the general order of reference in the text.

L. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 38. Telecommunications

A. General

Summarizes domestic, international, and special systems and evaluates the extent of coverage and quality of service provided for the major classes of users; gives a brief history of telecommunications, including basic reasons (political, economic, military, etc.) for development of telecommunication facilities; summarizes development plans, sources of equipment and material, and supporting research and development; discusses unusual meteorological, geographical, or other factors having a significant effect on telecommunications installation and operation; and summarizes technical education facilities and availability of engineers and skilled technicians.

B. Administration and control

1. Government organizations

Describes (with organization chart) government organization(s) administering and/or operating principal telecommunication systems, their position in the government structure, location of major offices, and names of key personnel; discusses membership and participation in international telecommunications organizations; summarizes regulations for special telecommunication systems and describes any unusual policies or procedures regarding technical operations of censorship.

2. Commercial organizations

Briefly discusses any nongovernment or foreign organizations that own and/or operate telecommunication terminals or systems within the country.

C. Domestic systems

1. General

Describes domestic telecommunication facilities, including means of transmission, types of service (telephone; regular telegraph; teleprinter; facsimile; radio and television netting, including tables to show station location, name, frequency range, power and modulation, etc.); special networks, degree of integration between facilities or systems, and amount of traffic handled (graphs or tables). Gives location and capacity of depots and warehouses. Summarizes factors contributing to vulnerability and susceptibility to sabotage, with particular attention to military considerations.

2. Public intercity network

a. TRANSMISSION FACILITIES — Provides a description, supported by maps, charts, tables and photos, of the facilities and installations (wire lines, cables, radio, repeaters, carrier, or other) that constitute the means of moving telecommunication traffic between cities within the country. Gives technical features of radio terminals and relays, carrier facilities, and repeaters in this subsection, even though they may be collocated with switching facilities described in the next subsection.

b. SWITCHING SYSTEMS AND FACILITIES — Provides a description of the system for routing and handling intercity telecommunication traffic and the major technical characteristics of the equipment used, supported by appropriate tabular and graphic material.

3. Local facilities

Gives a general description of the subscribers' equipment and distribution and switching facilities that constitute the local telecommunication systems of cities, towns, and urban areas of the country. Includes major technical features of equipment and photos of equipment and typical installations.

4. Special systems

Describes in general the coverage and function of any special purpose telecommunication facilities or networks in the country and their degree of dependence on or integration with the public system.

D. International facilities

1. General

Summarizes the pattern, purpose, and relative importance of the landline, submarine cable, telex, and radio facilities that provide telecommunications with other countries. Mentions any unusual factors contributing to vulnerability, with particular attention to military considerations.

2. Landlines

Gives the characteristics and traffic handling capability of landlines to adjacent countries. Locations normally are shown on the maps associated with Subsection C, 2.

3. Radio

Describes the location, uses, and capabilities of the radio transmitting, receiving, and control installations for public correspondence with foreign countries. Covers special purpose and private use facilities only if they constitute a very significant part of the total international telecommunication capability.

4. Submarine cables

Describes the location, use, and capabilities of submarine cables connecting with other countries. Locations normally are shown on the maps associated with Subsection C, 2.

5. Communications satellite ground stations

Describes, when pertinent, the locations, use, and capabilities of ground stations used for connecting into communications satellite systems, including plans for expansion.

E. Broadcast and television

1. General

Provides a summary description (with map) of the pattern, quality, and effectiveness of the radio and television transmitting and receiving facilities used to entertain, educate, or propagandize the general public of the country. Discusses wired-broadcast facilities, if in use.

2. AM and FM broadcast

Gives a qualitative and general technical description of the AM and FM transmitter and studio installations in the country. Includes photos when available. Describes netting arrangements and facilities, if separate from the public intercity system. Discusses types and distribution of receivers.

3. Television

Same as for AM and FM broadcast, plus a brief of standards.

4. Wired broadcast (when pertinent)

Gives a general description of the extent and characteristics of any systems using wire lines to interconnect the program sources and remote multiple listeners, as for example in entertainment, education, or propaganda.

F. Tabular data

This subsection provides information in tabular form in the general order of reference in the text.

G. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

SOCIOLOGICAL

The Outline Guides for the following sections present the normal content, preferred treatment, and general arrangement of each topical section for a complex and highly developed country or NIS Area. For smaller or developing nations, however, certain modifications in balance or coverage may be desirable. The Outline Guide should be used flexibly and adapted to assure adequate treatment of topics meaningful to the particular NIS Area. In preparation and typing of manuscripts, NIS Editorial Instructions should be followed in detail.

- Section 41 — Population
- Section 42 — Characteristics of the People
- Section 43 — Religion, Education, and Public Information
- Section 44 — Manpower
- Section 45 — Health and Sanitation
- Section 46 — Welfare

Section 41. Population

A. General

This subsection provides an appropriate approach to the material in the remainder of the section; it is not merely a digest of what follows. It includes a brief statement of the significant aspects of population as a whole and its major segments, noting the most important and distinctive demographic facts as they relate to economic, political, and other major problems of the country.

B. Size, composition, and geographic distribution

1. Size and composition

Gives the total size of the population by the most recent census or estimate and compares it with neighboring, rival, or other countries as appropriate. Identifies the major segments, racial and/or ethnic, giving numbers and regional distribution (with map if possible). As appropriate, the subsection examines the effect of realignments of boundaries or migrations due to war or economic or other disaster upon the composition of the population. If the population is mixed, it states the definitions used by the national census for identifying individuals with these segments (race, language, religion).

2. Distribution and density

Gives data on the density of the total population of the area as a whole and presents a table of area and population in the chief administrative subdivisions (states, provinces, departments, etc.) with number of persons per square mile, preferably accompanied by a map of population density.

3. Pattern of settlement and urban areas

Discusses the general pattern of settlement—orientation toward the sea, natural resources, river commerce, and industrial activities. Notes characteristics of major ethnic or other segments of the population in the patterns of settlement. Gives percentage of population which is rural and urban as defined by the census of the country under discussion and notes whether this population is concentrated in major agglomerations or dispersed, with reasons why. Notes the extent to which the rural population is collected in villages and hamlets or is in isolated households.

Tabulates the population of major cities and the chief metropolitan areas, including the total population of each with the percentages of the significant ethnic or other segments of the population. Comments on the patterns of settlement of these segments in metropolitan

centers. Notes whether population groups tend to be segregated, living and working apart from other segments, or are interspersed in the community pattern.

4. Internal migration

Discusses the role of internal migration in the distribution of the population and indicates the chief origins, destinations, and causes of internal migratory movements, particularly rural-urban migration. Comments on seasonal migrations. Notes any marked differences identified with the major segments of the population.

C. Population structure

Tabulates the total population (in thousands) classified by five-year groups (0-4, 5-9, 10-14 . . . 65 and over) for males, females, and totals as of current census or estimate. For illustration, it provides a population pyramid. It points out whether the population is predominantly young or old, and any significant excess or deficit of either sex, in relation to age groups. Discusses age at first marriage and the proportion of unmarried males and females. As appropriate, notes the presence of a large unmarried or widowed population arising from late marriage, war casualties, or other factors such as polygamy. Gives data on number of families or households by size. Gives similar data for significant segments of the population, geographical, racial, or ethnic, and shows their relationship to the statistics for the nation as a whole.

Indicates the percentages of the total population in working ages (e.g., 15-64) and in dependent ages (e.g., 0-14 and 65 and over), noting any marked regional, urban-rural, or ethnic variations from the national pattern. Analyzes the extent to which the statistics reflect the actual degree of dependency on the population of working age, due to such factors as years required for education, compulsory retirement, etc. Points out any significant variations for major segments of the population. Comments also on the manpower available to the armed forces.

D. Population change

1. Vital statistics

Tabulates births, deaths, and excess of births over deaths since about 1950. Shows vital rates per 1,000 of the population for the same period and such earlier periods (e.g., averages for 1921-25, 1926-30, . . . 1941-45, and 1946-50) as are necessary to give proper perspective, preferably illustrated by a graphic. If possible, gives infant mortality rates (infant deaths in first year

of life per 1,000 births) and comments on life expectancy. Notes any significant variations for major geographic or ethnic segments of the population. Comments on the major social, political, economic, environmental, and mental and physical health characteristics affecting the vital statistics.

2. Immigration and emigration

If data are available, shows in tabular form immigrants by country of origin and birth and emigrants by chief country of destination in the past 20 years or so with summary data for prior periods. Indicates the residue of migration as measured by the number of foreign-born and the number of aliens and naturalized citizens. Discusses war-induced migrations across national borders and other population dislocations if any.

3. Trends and projections

Cites the dates and figures for national census-taking in the area. Compares the rate of growth with those of neighboring or rival countries, noting whether the country has been a population vacuum or a source of outward population pressure. Gives best available estimates for casualties, military and civilian, in recent wars. Points out the factors affecting growth and the present trends.

Indicates prospective future population trends, during the next 15 to 25 years, in size and structure of the

population, based on natality, mortality, and migration. Comments on prospective changes in regional, urban-rural, and ethnic composition.

E. Population problems and policies

This subsection examines the problems presented by growth, decline, or distribution of the population and any special significance of such problems to major segments of the population. Notes the attitudes of different groups of people toward these problems if they are significant to national stability. Relates the policies proposed or adopted by the government that affect the size, distribution, or rate of growth of the population. Indicates migration policies and discusses the present and prospective role of migration and settlement in relieving population pressure or in developing thinly populated areas. Notes whether the government has adopted policies to increase the numbers of marriages and births, such as family allowance, or encourages practices of family limitation.

F. Reference data

This subsection accommodates lengthy statistical material which provides data in addition to short tables interspersed in the text.

G. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 42. Characteristics of the People

A. General

This subsection provides an appropriate approach to the material in the remainder of the section. It describes the crucial historical developments conditioning the society. Notes those factors in the physical environment which have contributed to the society's distinctive cultural development, pointing out, for example, accessibility to hostile neighbors, or natural features and resources such as mountain ranges and oil deposits, as in the case of Iran. Outlines the degree of racial and cultural homogeneity and complexity of the society. Indicates briefly the factors in the society that have led to national strength or weakness and national solidarity or disunity, as well as susceptibility to foreign psychological influences and/or desire for expansion of influence over other areas.

B. Ethnic groups

Identifies the significant ethnic groups within the country, noting their origins, their size and distribution, any distinctive features other than physical characteristics

or language, the degree of integration, any special legal provisions made for them, and their significance with respect to national strength and weakness.

1. Physical characteristics

Describes briefly and generally the physical characteristics common to each group. Where pertinent, stresses physical differences which enable a foreigner to distinguish one group from another. Discusses, where significant, other aspects of appearance—e.g., clothing, physical markings, ornamentation—which are useful in differentiating groups.

2. Languages

Indicates the major languages and dialects commonly spoken in the country and, if pertinent, relates them to ethnic groups. Shows for each language the number of speakers, the percentage of the total population represented, and the geographic distribution. For each major language or dialect, notes the language family to which it belongs (giving alternate views when specialists disagree), significant sources of outside influence,

mutual intelligibility with other languages in the country, and adequacy for special fields of knowledge, especially as compared with English. If the major languages are used by significant groups in other countries, this is noted. Discusses to what extent languages, dialects, or distinctive pronunciations are identified with social classes or groups, and what their prestige values are (e.g., cockney vs. Oxford English). Discusses official policy in regard to languages (e.g., for use in the schools, in the courts, on the radio, and in the armed services). Indicates the degree to which foreign tongues are spoken, especially English, and notes the extent of bilingualism.

C. Structure of society

1. Social classes

This subsection examines the basis upon which important social status distinctions are made (e.g., family, wealth, education, occupation, etc.). Discusses the relative size and distribution of social classes or status groups, noting, if pertinent, any relationship between classes and ethnic groups. The subsection takes up such questions as the extent to which the various classes exercise leadership or control over national life, and in what way; whether the society is relatively dynamic or static; and what changes are taking place in the size and composition of social classes or status groups. Notes the significance of changes in social stratification as they affect and are affected by political and economic development.

Discusses the means whereby individuals or groups can gain or lose social status and the extent to which individuals may and do move from one class to another. Notes changes taking place in the social structure which tend to alter or reorient individual attitudes or behavior, such as a new stress on competition, new desires created by education which society does not satisfy, strains of increased mobility on family ties, etc.

2. Social groups

a. FAMILY AND KINSHIP GROUPINGS — Explains the characteristic forms of family and kinship groupings, where pertinent, for each ethnic group. Analyzes the role of the family as a basic unit of society. Notes the domicile pattern and important intrafamily relationships (including the status of the father and mother, the relationship of children with their parents, etc.). Notes distinctive rights and responsibilities in such matters as family support and inheritance. Notes the major life-cycle processes—e.g., birth, childrearing, marriage, death—as they form or affect basic social attitudes. Discusses significant practices and customs associated with each process. Points out the practices and customs that are changing and explains in what direction and why. In discussing the roles of husband and wife, compares also the roles of men and women in society as a whole, noting distinctive behavior patterns of each sex toward the other.

b. COMMUNITY — Notes patterns of settlement, both rural and urban, as, for example, whether rural settlements consist of isolated farmsteads or cluster-type farm villages. In relation to the cities, comments on the tendency of ethnic or class groups to settle in enclaves or ghettos. If relevant, notes the existence and nature of neighborhood, ward, and community special interest groups and organizations. Discusses examples of co-operation within neighborhoods or among community organizations. Where pertinent, discusses interpersonal relationships within the community and notes avenues of advancement to community leadership positions. Notes briefly the level of public service facilities, including those for leisure-time activity.

c. OTHER DISTINCTIVE GROUPINGS — Discusses the extent to which people join various types of organizations and whether they are traditional joiners, noting differing tendencies among ethnic groups and social classes. Notes the relative importance of major types of groups in the functioning of society, either as involuntary groups or as such normally voluntary groupings as economic, political, religious, civic, and recreational organizations. As a rule discusses types of organizations rather than specific groupings. Notes the role each type plays in society. Examines the factors determining status, prestige, and leadership within each of the important categories. If distinctive patterns exist for different ethnic groups, the subsection discusses these patterns.

D. Social values, attitudes, and customs

1. Basic value system

Describes briefly the central values of the society, especially those derived from religious and educational systems, which provide the basis for understanding behavior in all areas of social life. Notes the presence of any competing values which are in conflict. Points out, within the framework of the central value system, what the goals of the society as a whole are—material property, peace, conquest, preservation of the culture, racial superiority, propagation of a religion or ideology, etc. Notes whether the means of achieving these accepted individual and collective goals accord generally with democratic or authoritarian standards. Indicates briefly any significant similarities and contrasts in basic values existing between the society and the United States or other countries with which it is intimately concerned.

Points out change taking place in the basic value system, the direction of this change, the chief factors causing it, and its speed. Takes up the questions: Is man's role conceived to be that of opposing, accepting, or provoking social change; or of accepting his physical environment or changing it, for example, through adoption of improved methods of production or new modes of life such as urbanization?

Points out the most effective sanctions motivating or inhibiting behavior, such as prestige, material rewards, ostracism, or legal punishment, noting to what extent deviant behavior from group norms is tolerated.

Describes any significant rural-urban, ethnic, sex, or class differences in basic social values and motivations and indicates the extent to which these differences threaten national solidarity.

2. Basic attitudes

This subsection discusses the more lasting attitudes of the people, rather than current public opinion. Identifies the specific groups whose attitudes are presented. Where possible, indicates major group differences from national norms. In general, the subsection avoids any detailed description of the historical or other factors responsible for the attitudes discussed.

a. TOWARD OWN SOCIETY — Where specific data are available, presents information on such questions as the following: What group attitudes toward their own society and toward various classes and/or groups in the society tend to divide the people into antagonistic groups; are the unifying attitudes basically strong enough to prevent divisive attitudes from being a threat to national solidarity?

The subsection attempts to distinguish any clear and widely held concept of patriotism and the national achievements in which the people take special pride. Identifies the established national symbols (e.g., slogans, national anthem, flag), and evaluates their present effectiveness as they operate on individuals or groups. Comments briefly on the major social rituals, such as national holiday celebrations, and on the texts of national songs or historical monuments and documents reflecting important symbols of the nation. Notes their effectiveness in crystallizing thought and attitudes, and identifies the symbols appealing most to each important social group, such as intellectuals or labor. Reviews historically the national heroes, and the extent to which they have become popular symbols of ideal leadership. Considers the popular attitude toward structured positions such as the crown, president, prime minister, etc., noting if the traditional attitude toward persons holding political office is characterized by a widespread feeling of cynicism, unquestioning worship, confidence, or something else.

b. TOWARD OTHER SOCIETIES — Identifies the basic popular attitudes toward peoples of other cultures—curiosity, fear, friendliness, respect, resentment, indifference, hostility, etc., defining specific attitudes, such as those of the elite or the bureaucracy. Takes up the questions: Do the people consider their way of life superior to others, and if so, why; and do any classes or segments of the society identify themselves with foreign

groups? Discusses popular attitudes toward Soviet citizens and culture or toward those of other Communist societies.

Attempts to determine any prevailing attitude in favor of cooperation with other nations in the achieving of common goals and to identify the segments of society in which this attitude is most marked.

c. TOWARD INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT — Identifies the more definite attitudes toward war as an instrument of foreign policy, toward military activities and traditions, and toward national defense (including civil defense), with some consideration of the status of veterans in the society.

3. Significant customs

Describes (for each ethnic group where appropriate) any nationally significant customs or facets of daily life differing from prevailing patterns in the United States which might affect U.S. operations abroad, or of which a U.S. representative working in the country might need to know. In this context, notes significant dietary and eating habits and comments on social taboos. Notes the most popular sports and games, indicating where feasible those aspects of particular sports which reflect national attitudes.

E. Artistic and intellectual expression

Notes the cultural heritage of the country as reflected in artistic and intellectual expression. Where possible, relates these forms of expression to the society as a whole, noting how social structure, values, and attitudes have shaped them. Comments on significant contemporary forms of expression. Points out whether such forms of expression are founded on well-developed native traditions or are borrowed and notes any conflict between traditional and borrowed forms.

Indicates the degree of popular appreciation of or participation in the various types of artistic expression, including a brief discussion of popular or folk music, folk art, and folk theater (e.g., traditional pageants, pantomimes). Explores such topics as common attitudes toward cultural achievements, the effect of these achievements on national traditions, and the status of artists and intellectuals in the society. Discusses distinctive patterns of artistic and intellectual expression for minority ethnic groups, where appropriate.

F. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 43. Religion, Education, and Public Information

A. Religion

I. Significance of religion in the country

a. RELIGION AND NATIONAL CULTURE — Notes the most important religious faiths and their relative significance. Describes the part religion plays in the nation's culture and its effect on the value system. Discusses the influence of religion on the social institutions of the country and estimates the importance of religion to the people as a whole and to various socioeconomic groups. Indicates the features of religion which are important in the daily life of the people and in their relations with other people.

Estimates the influence of religious affinities and differences on national unity and stability, including such historical background data as are necessary to understand the present situation. Explains sympathies or antipathies toward those of other sects or faiths or toward those of no faith and notes any ties with those of similar faith in other countries. Discusses the relation of organized religion to the cultural objectives and activities of the established regime. Notes whether prevailing beliefs are compatible with or influenced by either communism or Western democracy, and if pertinent, discusses the activities and influence of foreign missionary work (Christian and other) in the society, noting the attitudes of the government leaders and the people toward these activities. Discusses any major antireligious movements or organized persecution of particular religious groups and notes the nature of the leadership in these activities, with comment on any significant foreign ties of the leaders.

b. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION — Indicates the relationship between the government and organized religion, including laws that pertain to the status and activities of religious organizations. Comments on the presence or absence of guarantees of religious liberty, noting the nature of such guarantees (by constitution, law, international treaty, etc.). Notes any divisions of the government which have administrative or other responsibilities for the activities of religious organizations and foreign religious groups. Examines the relationship of organized religion to political objectives of the regime.

c. SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIOUS MEMBERSHIP — Gives the number, percentage, and distribution of inhabitants adhering to the principal faiths, and if possible, illustrates these data with a map. Indicates whether specific religious faiths are linked with specific ethnic, linguistic, or racial groups.

2. Principal faiths

a. DESIGNATION — For each of the principal faiths:

(1) *Organization* — Gives a brief account of the organizational structure, including the relationship of all its recognized religious and lay organizations, and the degree of responsibility assumed by the parent body over their activities. Describes any organizational ties with groups outside of the country, e.g., with the Vatican or the World Council of Churches.

(2) *Attitudes and activities* — Presents the nature and extent of activities carried on by each religious group and, if possible, states the objectives of these activities. Comments on the places of worship; schools and other plants and their equipment; real estate and other material interests; and the finances of each religious group. Notes whether these activities and facilities are tax-supported or are tax free. Discusses significant official positions taken by the various religious organizations on secular matters in general and toward specific national and international political, social, and economic problems.

