NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

132

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE		DATE	RESTRICTION
#1b report	re: war games secret	3 p	undated	A
#2b report	re: war games			
	secret	3 p	undated	A
#3 memo	to McGB from Bowman secret	1 p	01/08/66	A
#4 report	cover sheet secret	1 p	undated	A
#4b report	Fact Book secret	1 p	01/11-25/66	A
#4g report	re: war games	5 p	undated	A
#4j report	re: war games			
n.,	secret	2 p	undated	A
#4m report	Kashmir secret	6 p	undated	A
#4n report	Sino-Indian Border Dispute secret	4 p	undated	A
#4-o report	re: war games secret	4 p .	undated	A
4-r report	Sikkim secret	4 p	undated	A
#4-t report	Issues, Problems and Questions			-
	Secret	7 p	undated	A
5 report	Game Documentation Secret	мий 320 pp	undated	A
#6 a xm lette	secret Open 12/3/07	1 p	1/4/66	<u>A</u>
#6-b memo	to McG. B. from Bowman secret open 1213107	1_p	12/23/65	A,
#6-c letter	to Mac Bundy from Gen. Wheeler secret	2 p	12/10/65	A
FILE LOCATION	NATIONAL SECURITY FILE, Agency File JCS War Games, vol. IV			

RESTRICTION CODES

Box 31

(A) Closed by Executive Order 12356 governing access to national security information.
 (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
 (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

	WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIA	L LIBRARIES)		282
FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE		DATE	RESTRICTION
#7 memo	Secret epen 11-12-85 NLJ 85-143	1 p	10/18/65	A
#7a memo	to McG. Bundy from Admiral Van ARsdall Secret saniting & 8-11-86 NLJ 85-144	1p	09/30/65	A
#8 memo	to McG. Bundy from Admiral Van Arsdall Secret sanitized 8-11-86 NLJ 85-144	3 p	07/12/65	A
#8a memo	duplicate #8			

FILE LOCATION

NATIONAL SECURITY FILE, Agency File JCS -- War Games, Vol. IV

Box 31

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 12356 governing access to national security information.
 (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
 (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

1

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

7 February 1966

NOTE FOR MR. BUNDY

For your information.

R. C. BOWMAN



JOINT WAR GAMES AGENCY COLD VAR DIVISION

3 February 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR: Honorable McGeorge Bundy

Subject: Refresher Material for Senior Review

- 1. The Senior Review for the politico-military games NU I & II 66 is now scheduled for 1600-1730 hours on Tuesday, 8 February 1966, in Room 5C 1042, the Pentagon. Escorts will be available at the River Entrance.
- Addressees of this memorandum are invited to participate in a discussion of the games and related subjects which will be moderated by Professor Thomas C. Schelling, Center for International Affairs, Harvard University.
- 3. Attached are brief summaries outlining the broad highlights of each game. The third attachment is a list of tentative discussion topics prepared by Professor Schelling. Participants are invited to introduce additional subjects into the discussion.

WILLIAM T. MINOR

Colonel, USAF Chief, Cold War Division

3 Attachments

1. Summary NU I-66
2. Summary NU II-66
3. Comments by Prof. Schelling

When Enclosure is Detached this Document is downgraded to Unclassified

SECRET - NOFORN

2

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

FS

7 February 1966

NOTE FOR MR. SMITH

For your information.

R. C. BOWMAN

JOINT WAR GAMES AGENCY COLD WAR DIVISION

3 February 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Bromley Smith

Subject: Refresher Material for Senior Review

- 1. The Senior Review for the politico-military games NU I & II 66 is now scheduled for 1600-1730 hours on Tuesday, 8 February 1966, in Room 5C 1042, the Pentagon. Escorts will be available at the River Entrance.
- 2. Addressees of this memorandum are invited to participate in a discussion of the games and related subjects which will be moderated by Professor Thomas C. Schelling, Center for International Affairs, Harvard University.
- 3. Attached are brief summaries outlining the broad highlights of each game. The third attachment is a list of tentative discussion topics prepared by Professor Schelling. Participants are invited to introduce additional subjects into the discussion.

WILLIAM T. MINOR

Colonel, USAF Chief, Cold War Division

3 Attachments

1. Summary NU I-66 2. Summary NU II-66

3. Comments by Prof. Schelling

When Enclosure is Detached this Document is downgraded to Unclassified

-SECRET - NOFORN

THE WHITE HOUSE

40

BC 942 A



NU I & II - 66

Table of Contents

T	it:	le	Pa	ige	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	i
Ma	ap	of	: t	the	Fa	ar	Ea	st	;					•			•				•		•	ii
GI	EN:	ERA	L	IN	FOF	lM.	LT.	.01	1															
	G	ame	9]	Inf	orr	mat	tio	n						_					:	•	•	•	•	A-1 B-1
	F	und	et:	ion	S	\mathbf{of}	tŀ	1e	Di	ire	ect	:01	٠.	Cc	nt	tro	1							C-1
	L	ist		of	Paı	rt:	ici	Ĺρε	ant	ts	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	D-1
В	AC	KGF	ROI	JND	I	VF(ORN	'AI	rI(NC														
	M T	ap he	o: Ka	f I	nd:	ia r]	Iss	sue		:	•	:	:	:	•	:	:	:	:	:	•	:	•	E E-1 E-5 F-1
	M T	ap	o:	f K	asi _Tı	nm:	ir	•	301	rd.	·	Ď:		nut		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	E-5
	Š	umr	nai	ry	of	19	96	5 3	Inc	lia	in-	Pa	ık:	ist	ar	ì	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	G-1
	М	ap	0.1	r c	hir	na-	-Ir	ıd:	Lar	וו	r	ont	ti	er	Aı	rea	1 .	•	•	•	•	•	•	G-3
	S	umr	na:	ry ry	of of	Ba	asi asi	lc lc	Da Da	ata ata	a -	- I	Bu: End	rma dia	ì.	:	•	:	:	•	:	•	:	H-1 I-1
	S	umr	nai	ry cv	of of	Ba Ba	asi asi	ic ic	Da Da	ata	ì -	- 1 - 1	Ve Pal	p al kis	l.	an	•	•	•	•	:	•	:	J-1 K-1
	P	eop	210	ອ້າ ຮ	Re	epi	ub]	Lio	9	of	Cł	nir	na	•		•	•	•		•	•		•	L-1 L-1
	S	ikŀ	cir	n.	•			•	•	•		•							•	•	•		•	M-1
т,																								M-4
Τ,	J	OF	٠,	Γſ	ODI	اناد	VIO.	AI	UV	W		217	LOI	NO	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	N-1

GENERAL INFORMATION

Politico-Military Games

1. General.

- a. The Joint War Games Agency, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has three major divisions (See Attachment #1). Two of these divisions are concerned with problems of limited and general war; the third, the Cold War Division, has two branches, the Computer Games Branch and the Politico-Military Branch which is responsible for the preparation and conduct of high level, inter-agency politico-military games.
- b. The Politico-Military Branch is authorized five officers (one from each Service in addition to the Branch Chief), to develop and conduct politico-military games. An annual program of games, as well as each individual game, is developed with assistance from interested agencies and departments. Responsible officials are contacted by Politico-Military Branch project officers for ideas and suggestions in conducting research. Scenarios are then developed by interviewing knowledgeable people and identifying major issues and problems. An appropriate game organization is developed in preparing for the exercise. Efforts are made to obtain participants with detailed and expert knowledge of the subject to be examined.
- c. JWGA's politico-military games are generally conducted on an inter-agency basis with participants from the principal organizations involved in national security planning. The emphasis in most games is on current or potential problems associated with international affairs.
- d. Games are often conducted with high level officials participating on "senior level" teams which review and discuss proposals developed by "action level" teams. The exact format of each game varies according to the special requirements that may be posed, but in general,

these are "desk" or "manual" type games in which teams meet and discuss a situation which has been portrayed in a scenario. They develop an estimate of the situation, their objectives, strategies and specific actions (including contingency actions) to be taken in political, psychological, economic, technological or military areas.

- e. A Control Team examines the "Move Message" which each team provides and determines the positions of other countries and influences. A scenario projection is then prepared which advances the situation to a new point in time and requires the opposing teams to make new decisions. This process is repeated three or four times.
- f. Generally these games are followed by a review and discussion, sometimes using video-tape presentations which summarize the action. Such meetings provide opportunities for some of the highest officials from the agencies concerned to exchange opinions, comment on hypothetical game events and discuss related "real life" questions.
- g. Final game reports disseminated on video-tape and in written form serve as the basis for follow-on studies and actions. They are also useful for the analysis of contingency plans and often help in pointing up intelligence and other program requirements for various agencies, departments and military commands.