(3) *Leadership* — Discusses the spiritual and lay leadership, including educational qualifications and role in the religious life of the community, position of religious leadership in the society, and relationship with leaders of other religious groups. Discusses also the extent of control exerted by the church organization over its leaders and their nationally significant attitudes or opinions on secular affairs.

(4) *Tenets and practices* — For each of the principal non-Christian religious groups, describes the traditional tenets and practices which have special importance for the society. Indicates the extent of controversy over religious doctrines. Indicates the extent to which formal church adherence and participation in religious activities reflect religious faith.

B. Education

1. Education in the national life

a. EDUCATION AND NATIONAL CULTURE — Discusses the educational concepts of the people. Notes the general character of available education, its thoroughness and effectiveness. Provides a concise introduction to this subsection by describing those forces that have left a lasting impression on the educational system, such as government policy, religious interests, or foreign influences. Indicates the relative strength and the distinctive purpose and characteristics of public and private educa-

tion. Discusses the extent to which the various segments of the society, such as industry, philanthropic foundations, wealthy individuals, etc., support education, noting the trends and objectives of this support. Points up the role of the educational system in social, political, and economic life. Discusses such problems as its adequacy in meeting the demands of national life, its impact on social mobility, and its effectiveness in molding attitudes of influential groups. Estimates, if pertinent, the relative extent and effectiveness of ideological indoctrination by the educational system.

b. **LEVEL OF LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT** — Discusses the level of literacy and educational achievement in the society as a whole, and with reference to socioeconomic classes and to women. Discusses the size of enrollment at each educational level and notes the extent of educational opportunities in relation to the extent of the school age population. Notes trends of educational development, including a projection of the school population.

2. Government and education

Discusses the extent to which education is the responsibility of central, provincial, and/or local government. Comments on the nature, extent, and purpose of government control over and aid to public and private education, including such devices as educational requirements for employment, provision of educational grants, examinations for government certification, etc. If any devices for controlling the political loyalty of faculty and students are judged by the regime to be necessary, these are noted. The relation of laws and administrative action in control of education is also noted. Discusses the extent and nature of public influence over educational policy at all levels.

a. **LEGAL FRAMEWORK** — Notes the constitutional and legal provisions affecting education and the effectiveness of their enforcement, including such factors as guarantees of academic freedom; free and compulsory education; language of instruction; control over textbooks and content of teaching; and provisions concerning religious education.

b. **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION** — Describes the position of public education in the governmental structure, illustrating where practical with an organizational chart. Notes the relation of the central government's division of education with other levels of governmental responsibility for education.

c. **FINANCIAL SUPPORT AND FACILITIES** — Notes the nature, source, and extent of financial support and expenditure and the adequacy of educational facilities and equipment in relation to the size and distribution of enrollment at each educational level.

d. **FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS** — Describes the government's policy concerning participation in the exchange of students, professors, and other educational per-

sonnel with foreign countries. If the government is a recipient of foreign aid or contributes to foreign educational programs the subsection describes the nature of this educational activity, noting the other countries participating, with the extent of exchange with each.

3. Educational system and content

Describes the general organization of education, both public and private, from elementary schools through universities, including provisions for adult education, vocational and industrial training, and graduate education. Discusses the role of research institutions. Points out any notable inadequacies of the educational system, such as an abnormally high ratio of students to teachers. Shows graphically the types of education provided at various age levels and the number of students and teachers for each grade.

Discusses in brief, general terms the content of formal education at various levels, its major emphases with past and present trends (e.g., acquisition of formal knowledge or technical and practical knowledge), and its effect.

a. **GENERAL EDUCATION** — Describes the significant content of general education in the schools at primary and secondary levels, including the nature and extent of preprimary training where pertinent. Discusses the general methods and objectives of instruction and its effectiveness. If possible, notes the percentage of entrants who complete the course and the percentage of graduates advancing to higher levels.

b. **VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING** — Describes vocational schooling to the extent that it is within the framework of the educational system and, in particular, the methods and conditions of instruction. Supplies pertinent statistics, and evaluates technical and general effectiveness of the system.

c. **HIGHER EDUCATION** — Discusses the content of higher learning, noting the methods and intellectual level, orientation and degree of isolation from or accessibility to world developments in scholarship, degree of general training, role of faculties and students in national life, and role of research in the educational process. Discusses the nature of professional training available and the quality of its discipline, noting the requirements for legal recognition and practice in a profession, if any, and the types of internship or apprenticeship involved. Notes the relation between the professions and this training. Notes the relative prestige of various types of careers as factors in shaping the development of education.

d. **ADULT EDUCATION** — Discusses adult education in the fields of both specific training and general education, whether conducted within the educational system or by private organizations, such as churches and labor unions. In particular, describes participation, level of instruction, credits, etc. Evaluates adult education in relation to the regular educational system and the general education level.

4. Noncurricular student activities

Discusses the extent to which school authorities at the several levels encourage noncurricular and extracurricular activities by providing facilities, professional guidance, and controls. Notes the extent to which student activities have social and political significance beyond the school. Considers the extent to which student activities have been influenced by governmental or antigovernmental elements and the degree to which student activities are linked with special interest groups.

5. Educators

Discusses the customary level of competence of those responsible for the administration and teaching at the various levels of education, in both public and private schools. Includes not only the school administrators and teachers but also national, provincial, and local officials charged with the administration of education and the members of boards of education or other policy groups.

Gives the general socioeconomic level of teachers, their educational level, how they are selected, and other background factors. Compares their rates of pay with those of other professional groups. Discusses their prestige in the community; the degree to which they support the regime in power; the habitual means for acquiring information; awareness, interest, and level of understanding of national and international problems; and prevailing attitudes toward the United States and the U.S.S.R. Notes any marked predispositions and attitudes as a group. Estimates to what extent teaching appointments are politically determined. Notes the presence or absence of permanent job tenure and pension provisions for teachers. Assesses their role as molders of opinion within and without the schools. Notes the number of women teachers at each level and any special limitations in their appointment, training, advancement, or pay.

Identifies important teachers' associations or organized groups, with a description of each major organization. Notes the group's international ties, if any.

C. Public information

Describes the level of development of mass communication of ideas and information. Notes the principal and most popular media of communication used and the extent and characteristics of their use. Notes also the relative importance of other media and the chief purposes for which they are characteristically used. Identifies the main media used for dissemination of news and information and transmission of messages, noting the medium in which people tend to place the most trust and why. Explains the extent to which government uses the various media of communication and its way of doing so.

Notes the extent to which freedom of speech and of the press are guaranteed. Discusses the degree of responsibility assumed by the government in this field, noting specific laws and/or administrative machinery designed to control communication and all types of pub-

lic information and to protect guarantees of freedom. Notes the extent of government financial support of the various media. Notes the overall extent of government or other forms of censorship, control, or influence over media. Discusses significant subversive or foreign influences.

Notes the nature and scope of important professional groups in the communications field, such as editors, publishers, writers, and producers.

1. Press and periodicals

Discusses the level of development of the industry as a whole; the nature and extent of the audiences reached; languages used; the nature and source of content; the nature and influence of ownership and control in the industry, including interlocking interests; sources of news; relative influence on public opinion; and the general characteristics of the system of distribution. Notes the extent of use of foreign publications and agencies of distribution.

a. IMPORTANT NEWSPAPERS — Tabulates important newspapers, covering the following points: name, location, language, frequency of publication, circulation, and political leanings.

b. PRESS SERVICES — Describes the more important domestic and foreign press services available, including U.S. agencies.

c. PERIODICALS — Tabulates along the same lines as noted for newspapers above.

2. Books and libraries

Describes the book publishing industry in terms of total size, quality and type of output, and languages used. Comments on the extent of importation of foreign books, the type most widely circulated, and special government regulations concerning their importation and distribution.

Describes the system and general types of libraries, covering size and popularity, location, and groups reached.

3. Motion pictures

Describes the industry and medium as a whole, covering such points as: size and type of audience reached; number and location of theaters; languages used; popularity of various types of films, both domestic and foreign; imports as compared with domestic production; sources of foreign films; extent of government censorship and control; and general effectiveness as a medium.

a. DOMESTIC PRODUCTION — Describes domestic production facilities, covering: number of companies and location; volume and type of films produced; ownership and control. Notes foreign investment, foreign technical assistance, and foreign talent used in domestic production.

b. FOREIGN FILMS — Discusses the distribution of foreign films, including the volume used (analyzed by country of source). Notes the relative screen time afforded U.S. and non-U.S. films and estimates the long-

term effect of U.S. pictures on public attitudes and opinions.

4. Radio and television

Describes each overall medium, giving the number of broadcasting networks and stations and their location with relation to the potential audience, and covering the following: languages used, general characteristics of ownership and control, source of financing, source of news, general characteristics and economic status of listeners, estimated total size of audiences, type of programs most popular, most favored listening hours, and relative influence and effectiveness of medium.

Describes individual networks and stations, with coverage of the following: name and location, ownership and control, types of programs, languages used, political leanings, and relative popularity and influence. Notes which networks and stations are foreign-sponsored and lists the foreign elements involved.

The physical plants, equipment, and technical quality of radio and television stations are discussed in some detail in SECTION 38, Telecommunications.

D. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 44. Manpower

A. General

This subsection presents the necessary minimum of social, political, and economic background for the subsequent more specialized discussion. Reviews the basic characteristics of the society that affect manpower utilization or the welfare of the workers, such as form of government, social mobility, attitudes toward work and toward the cooperative work effort, the role of labor organizations in political parties, and the degree and types of industrial development. Gives some indication of the principal manpower and labor problems of the country, including the presence of slavery or forced labor if it exists.

B. Manpower and employment

1. Labor force and labor reserve

Gives the size of the total labor force and its composition by age and sex, as compared with the total population and the population of working age (15-64 years unless the country uses a different definition), presenting when possible a labor-force pyramid superimposed on a population pyramid. Lists important minority groups which show significant deviations from the overall pattern of participation in the labor force. As appropriate, the subsection presents estimates of the proportion of the labor force employed in the modern economy, the proportion which is literate and otherwise capable of transfer to that economy, and the proportion which could not readily be transferred. Estimates the annual rate of increase in the labor force, together with a projection of change to be expected. In relation to potential conditions of national emergency, presents an estimate of the number, types, and skills of people who could be brought into the labor force and the population groups from which they would come.

2. Employment patterns

Discusses the labor force (economically active) by branch of economic activity, class of worker, and geographic distribution (illustrated if possible by a map showing the location of employment in major industries), with analyses in each case, where important, as to sex, age, and seasonality. Where an important branch of economic activity is carried on under conditions (e.g., primitive agriculture, household industry) very different from those usual in the United States, the subsection presents a brief description of the use of worktime of men, women, and children at each season of the year. Describes government service (and especially military service) as to numbers (including relationship to the total labor force), major categories, the civil service system, training, pay and other incentives, and relative competence and honesty. Notes, if the country has an economic development program in operation, the major relevant types of labor development.

3. Unemployment and underemployment

Provides data or estimates as to the extent of unemployment in the labor force. Discusses the unemployed as to registration with an employment service; duration of unemployment; occupational, sociological, age and sex groupings; geographic area; and degree of skill and experience. Explains causes of unemployment. Considers problems of the unemployed groups (including the "educated unemployed" where such exists) as well as efforts of the government to relieve these problems and reduce unemployment. Notes and explains the extent and types of underemployment.

4. Occupations, skills, and training

Analyzes the labor force by type of occupation, shown in tabular form, and by sex if data are available. Discusses the occupational groupings for managerial, tech-

nical, and skilled workers, and, where appropriate, discusses also the effects of mechanization on occupations. Considers shortages of skilled and high level manpower with respect to types of occupation, the impact of economic development plans, and the presence or absence of an adequate organized market mechanism, vocational guidance, and the effect of prejudices and customs on hiring practices. Discusses and evaluates occupational training as to its quality and capacity to remedy shortages of skilled labor.

5. Productivity

Discusses output per man-hour or per man in agriculture, manufacturing, and other industries, using figures if available. Considers the various factors of productivity such as technology, human factors, worker incentives, labor turnover, absenteeism, conditions at the worksite, labor union restrictions, management practices, and government activities.

6. Labor mobility and hiring practices

Considers the ability of labor to move from one area, occupation, or enterprise to another, and restrictions on such movement, including legal restrictions on job-changing. In relation to the labor force, discusses immigration, emigration, and internal migration. Analyzes labor turnover and, as appropriate, the relationship of mechanization to loss of jobs. Discusses also the methods and agencies for recruitment of labor, for locating employment opportunities and filling job vacancies, and the effect of prejudices and customs on hiring practices.

7. Manpower planning

Discusses, in relation to other economic planning, governmental planning for provision and deployment of manpower. Considers such factors as estimates of manpower requirements and resources, plans to meet any anticipated deficits, government controls over utilization or transfer of the labor force, programs for training and finding jobs for young people, and planned importation or replacement of foreign labor. As appropriate, discusses also wartime manpower controls and the extent and manner of participation of management and labor in the formulation of manpower plans.

C. Labor law and administration

1. Basic labor legislation

Evaluates current labor legislation. Notes legislation in such fields as the organization of labor unions, strikes, collective bargaining, wages, hours, working conditions, and the employment of women, children, older workers, and veterans. Comments briefly on the relation of such laws to actual conditions and demands of labor.

2. Labor agencies of government

Outlines the agencies of government concerned with labor matters, giving some description of their function and personnel and an appropriate organization chart.

Discusses the relative emphasis of the government on labor affairs and evaluates its effectiveness and honesty in the handling of such affairs.

D. Income and working conditions

1. Wage structure and labor cost

Discusses earnings and supplementary benefits by branch of economic activity, occupation, and region, describing legal minimum wage rates and enforcement in each case as appropriate. Notes both real and nominal money wages, supplementary benefits, and total wages. Analyzes the wage structure and appraises it broadly in relation to job mobility, levels of living, and trends of earnings, prices, and labor cost productivity ratio.

2. Hours of work and overtime

Treats the average and legal hours of work as they apply to branches of economic activity, occupations, and regions, and the customs and regulations relative to vacations, holidays, and overtime hours and pay.

3. Safety and hygiene

Describes working conditions that directly affect the health and welfare of workers in terms of industrial injuries, man-days lost, disabilities, and death. Discusses industrial safety programs as well as governmental regulations applying to industrial safety and hygiene and workmen's compensation.

E. Management

1. Characteristics

Discusses managerial personnel and the most influential management leaders as to type, social background, basis of selection, education and training, attitudes, and social, political, and military influences and ties, appraising their progressiveness, capacity and desire to increase productivity, interest in research and development, personnel policies, and regard for national as opposed to personal interests. Comments on leading legal forms of enterprise (government, corporate, sole proprietorship, cooperative, etc.), size of enterprises, and extent and importance of absentee and foreign (particularly U.S.) ownership.

2. Management organizations

Discusses the extent to which employers and managers are organized into chambers of commerce, trade associations, professional and technical associations, etc. Lists such federations and their memberships and international ties, and discusses their influence, characteristics, and outstanding personalities.

F. Labor organizations

Discusses, where necessary, the recent historical events important in shaping the current forms and attitudes of organized labor.

1. National centers and principal unions

Lists the national confederations or centers of labor and major unions, showing their basis of organization (industry, craft, or combination), membership, structure, and financial support, and explaining the nature and extent of government controls over labor organizations.

2. Policies and political and international ties

Discusses union policies and activities, both with respect to labor interests and political issues, and the effectiveness of union activities. Evaluates centers and labor unions as to their fundamental agreement or disagreement with the social and political system, their political role, the extent of Communist control, and attitudes toward neutralism and international confederations. Considers the part of organized labor in national policymaking, along with labor union attitudes toward the government's policies relative to labor interests, including such fields as increased productivity, wages and prices, hours of work, education and training, national defense, and foreign workers, investors, and trade. Comments on the information media of the centers and unions.

3. Leadership

Evaluates the caliber of labor leadership. Considers labor leaders as a group, and as appropriate those most influential, with respect to social, educational, and work background, union training, type of election, power position, authority, and responsiveness to the views of rank-and-file workers.

G. Labor-management relations

1. Characteristics

Discusses the salient features of employer-employee relations (paternalistic, cooperative, antagonistic, or other), noting recognized rights and obligations of employers and employees and the most frequent causes of friction.

2. Collective bargaining

Includes legal provisions for collective bargaining and collective agreements, the levels (industry or plant, national or local, or whole economy) and procedures of such bargaining and agreements, and the extent to which employees are covered. Notes the usual duration of collective agreements and the subjects most frequently covered.

3. Industrial disputes

Discusses industrial disputes and methods of handling them and strikes and lockouts. Provides statistical data on such disputes, including the number of workers involved and man-hours lost, the number settled by arbitration and other procedures, and the number ending in strikes and lockouts. Notes a few of the most important and of the most typical recent industrial disputes.

H. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 45. Health and Sanitation

A. General

This subsection provides an introduction to the more specific discussion which follows. In so doing, it touches upon such elements as the following: standards of living, social problems, and literacy level; the role of the government, the armed forces, and private enterprise; adequacy of medical personnel and treatment facilities; birth and death rates, and average life expectancy; major health hazards and problems, major epidemiological factors, and the availability and reliability of health data; and recent progress (including levels of governmental expenditures), current programs, and trends in improving the health of the people. Mentions the extent of external aid, including that of the United Nations, in public health work. In general, provides political, sociological, and economic background for an evaluative overview of public health.

B. Environmental health factors

1. Topography and climate

Describes the major effects of terrain on health and sanitation and discusses any unusual conditions which restrict medical operations, both civilian and military. Describes the principal climatic features, particularly those related to health and sanitation, epidemiology, and medical operations.

2. Socioeconomic features

a. **DEMOGRAPHY** — Considers such matters as total population, growth rate, and distribution of population. Discusses the status of birth control. Gives the number and size of ethnic groups. Discusses large-scale movements of people—nomadic, job-seeking, religious, etc.—and the effect of such movements on public health.

b. **LIVING CONDITIONS** — Describes living conditions, with a comparison of the urban and rural. Assesses the impact on health of conditions such as overcrowded housing, vermin-prone housing, living with animals, and the common use of eating and drinking utensils. Comments on socioeconomic features of sufficient magnitude to affect the general health pattern.

c. **NUTRITION** — Discusses the overall capabilities of the country to feed its people. Appraises the dietary level (average daily per capita caloric intake). Indicates the types of foods consumed and any serious deficiencies, together with associated diseases. Discusses briefly the availability and distribution of food, noting such aspects as imbalances, rationing, food imports, and general or regional malnutrition. Gives an appraisal of sanitation in food markets, dairies, and slaughterhouses, noting also the availability of refrigeration and typical methods of transporting foods to market. Notes the presence or absence of veterinary inspections and the adequacy of such inspections. Evaluates the adequacy of food storage facilities, and indicates the prevalence of tainted foods.

d. **CUSTOMS AND RELIGION** — Comments on customs and other factors bearing on the level of public health, including information on caste and minority group discriminations, superstitions, and unusual health practices. Describes the religious pattern of the population and its effect, if any, on health programs. Notes religious objections of postmortems, surgery, blood collection and transfusion, destruction of animal vectors of disease, diet restrictions, etc.

e. **ADDICTIONS** — Notes the more commonly found addictions and describes briefly the legality, prevalence, and seriousness of addiction to drugs or alcohol.

3. Sanitary engineering

a. **WATER SUPPLY** — Includes the types of sources, treatment, and distribution systems. Discusses potability and consumer supply. Notes the quality of raw water supplies, excessive salinity, and seasonal or regional shortages. Indicates present programs and realistic future improvement programs for water supply, treatment, and storage.

b. **WASTE DISPOSAL** — Describes both sanitary and dry waste disposal practices in urban and rural areas and the physical conditions of sewerage systems and treatment plants. Discusses the effectiveness of the disposal systems in terms of possible health hazards. Indicates whether or not it is a practice to use night soil as fertilizer.

c. **POLLUTION PROBLEMS** — Briefly discusses industrial toxicities, air pollution, and water pollution problems, contributing factors, and their overall impact on the health level of the country. Indicates any corrective programs being undertaken.

4. Fauna of medical importance

Lists, with comment as necessary, vectors, hosts, and reservoirs involved in disease transmission, the diseases transmitted, the geographic area of the country involved, seasonal occurrence, control programs, and acquired resistance to insecticides, rodenticides, and other control agents. Lists medically important poisonous centipedes, scorpions, and spiders; invertebrates such as leeches, mollusks, coelenterates, echinoderms, crustaceans, caterpillars, and insects; and poisonous fish and reptiles.

5. Flora of medical importance

Provides a representative list of common plants that are of medical or potential military importance, including poisonous or allergenic plants and edible plants not common to the United States.

C. Epidemiology

1. General

Discusses diseases of man or animals endemic in the area or epidemic in predictable cycle; the morbidity and mortality of each disease are expressed in numbers of cases per given time period and with geographic distribution. Discusses the environmental factors principally responsible for or contributing to each disease.

2. Diseases of military importance

Discusses, from a medical intelligence viewpoint, the communicable diseases of man and animals, particularly those diseases which are most likely to impose nonbattle casualties on U.S. forces. Considers those diseases which by their incidence in the indigenous population might engender a high patient load on medical facilities under military or civil affairs supervision and which might become epidemic or increase in incidence should local control measures break down.

D. Public health services

1. Organization and administration

Discusses the organization of the public health service at its various levels and the functions of its components. Indicates its subordination within the ministerial structure and its coordination and liaison with other governmental agencies. Provides a brief description of the manner in which the public health service operates and a summary evaluation of its capabilities, strengths, and weaknesses. Describes the administration in terms of its delineation of authority and responsibility and evaluates the effectiveness of its utilization of money, manpower, and facilities. Considers the caliber of administrators in terms of professional qualifications and the influence of professional versus political considerations. Discusses the cooperative relationships of public health administrators with other agencies, both national and international. Discusses the trends of budget allocations for various functions.

2. Programs

Describes briefly the principal public health programs, the extent and application of international assistance, and the coordination of such programs. Mentions public health programs in which neighboring countries jointly participate.

3. Public health laws

Discusses the presence and application of laws related to the inspection, standards, and quality control of foods and drugs; imported drugs and other medical materiel; disease prevention, control, and quarantine procedures (human and animal); standards for water, sewage, food handlers, restaurants, food markets, and food producers; narcotics and poisons; and industrial hygiene. By citing significant examples, indicates whether or not public health legislation is adequate to protect the health of the citizens. Indicates how conscientiously the laws are enforced.

4. Social services

Describes national programs for providing medical, hospital, or surgical care and workmen's compensation. Describes indigenous health and medical plans, such as Blue Cross and Blue Shield, operated by religious groups, labor unions, etc., indicating the extent of governmental supervision or coordination. Describes government programs to provide home nursing, institutional medical care, monetary aid, retraining, psychiatric care, or prosthetic appliances for the indigent, aged, infirm, or mentally incompetent.

5. Emergency medical services

Discusses the services available for the relief of such disasters as earthquakes and floods, indicating the planning for such services and the relative frequency of such phenomena. So far as recent examples are available, discusses the effectiveness of emergency medical services. Briefly describes the civil defense organization, with emphasis on medical functions. Includes information on doctrine and concept of operations during peacetime and wartime. Assesses the capability of the organization to cope with emergency disasters in terms of the organization itself, resources, manpower, funds, materiel and facilities, training, and plans. Describes medical training programs for civil defense personnel. Describes the plans and concepts for the evacuation and treatment of mass casualties, including responsibilities of other government or private agencies.

6. Capabilities

Evaluates capability of public health services to accomplish their missions in peace and war.

E. Military medical services

1. Organization and administration

Discusses the position of the military and paramilitary medical services within the national armed forces structure, and relationship to area commands and field (tactical) medical services. Identifies major staff sec-

tions and elements, including headquarters and major activities immediately subordinate to the headquarters. Gives a brief description of the administration of the army, navy, air force, and paramilitary medical services at the national level. Comments on the responsibilities and internal functions of the various medical activities, units, and staffs; their external relationships with other national level military, government, and private agencies; and administrative strengths and weaknesses.

2. Policies and programs applied to military medicine

Briefly relates the overall policy and doctrine upon which the medical services operate, including peacetime and wartime concepts and attitudes toward emergency medical treatment and hospital or dispensary inpatient and outpatient care of military personnel, dependents, and retired or disabled personnel; preventive medicine; research and development; dental care; personal hygiene; and camp, post, and field sanitation. Describes briefly any specific health programs conducted or supported by military medical services that are sponsored by the public health service, international organizations, or foreign organizations. Gives the scope and nature of military medical support of these programs.

3. Standards of physical fitness

Covers briefly the physical and psychiatric standards of fitness for induction, exemption, deferment, and discharge from military service; classification systems and their application; acceptance rates and statistical data on causative factors of rejection and discharge; examination and testing materials, including applicable regulations; levels at which examinations are given; quality of examinations; and physical disability retirement criteria.

4. Logistics

Discusses the medical logistics of the armed forces. Describes the overall administration of medical logistics, including establishment of requirements, procurement procedures and responsibilities, accounting procedures, requisitioning and distribution procedures, and transportation. Provides information on stockpiling, and supply levels maintained in depots and medical operational units, including peacetime and wartime programmed levels. If medical units have a combat or emergency basic load of medical materiel, gives days of supply, and general nature of supplies in this basic load. Describes materiel maintenance capability. Briefly states the casualty evacuation concept and doctrine for ground, naval, and air forces. In terms of the evacuation resources and concepts, assesses the capability of the medical service to accomplish its evacuation mission.

5. Capabilities

Evaluates the capability of the military medical service to accomplish its mission in peace and war.

F. Medical facilities**1. Hospitals**

Describes the adequacy of civilian and military medical facilities in terms of condition, number, and distribution. Lists all military hospitals, and selected government and private hospitals, specifying location and name; bed type and capacity; source and type of utility services; and clinical and supporting services in terms of the various departments representing medical specialties, laboratories, clinics, blood banks, etc. So far as is possible, evaluates the adequacy of hospitals with respect to treatment of U.S. official personnel, both military and civilian.

2. Medical laboratories

Lists and briefly assesses the capabilities of those medical research laboratories and of public health laboratories whose primary function is to provide services such as health surveys, disease and vector control programs, specific diagnostic support to organizations or areas, industrial safety programs, food and drug analysis and testing, and sanitation and hygiene control.

3. Blood banks

Discusses the capability of the country to provide for its whole blood, plasma, plasma extender, and blood products requirements. Lists major blood banks; gives the average stock level maintained, as number and size of units or days of supply, for the type of products stored. Gives cubic feet of refrigerated storage area. Discusses donor sources and criteria for acceptance of donors, use of mobile collection units, organizations controlling or administering the bank, and affiliation with other national or international blood banks or organizations.

G. Medical personnel and training**1. Personnel**

Describes the quality and numbers of civilian medical and paramedical personnel by specialty, i.e., physicians, dentists, veterinarians, allied scientists, nurses, and medical technicians. Gives the ratio of physicians to the general population. Comments upon any major shortages or excesses of particular medical specialties, and includes information on their distribution (urban vs. rural). Indicates the status of medical personnel in comparison with other professions in the country. Lists professional medical, dental and paramedical societies. Describes the quality and numbers of military medical and paramedical personnel. Includes information on procurement; terms of service expressed as obligatory active and reserve duty; and rank, pay, or promotion incentives. If military physicians are authorized private practice, states limiting factors and impact on military duties.

2. Training

Describes the capability of the country to provide appropriate medical and paramedical undergraduate train-

ing in terms of quality of instruction and curriculum, and prerequisites and selection criteria such as competitive examinations, undergraduate grades, and political reliability. Assesses the capability of the medical schools to provide sufficient numbers of qualified medical personnel. Gives general information on the quality of instruction and training facilities. If a sizable portion of the medical community is foreign trained, gives the countries where they were trained. Briefly describes licensing procedures and requirements for the medical and paramedical specialties. Describes the facilities and training programs of the armed forces. Gives name, location, type of training, length of course, training objectives, and average number of graduating students (by medical specialty) per year for the various military medical training facilities. Gives prerequisites for the military training courses conducted for physicians, dentists, veterinarians, nurses, allied science personnel, and medical technicians.

H. Medical materiel**1. Production capability**

Describes to what degree the country's industry is capable of fulfilling the domestic demand for specific categories of medical materiel. Indicates whether the country is basically an importer or exporter of medical materiel. Identifies standards of quality in relation to a pharmacopeia or other official standard. When the quality of a product differs significantly from the quality of a similar U.S. product or when there is known or suspected danger associated with the use of a product, comments briefly.

2. Stockpiles

Describes stockpiling of specific categories of medical materiel in terms of days of supply or number of units. Includes information on the name and location of major depots or other storage areas, type of products stored in these facilities, and the system of maintenance of inventory turnover. Points out the earmarking of stockpiles for specific consumers such as armed forces, civil defense, public health service, or Red Cross.

I. Research and development**1. Civilian**

Briefly summarizes the country's overall capability for medical research in terms of quality and quantity of medical researchers, adequacy of funds, condition and number of facilities, types of research emphasized, and outstanding contributions being made to medical science. Indicates the source of research funds and participation in international research conferences or programs. When applicable, indicates research being conducted under U.S. contracts (government and private), including the name of the research facility and type of research. Gives the name of the facility and identifies research projects conducted in cooperation with foreign countries.

2. Military

Summarizes the status of applied military medical research (army, naval, aerospace) by briefly describing the emphasis in terms of major projects recently completed, underway, and planned; quality and quantity of medical researchers and research facilities; number and type of research projects conducted by civilian institu-

tions under military contract; outstanding accomplishments or technological breakthroughs; field testing of new developments; and the overall attitude of military medical personnel toward in-service research.

J. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 46. Welfare**A. General**

This subsection provides an approach to the material contained in the remainder of the section. It contains a brief statement of the level of well-being of the population. Deals also with the attitudes of the people toward governmental or private responsibility for improving the general welfare and toward various needy and dependent segments of the population, along with the dominant ideals motivating welfare activities. Notes the traditional concept of the government concerning its responsibilities in the field of public welfare and indicates trends.

B. Levels of living and social problems**1. Levels of living**

Describes the general material welfare of the population as reflected by adequacy of diet, clothing, housing (including electrification, plumbing, and heating), health, education, and recreation, and compares it with that of the people of selected other countries, including the United States. Discusses major class or regional variations in material welfare. Explores the questions: Are standards of living and cultural opportunities well defined for different social classes and are the differences a source of resentment? Discusses important related social tensions.

2. Social problems

Comments on the types and incidence of crime as indicators of social problems. Notes the extent of slums, alcoholism, juvenile delinquency, prostitution, traffic in women and children, the use of narcotics, begging, vagabondage, and other adverse conditions recognized in Western societies as social problems. In relation to these problems, examines such causal factors as war, technological innovations, or cultural or social changes. Discusses those social situations which the society itself regards as threats to its values or as having significant

adverse effects upon the general welfare, or as making the society vulnerable to subversive influences.

C. Welfare services**1. Public welfare**

a. **SOCIAL INSURANCE**—Where pertinent, describes the social security laws and the extent of their operation, including unemployment and other social insurance, old-age and invalidity pensions, and other forms of social security. Describes the origin and development of these laws and the effectiveness of their operation. Discusses the financial support of the program.

b. **PUBLIC ASSISTANCE**—For those countries having a public assistance service, notes its origin, development, and present scope, and describes the government agency charged with administrative responsibility for it, its place in the structure of government, and its financial support. Includes the government program for provision of aid which may not be included under social insurance, such as maternity aid, child welfare services, aid to the aged and physically and mentally handicapped, and provisions for emergency relief.

2. Private welfare

Identifies and discusses important private groups engaged in social welfare work. Gives information on each group concerning its objectives, its source of support, the type of personnel directing its activities, and the public attitude towards its services. Indicates the nature of the work carried on and the location of each organization's major endeavors.

Shows, for a society in which social welfare has not been organized or is only partly provided through organized agencies, how those in need of help receive care.

D. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

POLITICAL

The Outline Guides for the following sections present the normal content, preferred treatment, and general arrangement of each topical section for a complex and highly developed country or NIS Area. For smaller or developing nations, however, certain modifications in balance or coverage may be desirable. The Outline Guide should be used flexibly and adapted to assure adequate treatment of topics meaningful to the particular NIS Area. In preparation and typing of manuscripts, NIS Editorial Instructions should be followed in detail.

Section 54 — Public Order and Safety
Section 56 — Intelligence and Security
Section 57 — Subversion and Insurgency
(or Subversion)

Section 56. Intelligence and Security

A. General

This subsection provides background information which will serve as a framework for the details in the remainder of the section. It describes, with the aid of charts if appropriate, the national structure of civilian and military organizations concerned with internal security and the procurement of intelligence on other countries, and discusses their background and development, demarcations of foreign and domestic responsibility, political aspects, and professional standards. By way of background, presents enough of the past to convey a clear understanding of the present services. As part of the explanation of general intelligence and security structure, discusses the mandates, legal powers, and/or *de facto* responsibilities of the services. Discussion of political aspects above indicates how the services of intelligence and security have been shaped or affected by the international position and subversive situation of the country (as set forth in SECTION 57); the discussion also evaluates the relationship of the intelligence and security services to the government and the attitude of the populace toward them. Refers, if appropriate, to responsibility for censorship of public communications and publications. Discusses professional standards in terms of integrity, efficiency, security, and morale and disciplinary methods. The discussion of standards includes the extent to which they are met and the general effectiveness of the services. Primary treatment of police organizations mainly concerned with public order and safety is reserved for SECTION 54.

B. Services of intelligence and security

This subsection provides information about the national services of intelligence and security, both civilian and military, in appropriate detail. Discusses their missions, functions, organization, effectiveness, administrative practices, methods of operation, and relationships

with other services. Explains the specific functions of each service, and, so far as possible, indicates the relative order of significance of these functions. Explains the internal structure of each service, together with the responsibilities of its subordinate units. Descriptions of complex organizations are supplemented by charts. Explains administrative practices in terms of the selection and training of staff personnel, budgets and appropriations, salaries, and records and files. Analyzes the security practices of each service, both with respect to physical security (classification, guarding, and control of classified documents, etc.) and security of personnel (clearances, indoctrination, security consciousness, etc.). As elements of methods of operation, discusses practices regarding agents, as well as techniques, available technical facilities, and devices for security control of the population. Describes the relationships of each national service with the other national services and with foreign (non-U.S.) services.

C. Key officials

This subsection presents concisely the background of key personalities of the agencies previously discussed. The approach is selective, with emphasis upon those elements of personal history that have specific bearing upon professional capabilities and characteristics.

D. Comments on principal sources

This subsection is designed to aid in the evaluation of text material. Any portions of the text derived from covert information not originally produced by the contributing agency are so indicated. Within the text, material originally acquired by the contributing agency and less than generally reliable is appropriately labeled. This subsection indicates, accordingly, that the material not thus qualified in the text is considered generally reliable. If overt materials have been used to any great extent in the section, this fact is stated. A bibliography of such sources may be included.

Section 57. Subversion and Insurgency

(This Outline Guide is planned for the treatment of subversive and insurgent activities in non-Communist countries in underdeveloped areas. For describing subversion in more developed non-Communist as well as Communist countries, the Outline Guide for SECTION 57, *Subversion*, is more appropriate.)

A. General

In broad terms, assesses the subversive or insurgent threat to the nation, mentioning the primary sources of popular discontent and noting in particular those geographic, political, social, and economic factors that favor the rise of dissidence or insurgency. Briefly identifies principal subversive forces, Communist and other, indicates their relative importance, and assesses their potential for insurgency and their capability to undermine the strength of the national government.

B. Basic vulnerabilities and strengths

Discusses and evaluates briefly the nation's vulnerabilities and strengths; the discussion, dealing with the topics shown below, confines itself to the factors that bear on insurgency and subversion.

Discusses geographic factors in terms of location, terrain, compartmentation, isolated areas, and proximity to Communist and other powers.

Discusses social aspects in terms of degree of racial, linguistic, religious, and cultural unity or cohesiveness; stability of social system, including degree of social mobility; adequacy of educational, legal, and civil service systems; and problems of overpopulation and minorities.

Discusses the political system, including leaders, parties, and degree of political maturity; extent of corruption in politics and government; and the strength and effectiveness of governmental structure, central and local.

Describes briefly the degree of development and industrialization; distribution of wealth, land, and resources; capabilities of transport and communications systems; value and source of foreign trade and investment; and the type and condition of labor force, including extent of unemployment and underemployment.

Gives strengths and characterizes the role and capabilities of the security forces, including military, paramilitary, intelligence, and police, with special attention to internal defense matters, relations with populace, and morale.

Where relevant, describes foreign policy objectives, alliances, enmities, or other significant foreign relationships.

C. Primary active discontents

Delineates, in terms of degree, depth, and methods of expression, any important and active antagonisms grow-

ing out of the general situations previously discussed. Notes significant expression of these antagonisms and discontents in terms of popular attitudes toward the government, potential for exploitation by Communist or other subversive movements, and attitudes toward the United States as well as its allies. Briefly assesses, if possible, the popular will to revolt and describes its traditional pattern and existing manifestations.

D. Communist-inspired subversion

Discusses the status and activity of the country's Communist Party, including history, relative strength and influence, size and organization, extent of foreign control and assistance, aims and objectives, character of membership and leadership, finances, recruitment, training, and communications. Lists significant subversive tactics and methods, in particular in fields of propaganda, sabotage, espionage, and infiltration. Assesses not only the military, paramilitary, and resistance capabilities of the Communist Party but also its effectiveness in carrying out its programs to date. Notes significant Communist fronts as well as foreign Communist activities within the nation.

E. Non-Communist subversive groups

Similarly treats non-Communist subversive groups, domestic and foreign-sponsored, giving background, activities, and potential effectiveness.

F. Stabilizing factors

Outlines and evaluates the government's countersubversive and any counterinsurgency policies and activities, including important laws (and enforcement thereof) as well as positive programs to gain popular support for government and to eliminate causes of discontent. Also notes extent, background, and sources of nongovernmental countersubversive activities and organizations; identifies important popular movements with potential for countersubversive activity.

G. Key personalities

Lists key personalities, with background data when available.

H. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 57. Subversion

(This Outline Guide is planned for the treatment of subversive activity in the more developed non-Communist countries and (with suitable modifications) in Communist countries. For treatment of subversive and insurgent activities in non-Communist countries in underdeveloped areas, the Outline Guide for SECTION 57, *Subversion and Insurgency*, is more appropriate.)

A. General

This subsection provides a broad presentation of background material pertaining to current subversion. Describes the principal subversive forces and trends, and also sources of discontent and dissidence. Whenever possible, this subsection concludes with an estimate of the overall potential for insurgency and subversion.

B. Vulnerability and strengths respecting subversion

Discusses the underlying social, political, diplomatic, religious, cultural, and economic factors affecting the country's susceptibility or resistance to discontent, insurgency, and subversion. Relates both vulnerabilities and strengths to the social structure, cultural values, social and political institutions, and economic conditions. Gives particular attention to manifestation of social disunity and the breakdown of traditional cultural patterns and social values.

Describes counterinsurgency factors, such as basic traditions making for stability, governmental efforts toward easing discontents, and the effectiveness of the government's security forces for the suppression of uprisings. Discusses government policy with respect to subversive and insurgent activities, including constitutional, legislative, and administrative measures designed to contain and control subversion and insurgency. Treats also the policies and attitudes of the country's political leadership toward the government controls.

C. Communist subversive groups and activities

This subsection discusses Communist and Communist-front activities and includes, where appropriate, those of Communist diplomatic, trade, cultural, or news media representatives. Mentions each organization or group of importance, with information as to any military or paramilitary potential it may possess. Discusses the size, strength, character of membership, location, and techniques of recruitment of these organizations; their affiliated national and international organizations, key leaders, funds, aims; their methods of operation (both

overt and covert), propaganda policies and techniques, and utilization for the purpose of espionage and sabotage or as a cover for paramilitary activities. Discusses the strength or weakness of Communist influence within the groups, relations to non-Communist movements, internal differences or rivalries among the leadership, influence in national or local affairs, and ability to affect U.S. interests. When feasible, such information is presented in tabular form.

Provides information on significant antecedent developments, the covert apparatus, and the relationship of these organizations and groups to Communist and Communist-influenced organizations outside the country. Notes the extent and manner in which subversive activities are supported by economic, political, military, and other action. Considers plans or potentialities for sabotage under wartime conditions, including infiltration of civil defense organizations. The discussion throughout indicates the extent to which Communists have succeeded in infiltrating the economic, social, political, military, and cultural life of the country and have gained control over key positions in government, the armed forces, commerce, industry, transportation, and communications. Whenever possible, the reasons for failure or success are explained.

D. Other discontent, insurgency, subversion

1. Non-Communist subversive groups and activities

This subsection provides details on all non-Communist groups that threaten to overturn the existing order by extralegal means, including any underground, guerrilla, or resistance movements. For each group, it provides detailed information on the origin and history, political doctrine, aims and tactics, size, strength, and character of membership, organization, key leaders, location, financing, methods of operation, propaganda policies and techniques, affiliations with other national and international organizations, and clandestine activities. Relates the aims of these groups to U.S. interests in the country. The subsection assesses the insurgency or subversive potential of each group. Notes the relationship of such movements to each other or to the Communists,

including Communist cooperation, support, or opposition. The subsection also includes the subversive activities of representatives of non-Communist countries directed against the country, if the country is not under Communist control. Gives special attention to any organized resistance to military service, with statistics on evasion cases, if available.