2. Gaming Philosophy.

a. Politico-military games are never intended to be predictive -- at least in the aggregate sense. For example, some games will involve overt aggression; this is not intended to suggest that such aggression is likely to occur under the conditions depicted or, if it did occur, that the particular strategies employed by the enemy or the other "countries" involved are most probable or likely. The games must have a broad context in which to be played -- in effect a set of initial assumptions which may range in probability from highly unlikely to virtually certain. The events which occur during the game result from the interaction of action and control players who may hold disparate views on most of the material involved.

- b. The Control Team blends opposing team actions together under considerable pressure of time and is generally torn between an honest interest in evaluating the impact of opposing strategies -- acting as sort of a referee to assess the probable outcome of various confrontations in a predictive or probabilistic manner -and posing additional problems to challenge one or more of the teams. Quite often Control puts greater pressure on Blue, reflecting an interest in forcing Blue to a "maximum effort." It is difficult, therefore, to assume that the outcome of one of these games reflects Control's unbiased and straight-forward projection of how things would have come out if actions similar to those taken by the playing teams were to be taken in real life. Actually, the Control group in these games often introduces material into the game not only for third countries, nature and other influences, but for the teams themselves. Sometimes this is done to get two conservative teams off dead-center and, at other times, simply to examine some thought provoking idea. The main purpose of these games is to surface ideas, contingencies, wind-fall opportunities, hidden problems, and sometimes to examine controversial subjects relating to programs, objectives, weapons systems, etc.
- c. These games are guided "brain-storming" sessions which begin uncovering ideas when the first research for the game is begun. The process continues through the game into the final review with the top officials in government, and it is still going on months afterward while film or video-tapes summarizing the game and written reports commenting on it are circulating throughout the government.

3. Transportation/Parking.

- a. There is a minimum of parking space available at the Pentagon. Participants from agencies outside the Pentagon are encouraged to use government or commercial transportation. Passes for use on Department of Defense buses may be obtained for civilian game participants.
- b. For those who must drive, "Visitor Parking" areas are located in South Parking, lanes 12 and 13 (3 hour limit), and around the perimeter of South

and North Parking (5 hour limit after 8 AM). (See Attachment #2). This area is limited and at least 30 minutes should be allowed to obtain a space. Parking limits in Visitor Parking can be extended by advising a JWGA representative of the parking lane number, license number, make, model, color and year of your car.

- c. Temporary parking passes may also be obtained by advising Politico-Military Branch of requirements a week prior to game play. Spaces in temporary pass areas are not specifically assigned, and more passes are issued than available spaces; therefore, early arrival is necessary to assure a parking space.
- 4. Directions to Game Location. Game rooms are located in BC 942A, the Pentagon. BC 942A can be reached by the following routes:
- a. From Concourse to BC 942A: Descend Stairway 93D (located along left side of the bank) to the basement. Proceed left and follow directional signs marked "Joint War Games Agency."
- b. From River Entrance to BC 942A: Descend escalator following directional signs marked "Joint War Games Agency."

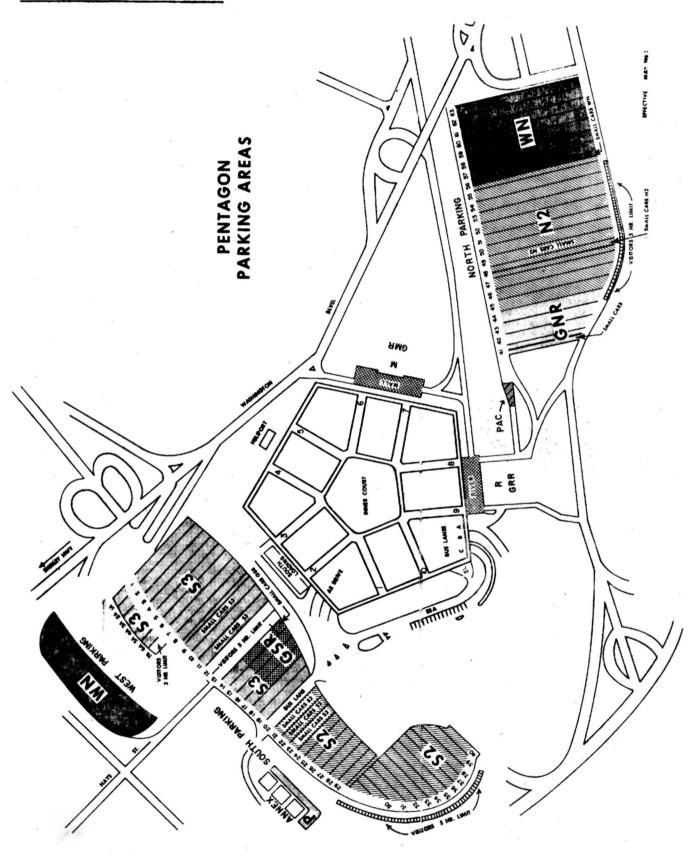
5. Security.

- a. Politico-military games are played for the most part at the SECRET NOFORN level. Material discussed in game rooms may be TOP SECRET and all participants must be cleared for TOP SECRET information. Individual clearances will be confirmed in writing prior to the game by the Administrative Section, Cold War Division.
- b. Game titles are UNCLASSIFIED when used without association with a particular subject area. When the game title is associated with a specific problem area, or with a specific country, the classification is SECRET NOFORN.
- c. Temporary building passes will be issued to players not possessing the "Special" Pentagon building

pass. This pass must be displayed, while in the Pentagon, after 1800 hours and before 0700 hours daily, and at all times on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

6. Administration.

- a. During the conduct of the game and the Review, participants may be reached by telephone at Code 11, Extension 79860 or 57683 (from civilian phones, call OX 7-9860 or OX 5-7683).
- b. A Final Report will be prepared for distribution to interested agencies and game players.
- c. Preparations for the game are directed by Colonel Thomas J. McDonald, USA, Head, Politico-Military Branch, Cold War Division. In the event of questions, comments, or any further assistance, call Code 11, Extension 79860 or 57683 (from civilian phones call OX 7-9860 or OX 5-7683).



A-7

ATTACHMENT #2

Attention—Drivers of Automobiles The Pentagon Parking Areas

INSTRUCTIONS

Parking in Peetagon parking areas is a privilege and not a right of the individual. All instructions and regulations are promulgated to protect, insofar as possible, the parking privilege granted to permit holders and others. As a privilege it may be withdrawn if abused by failure to comply with instructions and regulations.

Permits may be issued to Pentagon and Annexes 1, 2, 3 occupants for specific automobiles and are not transferable, unless utilized by an authorized car pool. The permit is Government property and as such must be returned to the parking control officer upon cancellation, invalidation, resignation of the original permit holder, or transfer of the permit holder, from the Pentagon or Annexes 1, 2, 3. A parking permit is valid only when the control card and permit reflect the individual's current vehicle state license number and license numbers of all car pool members. Lost or stolen permits must be reported immediately to the parking control officer. A permit holder may apply for a new permit in such cases.

Permit and Corresponding Section Designations

Permit	Sections
GSR	Lance *14, 15, 16, 17 (as marked) *Small Car Section
S-3	Lanes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, *9, 10, *11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a *Small Car Lane
S-2	Lenes *21, *22, *23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 *Small Car Lane
N-2	Lases 45, 46, 47, *48, *49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 (as marked) *Small Car Lase as marked
GNR	Lanes *41, 42, 43, 44 *Small Car Section as marked
R	Numbered spaces on River Terrace
GRR	General reserved spaces on River Térrace
M	Numbered spaces on Mall Terrace
GMR	General reserved spaces on Mall Terrace
PRESS	Spaces reserved for Press on Mall Terrace
PRESS 10	Spaces reserved for Press at Lane 10, South Area
SL	South Loading Platform section
EL	East Loading Platform section
BSA	Bus Staging Permit Aren for BSA permit holders and official vehicles on a temporary visit. Parking from 7 a.m. to 3:15 p.m. dally
OAC	Officers' Athletic Center Section
P	Pentagon Annexes Section
W-N	West Parking Area (entire) and North Parking Area, Lancs 56 (as marked - W-N Small Car) through 63
No Permit Required	Visitors section: Lanes 7a, 12, 13 South Parking Area - 3 Hour Limit; South and North Border Road - 5 Hour Limit Between Hours Stated on Signs
By Direction of Police	Certain spaces on the Mall and River Terraces set aside

Between 4:30 and 5:30 p. m., no right turn will be permitted from Lanes 30 through 40.

gory not to exceed 2 hours

for official, diplomatic, and Congressional automobiles, and certain other visitors in a VIP cate-

Parking spaces at the Pentagon are limited and, therefore, it is impossible to provide parking space for all those who desire to park. Newly assigned and temporary duty personnel, those who do not have permits and visitors who plan to remain longer than 2 to 3 hours, are encouraged to use commercial transportation.