2. Potential subversive groups and activities

Identifies and discusses all groups with any potential for discontent and for insurgency and subversion, as well as those which lend themselves to insurgency or exploitation by subversive groups, including the rural sector, the labor front, student and youth organizations, the intelligentsia, educational systems, internal communications and informational media, the military and police, the bureaucracy, middle-class elites, and political groupings, whether legal or underground.

E. Personalities

This subsection points out and discusses as concisely as possible the key leaders identified in Subsections C and D, including those persons who influence or control the insurgent or subversive forces within the country. Emphasizes their attitude toward U.S. interests and communism as well as their capability of being enlisted for idealistic causes (peace movements, neutrality, social welfare, etc.). States the extent of their popular backing, and in the case of military leaders, indicates the extent of their personal popularity, particularly with respect to the forces under their command and the way such forces might be used in the event of attempts to overthrow the government. The personalities are grouped as follows: Communists, non-Communists, and potential Communists.

F. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

ECONOMIC

The Outline Guides for the following sections present the normal content, preferred treatment, and general arrangement of each topical section for a complex and highly developed country or NIS Area. For smaller or developing nations, however, certain modifications in balance or coverage may be desirable. The Outline Guide should be used flexibly and adapted to assure adequate treatment of topics meaningful to the particular NIS Area. In preparation and typing of manuscripts, NIS Editorial Instructions should be followed in detail.

- Section 61 — Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry
- Section 62F — Fuels
- Section 62P — Electric Power
- Section 63 — Minerals and Metals
- Section 64 — Manufacturing and Construction
- Section 65 — Trade and Finance

Section 61. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

A. General

Gives a concise appraisal of the agricultural sector of the economy. Defines the position of agriculture, including primary processing, in terms of its contribution to national income, as a field of capital investment, and as a source of employment. Discusses briefly recent developments or major trends in landownership and land use with particular reference to production patterns and techniques.

Indicates the degree of the country's self-sufficiency in food, feed, and industrial crops, and discusses briefly the country's position as a market for and an international supplier of agricultural commodities, including processed products.

Summarizes current governmental policies with respect to ownership and utilization of land, agricultural production, and prices, as well as in relation to international controls and agreements that bear upon production, international prices, and allocation of markets.

Indicates the relative importance of the fishing industry in the national economy, and briefly describes the organization of the industry and the manner in which it is protected and regulated by the government.

Discusses in broad terms the position of the forest industry in the national economy, with an indication of the extent and distribution of forest resources. Summarizes recent developments in the exploitation of resources and in government policies relating to the conservation and national utilization of forest resources and to primary processing activity, and discusses the country's dependence upon foreign markets and sources of supply.

B. Agriculture

1. General aspects

Briefly indicates the general extent and nature of agriculture, including the relative importance of the different types of farming such as self-sufficiency, commercial, state or collective, cooperative, quasi-feudal, and paternalistic. Mentions any social and cultural attitudes which have a direct and significant effect on agricultural production and practices or on consumption. Notes the extent of regional and crop specialization versus mixed farming.

2. Physical features

Indicates the suitability of the country for agriculture in terms of terrain, soil fertility, and climate (temperature and precipitation). (Correlation with SECTIONS 23

and 24, where weather, climate, and topography are treated from the standpoint of military operations.) Describes the principal agricultural regions.

3. Land use

Covers the approximate amount and percentage of the land area that is in agricultural use; the relation of physical features to the pattern and possibilities of land use; the uses of arable land (crop, orchard, and rotation pasture and meadowland) and its distribution among the major agricultural pursuits.

4. Size of farm holdings, tenure, and labor

Gives an overall statement in regard to landownership and size of operating units and farm properties. Discusses prevailing systems of tenure and the distribution of the farm labor force between owner-operators, tenants, and hired labor. Indicates types of labor contracts and the extent of unemployment or underemployment of farm labor.

5. Production practices, equipment, and supplies

Covers production practices and techniques with reference to intensity of farming, multiple cropping and intercropping, crop rotation, control of plant diseases and parasites, use of seed, farm machinery and equipment, draft animals, and fertilizers. Indicates the nature and need for clearing, irrigation, draining, and terracing. Includes quantitative data on principal types of farm machinery used. Indicates use and feasibility of tractors and combines and other power equipment. As data permit, the degree of self-sufficiency and foreign trade in regard to farm machinery, chemical fertilizers, seed, insecticides, and fungicides is discussed. Cross-reference is made to SECTION 64 subsections on industrial machinery and equipment, vehicles, and chemical fertilizers if these subsections contain additional information on sources of agricultural supplies.

6. Production and trade

Summarizes briefly total crop and livestock production and supply, indicating the relative importance of products or product groups to the economy and dependence on external trade for supply. Accompanies this summary with a production and net trade summary for a representative period or year, showing amount available for domestic consumption.

a. MAJOR CROPS — Discusses the following for each of the major food, feed, and industrial crops: comparative importance in the agricultural economy, area under

cultivation and geographical location, total output, yields, imports and/or exports, domestic consumption, planting and harvesting dates, diseases, and insect pests. Gives broad indication of the manner in which crops move within the country from land or storage facilities to processing centers and consumption areas, or to export ports. Rice milling on farms and other on-farm processing for household use are discussed in detail here, cross-reference being made to SECTION 64, Subsection L, for all other agricultural processing industries, including commercial wheat and rice milling. Farm and commercial storage and drying facilities are discussed.

As much of the material as possible is presented in tabular form or on maps.

b. **LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS** — Discusses numbers, products, and, if feasible, breeds, animal diseases, and parasites. If appropriate, the geographical location and carrying capacity of grazing areas are indicated; discusses the scale of individual enterprises and production methods. The supply of livestock feed and feeding practices in both meat and dairy products are discussed briefly.

Notes production of and trade in livestock products, including movements of livestock and products to processing plants or the consumption markets and export ports. As appropriate, cross-reference is made to SECTION 64, Subsections L and M, for the commercial processing of livestock products. Tables, charts, and maps are used wherever possible.

c. **MARKETING AND TRANSPORTATION** — Evaluates the adequacy of transportation and markets for agricultural products and the effect on agriculture. Marketing and transportation facilities needed for further development of agricultural resources are indicated.

d. **INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS** — Covers briefly agriculture's contribution to total export and import trade and the composition of agricultural trade. The major foreign markets and sources of imports and the nature of trade arrangements in agricultural products are indicated.

7. Agricultural organizations, institutions, and policies

a. **AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS** — Discusses farm operators' and workers' associations, specialized producers' organizations, cooperatives, and the organization and functions of the Ministry of Agriculture and other government agencies assisting agriculture.

b. **GOVERNMENT POLICIES** — Covers such elements of trade and market policy as price and production controls and guarantees, protection, and subsidies. Land reform and/or development programs including foreign aid programs, if any, are discussed, cross-reference being made to preceding subheadings as appropriate.

c. **FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES** — Deals with sources and availability of agricultural credit, the burden of taxation, and crop and property insurance.

The level and pattern, types, need, and sources of agricultural investment are indicated.

d. **EDUCATION, RESEARCH, AND EXTENSION** — Indicates the general level of literacy and education of the farm population. The extent of agricultural education and of agricultural extension and research activities is discussed briefly (correlation with SECTION 43, Subsection B, Education). Briefly indicates the adequacy of professional and technical services such as veterinary science, horticulture, agricultural engineering, and agronomy.

8. Prospects for expanding production

Discusses the outlook for agricultural production and productivity in the light of existing and impending programs. The major factors limiting expansion and the prospective relationship between agricultural production and population growth are indicated.

C. Fisheries

Whaling is included throughout this subsection, wherever it is of importance.

1. Catch of fish and other aquatic products

Covers total annual production, with tabulated data; seasons of abundance; trends in production, and reasons for changes.

2. Major fishing areas

Discusses significant aspects, such as accessibility, with inclusion of appropriate map material.

3. Fishing operations

a. **METHODS** — Covers types of gear used; advances in introduction of new techniques; brief reference to availability of materials for manufacturing netting, rope, and other equipment, and plant facilities for manufacturing gear and other fishing equipment.

b. **FISHING VESSELS** — Gives types and numbers of motorized and nonmotorized fishing craft; condition of fishing fleet; programs for modernization of fleet; productive capacity of fleet.

c. **PERSONNEL** — Indicates number employed full and part time.

4. Utilization of catch

a. **DISTRIBUTION OF CATCH** — Covers domestic consumption; amounts marketed fresh, frozen, canned, salted, dried, smoked, etc.; methods of distribution, with brief mention of availability of refrigeration and ice-making facilities.

b. **PROCESSING** — Discusses types of processed products; location and number of processing installations; productive capacity of installations; employment; availability of processing material (cans, salt, etc.).

c. **MANUFACTURE OF BYPRODUCTS** — Gives types of byproducts; location and number of plants; productive capacity of plants; employment. Cross-reference is made to SECTION 64, Subsection L, to avoid duplication.

5. Foreign trade in fishery products

6. Ownership and control

Briefly describes concentration or spread of ownership, including ownership of vessels as well as ownership or control of related industries and services such as transport, refrigeration, and canning.

7. Government and industry policies

Indicates current regulations for fisheries; international agreements; programs for expansion; industry organization, if any, with policies and programs.

D. Food balance sheet

The food consumption habits of the population are discussed briefly. A food balance sheet for the area is included. For all significant food products, summarizes the data on production, trade, and quantities available for consumption. Presents, insofar as possible, a concise picture of the type of products consumed, the proportion supplied from domestic sources, the dependence upon outside sources, and the surplus supplies of food products normally available for export.

E. Forests and forest products

1. The forest resources

Describes the general extent and nature of the forest resources, indicating the relationship of total and productive forest areas to total land area and other classes of land use. A summary is given of the overall forest situation, with emphasis on productive potential as compared with actual forest products output and requirements.

The geographic distribution of forests and their general condition and accessibility are discussed. Describes the major forest types and their principal commercial timber species.

Analyzes the pattern of forest ownership and the influence of ownership on forest condition.

Indicates the volume and accessibility of standing timber by broad categories and appraises the volume distribution in terms of economic exploitation.

Compares the annual growth and cut of timber and evaluates any imbalance affecting present and future self-sufficiency or deficiency in forest products.

2. Primary forest products industries

Treats the establishment, development, and potential of these industries in relation to their raw material base and their present position in the national economy.

Describes the individual industries, such as timber extraction, lumber, plywood and veneer, railroad ties, pulpwood and woodpulp, fuelwood, other roundwood products, cork, naval stores, and other nonwood products such as natural dyes and tannins. Overall industry structure and location, investment, output, productive capacity, employment, factors affecting production, power sources, equipment, production techniques, and trade associations are discussed.

Cross-reference is made to SECTION 64 for data on synthetic dyes and for additional data on paper, pulp, and other wood products, including cork products.

3. Supply position

An analysis is made of the general position of the area with respect to self-sufficiency or dependency in forest products and overall wood balances in terms of roundwood equivalents. Indicates trends and patterns as concerns consumption of, and requirements for, principal wood and nonwood forest products.

Foreign trade in forest products, with emphasis on products of strategic importance, is examined.

4. Forest policies and programs

Outlines the basic national policies and the principal laws and regulations affecting forestry, forest industries, and foreign trade in forest products.

The organization, administration, and efficiency of the forestry agencies and the status of forestry education are discussed.

Examines current public, private, and cooperative forestry programs, including research.

F. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 62F. Fuels

(For some NIS Areas this material may be combined with that of SECTION 62P, *Electric Power*, and published as SECTION 62, *Fuels and Power*.)

A. General

Discusses the position of primary energy sources in the national economy.

Discusses the supply and use patterns of various forms of energy, including the conversion of coal to coke and related products, manufactured gas, and petroleum substitutes. Comments upon the interchangeability of fuels in terms of the area's requirements and economic activities. Indicates the country's dependence upon foreign sources of supply. Relates the country's domestic resources and their development to future requirements.

Included are: 1) a table showing in calorie equivalents consumption of primary fuels (coal, oil, natural gas, hydroelectric power); 2) a table showing in calorie equivalents consumption of all fuels by major consumer classes.

B. Solid fuels

The following outline insofar as applicable is used for each of the fuels to be discussed. The principal categories of fuels are treated separately: coal and lignite; peat; fuelwood and charcoal. Discussion of coal includes the broad aspects of conversion of coal to coke and related products, manufactured gas, and petroleum substitutes; this discussion does not approach the depth of detail and technical aspects contained in the subsections on petroleum, iron and steel, explosives, chemicals, and rubber. Appropriate cross-reference is made to these subsections.

Discusses:

- 1) Production and consumption trends, and domestic use pattern.
- 2) The competitive position of the industry in the world market and conditions affecting foreign trade and indicates the country's dependence on foreign sources of supply.
- 3) The nature, extent, and location of deposits, and factors affecting exploitation, such as accessibility, capital requirements, and manpower.
- 4) Government policies with respect to development of reserves, exploitation of available deposits, utilization of foreign capital, and foreign competition.
- 5) Production in the more important individual mines, indicating factors affecting operations, such as mechanization, manpower, transportation, availability of fuel, by-product operations, etc.

Presents in tabular form: 1) location of mines, grade and extent of deposits, type of operation, production capacity, manpower, ownership, remarks on extent of mechanization; 2) annual production by regions and/or mines; 3) annual consumption by consumer; 4) imports and exports by countries; 5) stocks.

C. Petroleum

1. General

Includes a brief résumé of the growth of the important components of the country's petroleum and/or gas industry. Begins at the point at which petroleum or gas first became a factor in the nation's economy and ends with its present status.

2. Supply and requirements

- a. SUPPLY AND REQUIREMENTS POSITION
- b. FOREIGN TRADE
- c. DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION
- d. INTERNATIONAL BUNKERS
- e. STOCKS
- f. DOMESTIC MARKETING

3. Exploration

- a. RESERVES
- b. PETROLEUM PROSPECTS
- c. CONCESSION DATA
- d. EXPLORATORY ACTIVITY

4. Production

- a. CRUDE OIL OUTPUT
- b. FIELD CHARACTERISTICS
- c. CRUDE OIL CHARACTERISTICS
- d. DEVELOPMENT DRILLING
- e. PRODUCING WELLS AND WELL PERFORMANCE
- f. DRILLING AND PRODUCTION PRACTICES AND PROBLEMS
- g. CONSERVATION AND SECONDARY RECOVERY
- h. GATHERING, TREATMENT, FIELD STORAGE, AND POWER FACILITIES
- i. TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH, AND MAINTENANCE

5. Refining and processing

- a. CRUDE REFINING
- b. NATURAL GAS PROCESSING

6. Transportation and storage

- a. PIPELINES
- b. TANKERS AND BARGES
- c. HIGHWAYS
- d. RAILROADS
- e. TERMINAL FACILITIES
- f. STORAGE

7. Equipment and materials

8. Labor, finance, and government policy

- a. LABOR
- b. FINANCE
- c. GOVERNMENT POLICY

9. Natural gas

If not a significant fuel in the Area, natural gas may be presented in combination with petroleum by adding "and natural gas," where appropriate, to the petroleum outline.

- a. SUPPLY, CONSUMPTION, AND MARKETING
- b. FOREIGN TRADE
- c. EXPLORATION
- d. PRODUCTION AND GASFIELD DATA
- e. PROCESSING
- f. TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE

D. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 62P. Electric Power

(For some NIS Areas this material may be combined with that of SECTION 62F, *Fuels*, and published as SECTION 62, *Fuels and Power*.)

A. General

Discusses economic importance of electric power to the country. Indicates the degree of industrial reliance on electricity for motive power; the extent to which residential users are served; the significance of other users; the areas of concentrated power development and concentrated consumption; and the adequacy of the transmission system. Analyzes the position of electric power among the industries of the country; includes the percentage of national income derived from the industry, the share of national capital assets employed in the industry, the number of employees and the percentage share of total industrial employees, and the technological status of both employees and equipment. Indicates the significance of imports and exports of electric power to the country, and describes the reliance of the industry on foreign sources of fuels and equipment. Summarizes briefly the vulnerable aspects of the electric power net.

B. Organization of the industry

Describes the organizational structure of the government agency or agencies exercising control over the electric power industry; discusses the nature and effect of governmental controls. Discusses the extent of government and private ownership of electric powerplants and transmission and distribution grids. Indicates the extent and influence of foreign investment.

Discusses the governmental and private organizations that are concerned with powerplant construction, including the manpower and equipment available for such construction.

C. Generating plant

Discusses overall plant characteristics, including share of capacity represented by plants of large, medium, and small capacity categories, and number of plants in each category; efficiency of operation and maintenance, as evidenced by equipment replacement, overloading, and power stoppages; and design and operating characteristics.

Discusses hydroelectric plant characteristics. Describes common types of plants, by capacity and general location, and prevalent types of dams, by purpose, design type, and construction material. Describes the water resources, including the frequency of low water periods, adequacy of reservoirs in offsetting seasonal variations in streamflow, and effects of other water uses on power generation. Gives prevailing age, condition, and quality of maintenance of powerhouses; indicates placement relative to dams. Describes the general types, age, modernity, condition, and makes of hydroelectric plant equipment. Includes noteworthy features of individual hydroelectric plants that are outstanding because of their design or size.

Discusses thermal-electric plant characteristics. Includes the prevailing capacities of plants in which the motive power is steam (both conventional and atomic) and internal combustion (diesel engine, gas turbine, etc.). Describes the fuel characteristics, including the extent of use of high and low grade coal, natural gas, petroleum, other conventional fuels, nuclear energy, geothermal steam, other; indicates availability of fuels from

domestic sources. Includes the role of thermal plants in electric power production; indicates the percentage of capacity used for peak load, base load, and standby. Describes factors that influenced the location of most plants. Indicates prevailing age, condition, and quality of maintenance of powerhouses. Describes general types, age, condition, modernity, and makes of equipment used in thermal plants. Includes noteworthy features of individual thermal-electric plants that are outstanding because of their design or size.

Tabulates significant generating station statistics, including reservoir and dam statistics, where appropriate.

D. Transmission and distribution facilities

Discusses the degree of integration of power facilities, the total transmission mileage by voltage, the pattern of powerlines, characteristics of transmission, distribution, and utilization currents, and the ratio of overhead wires to underground cables carrying transmission current. Gives for individual grids the total connected capacity, power generating centers, power consumption centers, current characteristics, substation characteristics, degree of interconnection within grid systems, and principal connections with other grids. Describes international powerline connections, giving the foreign terminal of each powerline, the amount of power transfer annually and seasonally, direction of power flow for each line, and current characteristics of each line. Indicates the general age, condition, quality, and makes of transmission equipment.

Tabulates significant characteristics of major substations and transmission lines.

E. Consumption of electric energy

Describes the consumption of electric energy according to major classes of users: industrial use of electric power by type of industry and by region; transportation use, including the total annual consumption and the miles of railroad electrified; household use, including annual total and per capita consumption, and urban and rural use; agricultural use, including total annual consumption, proportion of farms electrified, and adequacy of rural power supply. Relates all consumption data to powerplant ownership (government and private) and use (public utility, industrial, and combined).

F. Developments

Examines plans and programs for expansion of power generation and transmission, and for the manufacture of equipment. Describes plans for: construction, expansion, and rehabilitation of generating plant; construction of transmission powerlines and substations; modernizing powerplants, powerlines, and substations; and expanding electrical equipment manufacture. Assesses the adequacy of plans and programs to meet current and foreseeable demand, and the technical and financial capabilities for conducting and completing construction plans and programs.

G. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 63. Minerals and Metals

A. General

Discusses briefly the position of the Area's mineral and metal industries in the national and world economies. Analyzes the relative importance of the industry in terms of its contribution to the national income, as an employer of labor, and as an investment area.

Discusses the size of the industry in terms of the country's requirement and in relation to foreign demand for the industry's output.

Indicates the salient characteristics of the industry such as: extent of reserves, locational and transportation factors; dependence upon foreign sources for supplies and equipment; productive potential; degree of integration of the industry; technological aspects of production; ownership; international agreements; government policies.

In the following subsections, treatment of individual mineral commodities may be shifted from one major

heading to another in accordance with the accepted use or handling in the country.

B. Ferrous metals

1. General

2. Iron ore

Discusses production and consumption trends, and domestic use pattern.

Analyzes the competitive position of the industry in the world market and conditions affecting foreign trade, and indicates the country's dependence upon foreign sources of supply.

Describes in general terms the nature, extent, and location of deposits, and indicates factors affecting exploitation, such as accessibility, capital requirements, and manpower.

Discusses government policies with respect to development of reserves, exploitation of available deposits, utilization of foreign capital, and foreign competition.

Discusses production in the more important individual mines. Indicates factors affecting operation of the mines, such as degree of mechanization, manpower, transportation, availability of fuel, byproducts, etc.

Tables, maps, and graphics: Gives in tables and, where practicable, in graphic form, the following: 1) location of mines, grade and extent of deposits, type of operation, production capacity, manpower, ownership, remarks on extent of mechanization; 2) annual production by regions, fields and/or mines; 3) imports and exports by countries; 4) stocks.