In order that parking spaces may be provided for as many individuals as possible, it is suggested that all efforts be made to form car pools. Permits are not transferable in car pools unless authenticated and recorded. See your parking control officer.

Authority: Memorandum for the Secretary of the Army from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, 28 October 1948, subject: "Parking Control".

REGULATIONS

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Pentagon Area Traffic and Parking Regulations

Vehicle Parking

The following regulations apply to the parking and operation of vehicles in the Pentagon area:

- No person shall operate or park a motor vehicle in the parking areas of or on the roads adjacent to the Pentagon contrary to these regulations or to the directions of police officers on duty or to the directions of posted signs.
- The provisions of subparagraphs a. to d. of this paragraph are applicable from 7:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday, and 7:30 a.m. to 1:00

p.m. Suadays and holidays. Directions by police officers on duty will apply at all times.

- a. A valid parking permit is required for parking in all sections of the Pentagon parking areas, except as indicated in subparagraphs c. and d. of this paragraph and must be conspicuously displayed inside front windshield of the vehicle behind the rear view mirror. (For the purposes of the regulations in this part a valid parking permit is a permit issued by a department parking control officer to park a specific vehicle identified by license tag number is a designated parking section of the Pentagon parking area. The permit is not transferable except in the case of a properly registered car pool. The permit is automatically invalidated upon the resignation of the permit holder or cancellation by a parking control officer, change in license tag number, damage or mutilation of the permit, or loss or pilferage of the permit.)
- b. Parking in any section other than that which corresponds to the permit assignment is prohibited, with the following exception: A person with an authorized parking assignment in any section other than those designated "W-N" may park in a W-N section when space is not available in his assigned section. In such a case, the circumstances shall be reported to the department parking control officer. A person with an authorized parking assignment in a W-N section may not park in any other section.
- c. Motorcycles, motor bicycles, motor scooters, and all similar type motor vehicles ahall be parked in Lane 19 only. No parking permit is required.
- d. No parking permit is required for parking in sections identified by posted signs as reserved for visitors, or reserved for the exclusive use of Congressional, diplomatic, or official representatives. A special "Press Permit" is required for parking in sections reserved for press representatives. Parking in sections reserved for visitors shall not exceed the time limits indicated by posted signs at these locations, except by special permission of the police officer on duty.
- 3. Vehicles shall be parked well inside the marked parking spaces. Parking in areas other than designated parking spaces and parking in parking lanes at tree wells or in such a manner as to block or partially block such lanes is prohibited.
- No vehicle may be parked in excess of 18 hours in one location, unless prior permission for such extended parking has been obtained from the Captain, U. S. Special Police, Pentagon Building.
- 5. No vehicle shall be parked or operated in bus lanes, except as follows:
 - a. Authorized transit busses in Lanes A and B.
 - b. Authorized official shuttle busses in Lane C.
 - c. Taxis in Lane C.
 - d. Commercial and official vehicles authorized to make delivery to concessionaires and the post office while loading and unloading at specially designated platforms in Lane C.
- 6. No vehicle shall be parked on interior roads except as follows:
 - Commercial vehicles, either official or private, while unloading and loading authorized supplies.
 - b. Official cars transporting prisoners under guard.
 - c. Other specially authorized vehicles.
- 7. In any case charging a violation of these rules and regulations governing the parking of a vehicle, proof that the particular vehicle involved in such stated offense was parked in violation of such rules, together with proof that the party charged with the offense was the registered owner of such vehicle at the time of such parking, shall constitute, in evidence, a primafacie presumption that such registered owner of such vehicle was the person who parked or placed such vehicle at the point where, and for the time during which, such violation occurred.

Pedestrian Traffic

Pedestrians shall not walk in roadways in and immediately outside the bus terminals, on the curb alongside stairways in bus lanes, or in other areas where such action is prohibited by posted signs. Penalties

Whoever shall be found guilty of violating these regulations shall be fined not more than \$50.00 or imprisoned for not more than thirty days, or both.

Authority

These regulations are promulgated, pursuant to Public Law No. 566, 80th Congress, approved June 1, 1948 (40 U.S.C. 318) and the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377) as amended, as a supplement to the "Rules and Regulations Governing Public Buildings and Grounds", approved by the Administrator of General Services, August 23, 1956, 44 CFR 100.1-13 (21 F. R. 6488).

Dated: September 11, 1958

^{*}Only aonoccupants of the Pentagon and Pentagon Annexes are recognized as bona fide visitors, except that newly assigned personnel shall be regarded as visitors on their first day of duty.

NU I & II-66 (U)

SCHEDULE JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1966

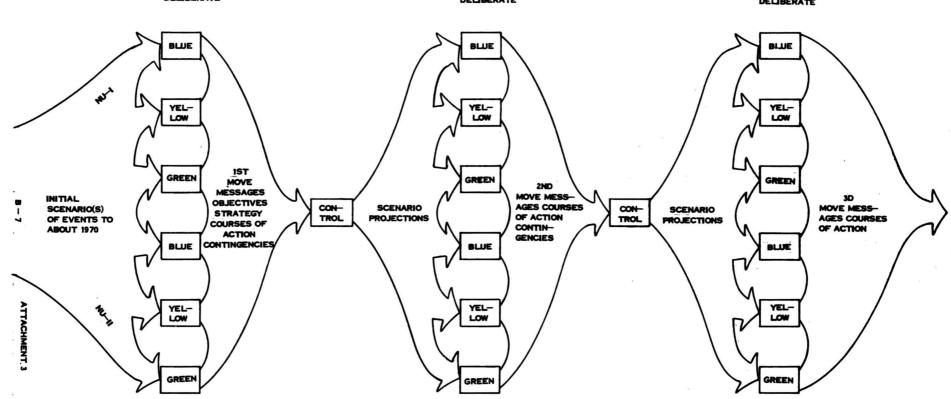
MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI
10	0930-1400 Il Action Level Player Teams 1400-1530 Senior Policy Teams 1530 - Team Captain pre- pares move message		13 0930-1600 Control Team	<u>τ</u>),
17	0930-1400 Action Level Player Teams 1400-1530 Senior Policy Teams 1530 - Team Captain pre- pares move	19	1930-1 6 00 Control Team	21
24	0930-1400 25 Action Level Player Teams 1400-1530 Senior Policy Teams 1530 - Team Captain prepares move message	26	2(28
31	1 Feb 1600-1800 Senior Review	2 Feb 1400-1600 Action Level Review		

NU I & II - 66

GAME MECHANICS

11 JAN MOVE 1 GAME TIME STANDS STILL WHILE TEAMS DELIBERATE

13 JAN TIME ADVANCES TO DATE SELECTED BY CONTROL 18 JAN MOVE II GAME TIME STANDS STILL WHILE TEAMS DELIBERATE 20 JAN TIME ADVANCES TO DATE SELECTED BY CONTROL 25 JAN MOVE III GAME TIME STANDS STILL WHILE TEAMS DELIBERATE



FUNCTIONS OF THE DIRECTOR, CONTROL AND GAME STAFF

The main purpose of the game is to educate and inform participants, particularly the seniors as well as the many officials who have access to final game reports. This is a process of cross-fertilization, vertically as well as horizontally, with respect to both facts and opinions. A secondary goal is illumination of possible murky areas in policy programs, resource allocations, or strategy. Finally, politicomilitary games are useful in developing realistic scenarios against which contingency plans can be appraised.

The Game Director is responsible for moderating discussions of the Control Group during its plenary meetings between the playing team deliberations. In that capacity, he solicits inputs from those members of Control who are particularly charged with suggesting the moves of various "third" countries and influences. He seeks a consensus regarding the outcome of policies, programs and strategies adopted by "governments" represented by the playing teams, and supervises deliberations of the entire Control Group with a view to airing and examining major differences of opinion.

In a double game such as NU I and II, the Director may seek to introduce thought-provoking variations into each of two concurrent games, but in general, projections by Control should be based on serious and considered group opinion on the outcome of team moves in each game.

The Game Director is also responsible for moderating discussion at the Final Review with the object of further illuminating areas of major interest. Issues, problems and questions cited in the advance material provided to participants represent typical subject matter for discussion at the Review.

The Control Group consists of special and general members, the former representing one or more interested countries or particular interests, the latter consisting of the "game jury" which assists the Director

in portraying the action of all other "actors" and influences from public opinion to Providence. All Control members are picked for their expertise in a special field, but they are encouraged to participate fully in general discussion.

Control decides how far to "move the calendar ahead" for the next period of team deliberations and prepares appropriate scenario(s) describing intervening events. Ordinarily, information is withheld from each team in a logical manner based on probable intelligence capabilities and to that extent at least, scenario projections will differ.

The Control Group constitutes a valuable sounding board in this process, or perhaps anvil is a more useful analogy, and each member is encouraged to state his views as forcefully as he wishes. The Director will try to achieve consensus of the Control Group on major matters.

While teams deliberate, a skeleton Control Group will be available to respond to specific queries regarding scenario matters. The "clock is stopped" during these periods and teams are not permitted to communicate with one another.

The Game Staff consists of members of JWGA's Cold War Division as well as other individuals designated by cooperating agencies. They are fullfledged members of the teams or Control Group who have special responsibilities for briefing the teams on administrative and procedural matters, serving as liaison officers between teams and Control, ruling on technical points or obtaining Control guidance, and advising the Team Captain on such matters as format for briefing Senior participants and finalization of move messages. They are also responsible for introducing comments when appropriate to enhance the value of team deliberations. If it becomes apparent that a major logical option or probable contingency is not receiving adequate consideration in deliberations, the Game Staff Representative (GSR) is encouraged to raise the subject.

GSR will assist in preparations for Control meetings and participate in Control meetings to clarify team move messages and to assure that Control is fully responsive to team messages. They are also responsible for maintaining a day to day summary of team deliberations for purposes of post-game analysis and inclusion in the final written and video-tape report.

GAME PARTICIPANTS

The following personnel have been nominated by their respective agencies for specific knowledge and experience to participate in NU I & II - 66:

BLUE I Senior Policy Team

Hon. McGeorge Bundy	White House
LGen David A. Burchinal	JCS
Mr. William S. Gaud	AID
LGen Andrew J. Goodpaster, USA	JCS
General Harold K. Johnson, USA	USA
Hon. U. Alexis Johnson	State
Dr. R. J. Smith	CIA

GREEN I Senior Policy Team

Hon. John S. Foster, Jr	OSD (DDR&E)
Mr. Townsend W. Hoopes	OSD (ISA)
Hon. Thomas L. Hughes	State
Hon. Paul R. Ignatius	OSD (I&L)
RAdm William M. McCormick, USN	JCS (SAAC)
LGen Berton E. Spivy, USA	JCS (J-5)

YELLOW I Senior Policy Team

Hon. William Bundy	State
Mr. Alan Carter	USIA
Mr. Chester Cooper	White House
LGen Alva R. Fitch, USA	DIA
BGen Stephen W. Henry, USAF	State-Defense Study Group
VAdm Lloyd M. Mustin, USN	JCS (J-3)
Mr. Adam Yarmolinsky	OSD (ISA)

BLUE I Action Team

Col Foster F. Flegeal, USA	 •	•	•	•	•	USA
Mr. James Goodby	 •			•		State
Mr. Harold U. Jacobson	 •	•		•		State
Col George C. Knapp, USMC	 •	•	•	•		USMC
*RAdm John M. Lee, USN		•		•		USN
Mr. Herbert Reese		•				AID
Dr. Donald Wilber	 •	•				CIA
Lt Col James L. Hoggatt, USAF						USAF

D-4

* Team Captain

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Mr.	Walter Day	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NSA	
Mr.	Wilbur Furst	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	AID	
Mr.	Fred Haines	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	OSD	(ISA)
Col	Stanley P. Hidalgo, USA		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	JCS	

GREEN I Action Team

Miss Carol C. Laise			•		•	•	State
*Mr. Edward A. O'Neill	•	•				•	USIA
Cdr Ralph C. Peters, Jr., USN	•		•	•		•	JCS
LCol Robert B. Waddington, USA		•		•			DIA

Col E. F. McDonald, USAF

YELLOW I Action Team

USAF

Mr. Stanley Bergman	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	CIA
*Mr. Josiah W. Bennett	•	•					•	State
Capt A. T. Emerson, Jr., USN		•	•	•	•			USN
LCol James D. Jordan, USMC .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	USMC
Mr. Kenneth E. Roberts, Jr.		•		•	•			ISA
LCol Richard L. Skapik, USA	•	•		•		•		USA
Mr Arthur H Rosen							_	IISTA

* Team Captain

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

BLUE II Senior Policy Team	
LGen Joseph F. Carroll, USAF	DIA
General J. P. McConnell, USAF	USAF
Hon. Leonard H. Marks	USIA
Hon. Dean Rusk	State
Mr. Jack Valenti	White House
Hon. Cyrus R. Vance	OSD
Gen Earle G. Wheeler, USA	JCS

GREEN II Senior Policy Team

Hon. William C. Foster	ACDA
Hon. Raymond A. Hare	State
Dr. Charles M. Herzfeld	OSD (ARPA)
MGen William R. Peers, USA	JCS
Admiral Horacio Rivero, USN	USN
Hon. Arthur Sylvester.	OSD (PA)

LGen Richard C. Mangrum, USMC USMC

Mr. Joseph A. Yager State-Defense
Study Group

YELLOW II Senior Policy Team

BLUE II Action Team

Mr. Donald Arrill	. AID
Capt D. E. Cummins, USN	. USN
LCol Rudolph F. Kogan, USA	. USA
Col Edward G. Kurdziel, USMC	. USMC
*Mr. Philip W. Manhard	. State
Mr. Robert J. Mullen	. DIA
Mr. Seymour Weiss	. State

* Team Captain

GREEN II Action Team

LCol Ben F. Boyd, USA	JCS (J-4)
LCol Robert W. Greer, USA	USA
Mr. Robert H. Johnson	State
Capt R. A. Rowe, USN	USN
*Mr. James V. Spain	State
Col Robert F. Torpey, USAF	JCS
Mr. Eugene Worman	CIA

YELLOW II Action Team

]	Mr.	William	J.	Cunning	gham	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	State
1	Mr.	Robert 1	Farr	ell		•		•								CIA
]	Mr.	Heyward	Ish	am		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	State-Defense Study Group
1	LCo]	l Paul M	urra	y, Jr.	, USA								•	•		JCS (J-5)
*]	Vir.	Richard	D. 1	Nether	cut.		•		•				•	•		State
,	Col	Robert	s. R	ivers,	USAF	•					•	•	•			USAF
	LCo]	L John J	. Se	n, USA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	DIA
]	Mr.	James C	. Th	omson,	Jr.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	White House

* Team Captain

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CONTROL TEAM

LCol Richard C. Bowman, USAF	White House
Mr. Raymond L. Garthoff	State
Col Robert N. Ginsburgh, USAF	State
LCol S. M. Griffith, USA	USA
Mr. William C. Hamilton	OSD/ISA
Mr. David Henry	State-Defense Study Group
Miss Janet Marr	CIA
Mr. William J. Miller	USIA
Col Charles S. Robertson, USMC	USMC
Cart A. G. Russillo HSN	IISN



SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES



SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA [CONT'D]