3. Pig iron, steel, and mill products

This subsection includes primary processing.

Discusses briefly productive capacity of the industry and indicates current output. Examines current production patterns. Discusses the ability of the industry to meet domestic requirements for particular steel products and the extent of imports. Examines competitive position of industry, government policies affecting operation of industry, efficiency of operations, etc.

Discusses factors affecting production of the industry as a whole and of major individual plants, such as degree of mechanization and efficiency of operations with respect to supply of raw materials, fluxes, fuel, transportation, manpower, markets, etc.

Lists in tabular form individual plants, giving name, location, productive capacity, number and type of furnaces, number and type of finishing installations, output by products, operating and beneficial ownership.

Lists in tabular form annual production, consumption including use pattern, imports and exports by countries and principal types of products.

Lists in tabular form annual consumption and source of major raw materials: iron ore, ferroalloys, scrap, fluxes, and fuels.

4. Ferroalloys

C. Nonferrous metals

Textual analysis and discussion of the various commodities are by subsections similar to those indicated for Subsection B, 2, of this section. Only those materials

of economic or strategic importance are treated. Coverage is through smelting, refining, and forming metal into basic shapes.

In treating the processing industries, data are given on annual consumption and use pattern, including scrap.

D. Nonmetallic and industrial minerals

Textual analysis and discussion of the various commodities are by subsections similar to those indicated for Subsection B, 2, of this section. Only those materials of economic importance are treated. Coverage includes processing, with the exception of fertilizer raw materials and sulfur.

In treating the processing facilities, data are also given on annual consumption, including use pattern.

E. Construction materials

Discusses the position of the country's basic products which comprise the major materials used in construction, exclusive of lumber, plywood, structural iron and steel, and asphalt, which are treated in detail in other economic sections. This subsection is devoted mainly to cement and other construction materials such as sand, aggregate, glass sand, building stone, brick, structural glass, lime, gypsum, and roofing materials.

Examines the importance in the economy of the industry producing these materials and indicates its capacity to meet domestic requirements. Examines the size of the industry in terms of production, capital investment, and in relation to markets. Discusses production trends, including technological advances. Indicates problems confronting the industry with respect to raw materials and needed fuels, transportation, domestic and foreign competition, government policies, efficiency of producing facilities, and the like. If a problem relates specifically to a segment of the industry or to an individual major plant, this is brought out in the discussion. (Tables: production and consumption, including use patterns where possible, imports and exports by country of origin or destination, stocks, etc.)

F. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 64. Manufacturing and Construction

A. General

Reviews the salient features of the country's manufacturing and construction industry, including ownership, degree of integration, government policies, and international agreements. Discusses the position of the industry within the country as an employer of manpower, a sector for investment, and a contributor to national income. Indicates the degree of dependence of the industry on foreign sources for raw materials and equipment, components, and finished products. Discusses the competitive position of the industry in domestic and foreign markets. Describes the general level of technological progress, including the degree of dependence on foreign technicians. Evaluates the capacity of the manufacturing industry to meet normal requirements and potential increased demands.

B. Industrial machinery and equipment

Under this heading the following manufactures are included: agricultural machinery and equipment (including tractors); machine tools; electrical machinery and equipment; general purpose machinery (e.g., engines, turbines, conveyors, pumps, cranes, etc.); specialized equipment (e.g., coal mining machinery, metallurgical equipment, construction machinery, etc.); precision and machine building instruments; railroad motive power and rolling stock production and repair facilities.

Examines the importance of the industry in the economy and indicates its capacity to meet domestic requirements. Examines the size of the industry in terms of total production, capital investment, and in relation to markets. Discusses production trends, including technological advances. Indicates problems confronting the industry with respect to raw materials, location, domestic and foreign competition, and government policies and controls. (Tables: total production and consumption including use pattern where possible, imports and exports by countries of origin and destination, stocks, etc.)

Lists in text or tabular form name, location, output, capacity, equipment, number of employees, and ownership of principal plants. Indicates factors affecting production of individual plants such as efficiency of labor, ability to meet foreign competition, plans for expansion, etc.

C. Vehicles

Discusses all civilian and military vehicles (with the exception of rail vehicles and agricultural tractors). Nonmotorized vehicles are treated only in countries

where they play an important role. Manufacture and distribution are discussed as a subsector of the economy, with special consideration for past, present, and future contributions to military potential. Whenever applicable, production of military vehicles is separated from that of purely commercial ones. For countries not producing complete vehicles or engaging in extensive assembly, the discussion is modified; special attention is given to the volume and sources of imports of complete vehicles, components, and spare parts. Civilian types discussed include passenger cars; trucks; highway tractors, trailers, and semitrailers; buses, including trolley buses; and motorcycles, scooters, and other small motorized vehicles. Military vehicles include tanks, armored cars, self-propelled artillery, armored personnel carriers, and other transportation vehicles designed specially for cross-country or combat use.

1. General

An evaluative summary of the production, assembly, import, and export of civilian and military vehicles, including domestic and international significance, use patterns, sources of raw and finished materials, unusual characteristics of products or industrial and marketing practices, industrial organization, government policies, and factors affecting past and potential wartime conversion. Covers briefly the historical development of the industry, and any current or long-range plans for the industry.

2. Civilian-type vehicles

a. DOMESTIC IMPORTANCE OF THE INDUSTRY — Describes the relative importance of the industry as 1) a contributor to gross national product, 2) an employer of labor, 3) an absorber of new investment, and 4) an earner of, or drain on, foreign exchange.

b. ECONOMICS OF THE INDUSTRY — Discusses 1) the sources of raw materials, components, and accessories, 2) significant production methods and capabilities, and 3) the internal and external competitive situation. Includes an overall evaluation of equipment, the use of specialized machine tools, degree of automation, research activities, any significant geographic characteristics of the industry, and an explanation of government controls as they affect competition, costs and earning, and export or import of automotive products.

c. PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND USE — Surveys, with appropriate SECTION 32 coordination and cross-reference, the role of civilian-type vehicles in the country's transportation of passengers and goods, indicating the ade-

quacy of types and volume produced or imported in meeting demands under usual—and significant abnormal—conditions. Gives average age of vehicles and fluctuations thereof, the means devised to mobilize the vehicle fleet for military purposes, and past experience and plans for conversion to military production. Detailed statistics on production, imports, exports, and the total vehicle registration are given.

d. **PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS** — A survey, with extensive tabulated data, of each of the principal producers in terms of their plant facilities, categories and volume produced, and significant past history of the organization. Separate tables list 1) producers and assemblers of motor vehicles, and 2) producers of important components and accessories, giving location of head office and all significant plants, number of employees, relative importance in the industry, sources of materials and power, and the volume by type of all vehicles produced. The tables also include all available information on the potential capacity of each producing unit and any important factors limiting actual or potential output.

3. Specialized military vehicles

Surveys, when appropriate for the country and with pertinent Ground Forces section coordination and cross-reference, the production of specialized military vehicles in the terms of Subsection C, 2, of this section, as appropriately modified for these specialized end products. This includes, when available, statistics on any unissued specialized military vehicles mothballed or stockpiled (i.e., vehicles not included in Ground Forces section).

D. Aircraft production

See Subsection C of this section.

Discusses jet and conventional aircraft production separately. The following classification of aircraft type is used:

Fighter	Transport
Attack	Trainer
Bomber	Liaison and Light Civilian
Helicopter	Other Types

Analyzes current status of aircraft industry—final assembly, airframe, engine, and propeller plants—and production trends. Indicates dependence on foreign design and patents. Shows military reserves and present strength, or indicates by cross-reference that these data may be found in the appropriate Air Forces section.

Describes the dependence of the aircraft industry on foreign and domestic sources of raw materials, semi-manufactured products, and component parts.

Lists the location and physical characteristics of major plants producing aircraft and principal components, indicating the quantity and nature of products.

The above outline is for those countries which produce aircraft or do extensive assembly. For countries not in either of these categories, discusses, if possible, the prospects of existing repair facilities or other installations developing into aircraft production or assembly. If

appropriate in this connection, mentions in general terms the country's potential with respect to the quality of its labor force and managerial class, the investment climate, attitude or policy of government toward establishment of an aircraft industry, conditions of auxiliary services needed by such an industry (transportation, fuel, and power), and availabilities of raw materials.

For all countries for which data are available, gives imports and exports of aircraft and parts, by unit and type (also, if possible, by value). Cross-reference to SECTION 37 and the appropriate Air Forces section, for number and types of civilian and military planes, respectively, in the country.

E. Shipbuilding

1. General

Summarizes the development of the industry, its general significance as an element of the economy, and the type of shipbuilding traditionally emphasized. Includes a somewhat brief discussion of a) background of industry, b) treaty or other restrictions imposed, c) rank as a shipbuilding nation, total annual cost of ship repairs, effects of foreign competition, and value and number of units imported or exported, d) major yard locations and material supply problems as affected by geographic factors, e) position in the economy, contribution to gross national product, importance as an employer and sector for investment, and total capital investment, f) pattern of ownership, g) government policy and control, including subsidies, and h) training and research.

2. Production and repair activity

Summarizes production of both naval and merchant ships (oceangoing, coastal, inland waterway), including current production, relation between planned and actual production, average time between keel laying and launching and between launching and commissioning, amount or value of repair work by major yards and type of ship, and evaluated maximum production capacity. Construction by yard for each type of ship for the most recent 5-year period and a previous representative period is tabulated.

3. Economic resources and requirements

A discussion, supported by statistics as appropriate, of consumption of materials, raw materials or component shortages and alleviation by import, and significant past problems of procurement. Principal suppliers of major components (steel, marine diesels and turbines, armament, and navigation equipment) are located by map, with cross-reference to Subsections B and G of this section and to ferrous metals in SECTION 63, as appropriate.

Discusses manpower employed in shipyards as a percent of total labor force and in terms of requirements for current operation, the effect of nationality or racial problems and unionization on labor availability or productivity, and wage structure, with table comparing

wages of shipbuilding industry with other heavy industries.

4. Shipyard facilities and production methods

Describes yards by categories, with comments on production difficulties common to all yards, areal distribution of construction capacity with reference to location map, and details of shipyard facilities of major yards in tabulation or text as appropriate. If tabulated, principal yard features are: name and location, types of ships and other items produced, building ways or sites, dry-docks, shops, number of employees, and other pertinent data such as tie-in with component or materials manufacturing plants.

Covers production methods, success of leading producers, seasonal changes in production, and adaptability of industry and major yards to change to different types of ship construction. Cross-reference to SECTION 35.

5. Future prospects of the industry

General observations on future of the industry, its expansion potential, and probable production trends.

F. Explosives (industrial and military)

Discusses industrial and military explosives, conforming as appropriate to the specifications for Subsection 64, C. The manufacture of explosives is treated from the point where ordinarily available commercial chemicals begin to be differentiated into explosives or intermediates.

Industrial and military explosives normally are treated separately, following, as appropriate for the country, an introductory summary of the development, characteristics, and economic or strategic significance of related industry. The discussion of industrial explosives is largely in terms of normal supply and demand. In the more comprehensive discussion of military explosives, the emphasis is on the adequacy of the country's supply of its peacetime armed forces requirements, and on the capabilities of the entire chemical industry for meeting the country's own military explosives requirements and probable obligations to others in time of war. Discusses the sources of explosives constituents as received by the explosives plants, and vulnerability of supply, including reliance on foreign sources for constituents or more primary raw materials. Chemically related explosives are discussed as a group as far as is consistent with the overall objective of providing detailed information on the wartime supply position of as many finished military explosives as possible.

Principal producers are listed in tabular form generally similar to that for Subsection C of this section, with inclusion under Remarks of information on the sources of each plant's principal materials and the destination to which its explosives are shipped for loading or storage. When the information will result in little or no

duplication, the table is separated into producers of industrial and military explosives.

G. Arms and ammunition (including explosive devices)

The emphasis is on the country's supply of its peacetime armed forces requirements, and on the capabilities of the country's entire industry for meeting the nation's own munitions requirements and probable obligations to others in time of war. The sources of principal components, and vulnerability of supply, including reliance on foreign sources for components or more primary raw materials, are factors considered in the objective of providing detailed information on the wartime supply position of munitions.

Manufacture and supply of civilian arms and ammunition are discussed only if they have special significance, but the capabilities of such producers are considered in assessing the country's overall munitions potential.

Principal munitions producers are listed in tabular form generally similar to that for Subsection C of this section.

Following a general introductory summary, the discussion is in terms of the following categories:

1. Weapons for armed forces—Small arms; recoilless rifles, rocket launchers, and mortars; artillery (field, antitank, AA, coastal, and naval).
2. Ammunition—Ammunition for the weapons listed above, including complete rounds and major components.
3. Explosive devices—Hand grenades; rifle grenades; land and sea mines; bombs; torpedoes; depth charges.

H. Missiles and space equipment

Summarizes the development of the industry which produces missiles and space equipment. Briefly discusses the trends in the industry, organizational controls, both government and private, and capability to produce weapon systems and space systems. Particular emphasis is placed on surveying and evaluating the production plants, including a summary paragraph covering the specific systems in preseries and series production.

Discusses missiles and space systems production and the facilities involved in development and production broken down by the following categories:

1. Guided missile and space system airframe production and final assembly.
2. Guided missile and space system propulsion equipment production, including liquid engines, solid motors, air breathing engines, and advanced propulsion systems production.
3. Guided missile and space systems guidance and control equipment production.
4. Guided missile and space system ground environment equipment production.
5. Guided missile and space system major subassembly production.
6. Space system specific mission component equipment production.

Discussion includes the location and physical description of the facilities comprising the missile and space industry with tabular presentations of floorspace, type of production, monthly production rates, and cumulative total production, by system, for a selected period of time.

For all countries for which data are available, covers imports and exports, joint international, bilateral or NATO, SEATO, etc., sponsored production programs, details of government and private management and control, the political factors affecting the establishment of a missile and/or space program and industry, and the economic and industrial base supporting the industry.

I. Other military equipment and supplies

Discusses military items in terms of the five categories below.

The emphasis is on the country's supply of its peacetime armed forces requirements, and on the capabilities of the country's entire industry for meeting the nation's own munitions requirements and probable obligations to others in time of war. The sources of principal components, and vulnerability of supply, including reliance on foreign sources for components or more primary raw materials, are factors considered in the objective of providing detailed information on the wartime supply position.

Principal producers are listed in tabular form generally similar to that for Subsection C of this section.

Following a general introductory summary, if appropriate, the following are discussed:

1. Chemical-, biological-, and radiological-warfare materiel.
2. Military engineering equipment (bridges, camouflage, infrared, topographical).
3. Quartermaster-type supplies, including equipment necessary for POL distribution, personal military equipment, etc.
4. Specialized military optical and photographic equipment, including bombsights and fire-control devices other than electronic types.
5. Medical supplies and equipment, excluding pharmaceuticals.

J. Telecommunications and electronic equipment

Telecommunications equipment includes all types utilizing electric or electronic, acoustic, or visual means for the transmission of signals, signs, or images of any kind. The telecommunications-equipment manufacturing industry includes all industrial facilities producing equipment—such as wire, radio, electronic, and other signal equipment or components—used for the transmission of aural, visual, or control signals.

Following a general introductory statement, including strategic significance and relative importance in the economy, discusses each of the following categories:

1. Wire equipment and related components (includes telephone and telegraph).
2. Radio equipment and related components (includes communications, broadcast, television, tubes, etc.).

3. Electronics equipment and related components (includes fire-control and other radar, navigational aids, telemetering, guidance and control, and computers, etc.).

A discussion of each category includes a summary of its development, government policies and controls, international relationships and competitive situation, amount and quality of labor, present and potential military production, and dependence on imported components or materials.

Includes a tabulation of plants, showing location, ownership, size, and principal types and quantities of equipment produced.

K. Chemical industries

This subsection covers heavy chemicals for industrial use, chemical fertilizers, and chemical plastics (unfabricated).

1. General

2. Industrial chemicals

The following list of chemicals, essentially raw materials and intermediates for the chemical industry, serves as a guide for selecting those of importance in the area to be treated in this subsection. Others not on the list are treated if their importance warrants.

Sulfuric acid

Alkali group (caustic soda, chlorine, soda ash, salt cake, bleaching powder, hydrochloric acid, fluorine, metallic sodium)

Solvents, such as alcohols, acetone, etc.

Synthetic ammonia and nitric acid

Calcium carbide and industrial gases

Dyes and pigments (coal tar and other organic dyes, chromates, red lead, lithopone, titanium dioxide)

Other coal tar products (do not treat ammonium sulfate)

Phosphorus and phosphates (except fertilizers)

Bromides and tetraethyl lead

Plastics raw materials (acetic acid, phenol, urea, formaldehyde, phthalic and maleic anhydrides, butadiene, styrene, acrylonitrile, nylon salt, plasticizers and accelerators, purified cellulose, carbon black)

3. Chemicals used in agriculture

a. FERTILIZERS

(1) *Nitrogenous (including ammonium sulfate from coke ovens)*

(2) *Phosphatic*

(3) *Potassic*

b. INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, ETC.

4. Synthetic rubber and fibers, and plastics

a. SYNTHETIC RUBBER

b. PLASTICS (POWDERS AND PELLETS FOR MOLDING, CASTING, AND LAMINATING; SHEETS, RODS, TUBES, AND FILM)

c. SYNTHETIC FIBERS (MANUFACTURE OF RAYON, NYLON, ETC., FILAMENT AND STAPLE FIBER. NO WEAVING.)

5. Pharmaceuticals

L. Agricultural processing industries

The following major types of agricultural processing plants are considered: tobacco, meatpacking, beverages, canneries, sugar mills and refineries, and oil processing plants. In certain areas other categories of installations are important and are given separate treatment.

Commercial rice milling (milling for sale) in either rural or factory-type mills is treated here, where specific information is given on location of individual plants, capacity, output, employment, and ownership.

Among the dairy products, only dried and canned milk are discussed. Detailed information is given on output of the industrialized sector of the animal slaughtering and meatpacking industry, including the number, location, size, and capacity of the industrialized plants.

Detailed data are given on oil mills, output of oils, and trade by country of origin and/or destination. If fish canning is an important manufacturing activity in the area, this subsection includes a brief summary of the value of output, employment, and capital investment, with cross-reference to Subsection 61, C, Fisheries.

See also Subsection B of this section for additional requirements.

With respect to industries having strategic significance (normally fats and oils, meats, sugar, and flour), this subsection lists in table form the information on the principal plants called for in Subsection B of this section. For principal plants of nonstrategic industries, normally described in a separate tabulation, only name, location, size (preferably in terms of production or capacity), and age and/or degree of obsolescence are included; size and age (or degree of obsolescence) are normally indicated in a "Remarks" column.

M. Fibers, fabrics, and rubber

The following items are treated: natural fibers and textiles (spinning and weaving stage); synthetic fibers (weaving stage only); natural rubber (processing stage);

rubber products, both natural and synthetic, such as tires, shoes, etc.; paper and pulp; and leather.

Treatment includes only factory consumption of raw cotton and wool (import data are briefly summarized, with cross-reference to SECTION 61). Supplies of raw fibers are also discussed in general terms here as a problem in textile production. Tanneries and leather products plants other than shoe factories are treated as a separate subtopic; data on tannery consumption of hides and skins are included. Shoes of all types are treated as a separate subtopic. Production and consumption data for paper pulp are also covered.

See also Subsection B of this section for additional requirements.

Treatment includes data on principal plants, as called for in Subsection 64, L. Mills making pulp usable for manufacture of explosives or rayon are indicated.

N. Construction industries

This subsection treats major construction firms or industries interested and utilized in residential, commercial, industrial, and public works construction. Some construction materials are treated in SECTION 63, to which appropriate reference is made.

Discusses briefly and in general: major categories of construction, number of major firms involved, and adequacy and availability of skilled and semiskilled labor and equipment necessary for the industries concerned. Discusses growth of these industries, adequacy to meet present requirements, and their ability to expand.

Tabulates major construction firms, their location, types of construction each firm is interested in, and amount of skilled and semiskilled labor employed.

Lists outstanding and highly qualified personalities in the construction industry and notes their special interests.

O. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 65. Trade and Finance**A. General**

Indicates the principal features of the country's domestic and foreign trade and the part it plays in the national economy. Discusses the currency and banking systems, and organization of public finances. Notes significant changes in the balance of payments. Points out whether the country normally has an import or export surplus, and its debtor-creditor position (foreign assets and liabilities). Discusses the country's position in international markets. Describes the government's policy in the fields of domestic and foreign trade and finance.

B. Business organization

Discusses the juridical forms of business ownership. Indicates degree of interlocking financial relationship and dispersion of ownership.

C. Domestic trade and finance**1. Pattern of domestic trade**

Describes the place of wholesale and retail trade in the national economy, showing its contribution to GNP, number of persons employed as percent of total labor force, etc.