EDUCATION, Cont'd	
	The number of schools is still increasing. College education is
tion there are specialize	available at three cities; there are two medical schools. In addi- d schools for technical and artisan training.
Students	1,789,800 (1963) primary; 298,800 secondary (1963).
HEALTH	(2)-3)
Life Expectancy	13 mans (astimata)
Infant Mortality	139 deaths per 1,000 live births (1962).
Medical Personnel	One physician per 9,600 inhabitants (1962). (U.S. one per 730 in
Calonia Intaka	1963.
Health Facilities	2,170 (1959-61) 70% cereal products; 4% meat, fish and eggs. In 1960 there were 1,400 persons per hospital and dispensary bed (US - 110 persons per bed.)
Main Diseases	Malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, leprosy, and environ-
	mental diseases.
TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUS	TRY
	The state-owned railroad network is 1,850 miles long, a little less
means of transportation	than prewar. The railroads are secondary to inland waterways as a The main route is from Rangoon to Mandalay. Freight tonnage reached
a peak in 1960 but was sl	owly declining (1963).
1	w
HIGHWAYS	About 16,000 miles, of which 4,200 miles are paved. Most roads
	run in a forth-south direction parallel to the mountains and rivers
	and waterway connections. Waterways have traditionally been a reliable medium of transporta-
	tion. 5,000 miles of navigable rivers include 900 miles of an all- north Burma) to the mouth of the Rangoon.
MERCHANT FLEET	Negligible.
HARBORS	Rangoon is the principal port; Akyab, Bassein and Moulmein are
ATD TO A SECONDARION	secondary ports; there are in addition four minor ports.
	Main airport is at Rangoon; a government airline links major cities. Except for a few mines and industrial plants, Burma's power capacity is concentrated near Rangoon. Power production more than doubled
between 1953-58: between	1958 and 1963 it increased by 40%. Per capita power output is low for
141	Far East.
MANUFACTURING	There are few industries and of these many are newly established. Production is mainly agricultural commodities, petroleum, cement,
	sugar and textiles.
MINING	Petroleum output grew slowly between 1958-63; tin output in 1958-63 was substantially below 1953 levels.
	"" DOTON 1777 161615.
FOREIGN TRADE-PATTERN	
EXPORTS	
mainly ores, cotton, timbe	1962-64 rice comprised 63% of total exports, the balance being er, rubber and oilcakes. Roughly two-thirds of its exports go to
Asia, principally Ceylon,	Mainland China, India, Indonesia and Malaysia.
IMPORTS	
	transport equipment. The principal supplying countries are Japan the U.K. and China.
	vente dut ventita :

Sept 1965 PC/SRD - ALD

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY There are three seasons: hot dry weather from March to June; morsoon or rainy season from June to October; and temperate winter from October to March. World's highest mountains, the Himalayas, form India's northern border, yet much of northern India is a flat plain through which the Ganges and other rivers flow and provide water for irrigation.
AREA
AGRICULTURAL LAND 54% of area; about 1 acre per capita. (U.S., 6 acres). Average
size of farms less than 5 acres. Expansion of irrigation system
and reclamation projects are increasing agricultural land area.
and recramation projects are increasing agricultural rain area,
MAIN CROPS Rice, cotton, jute, sugar, millets, and peanuts grow during monsoon season and are harvested in fall; wheat, barley, grain and mustard
grow in winter and are harvested in early summer. Tea is also an important crop.
FORESTS There are about 215,000 square miles of forest land. Lac exports (for shellac) constitute about 75% of free world supply.
FISHERIES Annual production averages about 1 million tons of fish, which is only a fraction of the potential for increase in exports, which
have shown a steady gain in recent years. Fishery development programs for production, preservation, storage, marketing, and transportation are under way.
MINERALS Mineral resources are extensive but have not been fully exploited.
Principal minerals are iron ore, manganese ore, mica, coal, gold
kyanite, and bauxite. The first three are important exports.
FUELS Coal is mined in substantial and expanding volume. India has large reserves of both coal and iron ore. Hydroelectric power will
probably supply an increasing proportion of country's power needs in the future. Despite
recent discovery of exploitable oil fields India is short of domestic petroleum resources.
Oil continues to be a major import.
RIVER RESOURCES The Ganges and other river systems furnish India with water for
ATVEN RECOURCES The Ganges and other river systems furnish india with water for

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION	475,000,000 (1964 estimate) including Kashmir and Jamma. India is second most populous nation in world, ranking after Communist China.
Annual growth	Rate has increased from about 1.5% in early 1950's to about 2.4% percent now. Central Government is encouraging birth control and family planning.
Density	377 per square mile. Density in India States range as high as 1,000 per square mile.
Concentration	More than 80 percent of population live in rural areas. There are 7 cities with more than a million population each. 10 largest
Composition	cities have only 4% of total population. Indians are a mixture of ethnic groups, religions and cultures. Family ties are strong; caste system still exists in rural areas
	but is slowly disappearing - especially in urban centers. 14 main languages and several hundred dialects constitute an impeding factor in development. About three-fourths of people
speak an Indo-Aryan lar	nguage or related dialects. Hindi is official language, but English
	official purposes and in business.
Religions	Hindus, 85%; Muslims, 10%. With almost 50 million Muslims, India
(1)	is the third largest Muslim country in the world. There are
	significant minorities of Christians, Buddhists, and Sikhs.

irrigation as well as large hydroelectric potential. Much of river mileage is navigable only by small craft; amount of freight carried by water is insignificant.

DISTRIBUTION OF GNP Agriculture, 46%; mining and manufacturing, 19%; trade and transportation, 16%; government and defense, 7%; other, 12%.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

LABOR FORCE	188 million were actually engaged in gainful employment in 1961. About 72% of the labor force is engaged in agriculture; 17% in industry and 11% in other categories.
	Estimated at 9 million at end of Second Plan, April 1961, with another 15 to 18 million under-employed. Present estimates indimanpower and jobs at the end of the Third Plan.
EDUCATION	manpower and jobs at the end of the Third Plan.
	About 24% of population 10 years old and over. The Constitution provides for future free compulsory education through age 14.
	320,000 elementary schools, about 60,000 secondary schools, 1,034 teacher-training or normal schools, and 175 special. Over 60%
of children 6-11 are in s Distribution of Students	There are about 32 million children in elementary schools, and
HEAL/TH	9 million in secondary schools.
	47 years. It has been increasing as a result of national health programs
Infant Mortality	92 deaths per 1,000 live births compared with 25 in U.S. One per 5,000 persons. (U.S., one per 740.)
Health Facilities	During period of First Five-Year Plan the number of dispensaries
	and hospitals increased from 8,600 with about 113,000 beds to
10,000 with 125,000 beds. with 185,600 beds.	By 1960-61 at end of Second Plan, there were 12,600 institutions
Diet	Daily caloric intake is 2,050 calories per capita. Diet is very
	low in proteins. Grains and pulses make up 75% of total diet; meat, fish, eggs, and milk make up only 6%.
Main Diseases	Malaria and tuberculosis are two of chief diseases. Also smallpox
	and cholera epidemics are not uncommon. A national malaria control program has sharply reduced number of malaria cases.
TO A NO BOOK BOWER & INDUSTRI	
TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUST	
RAILROADS	35,200 miles, 99% Government-owned. Heaviest concentration in West Bengal and the Ganges Valley. 28 miles of track per 1,000
	dia system is fourth largest in world (after the U.S., Canada dequate for needs of country.
ROADS	441,000 miles; 360 miles per 1,000 square miles of area. About
	30% are surfaced. Roads have been subordinated to railways in development program.
MERCHANT FLEET	Negligible in relation to size of country and trade volume. Gross
WARRANG	tonnage totaled 1,211,000 in 1963.
HARBORS	Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Kandla and Vishakhapatnam (Vizag) are main ports. Indian ports are not adequate for increased flow
ELECTRIC POWER	of trade, particularly of development imports. Installed capacity of 6.9 million KW in 1963. Annual electric power
	production is 53 KWH per capita compared with over 5,000 in U. S.
MANUFACTURING	Principal industries produce cotton textiles, jute products, and food products (including tea processing and sugar). Industrial-
	er Five-Year Plans so that aggregate factory output is now larger
than that of cottage and steel, cement, and machin	small-scale enterprises. Production of capital goods, including
	Coal, manganese, mica and iron ore are mined in quantity. The
	last three are important exports.
FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN	
EXPORTS	Exports chronically fail to cover import requirements. Jute products, tea, and cotton textiles account for over 50% of total ex-
	. are India's principal trading partners. Soviet Bloc trade has
increased and accounted f	or 12% of exports in 1963. Capital goods and industrial raw materials are chief imports; they
THE OWID	
	have been on increase because of emphasis on industrialization.
Petroleum products, raw c	have been on increase because of emphasis on industrialization. otton, and foodstuffs are also imported in volume. U.K. and U.S.
Petroleum products, raw co are principal suppliers (have been on increase because of emphasis on industrialization.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY Ne	pal, a landlocked country between India and Tibet, has three main nes: (1) the Terai, a fertile alluvial plain about 20 miles wide
and ranging from 250-600 f	eet above sea level, which forms the northern end of the Gangetic ing hills and small mountain ridges from 2000-4000 feet high and
interspersed with small va	lleys which extend for the next twenty to forty miles; and (3) the
upper range of the Himalay	as, which extend from the Tibetan border south for a distance of
about twenty miles. About	80 percent of the country is mountainous, with twenty-six peaks g Mt. Everest (29,000 feet). The climate and vegetation vary
	erai to alpine in the upper ranges of the Himalayas.
ARBA 54	,400 square miles; about the size of Illinois, Nepal is roughly
ACRICIII TIPAT. LAND 28	ctangular in shape, about 500 miles long and 100 miles wide. % of the area; about 1 acre per capita. Total arable land is
5	to 6 million acres. A large percentage of the land is held by
large landowners. Katmand	u Valley and the "terai" zone are fertile areas. Almost one-
	covered with forests, and 15% is under perpetual snow and ice. odgrains, jute, cilseeds and tobacco. Large quantities of medi-
	nal herbs grow in the mountain areas and have a worldwide market.
FORESTS Th	ere are about 11.2 million acres of state-owned forest land in
	pal. Valuable timber trees which grow in the southern part of the or source of timber exports, estimated at 145,000 cubic feet per
year: domestic consumption	is 24 million cubic feet. Other forest products include resin,
turpentine, and dye stuffs	, as well as medicinal herbs and drugs.
	ough not completely surveyed some coal is mined; and deposits of pper, iron, mica, lead, zinc, gold, cobalt, nickel, lignite and
	Other minerals believed to exist include beryl, silver and semi-
deposits.	work is under way to determine the extent and merit of these
qu	od is most generally used, and is the only fuel available in antity. Coal, kerosene, diesel oil are imported from India.
	e still commonly used as fuel in households in the mountain areas
	population. Rivers fed by the eternal snow of the Himalayas celectric potential. A proposed Karnali River Valley Project is
	ift rivers flowing down from the Himalayas to the southern plains
	ovide extensive water resources, and afford a considerable
	of hydroelectric power. The chief rivers are the Kosi in the lest and the Gandaki in central Nepal. The lower Gandaki is
navigable for small steams	rs and timber barges in winter season; most of Nepal's rivers are
not navigable even for sma	ll craft.
HUMAN_RESQUECES	
POPULATION 9.	9 million (1964).
Annual growth	
Density 18	so per square mile. The majority of the population farm for a living and live in the
pl	ain areas. Only about 5% of the population live in urban areas.
The Katmandu Valley which population of 500,000.	includes the capital city (Katmandu), Patan and Bhatgaon, has a
	e aboriginal stock of Mongolian with a considerable mixture of
	ndu blood from India. Some of the toughest fighting men in the orld the Churkhas come from Nepal.
Language Ne	pali has been declared the national language; about 55% of the
when required. In addition	ople speak it as their mother tongue and another 30% can use it m, Newari, Marthili and Bhojpuri are widely used, and Hindi in
areas bordering India. Religion	nduism is the dominant religious philosophy, about 85% of the
pe	ople reportedly being Hindu. However Buddhist influences are
	ue intermingling of the two religious traditions. There are some
· Myol The	