Describes briefly the structure of the trade channels (wholesale and retail), with special emphasis upon trade practices, ownership (private, state, cooperative), and nature and degree of specialization.

2. Domestic financial institutions and their structure

Under each of the following principal topics includes relevant statistical data, as much as possible in tabular form.

a. **BANKING AND CURRENCY SYSTEM** — Describes the banking system, indicating the kinds of banks and their role in financing private industry and trade, agriculture, and government. Describes briefly the central bank institution and discusses its role in the economy and government operations. Discusses flexibility of currency system and ability to meet changing economic requirements. Describes briefly the currency system, indicating the kinds of currency used, the amounts outstanding, and name of the issuing authority. Explains the degree to which the currency is tied to gold or to some foreign currency, such as sterling or dollar.

b. **INSURANCE COMPANIES AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (CREDIT UNIONS, ETC.)** — Describes briefly major features and operations.

c. **SECURITY MARKETS** — Describes briefly major features, emphasizing role in providing and channeling investment funds.

d. **COMMODITY MARKETS** — Lists and briefly discusses the size, operations, and government regulations relating to the major commodity markets.

3. Government finance and fiscal policy

Under each of the following principal topics includes relevant statistical data, as much as possible in tabular form. In all cases compares with some representative base year and indicates trends.

a. **PUBLIC EXPENDITURES (NATIONAL BUDGET)** — Analyzes budgets to determine, where possible, the distribution of public expenditures on a functional as well as organizational basis, with special emphasis on national defense and scientific development and attention to welfare and economic development. Indicates the size and function of local budgets.

b. **REVENUE** — Describes briefly the tax systems and other sources of revenue of both national and intermediate governments. Analyzes adequacy to meet revenue requirements and social and political factors which condition revenue patterns.

c. **GOVERNMENT DEBT** — Indicates the size of government debt, internal and foreign, and traces the trends during recent years. Discusses any particular problems that have arisen in connection with this debt, especially those involving servicing the foreign debt.

d. **GOVERNMENT MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICIES** — Describes briefly the government's fiscal and monetary policies. Specifically, considers the effect on monetary

availabilities and purchasing power (and through them on the levels of national income) of the following policies:

Government surpluses and/or deficits

Public revenue system

Public expenditure pattern

Management of the public debt

Central bank policies, such as limitations on amount of issue, regulation of interest rates, reserve requirements, open market policies, etc.

e. **GOVERNMENT POLICIES TOWARD RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES** — Examines government policies toward cartels, monopolies, other restrictive trade practices, and toward cooperatives.

D. International trade and finance

Under each of the following principal topics includes relevant statistical data, as much as possible in tabular form.

1. Balance of payments position

a. **OVERALL** — Discusses in overall terms the balance of payments, indicating the net debit or credit position, the principal debit and credit items or groups of items, and the principal debit and credit countries or monetary groupings. Indicates the extent to which commodity trade, other current accounts, and capital and monetary gold movements affect the balance of payments. Where significant, analyzes the triangular or multilateral aspects of the balance of payments. Indicates significant changes in the pattern of the balance of payments. Gives balance of payments statements for a representative period of normal conditions and one or more recent years according to the presentation adopted by the International Monetary Fund.

b. CURRENT ACCOUNT

(1) *Commodity trade* — Shows the relationship of the country's total foreign commodity trade to world trade and to its own national income. Describes the extent to which the country is dependent upon either imports or exports. Sets forth the pattern of foreign trade by commodity, by origin or destination, by quantity, value, and percentage distribution and variation. Indicates the more significant changes that have taken place in the preceding decade. Specifies the countries and commodities upon which the foreign trade is particularly dependent. Includes a table of foreign trade showing by commodity, where data permit, the following: 1) volume, 2) value, 3) percentage distribution, and 4) origin and destination. If possible, these are given for different years in order to show fluctuation. These data are also presented in graphic form when possible.

(2) *Other current items* — Discusses the pattern of current accounts, analyzing the significance of the major invisible items, shipping, insurance, interest, tourism, noncompensated remittances, etc.

c. CAPITAL AND GOLD MOVEMENTS—If the movements of capital and monetary gold need analysis in greater detail than in Subsection 65, D, 1, a, this is presented here.

2. Foreign assets and liabilities

Discusses the country's position in recent years as an international debtor or creditor. Taking into consideration government and private investments, gold and foreign exchange holdings, etc., lists the principal debtor or creditor countries, and indicates amounts outstanding. Analyzes the nature and magnitude of any inter-governmental loans or grants. Indicates the amount of foreign investment within the country by industry group and by investing country. Indicates the amount of investment abroad by industry group and country of investment. Evaluates the role of foreign assets or debts as they would affect wartime and other extraordinary foreign expenditures. Describes changes in holdings of foreign exchange and gold during recent years and examines their effect upon foreign trade and international payments.

Presents a table of estimates of the country's private and government assets or investments in foreign countries and of foreign countries' assets or investments in the subject country, showing gross values outstanding as of the end of recent fiscal or calendar years. Data are shown by classes of property, investment, or claim by foreign countries or areas in which country's assets or investments or its obligors are located, or which own or hold assets or investments in the country, or obligations of the country. The country's estimated total net creditor or debtor position is given, as well as its net position with regard to particular classes of assets or with individual foreign countries or areas.

3. Government policies, practices, and institutions relative to international trade and finance

Discusses the nature, extent, and effectiveness of government controls on foreign exchange and foreign trade and their relationship to each other. Indicates to what extent these controls are permanent or of an emergency character. Discusses the purpose of such controls and the extent to which they modify the trade pattern.

Discusses, in general terms, governmental policy, practices, and institutions in respect to the following matters (detailed discussion of foreign trade organizations is in Subsection D, 4, of this section):

a. COMMERCIAL POLICY AND STATE INTERVENTION IN INTERNATIONAL TRADING

Tariffs, subsidies, and incentives.
Quantitative restrictions.
State trading, bulk buying, bilateral agreements, etc.
Relations with international trade organizations.

b. INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

Foreign exchange rates—Indicates changes that have occurred in country's exchange rates during recent years; accounts for such changes by reference to inflationary policies, occupation by foreign powers, deliberate economic warfare, etc.
Participation in international payments and clearance arrangements.
Relations with international financial institutions.
Controls and safeguards affecting international investment.

4. Foreign trade organizations

Discusses briefly the nature and structure of foreign trade organizations, including cartels, which control the movement of goods. Indicates the extent to which such organizations influence the volume and character of the foreign trade.

E. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

ARMED FORCES

(Formerly SECTIONS 80 through 83)

The Outline Guides for the following sections present the normal content, preferred treatment, and general arrangement of each topical section for a complex and highly developed country or NIS Area. For smaller or developing nations, however, certain modifications in balance or coverage may be desirable. The Outline Guide should be used flexibly and adapted to assure adequate treatment of topics meaningful to the particular NIS Area. In preparation and typing of manuscripts, NIS Editorial Instructions should be followed in detail.

- Section 1 — General
- Section 2 — Ground Forces
- Section 3 — Naval Forces
- Section 4 — Air Forces
- Section 5 — Air Defense Forces
- Section 6 — Missile Forces
- Section 7 — Military Space Systems

Section 1. General

A. Introduction

Presents a general appraisal of the armed forces in terms of mission(s), capability of accomplishing the mission(s), strengths, and weaknesses. Discusses the nation's military strategy and the basic factors which have influenced the development and adoption of strategic concepts.

B. Structure of armed forces

1. Composition

Indicates the components of the armed forces with their correct nomenclature, including pertinent subordination, and any militarized security forces.

2. Top control

Explains the overall military and political control of the armed forces, with appropriate chart(s), showing in their proper relationships: 1) the Chief of State, with his proper military title; 2) any top policy-making body, such as a National Security Council, textually describing its composition and purpose; 3) other political echelons through which the chain of command or administrative control passes; 4) coordinating bodies, such as Joint Chiefs of Staff; 5) the highest purely military echelon for each component of the armed forces; and 6) the services themselves. Broken lines may be used to show administrative, as distinct from operational, control. Explains the methods of coordinating the services of the armed forces and resolving differences among them. Indicates any important change in the top control structure to be effected in time of war.

C. Size of armed forces

Indicates significant trends in total personnel strength of the armed forces and in the proportions among the separate components. Provides a tabulation showing the total personnel strength and that of each separate component, with appropriate footnotes to explain changes in nomenclature or subordination, for selected dates, including as a minimum the World War II peak (if appropriate), 1 January of each postwar year, and the cut-off date.

D. Manpower

1. Available manpower for the armed forces

Provides statistics on the total number of males by 5-year age groups from 15 to 49 as of 1 January of the

year of publication or as of a more recent date if important changes have occurred. Indicates how many of the total in each group are regarded as fit for military service. Gives the size of the annual class reaching military age and the average number of men actually inducted annually.

2. Conscription

a. **ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION** — States what agency or agencies administer the conscription system and how it is organized territorially. Indicates method of designating age classes. Discusses preinduction training.

b. **STANDARDS OF FITNESS AND DEFERMENT** — Indicates standards of physical fitness applied and acceptance rates. Describes rules for deferment and exemption.

c. **OPERATION** — Describes procedures used in the callup and allocation of recruits to the separate components of the armed forces. Gives the total period of military liability and the prescribed period of service for each component of the armed forces.

E. Reserve and mobilization

1. Reserve system

a. **RESERVE CATEGORIES** — Notes the various categories and gives exact nomenclature of all reserve organizations and reserve groups with functions of each.

b. **CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM** — Outlines the system of classification and recordkeeping for reserve personnel (officer and enlisted).

c. **RECALL PROCEDURE** — Outlines the manner in which reserves are recalled to service for refresher training.

d. **RESERVE PERSONNEL STRENGTH FIGURES** — Gives the total number of trained reserves by age groups and other categories, and the effectiveness of reserve personnel.

2. Mobilization system

a. **PERSONNEL** — Discusses the mobilization procedures for callup of reserves, augmentation of existing units, and activation of new units, noting whether reservists and others are called up as individuals or as members of designated units.

b. **MATERIEL, SHIPS, AIRCRAFT, FACILITIES** — Describes plans for augmenting military strength by re-

moving materiel from storage, recommissioning ships (inactive or reserve), commandeering civilian resources (such as merchant marine, fishing fleets, miscellaneous marine facilities, civil aircraft, and civil air facilities); and discusses factors which will affect the rate of activation. Briefly describes the procedures followed in recent conflicts, if appropriate.

3. Mobilization potential

In light of the foregoing discussions under Reserve and Mobilization, estimates the actual mobilization potential of components of the armed forces for M-day.

F. National awards, decorations, and titles

Illustrates and describes the principal awards and decorations.

G. Permanent fortifications

Describes the overall plan of permanent fortifications as it fits into the strategic concept of the nation.

1. Land fortifications

Describes, with subheadings if necessary, the location, purpose, characteristics, and manning of each frontier or internal fortified area.

2. Coastal defenses

Describes, with subheadings if necessary, the location, purpose, characteristics, and manning of coastal fortified areas, harbor defenses, warning systems, and static coastal batteries.

H. International position of the armed forces

1. Military relationships with neighboring countries

Discusses power position in relation to neighboring countries. Discusses potential or actual military support from neighboring countries.

2. Military alliances

Discusses military alliances, pacts, or other treaty arrangements to which the country is a party and the extent to which they affect the deployment and commitment to military action of the country's armed forces.

3. Foreign military assistance

Discusses the military assistance received from or provided to foreign countries in terms of financial grants and loans, gifts and sales of military hardware, construction of defense-related facilities, establishment of military advisory missions, and training services.

I. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 2. Ground Forces

A. General

Provides a brief overall appraisal of the ground forces, citing the most salient points of strength and weakness as to organization, materiel, personnel, and efficiency, which will be more fully developed in subsequent paragraphs.

B. Historical development

Discusses features of past development and performance which will provide the necessary historical perspective and an understanding of the ground forces contemporary position and role.

C. Mission and doctrine

States the mission of the ground forces as conceived by the nation. Describes the official doctrine pertaining to the employment of the ground forces in the accomplishment of their mission.

D. Organization

1. Ground forces high command

Describes, illustrating with organization charts, the top-level organization of the ground forces, distinguishing among commands, services, and staff organizations, where possible. Under an appropriate subheading, de-

scribes in detail the functions and responsibilities of the headquarters staff organization or its equivalent. In all cases uses exact nomenclature; where English equivalents are used, gives the foreign terms in parentheses the first time reference is made. Refers to Section 1, General, for discussion of the armed forces high command.

2. Territorial organization

Describes the geographical zones, such as area commands or army regions, into which the country is divided for ground forces administrative and operational purposes; lists their headquarters locations. Explains the functions of these zones. Provides an outline map unless the boundaries coincide with major political subdivisions.

3. Major operational commands/components

Describes briefly the overall organization of the ground forces into tactical commands and basic tactical units, indicating any contemplated differences between peace and war. Gives the actual organization (peace and war) of the higher tactical echelons above division. For each such echelon, states the type of operational mission or administrative function for which it is designed. Indicates what units are usually subordinate to it. Gives available data, with chart if appropriate, on the organization and functioning of field staffs.

4. Composition of operational commands

Describes, under appropriate subheadings and with accompanying charts, the detailed organization, including known or estimated authorized strengths and allotments of weapons and vehicles, of the various types of divisions and smaller independent combat units. Describes the organization, equipment, and capabilities of type units, such as psychological warfare units, that provide support to combat units. The description of each unit should be carried down to the smallest elements (rifle squad, tank platoon, etc.). Indicates the tactical mission and roles of each unit described. Describes briefly the organization of engineer, signal, supply, and other service units, including charts if needed.

E. Strength and disposition

Provides a generalized appraisal of the strength and disposition of the major ground forces units. Refers to current publications of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

1. Strength

a. **UNIT** — Provides an evaluative discussion of current number of armies, corps, divisions (by type), and individual smaller combat units (by type).

b. **PERSONNEL** — Provides general appraisal of personnel strength by major components, officers and enlisted men, and cadres.

2. Disposition

Describes in general terms the disposition of ground forces at home and abroad, with strength figures by major area and indicates any significant concentrations.

F. Tactics

1. Basic tactical doctrines

Discusses ground forces basic tactical doctrines such as those for attack, defense, reconnaissance, withdrawal, artillery support, use of tanks, field fortifications and obstacles, and close combat. Explains the tactics and techniques down to an appropriate level.

2. Special operations

Discusses tactical doctrines for special operations such as night fighting, street fighting, winter and arctic warfare, mountain warfare, jungle warfare, desert operations, airborne and airmobile operations, amphibious operations, and infiltration and partisan methods. Relates the discussion to the existing or contemplated special forms of tactical organization.

G. Personnel

1. Grade and pay

Describes the grade and pay structure of the ground forces, indicating any differences from U.S. practice in the nomenclature, status, and functions of the various general officer, officer, and enlisted grades. Distinguishes between any noncommissioned grades held by conscripts and those held by career or long-service personnel. Ex-

plains any special categories such as warrant officers or military "officials." Indicates the use, if any, of alternate designations of grade for personnel in various branches of service ("gunners" for artillery privates, etc.). Provides a table showing for each rank, starting with the highest, the designation in the language of the country, and the nearest U.S. equivalent.

2. Conditions of service

a. **OFFICER** — Describes the conditions of service of officers, including promotion and retirement systems. Generally indicates whether service conditions affect morale and standards.

b. **ENLISTED** — Describes the conditions of service of enlisted personnel, including advancement in grade, and pension plans, and indicates whether the service conditions are conducive to good morale.

3. Uniforms and insignia

Describes and illustrates by sketches the principal types of officer and enlisted uniforms, noting color, general styling, and kind of material used. Describes and illustrates branch or category insignia.

H. Training

Characterizes the quality and effectiveness of the overall training system, emphasizing its strengths and weaknesses.

1. Individual

Describes the schedules and methods for basic, advanced, and specialized individual training of enlisted personnel in the principal branches. Describes the organization and functioning of training units, training centers, or similar installations. Explains briefly the replacement training system in time of war. In separate paragraphs, describes the training schedules and methods for noncommissioned officer and officer candidates and the schooling given officers as their careers progress. Indicates any practice of sending military students abroad.

2. Unit, combined, and maneuvers

Describes the methods of unit training in the various branches, the methods of combined training (infantry-artillery or other combat teams), and the schedule, scope, and character of maneuvers.

3. Schools and installations

a. **SYSTEM** — Describes the general plan, control, and efficiency of the ground forces school system and of any other training installations.

b. **LOCATION LIST** — Lists in order of precedence all ground forces schools and other training installations, showing the exact name, English translation, location, character, and capacity of each.

4. Reserve

Indicates the schedule and character of refresher training for reservists. Describes the training system for reserve officers.

5. Foreign programs

Describes the nature and scope of training given to, or received from, other countries.

I. Logistics

1. Classes of materiel

Indicates the manner in which equipment and supplies are grouped into classes for logistic purposes.

2. Procurement

Describes the machinery for the planning and control of procurement of the various classes of materiel, including design, placement of orders, acceptance, and testing. Indicates to what extent equipment is produced domestically and to what extent it is imported.

3. Peacetime storage and issue

a. **SYSTEM** — Explains the system of storage and issue for various classes of materiel in the zone of the interior.

b. **INSTALLATIONS** — Lists all known depots and other storage installations for materiel, giving pertinent facts regarding each. Utilizes a map if warranted.

4. War supply and movement

Explains the machinery for requisition and supply of various classes of materiel in time of war, using charts if necessary. Characterizes the efficiency of the supply system. Gives any available data on unit movement requirements and unit resupply requirements under varying conditions.

5. Maintenance

Describes the system for maintenance and repair of equipment in the field in peace and in war. Characterizes the efficiency of the system.

6. Evacuation

Explains briefly the system for evacuation of equipment and of personnel, including the handling of captured materiel and of prisoners of war.

7. Appraisal of the logistic system

Discusses the basic strengths and weaknesses of the logistic and maintenance systems, assessing their general effectiveness, and noting such factors as their flexibility, expandability, and efficiency.

J. Materiel

1. Ordnance

For each category of ordnance equipment, arranged under subheadings appropriate to the country, includes a textual discussion and, if appropriate, a table of characteristics (see 8, Tabular data, below). The discussion covers in each case the general situation of the ground forces with regard to the quality and quantity of the category of materiel in question; reviews indications of the presence, recent acquisition, or contemplated de-

velopment or purchase of various specific items; evaluates each of the more important items believed to be on hand; and indicates the probable future trend. The table of characteristics should be designed to provide, in compact form, the most pertinent comparative data for judging the effectiveness of each item listed. (The table of characteristics may be omitted and any pertinent data may be incorporated in the text if the subject or the amount of material available does not lend itself to tabular presentation.)

2. Signal

Characterizes the general situation of the ground forces with regard to quality and quantity of signal equipment. For each category of signal equipment, arranged under subheadings appropriate to the country, gives a discussion and, if appropriate, a table of characteristics as indicated under 1, Ordnance, above.

3. Quartermaster

a. **INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT** — Describes briefly the principal types of individual equipment other than uniforms and insignia.

b. **ORGANIZATIONAL EQUIPMENT** — Describes briefly other types of quartermaster equipment, arranged under appropriate subheadings.

4. Engineer

Characterizes the general situation of the ground forces with regard to quality and quantity of engineer materiel. For each major category of engineer equipment, arranged under subheadings appropriate to the country, gives a discussion and, if appropriate, a table of characteristics as indicated under 1, Ordnance, above.

5. Chemical

Characterizes the general situation of the ground forces with regard to quality and quantity of chemical materiel. For each major category of chemical materiel, arranged under subheadings appropriate to the country, gives a discussion and, if appropriate, a table of characteristics as indicated under 1, Ordnance, above.

6. Medical

Characterizes the general situation of the ground forces with regard to quality and quantity of medical equipment, facilities, and supplies. Using appropriate subheadings, describes the principal specific categories or items. Emphasizes aspects having a bearing on combat effectiveness of the ground forces under varying conditions.

7. Army aviation

Discusses types of aircraft used in command and liaison, observation, visual and photographic reconnaissance, fire adjustment, airlift of personnel and materiel within the combat zone, and aeromedical evacuation. Presents a table showing major characteristics of these aircraft.

8. Tabular data

Provides tables of characteristics desired to supplement the textual discussion of the various categories of equipment included in J, Materiel.

K. Means of identification**1. Equipment markings**

Describes and illustrates the markings used by the ground forces to identify equipment nationality. An illustrative sketch may show the markings only, provided the text gives their location on the equipment. Describes other markings on equipment and explains their significance. Mentions, as appropriate, the painting of equipment in certain colors and describes the use of camouflage.

2. Unit identification

Describes the system used by the ground forces to identify units and indicates where unit identifications appear on equipment and on uniforms. Notes any dif-

ferences between peacetime and wartime practices. If unit insignia other than number or letter combinations are used, furnishes sketches of those of the principal units.