Muslins.

NEPAL

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

about 25,000. Over 90%	6 million, including workers between 10 and 60 years (73% of population). The number of industrial wage earners is estimated at of population derive their livelihood from agriculture or trans-
Unemployment	Accurate estimates of unemployment are impossible because of the
	extended family system and the widespread underemployment which labor system in agriculture. One rough estimate places unemployment
at 20% of the labor fore	e.
Literacy	Estimated at 5-10%. 235,000 students attend primary schools. The government hopes to provide free primary education for all children within the next
school-age children. Or HEALTH	ducational facilities are available to only a small proportion of ly 140,000 students attend secondary schools.
Medical Services	Estimated between 25 and 40 years. Estimated number of physicians is 230, majority of whom are in the Katmandu Valley. Few or no health services exist in many parts of the country.
<u>Diet</u>	The average Nepali diet is better balanced and has more variety than that of the rice-growing states of India.
	Malaria is prevalent in the lowlands and foothills, with the incidence in some areas as high as 100%, but is being brought under
control. Tuberculosis, debilitate a large segme	smallpox, typhoid, and cholera are some of the diseases that nt of the population.
TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUS	
RATIROADS	A narrow-gauge, 29-mile line operates between Raxaul, India and Amlakhganj (Nepal) in the Terai. Another 24-mile narrow gauge
with a carrying capacity	i with India. A new 27-mile ropeway from Katmandu to Hetawra, of 25 tons an hour, has been constructed under an agreement with peration. It replaces an old 14-mile ropeway with a 5-ton capacity
	There are about 800 miles of motorable roads in the entire country, less than half of which are surfaced. Most run north and south and
	weather. The principal one penetrates the Katmandu Valley, con- ndu. A road is under construction which will link Katmandu with Tibet.
	Air transport is becoming more important, with 10 fair-weather
interior towns and with provided by an Indian at	(DC-3) airstrips in use in addition to the Katmandu airport which comodate DC-4's. The Royal Nepal Airline Corp. links Katmandu with important cities in India and Pakistan. Service with India is also rline and with Pakistan by a Pakistani airline.
ELECTRIC POWER	Total installed generation capacity is between 10-15 million KW. There are separate systems in Katmandu, Birganj, and Biratnagar,
each totalling under 5	dllion KW's. In time the three systems will be brought together.
	There is a small amount of light industry, largely concentrated in southeastern Nepal. Small plants producing mainly for local con-
saw mills. Plans are w	d oil mills, cigarette factories, sugar mill, match factories and der way for paper, cement and textile mills. Jute mills produce for
export primarily.	There is evidence that mining activity on a limited scale was car-
mining operation. Mica Trial shipments of talc	ried on in the past but at the present time there is no important is mined in small quantities for dressing and trimming in India. have been prepared for export. Development of iron and copper
deposits has begun. FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN	
EXPORTS	Rice, jute, oilseeds, timber, medicinal herbs, potatoes and hides
	and skins are the main exports. Nepal's external trade, largely with
DIPORTS	India, has been expanding to other countries recently. Consumer goods such as cotton cloth, sugar, salt, and petroleum products are the main imports.
Revisien No. 210	ATP/Pg/app)
October 1965	J-2

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY Climate and terrain of the two wings of Pakistan contrast sharply. West Pakistan, the larger area, consists mainly of barren mountains
and desert plains. Rainfall is slight, and crops are largely dependent on irrigation from
the Indus River System. East Pakistan has forest covered mountains and low lying plains
which are wet, fertile, and densely populated. During the July-September monsoon season
the rainfall averages more than 100 inches. Unfavorable weather and floods result in recur-
rent food shortages. West Pakistan is essentially Middle Eastern, East Pakistan essentially Far Eastern.
AREA
United States. 310,000 square miles (85%) in West Pakistan and
55,000 square miles (15%) in East Pakistan.
AGRICULTURAL LAND About 27% of total area; 0.6 acres per capita. Approximately 40% of
crop land is irrigated. The agriculture of West Pakistan is sus-
tained by an intricate network of irrigation canals. Large areas are unproductive, how-
ever, because of poor drainage and salinity. Extension of the cultivable area by further
irrigation is retarded because of water rise in India or in the disputed territory of
Kashmir, East Pakistan suffers from annual floods.
MAIN CROPS Rice and wheat are the chief food crops, jute and cotton the main
cash crops. East Pakistan is the principal producer of rice, jute,
and tea, West Pakistan of wheat and cotton. There are two main cropping seasons: "kharif" crops are harvested in the fall and "rabi" crops in early summer.
MINERALS There is a small amount of mineral production, principally in West
Pakistan. Natural gas, petroleum, coal, chromite, limestone, gypsum,
and salt are among the minerals exploited on a commercial basis.
FUELS Pakistan depends heavily on fuel imports. Although petroleum produc-
tion has increased steadily, it provides only about one-fifth of the
country's needs. An extensive oil exploration program is under way in both wings. The Sui
gas field in West Pakistan, discovered in 1952, is supplying Karachi and industrial plants
in Multan. Natural gas has also been discovered at Sylhet, in East Pakistan. Coal pro-
duction is equal to about one-third of domestic requirements; indigenous coals are of
inferior quality, and generally unsuitable for industrial uses and as locomotive fuel.
Large potential hydro-electric power resources are only partially developed.
FORESTS The forested area is small, about 16% of East Pakistan and 3% of
West Pakistan, and most of this area is inaccessible for productive purposes. There is a shortage of timber and fuel-woods, especially in West Pakistan. Pro-
gress is being made under an afforestation program.
FISHERIES Fishing in the numerous rivers and the Bay of Bengal, to the south
of East Pakistan, is a potential but underdeveloped resource. Fish-
ing suffers from a lack of equipment and processing. Commercial catch for entire country
is over 300,000 tons, of which almost 80% are produced in East Pakistan.
DISTRIBUTION OF CNP Agriculture, 44%; trade and finance, 10%; manufacturing 13%; trans-
portation and communications 5%; building 5%; other 23%.
HUMAN RESOURCES
POPULATION 110.9 million (1964); 54% in East Pakistan and 46% in West Pakistan.
Annual Growth 2.6%.
Immigration In 1951 refugees from India totaled about 7 million (9.4% of total
population). More than 90% were in West Pakistan, where they com-
prise about one-fifth of the population. There was subsequently a net emigration, as
Hindus from East Pakistan moved to India.
Density
Concentration The majority of the people reside in small rural villages. Urban
dwellers represent 18% of total population in West Pakistan and 4%
in East Pakistan.
Composition Most Pakistanis are descendants of converts to Islam in the area
which came under Musilia control from the 11th control on
which came under Muslim control from the 11th centry on.
Language Urdu is the principal native language in West Pakistan, and Bengali
<u>Language</u>
Language Urdu is the principal native language in West Pakistan, and Bengali in East Pakistan. English is the accepted language in business and most government offices and is generally used in teaching in colleges and universities.
<u>Language</u>

PAKISTAN

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

	LABOR FORCE	30 million or approximately 32% of total population; 13 million in West Pakistan and 17 in East Pakistan (1961).
	Distribution	Almost 75% of labor force is engaged in agriculture; less than 10% in industry.
,	EDUCATION	Unemployment and underemployment are serious problems.
	Literacy	20% of total population. Most of the literate people are in urban areas.
		Educational institutions include 47,600 primary schools, with 5 million students; 6,200 secondary schools, with 1,500,000 students. There
	school age attend school	igher learning with 149,000 students. Less than 50% of children of hool at all.
	HEALTH	
	Life Expectancy	40-45 years. 96 deaths per 1,000 live births, compared with 25 in U.S. About one-third of infants die before reaching 5 years.
2	Physicians	One per 7,300 persons (US, one per 730).
		Estimated number of hospitals and dispensaries is 2,700, with over 25,000 beds (1 bed for 3,750 people). There are 186 maternity and s. While some progress is being made, shortage of funds and experienced
		d badly needed health programs and facilities.
		Daily caloric intake is 2,030 calories per capita. Grains and pulses make up 80% of total diet; meat, fish, eggs, and milk make up 3%.
	Main Diseases	Disease rates are high. The many endemic diseases include malaria, tuberculosis, cholera, dysentery, and typhoid.
_		
I	RANSPORT POWER & INC	DUSTRY
	-	The Pakistan railways are government-owned. They comprise two separate systems, with a total of 7,000 route miles. The Pakistan Western
	Railway operates ove	r 5,300 route miles and the Pakistan Eastern Railway over 1,700 miles.
	Most freight traffic	is carried over inland waterways in East Pakistan. 67,000 miles, consisting of 10,500 miles of paved roads, 17,000 miles
	TOTAL	of other roads that have improved surfaces, and 39,500 miles of un-
	improved roads. High	nway transport is relatively undeveloped. Most of better roads are in akistan, where inland waterways and railroads handle most transportation,
	roads are in very po	
	INLAND WATERWAYS	The Ganges, the Brahmaputra, and the Meghna rivers, in E. Pakistan,
	combination with the	are inter-connected and are generally navigable through the year. In other rivers and deltaic streams, they provide some 4,000 miles of
	navigable waterways	The Indus River in W. Pakistan, formerly a major inland waterway, is
	now used mainly for	
	HARBORS	Karachi is the principal port in W. Pakistan; Chittagong and Chalna serve East Pakistan. Other ports are small lighterage ports. In
	ELECTRIC POWER	general, port facilities are considered adequate. Pakistan is believed to have a sufficient installed capacity of elec-
	with the result that	tricity in most principal areas, but lacks adequate distribution systems, a great portion of the capacity remains unutilized. This general
	situation of surplus	of power is expected to prevail until 1965.
		Pakistan had little organized manufacturing prior to partition, but considerable progress has since been made in promoting new industries.
		g and food processing are the two most important industries, followed stals and metal manufacturing. Cottage industries are still important.
	MINING	
F	OREIGN TRADE PATTER	N × ,
,	EXPORTS	Raw cotton and jute exports make up over 50% of total; the proportion has been declining, partly the result of increased use in local mills.
		otuates with world market prices for the two commodities. The UK, US are principal customers.
	IMPORTS	Food grains, capital goods (machinery, vehicles, and metals), & pet- roleum products are chief imports. Leading supplier in the past has
	been the UK but US he Soviet Blee trade is	as become increasingly important. India and Japan are also important.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

Climate and Topography.....The Tsin Ling mountain range from Kansu to Honan forms a barrier between northern and southern China. To the north the area is dry and to the south the area is moist and humid. The southwest coast, which includes part of Kwangtung and most of Fukien and Chekiang, is almost entirely mountainous. In the most northern of the great plains, Loessland, the soil is excellent, but the rainfall sparse. The Yellow Plain, in central and eastern China, has been cultivated over 35 centuries and only careful farming has kept it productive. The Yangtze Plain in central and southeastern China is the heart of modern China; the climate is hot and humid in the summer and double-cropping is possible. The Canton Hinterland, in the south, has a warm climate with heavy rainfall which makes two crops of rice a year feasible.

Area.....China's approximately 3,800,000 square miles makes it the third largest country in the world. (Slightly smaller than Canada and a little larger than United States.) China has 3,300 miles of sea coast and 9,300 miles of land frontier (3,000 with USSR; 2,400 with Outer Mongolia), 21 Provinces (excluding Taiwan which Red China claims), 5 autonomous regions (Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang-Uighur, Kwangsi-Chung, Ningsia-Hui, Tibet-Chamdo), and two municipalities (Peking and Shanghai).

Agricultural Land.....China is essentially an agricultural country. Approximately 12% of the land is easily arable and a significant expansion is difficult because of the unfavorable soil and climate in the western two-thirds of China. Ninety-five percent of the agriculture activity is in the eastern third of China. The large population and acute food production problem represents a serious Chinese economic problem.

Principal Crops....Rice and wheat are the principal crops. Other important crops are: soya bean, barley, maize, millet, sorghum, oilseeds, rape, peanuts, oats, sugar cane, tea and a variety of vegetables. The major industrial crops are tobacco and fibers.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY L-1

Forests.....The chief forested areas are in Heilungkiang, Szechwan and Yunnan. Teak is the most important timber product.

Minerals.....China has ample water power resources but half of the potential is located in southwest China removed from the industrial centers. It has abundant coal, oil shale and some reserves in natural crude oil; iron ore reserves, manganese, and alloying elements are sufficient for the development of its steel industry. Sufficient reserves exist in tin, antimony, aluminum, magnesium, mercury, uranium and raw materials for chemical fertilizer industry. China is presently deficient in chromium and nickel resources.

Fuels.....China is almost self-sufficient in the supply of petroleum products and provides for a substantial part of its jet fuel; however, China still depends on the import of aviation gasoline and lubricants.

River Resources - Much of Chinese life is connecte intimately with its rivers. The Yellow River, which is 2,900 miles long, carries silt out of the Loessland and only and intricate series of dikes keeps the river from constantly changing its course; in many places, the river bottom is higher than plains around it and a break in the dike is catastrophic. The Yangtze River, 3,500 miles long, is the fifth largest in the world; 10,000 ton vessels can reach Hankow along this river. The Si Kiang is the longest river in the south, 1,650 miles and river steamers can reach Whuchow, 230 miles inland.