L. Quasi-military forces

Describes under suitable subheadings all quasi-military forces that could augment the ground forces and that have a military or quasi-military mission connected with national, local, internal, or frontier security. For each such organization indicates its full name, character, mission, top control, high command, relationship with the ground forces in peace and war, administrative or other subdivisions, source and terms of service of personnel, and general disposition. Also includes a brief discussion or characterization of its armament, mobility, training, tactics, and logistics.

M. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 3. Naval Forces**A. General**

Provides a brief overall appraisal of the naval forces, citing the most salient points of strength and weakness as to organization, materiel, personnel, and efficiency, which will be more fully developed in subsequent paragraphs.

B. Historical development

Discusses features of past development and performance which will provide the necessary historical perspective and an understanding of the naval forces contemporary position and role.

C. Mission and doctrine

States the mission of the naval forces as conceived by the nation. Describes the official doctrine pertaining to the employment of the naval forces in the accomplishment of their mission.

D. Organization**1. Naval forces high command**

Describes, illustrating with organization charts, the top-level organization of the naval forces, distinguishing among commands, services, and staff organizations, where possible. Under an appropriate subheading, describes in detail the functions and responsibilities of the headquarters staff organization or its equivalent. In all cases uses exact nomenclature; where English equivalents are used, gives the foreign term in parentheses the

first time reference is made. Refers to SECTION 1, General, for discussion of the armed forces high command.

2. Naval districts

Describes the districts (or zones or activities) into which the country is divided for naval forces administrative and operational purposes; lists their headquarters locations. Explains the functions of these districts. Provides an outline map unless the boundaries coincide with major political subdivisions.

3. Naval communications network

Describes the naval communications organization.

4. Fleet organization

Describes the tactical and administrative organization of the forces afloat, including shipboard organization. Discusses relationship with naval headquarters, other commands, and shore support activities.

5. Naval aviation

Describes the structure and composition of naval aviation operational organizations and their relationship to higher command ashore and afloat.

6. Other naval organizations

Describes under individual subheadings other naval organizations not covered elsewhere, such as coastal defense and naval infantry. Shows the relationship with naval authorities or activities.

E. Strength and disposition

Provides a generalized appraisal of the strength and disposition of the naval forces units. Refers to current publications of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

1. Strength

a. SHIPS — Provides a generalized appraisal of the strength of the major naval forces afloat.

b. AIRCRAFT — Provides a generalized appraisal of the strength of naval aviation units.

c. PERSONNEL — Provides a generalized appraisal of naval forces personnel showing the proportion ashore, afloat, and in aviation.

2. Disposition

Describes in general terms the disposition of naval forces at home and abroad, with strength figures by major area, and indicates any significant concentrations.

F. Operations

Discusses the basic doctrines for the naval forces under appropriate subheadings, such as attack, defense, reconnaissance, submarine warfare, mining, and amphibious operations.

G. Personnel**1. Corps and services**

Explains the concepts and nomenclature used in dividing naval personnel into branches, with the responsibilities, duties, and limitations of authority of each branch.

2. Grade and pay

Explains the grade and pay structure and shows the nearest equivalent in the U.S. Navy, with appropriate comments on differences. Discusses the command or administrative authority of each grade, and describes any limits of grade of various branches. Provides a table showing for each grade, starting with the highest, the designation in the language of the country, and the nearest U.S. equivalent.

3. Conditions of service

a. OFFICER — Describes the conditions of service of officers, including promotion and retirement systems. Generally indicates whether service conditions affect morale and standards.

b. ENLISTED — Describes the conditions of service of enlisted personnel, including advancement in grade, and pension plans, and indicates whether the service conditions are conducive to good morale.

4. Uniforms and insignia

Describes and illustrates by sketches the principal types of officer and enlisted uniforms, noting color, general styling, and kind of material used. Describes and illustrates branch or category insignia.

H. Training

Discusses the quality and effectiveness of the overall training system of officers and enlisted men, emphasizing the strength and weakness of training procedures in theory and practice.

1. Officer

Describes under appropriate headings the basic, advanced, and specialist training of officers.

2. Enlisted

Describes under appropriate headings the basic and specialist training of enlisted men.

3. Shipboard

Discusses practical and theoretical training on shipboard (except when ship is a moored school ship utilized for space accommodation).

4. Fleet and force

Gives the scope and schedule of fleet and force training together with pertinent observations on effectiveness.

5. Naval aviation

a. PREOPERATIONAL FLYING — Describes schools for pilot and other aircrew training, including entrance requirements, length of course, flying and aviation ground curricula, facilities, and equipment. Points out areas of major emphasis.

b. OPERATIONAL FLYING — Describes operational training, the system and its control, indicating the provisions for particular types of training as well as participation in maneuvers and joint exercises.

c. ADVANCED TRAINING — Describes advanced training for naval aviation personnel.

d. TECHNICAL AND AVIATION GROUND PERSONNEL — Describes schools for technical and aviation ground personnel.

6. Reserve

Discusses the adequacy, extent, and methods employed in training reserve personnel.

7. Foreign programs

Describes the nature and scope of training given to, or received from, other countries.

8. Location list

Lists in order of precedence all naval forces schools and other training installations, showing the exact name, English translation, location, character, and capacity of each.

I. Logistics**1. Procurement**

Describes the system of procurement and supply of naval materiel.

2. New construction, repair, and maintenance

Describes the policy in effect for the construction of naval vessels, and for their repair and maintenance, noting the dependence on foreign yards, if applicable. Makes reference as applicable to appropriate sections of the NIS on shipbuilding and naval facilities.

3. Centers of supply

Lists all known depots and other storage installations for materiel, giving pertinent facts regarding each. Utilizes chart if warranted.

4. Appraisal of the logistic system

Discusses the basic strengths and weaknesses of the logistic and maintenance systems, assessing their general effectiveness, and noting such factors as their flexibility, expandability, and efficiency.

J. Ships, aircraft, and materiel

1. Ships and aircraft

Discusses naval ship design in relationship to strategic and tactical requirements. Makes appropriate comments regarding adequacy or inadequacy of design and construction for operations or employment in certain areas. Presents data on performance and characteristics of aircraft if different from those aircraft described in SECTION 4, Air Forces.

2. Weapons

Discusses materiel qualitatively, emphasizing the important characteristics of surface ordnance, underwater ordnance, and missile systems. Data on aircraft equipment, including ordnance, are presented in SECTION 4, Air Forces.

3. Electronics

Discusses briefly various types of equipment and their uses.

4. Statistical data on ships

Provides in tabular form the characteristics of combat and auxiliary vessels.

K. Means of identification

1. Equipment markings

Describes and illustrates the markings used by the naval forces to identify equipment nationality, including markings such as roundels or fin flashes for aircraft. An illustrative sketch may consist of the markings only, provided the text gives their location on the equipment. Describes other markings on equipment (excluding unit insignia) and explains their significance. Discusses painting of equipment in certain colors; use of camouflage.

2. Unit identification

Describes the system used by the naval forces to identify units and indicates where unit identifications appear on equipment and on uniforms. Notes any differences between peacetime and wartime practices. If unit insignia other than number or letter combinations are used, provides sketches of those of the principal units.

L. Quasi-military forces

Describes under suitable subheadings all quasi-military forces that could augment the naval forces and that have a military or quasi-military mission connected with national, local, internal, or frontier security. For each such organization indicates its full name, character, mission, top control, high command, relationship with the naval forces in peace and war, administrative or other subdivisions, sources and terms of service of personnel, and general disposition. Also includes a brief discussion or characterization of its armament, mobility, training, operations, and logistics.

M. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 4. Air Forces

A. General

Provides a brief overall appraisal of the air forces, citing the most salient points of strength and weakness as to organization, materiel, personnel, and efficiency, which will be more fully developed in subsequent paragraphs.

B. Historical development

Discusses features of past development and performance which will provide the necessary historical perspective and an understanding of the air forces contemporary position and role.

C. Mission and doctrine

States the mission of the air forces as conceived by the nation. Describes the official doctrine pertaining to the employment of the air forces in the accomplishment of their mission.

D. Organization

1. Air forces high command

Describes, illustrating with organization charts, the top-level organization of the air forces, distinguishing among commands, services, and staff organizations, where possible. Under an appropriate subheading, de-

scribes in detail the functions and responsibilities of the headquarters staff organization or its equivalent. In all cases uses exact nomenclature; where English equivalents are used, gives the foreign term in parentheses the first time reference is made. Refers to SECTION 1, General, for discussion of the armed forces high command.

2. Territorial organization

Describes the geographic zones, such as area commands or air regions, into which the country is divided for air force administrative and operational purposes; lists their headquarters locations. Explains the functions of these zones. Provides an outline map unless the boundaries coincide with major political subdivisions.

3. Major operational commands/components

Describes the functions, responsibilities, and organizational structure of each of the principal commands and services of the air forces. These should include such organizations as the strategic air command, the tactical air command, the air defense command, the air transport command, the training command, and supply services. Describes these commands and services under separate subheadings and, where appropriate, supplements the text with organization charts.

4. Composition of operational commands

Describes, under appropriate subheadings and with accompanying charts, the detailed structure and composition of all operational echelons, such as air force, wing, group, and squadron. Includes summarized tables of organization in narrative or chart forms as appropriate.

E. Strength and disposition

Provides a generalized appraisal of the strength and disposition of the air forces units. Refers to current publications of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

1. Strength

a. AIRCRAFT — Provides an evaluative discussion of aircraft in the air organizations.

b. PERSONNEL — Provides a general appraisal of air forces personnel showing the proportion of aircrew to ground personnel.

2. Disposition

Describes in general terms the disposition of air forces at home and abroad, with strength figures by major area, and indicates any significant concentrations.

F. Operations

Describes, under appropriate subheadings, the operational procedures of the air forces, relating them to D, Organization, above, insofar as possible. Describes the normal sequence of events affecting operation of the organizations, and the relation of the organizations to other command elements. Describes combat tactics, if appropriate. Discusses basic doctrines of various air organizations under separate subheadings.

G. Personnel

1. Grade and pay

Describes the grade and pay structure of the air forces, indicating any differences from U.S. practice in the nomenclature, status, and functions of the various general officer, officer, and enlisted grades. Explains any special categories. Provides a table showing for each grade, starting with the highest, the designation in the language of the country, and the nearest U.S. equivalent.

2. Conditions of service

a. OFFICER — Describes the conditions of service of officers, including promotion and retirement systems. Generally indicates whether service conditions affect morale and standards.

b. ENLISTED — Describes the conditions of service of enlisted personnel, including advancement in grade, and pension plans, and indicates whether the service conditions are conducive to good morale.

3. Uniforms and insignia

Describes and illustrates by sketches the principal types of officer and enlisted uniforms, noting color, general styling, and kind of material used. Describes and illustrates branch or category insignia, including in particular aircrew insignia.

H. Training

Characterizes the quality and effectiveness of the overall training system, emphasizing its strengths and weaknesses.

1. Preoperational flying

a. PILOT — Describes the schools for pilot training, including entrance requirements, length of course, flying and aviation ground curricula, facilities, and equipment. Points out areas of major emphasis. Notes whether the schools have met operational requirements, giving output data for significant periods.

b. OTHER AIRCREW — Follows guide under 1, a, above, insofar as applicable.

2. Aviation ground personnel

Describes schools for aviation ground personnel, including entrance requirements, length of course, curricula, facilities, and equipment. Describes any other training programs such as apprenticing or on-the-job training. Notes whether the ground training system has met operational requirements, giving output data for significant periods.

3. Schools for advanced military

Describes the entrance requirements, curricula, duration, facilities, and equipment, and the annual output of the schools which provide advanced military education for selected personnel.

4. Operational

Describes operational training and the training system and its control, indicating the provisions for particular

types of training as well as participation in maneuvers and joint exercises.

5. Reserve

Describes training system for reserve force.

6. Foreign programs

Describes the nature and scope of training given to, or received from, other countries.

7. Location list

Lists in order of precedence all air forces schools and other training installations, showing the exact name, English translation, location, character, and capacity of each.

I. Logistics

1. Procurement

Describes the system of procurement and supply of aircraft and materiel.

2. Basic requirements

a. TABLES OF EQUIPMENT — Presents in tabular form, if possible, in such detail as importance of the air forces warrants, the nonexpendable items of supply required by basic components; includes aircraft, motor vehicles, starter carts, tractors, ordnance, and the like.

b. EXPENDABLE SUPPLIES — Presents in tabular form, if possible, in such detail as importance of the air forces warrants, the requirements for expendable supply items such as: aviation fuel, in tons or gallons per aircraft per mission; motor fuel, in gallons per mile per vehicle; rations, in pounds per man per day; munitions, in pounds of ammunition and bombs per aircraft per mission.

3. Maintenance

a. CONTROL AND PLANNING — Describes the methods of control and planning for maintenance of aircraft and associated equipment, including such means of control as log books, technical orders, publications, control inspections.

b. SYSTEM IN OPERATION — Describes the procedures employed at all echelons, including inspection cycles and types of maintenance performed at each organizational level. If appropriate, illustrates by flow chart.

c. EFFECT OF CLIMATE ON MAINTENANCE — Discusses effects of extreme ranges of temperatures, humidity, winds, and other natural phenomena, as appropriate, on aircraft maintenance.

4. Relationship of requirements to production

Discusses the ability of the country to provide for its aviation needs, particularly in the fields of aircraft and engines, aviation fuel, and aviation electronics, from its own resources. Identifies the principal foreign sources of supply and notes the degree of dependence upon such sources.

5. Appraisal of the logistic system

a. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SUPPLY SYSTEM — Discusses the basic strengths and weaknesses of the system, assessing its general effectiveness, and noting such factors as its flexibility, expandability, and efficiency.

b. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MAINTENANCE SYSTEM — Follows guide under 5, a, above.

J. Air facilities

1. General

Summarizes the air facility system for the NIS Area in quantitative and qualitative terms. Gives an appraisal of the system's capability to support air operations. Indicates the potential for expansion of the system. Discusses generally the characteristics, including: runways, parking and dispersal areas, radio aids, lighting, repair and maintenance facilities, fuel, refueling equipment, storage facilities, housing accommodations, and transportation for logistical support. Refers to the pertinent volume of *Airfields and Seaplane Stations of the World*, published by the Defense Intelligence Agency, for current status and evaluated data.

2. Distribution

Discusses the airfield distribution pattern of the NIS Area, identifying major airfield complexes and their importance in the overall airfield picture. Draws attention to areas where for significant reasons air facilities are inadequate or do not exist. Provides general discussion of potential airfield development, including consideration of former airfield sites, logistics, and requirements for such additional facilities.

K. Aircraft and materiel

Discusses aircraft and equipment, including ordnance, qualitatively, emphasizing their important characteristics.

L. Means of identification

1. Aircraft markings

Describes and illustrates the markings, such as roundels and fin flashes, used by the air forces to identify aircraft nationality. The illustrative sketch may consist of the markings only, provided the text gives their location on the aircraft. Describes other markings on aircraft (excluding unit insignia) and explains their significance (examples: use of an identifying color for trainer aircraft and use of camouflage).

2. Unit identification

Describes the system used by the air forces to identify units and indicates where unit identifications appear on aircraft and on uniforms. Notes any differences between peacetime and wartime practices. If unit insignia other than number or letter combinations are used, furnishes sketches of those of the principal units.

M. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 5. Air Defense Forces

A. General

Provides a brief overall appraisal of the air defense forces, citing the most salient points of strength and weakness as to organization, materiel, personnel, and efficiency, which will be discussed in more detail in subsequent paragraphs.

B. Historical development

Discusses features of past development and performance which will provide the necessary historical perspective and an understanding of the air defense forces contemporary position and role.

C. Mission and doctrine

States the mission of the air defense forces as conceived by the nation. Describes the official doctrine pertaining to the employment of the air defense forces in the accomplishment of their mission.

D. Organization

1. Air defense forces high command

Describes, illustrating with organization charts, the top-level organization of the air defense forces, distinguishing among commands, services, and staff organizations, where possible. Under an appropriate subheading, describes in detail the functions and responsibilities of the headquarters staff organization or its equivalent. In all cases uses exact nomenclature; where English equivalents are used, gives the foreign term in parentheses the first time reference is made. Refers to SECTION 1, General, for discussion of the armed forces high command.

2. Territorial organization

Describes the geographical zones, such as area commands or air regions, into which the country is divided for administrative and operational purposes; lists their headquarters locations. Explains the functions of these zones. Provides an outline map unless the boundaries coincide with major political subdivisions.

3. Major operational commands/components

Describes the functions, responsibilities, and organizational structure of each of the principal commands and services of the air defense forces. Describes these commands and services under separate subheadings and, where appropriate, supplements the text with organizational charts.

4. Composition of operational commands

Describes, under appropriate subheadings and with accompanying charts, the detailed structure and composition of all operational echelons. Includes summarized tables of organization in narrative or chart form, as appropriate.

E. Strength and disposition

1. Strength

Provides a generalized appraisal of the strength (equipment and personnel) of the air defense units. Refers to current publications of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

2. Disposition

Provides an evaluative discussion of the disposition (aircraft, missile, air control and warning radar, anti-aircraft artillery, and personnel) in the air defense organization. Uses separate subheadings as appropriate.

F. Operations

Describes, under appropriate subheadings, the operational procedures of the air defense forces, relating them to D, Organization, above, insofar as possible. Describes the operational procedures under separate subheadings. Tells how they actually function (does this by describing the normal sequence of events affecting the operation of the organizations and the relation of the organizations to other command elements). Describes combat tactics, if appropriate.

G. Personnel

Refers to SECTION 1, General, for general and common factors, SECTION 2, Ground Forces, and SECTION 4, Air Forces.

H. Training

Describes briefly the training system, naming the principal schools or types of schools. Assesses the general adequacy of the training system. Describes operational training, the training system and its control; and indicates provisions for particular types of training as well as participation in maneuvers and joint exercises. If appropriate, refers to SECTION 2, Ground Forces, and SECTION 4, Air Forces, for lists of schools and training installations. Describes the nature and scope of training given to, or received from, other countries.

I. Logistics

1. Procurement

Describes the system of procurement and supply of air defense forces materiel.

2. Maintenance

Describes the methods of control and planning for maintenance of equipment.

3. Appraisal of the logistic system

Discusses the basic strengths and weaknesses of the logistic and maintenance systems, assessing their general effectiveness, and noting such factors as their flexibility, expandability, and efficiency.

J. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 6. Missile Forces

(Strategic Rocket Troops of the U.S.S.R. or similar forces as they may be developed.)

A. General

Provides a brief overall appraisal of the missile forces, citing the most salient points of strength and weakness as to organization, materiel, personnel, and efficiency, which will be discussed in more detail in subsequent paragraphs.

B. Historical development

Discusses features of past development and performance, which will provide the necessary historical perspective and an understanding of the missile forces contemporary position and role.

C. Mission and doctrine

States the mission of the missile forces as conceived by the nation. Describes the official doctrine pertaining to the employment of the missile forces in the accomplishment of their mission.

D. Organization

1. Missile forces high command

Describes, illustrating with organization charts, the top-level organization of the missile forces, distinguishing among commands, services, and staff organizations, where possible. Under an appropriate subheading, describes in detail the functions and responsibilities of the headquarters staff organization or its equivalent. In all cases uses exact nomenclature; where English equivalents are used, gives the foreign term in parentheses the first time reference is made. Refers to SECTION 1, General, for discussion of the armed forces high command.

2. Territorial organization

Describes the geographical zones, such as area commands into which the country is divided for missile

forces administrative and operational purposes, and lists their headquarters locations. Explains the functions of these zones. Provides an outline map unless the boundaries coincide with major political subdivisions.

3. Major operational commands/components

Describes the functions, responsibilities, and organizational structure of each of the principal commands and services of the missile forces. Describes these components under separate subheadings and, where appropriate, supplements the text with organizational charts.

4. Composition of operational commands

Describes, under appropriate subheadings and with accompanying charts, the detailed structure and composition of all operational echelons. Includes summarized tables of organization in narrative or chart form, as appropriate.

E. Strength and disposition

Provides a generalized appraisal of the strength and disposition of the major missile units.

1. Strength

a. MISSILE — Provides an evaluative discussion of current number of missile units by type.

b. PERSONNEL — Provides general appraisal of personnel strength by major components, including numbers of officers and enlisted men.

2. Disposition

Describes in general terms the disposition of forces; indicates any significant concentrations.

F. Tactics

Describes, under appropriate subheadings, the missile forces basic doctrines. Explains the tactics and techniques down to an appropriate level.

G. Personnel**1. Grade and pay**

Describes the grade and pay structure of the missile forces, indicating any differences from U.S. practice in the nomenclature, status, and functions of the various general officer, officer, and enlisted grades. Explains any special categories. Provides a table showing for each grade, starting with the highest, the designation in the language of the country, and the nearest U.S. equivalent.

2. Conditions of service

a. **OFFICER** — Describes the conditions of service of officers, including promotion and retirement systems. Generally indicates whether service conditions affect morale and standards.

b. **ENLISTED** — Describes the conditions of service of enlisted personnel, including advancement in grade and pension plans, and indicates whether the service conditions are conducive to good morale.

H. Training

Describes, under appropriate subheadings, the training system as a whole, naming the principal schools or types of schools, and assessing the general adequacy of the training system. Under an appropriate subheading, discusses in detail the following: preliminary training, pre-operational officer training, enlisted specialist training, schools for advanced military training, unit operational training, reserve training, and foreign training program. Lists in order of precedence all missile forces schools and other training installations, showing the exact name, English translation, location, character, and capacity of each.

I. Logistics**1. Supply**

a. **CONTROL AND PLANNING** — Describes the methods by which the overall supply program is established and controls are exercised by higher headquarters of the missile forces.

b. **SYSTEM IN OPERATION** — Describes procedures and channels for procurement, requisition, distribution, and storage of supplies.

2. Procurement

Describes the machinery for the planning and control of procurement of the various classes of materiel, includ-

ing design, placement of orders, acceptance, and testing. Discusses the ability of the country to satisfy its missile requirements, including engines, fuel, and electronics, from its own resources.

3. Maintenance

a. **CONTROL AND PLANNING** — Describes the methods of control and planning for maintenance of missiles and associated equipment, including means of control such as logbooks, technical orders, publications, and control inspections.

b. **SYSTEM IN OPERATION** — Describes the procedures employed at all echelons, including inspection cycles and types of maintenance performed at each organization level.

c. **SERVICING MISSILE EQUIPMENT** — Describes any special indoctrination given to units in maintaining equipment.

4. Appraisal of logistic system

Discusses the basic strengths and weaknesses of the supply and maintenance programs, assessing their general effectiveness, and noting factors such as flexibility, expandability, and efficiency.

J. Missile facilities

Summarizes the missile launch facilities system in quantitative and qualitative terms. Discusses development, characteristics, and distribution.

K. Means of identification**1. Missile forces markings**

Describes and illustrates the markings used by the missile forces to identify equipment nationality. The illustrative sketch may consist of the markings only, provided the text gives their location on equipment. Describes any other markings and explains their significance. Discusses painting of equipment in certain colors; use of camouflage.

2. Unit identification

Describes the system used by the missile forces to identify units and indicates where unit identifications appear on missile equipment and uniforms.

L. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 7. Military Space Systems

A. General

Provides a brief overall appraisal of space program activities which have military applications.

B. Historical development

Discusses features of past development and performance which will provide the necessary historical perspective and an understanding of space program activities which have military applications.

C. Organization

Describes the agency or organization having responsibility for the space program and explains its relationship to the military services.

D. Training

Describes the facilities associated with the training of space personnel. Lists in order of precedence all schools and other training installations, showing the exact name, English translation, location, character, and capacity of each.

E. Space support facilities

Discusses the facilities utilized to launch space vehicles. Assesses the capabilities and limitations of these facilities.

F. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

MARINE CLIMATE AND OCEANOGRAPHY

The Outline Guides for the following sections present the normal content, preferred treatment, and general arrangement of each topical section for a complex or relatively well studied NIS Ocean Area. For many Areas, however, no Section 4, Climate and Oceanography of Selected Straits, will be needed, and in any of the sections, certain modifications in balance or coverage may be desirable. The Outline Guide should be used flexibly and adapted to assure adequate treatment of topics meaningful to the particular NIS Ocean Area. In preparation and typing of manuscripts, NIS Editorial Instructions should be followed in detail.

- Section 1 — Marine Climate
- Section 2 — Oceanography
- Section 3 — Effects of Marine Climate and Oceanography
on Military Operations
- Section 4 — Climate and Oceanography of Selected Straits

Section 1. Marine Climate

A. General

Discusses the major climatic controls of the ocean basin and/or the hemisphere and their interrelationships with the climate of the specific Area. Presents a brief synopsis of the most important aspects of the climatic conditions of the NIS Area.

B. Climatic controls

The discussion* of climatic controls of the NIS Area includes:

1. General circulation and pressure distribution

Presents a general comparison of the pressure distribution both areally and with time at the surface and in the lower troposphere (roughly the 700-millibar level and below). Illustrates these pressure relationships by schematic charts for standard levels of mean pressure-height contours or of mean resultant wind streamlines and isotachs. General climatic zones may be delineated according to wind, pressure, and air-mass regimes.

2. Air masses and zones of interaction

Discusses air-mass characteristics in detail, emphasizing their climatic influence and seasonal areal extent. Zones of interaction include, when pertinent, both textual and graphical treatment of the areal extent and frequency of extratropical and tropical cyclonic systems, fronts, and the intertropical convergence zone.

C. Climatic elements

Discusses the following elements by months or seasons, as appropriate:

1. Winds

a. SURFACE — Presents wind speed frequencies for specified wind speed groups and directions, as well as frequencies of light winds and gales. Includes a treatment of winds peculiar to specified regions and winds of local significance. Discusses persistence when applicable.

b. UPPER AIR — Includes persistence of wind speed and wind direction for standard levels in the lower

* Liberal use is made of pertinent charts, graphs, and other illustrative material.

troposphere. Discusses the relation of upper winds to pressure patterns.

2. Air temperature

a. SURFACE — Discusses surface air temperatures and air-sea temperature differences according to seasons or by climatic regimes, whichever is more appropriate. Emphasizes variations and upper and lower limits.

b. UPPER AIR — Presents information on temperature ranges, means, and variations therefrom for standard levels in the lower troposphere. Includes information on atmospheric stability.

3. Relative humidity

Discusses relative humidity in the lower troposphere by seasons or climatic regimes. Presents information on the effects of pressure systems, fronts, and inversions on relative humidity.

4. Precipitation

Discusses types and characteristics of precipitation according to seasons or by climatic regimes. Gives frequency of precipitation and precipitation amounts, when available.

5. Cloudiness

Discusses cloud amount, types of clouds, and ceiling heights, if available, according to seasons or by climatic regimes. Includes total cloud and low cloud cover.

6. Visibility

Considers visibility conditions according to seasons or by climatic regimes. Includes frequency of specified visibility restrictions where pertinent.

7. Special weather phenomena

Discusses phenomena peculiar to the NIS Area, e.g., optical phenomena, squalls, waterspouts, and thunderstorms.

D. Map and chart appraisal

Evaluates the principal marine climatic charts of the Area, in addition to those presented in the section.

E. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 2. Oceanography

A. General

Discusses the major oceanographic controls of the ocean basin and/or the hemisphere and their interrelationships with the oceanography of the specific Area. Presents a brief synopsis of oceanographic conditions.

B. Marine geology and geophysics

1. General

Outlines briefly the significance of marine geology and geophysics in the Area.

2. Submarine physiography

Discusses the physiographic provinces and provides a description of bathymetric features in the Area.

3. Submarine geology

Discusses the rocks and sediments and the formation and significance of islands as related to submarine geology. Provides information on the broad marine structural features and their causes; includes structural trends and their interpretation. Presents qualitative and quantitative information on the crust of the earth above the Mohorovicic discontinuity.

4. Bottom sediments

Discusses qualitatively and quantitatively bottom sediments and rocks. In addition, sediment source, transportation, methods and rates of deposition, and areas of nondeposition are discussed.

5. Seismicity

Discusses the areal and temporal distribution of earthquakes and their relation to the marine environment. Also includes a historical account of tsunamis.

6. Volcanism

Discusses the location and history of past volcanic activity and changes in bottom sediments resulting from such activity.

7. Gravity

Discusses gravity anomalies of the Area, including observed, free-air, and isostatic gravity anomalies.

8. Geomagnetism

Describes in general terms the geomagnetic characteristics of the NIS Area; includes the spatial and temporal variations of the magnetic field and its relation to other environmental elements. Discusses auroras if pertinent.

C. Currents

1. Surface currents

Discusses the general surface circulation of water in the Area, with emphasis on the variations from the mean circulation and the effects of winds and of tidal currents.

2. Subsurface currents

Supplies information available from direct current observations or from physical properties. Currents are presented as water mass movement, i.e., surface, intermediate, deep, bottom or whatever similar breakdown is feasible. (If information of this nature is not available, the discussion is limited to those depths which are of significance in SECTION 3, Effects of Marine Climate and Oceanography on Military Operations.)

3. Other

Discusses special current features or peculiarities. Discussion will not appear in every NIS.

D. Ice

1. General

Discusses in general the controls affecting sea ice conditions and sources of icebergs in the Area.

2. Sea ice

Discusses means and variations therefrom of coverage, concentration, dates of appearance and disappearance, drifts, and physical characteristics of sea ice within the NIS Area.

3. Glacier ice

Supplies information on the distribution, drifts, and limits of glacier ice, with emphasis on icebergs.

4. Local conditions

Discusses ice conditions at ports and other selected coastal locations; includes ice thickness, length of navigation season, and dates of ice appearance, freezeup, breakup, and disappearance.

E. Sea and swell

1. General

Defines terminology and provides general information on sea and swell.

2. Climatic controls and seasonal variations

Discusses on a seasonal basis the frequency of occurrence of sea and swell heights and directions throughout

the NIS Area and the climatic factors which control sea and swell.

3. Seasonal distribution of wave period-height and period-direction

Provides wave information based on simultaneous observations of wave height, period, and direction. Discusses on a seasonal basis the frequency distribution of each of these variables.

4. Persistence of waves

Supplies information on the occurrence and persistence of certain wave threshold values.

F. Sea water characteristics

1. General

Provides background information on the physical properties of sea water, defines terminology, and explains factors controlling temperature, salinity, density, color, and transparency.

2. Description of the NIS Area

a. TEMPERATURE — Discusses surface temperature by sectors. Discussion includes distribution, variability, ranges, anomalies, and special features of thermal structure. Vertical and subsurface temperature distributions are discussed by sectors, including depth and strength of the thermocline and seasonal variation, general vertical thermal structure, and general horizontal subsurface distribution of temperature.

b. SALINITY — Discusses surface, vertical, and subsurface salinity distributions by sectors.

c. DENSITY — Discusses surface, vertical, and subsurface density by sectors.

d. COLOR — Describes water color in the NIS Area.

e. TRANSPARENCY — Discusses visual transparency of the water.

f. SOUND VELOCITY — Discusses surface and subsurface sound velocity.

G. Water level fluctuations

1. Astronomical

Provides information on the types of tides, tide ranges, and manner of progression of the tide throughout the Area. Illustrations are included, depending upon data available.

2. Meteorological

Discusses any changes in water level owing to meteorological conditions. Illustrations are included, depending upon data available.

H. Marine biology

1. Fouling

Discusses the basic aspects and characteristics of fouling in the Area, with emphasis on geographic variation of environmental factors, temporal and seasonal sequences, and qualitative and quantitative aspects of the fouling complex.

2. Boring

Discusses marine boring organisms of the Area, including their geographic distribution and the severity, methods, and seasonal variations of attack.

3. Vegetation

Describes species of algae and seagrasses in the Area, with a discussion of pertinent environmental factors, growth and seasonal characteristics, and vertical and geographic distribution.

4. Bioluminescence

Discusses the causative organisms, their seasonal and geographic distribution, and the types and distribution of recorded displays.

5. Dangerous animals

Enumerates and describes important dangerous marine animals, including injurious, venomous, and poisonous (inedible) forms, with information on their distribution, habitats, abundance, method of attack, and effects on victims.

6. Sound-producing and sound-scattering organisms

Describes the various animal sound producers, reflectors, and scatterers, with information on their distribution and migration. Describes deep and shallow scattering layers, including information on the causative organisms, experimental results, and variations in concentrations of the organisms.

I. Map and chart appraisal

Presents an itemized discussion of the principal oceanographic charts of the Area.

J. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 3. Effects of Marine Climate and Oceanography on Military Operations

A. General

Presents brief synopses of the most significant aspects of location, size, shape, strategic implications, and general climatic and oceanographic conditions as they affect military operations in the Area.

B. Air

Discusses the environmental effects of the NIS Area on the following types of air operations:

1. Aircraft operations

Presents information on the expectancy of operationally important weather elements and environmental phenomena such as contrails, clear air turbulence, upper level winds, cloudiness, visibility, and icing as they affect flight planning, air navigation, aerial reconnaissance, and other air operations. Describes weather forecasting facilities.

2. Missiles

Discusses environmental effects on operation, guidance, and detection of missiles.

3. Atomic defense

Discusses the effect of environment on the dispersal of radioactive fallout particles and other results of atomic bomb bursts.

4. Electromagnetic propagation

a. **RADAR** — Discusses the probability of extended radar ranges, with particular emphasis on early defense warning systems and anomalous propagation such as radar holes and ducting conditions.

b. **RADIO** — Discusses radio reception in terms of space and time with respect to the auroral zone. Discusses the 11-year periodicity of sunspots and position in the cycle.

C. Surface

Discusses the environmental effects of the NIS Area on the following:

1. Ship operations

Discusses superstructure icing, effects of winds and currents, sea and glacier ice, sea surface roughness (slamming, water intake, excessive accelerations, and minimum-time sea routes), ship degaussing, magnetic compass variation and reliability, and biological factors (fouling, boring, clogging, bioluminescence, and biological sound).

2. Amphibious and logistics operations

Discusses in a general manner bottom conditions, local problems in navigation, longshore currents, surf, tides, beach trafficability and stability, and biological factors, which are important in amphibious, offloading, and port operations. (More detailed data on amphibious operations are contained in SECTION 22, Coasts and Landing Beaches.)

3. Mining operations

Discusses the role of the sea floor on the behavior of mines subsequent to laying, the effects of currents and waves on mines, water transparency, biological factors, and spurious firing caused by seismic, magnetic, and bottom pressure variations. (Effect of the environment on minehunting with underwater ordnance locator gear is discussed under D, 3, Other subsurface operations.)

4. Air-sea rescue and survival at sea

Discusses sea and swell conditions (in respect to takeoff, landing, refueling, and boarding of seaplanes, and ditching of aircraft), currents (in respect to drift of survivors), sea ice (in respect to the safety of landing on or in it), human survival of immersion hypothermia, and dangerous marine animals.

5. Personnel, clothing, and equipment

Discusses factors affecting personnel (windchill and dangerous marine animals) and equipment (corrosion, fouling, boring, and seismic and volcanic activity).

D. Subsurface

Discusses the environmental effects of the NIS Area on the following types of subsurface operations:

1. Submarine and antisubmarine operations

Discusses vertical changes in density and seasonal variations therein, depth and strength of the balancing layer and seasonal variations, navigation under ice, water transparency, electrical conductivity, surface and subsurface currents, wave conditions (depth of wave action), snorkel problems (icing), bioluminescence, and bottom characteristics.

2. Underwater sound

a. **GENERAL** — Defines terminology and provides general information on sound propagation.

b. **SONAR** — Discusses effects of physical properties of the water, sea state, sea bottom, and ambient noise on sonar performance. Describes by seasons sonar conditions throughout the NIS Area. This presentation describes probable performance of sonars (surface ship, airborne, and submarine) of all frequencies as well as variable depth sonar and explosive echo ranging; information is presented on the best depth to escape detection, and assured ranges and likely ranges with listening gear. Convergence zone transmission is described.

c. **SOFAR AND RAFOS** — Explains the principles and factors controlling long-range sound transmission. Depths and variations of sound channels in the Area are discussed. Horizontal variations in axial sound speeds are portrayed.

d. **AMBIENT NOISE** — Discusses all types of noise in the sea exclusive of self noise inherent in sonar equipment and platform.

3. Other subsurface operations

Discusses those environmental factors which affect such operations as underwater construction and demolition, salvage, disposal of atomic and other wastes, and cable laying, e.g., bottom topography and type, wave conditions, subsurface currents and temperatures, biological factors and water transparency.

E. Map and chart appraisal

Discusses the principal marine climatic and oceanographic charts of the Area.

F. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

Section 4. Climate and Oceanography of Selected Straits

A. Selected strait (Repeat for each. Emphasis is on graphic presentation.)

Presents a brief discussion of the strait, covering size, strategic importance, and major geographic and oceanographic features.

1. Climate

a. **SUMMARY** — Briefly summarizes the major climatic features of the strait.

b. **DEPRESSIONS** — Describes the seasonal distribution, tracks, and typical weather associated with low-pressure systems and/or tropical depressions affecting the strait.

c. **SURFACE WINDS** — Describes speed and direction distribution of winds over the strait, frequency of gales, and land and sea breezes.

d. **VISIBILITY** — Describes frequency and duration of fog and other restrictions to visibility.

e. **PRECIPITATION** — Describes types, amount, frequency, and persistence of precipitation in the strait.

f. **CLOUDINESS** — Describes cloud coverage, ceilings, frequency, and diurnal and seasonal variations. Presents frequency distribution of low clouds.

g. **AIR TEMPERATURE** — Describes air temperature means, extremes, ranges, and variations on an annual, monthly, and diurnal basis.

h. **RELATIVE HUMIDITY** — Describes the variation of relative humidity and its controls.

i. **SPECIAL WEATHER PHENOMENA** — Presents information on frequency of thunderstorms, waterspouts, and other severe weather phenomena on a seasonal or appropriate time basis.

2. Marine geology and geophysics

a. **BATHYMETRY** — Illustrates and describes the general bathymetric characteristics of the strait.

b. **BOTTOM SEDIMENTS** — Illustrates and describes the type and distribution of bottom sediments of the strait and its approaches.

c. **SEISMICITY** — Illustrates and describes the type of seismic activity in the strait and its approaches.

d. **VOLCANISM** — Illustrates and describes the type of volcanic activity in the strait and its approaches.

e. **GRAVITY** — Observed, free-air, and isostatic anomalies of gravity.

f. **GEOMAGNETISM** — Geomagnetic variations, inclination or dip, horizontal intensity, vertical intensity, and anomalies.

3. Water level fluctuations

Describes the characteristic features of the vertical rise and fall of the water level from all forces including astronomical and meteorological. Illustrations include cotidal and corange charts, and tide curves, depending upon data available.

4. Currents

Describes surface and subsurface currents within the strait; includes effects of currents on mines. Illustrations included, depending upon data available.

5. Ice

Information is provided on dates of ice formation and clearing, ice coverage and concentration, movement, and physical characteristics.

6. Sea and swell

a. GENERAL — Summarizes the major features of sea and swell conditions in the strait and their controls.

b. DISTRIBUTION — Describes sea and swell conditions by seasons or other appropriate time scale throughout the strait. Illustrations include sea and swell roses showing the distribution of heights and directions, frequency of waves exceeding 5 feet, and persistence of specified wave conditions.

c. DEPTH OF WAVE ACTION — Discusses significant subsurface wave action. Illustrates the occurrence of bottom pressure fluctuations (for various depths) resulting from surface waves.

7. Sea water characteristics

a. GENERAL — Discusses major features of the physical properties of the water of the strait and their controls.

b. TEMPERATURE — Describes and illustrates mean sea surface and subsurface temperatures and variations therefrom on an appropriate time scale. Presents information on the depth and strength of the thermocline. Variations with depth are shown by means of typical bathythermograms, vertical profiles, and subsurface plan views.

c. SALINITY — Similar treatment to that of 7, b, Temperature.

d. DENSITY — Similar treatment to that of 7, b, Temperature.

e. ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY — Presents information on seasonal changes of electrical conductivity with depth.

f. WATER COLOR AND TRANSPARENCY — Describes prevailing water color and transparency of water in the strait and variations therefrom.

8. Underwater sound

a. SOUND STRUCTURE — Describes and illustrates mean surface and subsurface sound speeds in the strait and variations therefrom.

b. SONAR — Presents probable ranges by seasons or other appropriate time scale for sonars (surface ship, airborne, and submarine) of all frequencies, including minehunting types. Discusses the effects of transducer tilt and varying the depth of the transducer. Describes ambient noise and bottom effects, including reverberation.

c. PASSIVE LISTENING — Presents probable ranges obtained by Heralds and submarine listening. Describes background noise.

d. BIOLOGICAL SOUND — Discusses sound reflection, production, and scattering by animals which may interfere with acoustic operations in the strait.

e. SCATTERING LAYERS — Discusses depths and diurnal and seasonal migrations of scattering layers.

9. Marine biology

a. BIOLUMINESCENCE — Describes types of organisms, distribution, intensity, and seasonality of bioluminescence.

b. VEGETATION — Describes types and distribution of marine algae and seagrasses in the strait.

c. FOULING — Describes types, intensity, and seasons of attachment of biological fouling.

10. Other physical characteristics

Discusses auroras, when appropriate, and any other factors of significance in the strait. Illustrations are included, depending upon data available.

11. Map and chart appraisal

Presents an itemized discussion of the principal marine climatic and oceanographic charts of the strait.

12. Comments on principal sources

(See explanation under Editorial Instructions.)

B, C, etc. (other selected straits)

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