<u>Distribution of GNP</u>....Agriculture 45%; industry 21%; trade and miscellaneous business services 10%; transportation and communication 7%; personal and housing services 7%; construction 5%; government services 5%.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Population....The 738,000,000 (1964), (750,000,000 estimate for 1965) makes China the most populous country in the world. China is a multi-racial state but only about 40 million are non-Chinese.

Annual Population Growth 2% per year.

Population Density.... The overall population density in China is 199.1 persons per square mile; however, in some areas in the eastern third of China the population exceeds 1,000 persons per square mile.

Religions....The chief religions are Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism.

Concentration....Over 90% of China's population live in the eastern third of China, an area encompassed by the traditional 18 provinces, the region south of Manchuria, the Great Wall, and east of the Tibetan highlands.

<u>Labor Force.....</u>Trade unions were given legal status in 1957 and 80% of industrial workers are members.

Education

General.....Over 90 million children attend primary schools, over 12 million are in secondary schools, and three-quarters of a million attend colleges and university level institutions.

<u>Literacy</u>....The literacy rate is 45-50 percent (U.S. 97.8 by similar scale).

Health

Physicians.....In 1959, China had about 2.16 million doctors and trained medical personnel.

Health Facilities.....China had approximately 440,000 beds in hospitals in 1959.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

Railroads.... There are about 21,000 miles of railway lines. The railroads are the most important means of transportation and primary means of transporting military supplies and personnel. The railway systems depend almost entirely on steam locomotion. The freight car inventory is fairly modern and is not being used to capacity at present.

<u>Highways....</u>There is a total of 325,000 miles of roads, the road system is important as feeders to railroads and inland waterways and the short-haul freight movements. Roads also provide the only direct transport connections to Laos, Burma, India and Soviet Central Asian Republics. The roads are mainly gravel, crushed stone or soilaggregate surfaced. The present systems are generally adequate for the present transport requirements of China.

Merchant Fleet.....China has 167 ships of over 1,000 gross tons which conduct mostly coastal type shipping.

Harbors....There are four principal ports (Shanghai, Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen), 18 secondary and at least 42 preferred minor ports, in China.

Air Transportation....Civil air transport in China is limited to high priority movement of personnel and for a limited amount of freight. In 1964, there were 20 interior airlines, with almost all foreign-made planes, connecting Peking with all important cities. In 1965, there were no Chinese air services to non-communist countries.

Telecommunications....Aware of shortcomings, China began the construction of a modern telecom system with the First Five Year Plan (1953-57). The present system is nearly automatic in mainland China and includes telephone, telegraph, teleprinter, telephoto and facsimile facilities.

Electric Power.....Electric power is currently being generated at a rate below the capacity of 12 million KW. The generating capacity is expected to increase moderately by mid-1966 as new equipment is installed.

Manufacturing.... The industrial production is largely concentrated in the northern and eastern part of China. Erection of cotton, wool, and silk filature mills is an important feature in development of Chinese industries, and large center flour and rice mills are beginning to replace native methods of treating wheat and rice.

Mining....Coal, gold, iron, copper, lead, zinc, silver, tungsten, mercury, antimony and tin are produced in West China. Iron ores are abundant in Shansi, Hopei, Shantung, and iron is mined in Manchuria. The Hankow iron deposits are among the richest in the world. Biggest steel bases are at Anshan, Wuhan and Paotow. China is principal world producer of tungsten and chief mining is located at Hunan, Kwantung, and Yunnan.

Foreign Trade Pattern....Total foreign trade declined from \$4.3 billion in 1959 to \$2.7 billion in 1964. Trade with the Free World increased by 20% in 1963 and another 25-30% in 1964. China's trade has changed from almost two-thirds with communist countries in 1960 to almost two-thirds with the Free World in 1964. Foreign trade increased by almost 20% in 1964, and the export surplus in 1963 and 1964 was used to pay off almost all of China's debt to USSR and to make prepayments on obligations to the Free World states.

Exports.....Seventy-five percent of China's exports are either farm products or manufactured goods made from agricultural raw materials.

Imports....Chief import in the last four years has changed from machinery and equipment from Soviet Bloc to grain from the Free World. Twenty-five percent of machine tools is imported. Because of the insufficient production of domestic wheat, China imported 22 million tons of wheat from 1960 to 1964; in 1964, six million tons were bought from Canada, Australia, France, Argentina, Mexico, and South Africa.

CHINESE HISTORICAL DATES

2nd millennium B.C.	Shang Dynasty
c. 1122-221 B.C.	Chou Dynasty (the "Feudal" Age)
551 B.C.	Birth of Confucius
221 B.C. seq.	Chin Shih Huang-ti unites the Empire, standardizes weights, measures and writing, founds the system of absolute monarchy and bureaucracy and completes the Great Wall
206 B.C A.D. 220	Han Dynasty
618-906	T'ang Dynasty
960-1279	Sung Dynasty
1279-1368	Mongol (Yuan Dynasty)
1295	Marco Polo leaves China
1368-1644	Ming Dynasty
1516	The Portuguese reach Canton by sea
1601-1610	Matteo Ricci the Jesuit in Peking
1644-1911	Manchu (Ch'ing) Dynasty
1717	Embassy from Peter the Great of Russia
1793	Macartney mission attempts to achieve British representation in Peking
1840-42	Opium War: Hong Kong ceded to Great Britain
1855-65	T'aip'ing Rebellion
1899	Hong Kong New Territories leased from China for 99 years

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY L-6

1900	Boxer Uprising
10 Oct 1911	Beginning of revolution against the Manchu Dynasty
1912-49	The Republic
1 Jan 1912	Sun Yat-sen proclaimed as provisional President of the new Republic
1915	Japanese "Twenty-one Demands"
4 May 1919	Student demonstrations against Versailles settlement marks beginning of modern revolutionary nationalism
1923	Members of CCP joined Kuomintang with approval of Comintern
1926-27	Northern Expedition led by Chiang Kai-Shek against the warlords
1927	Purge of CCP from KMT Civil War begins
1928	Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh form the Red Army
1931	Japanese occupy Manchuria
1932	Soviet Republic set up in Kiangsi
1934-35	The "Long March" of the Red Army from Kiangsi to Shensi; new base set up at Yenan
1937-45	War with Japan
1945-49	Civil War resumed
August 1949	Nationalist Government withdraws to Formosa
Post-1949	The Peoples' Republic

1 Oct 1949	Mao Tse-tung proclaims the establishment of the Peoples' Republic of China
January 1950	The United Kingdom recognizes the Peoples' Republic
February 1950	Sino-Soviet Treaty of Alliance
November 1950	Chinese intervention in Korean War
May 1951	Sino-Tibetan Agreement on Peaceful Liberation of Tibet
January, 1953	First Five-year Plan began
July 1953	Armistice in Korea
April-July 1954	Chinese participation in Geneva Foreign Ministers Conference on Indo-China and Korea
June 1954	Joint Sino-Indian statement affirming the "Five Principles" of peaceful co-existence
September 1954	Present Constitution of China adopted. Exchange of Charge d'Affaires with United Kingdom
April 1955	China attends Afro-Asian Conference at Bandung
Winter 1957-58	"Great Leap Forward" begins
August 1958	"People's Communes" organized
March 1959	Rebellion in Tibet: flight of Dala Lama
August 1959	Sino-Indian border incidents
November 1960	Sino-Soviet differences aired at Moscow Conference of 81 Parties

January 1961	Central Committee of CCP announces plan of retrenchment and consolidation, giving more priority to agriculture, after the dislocation of the "Great Leap"
May 1962	Flight of refugees from Sinkiang into the Soviet Union
October 1962	Hostilities renewed on the Sino- Indian frontier
Oct-Nov 1962	Chinese criticism of Khrushchev's handling of Cuban crisis
July 1963	Abortive talks in Moscow between Chinese and Russians. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty denounced by Peking
Dec 1963-Jan 1964	Chou En-lai and Ch'en Yi visit Albania, Tunisia, Ghana, Mali, Guinea, Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia
January 1964	France and China agree to establish diplomatic relations
Feb 1964	Chou En-lai and Ch'en Yi visit Burma, Pakistan and Ceylon
16 Oct 1964	Explosion of China's first atomic device
14 May 1965	China's second nuclear test

ETHNOLINGUISTIC REGIONS *

CHINESE**	
Mandarin	
Southern dialects	
NON-CHINESE	
Mongol	
Turkic	
Tibetan	
Southwestern tribes	
Chuang, T'ung and T'ai related peoples	
Tai peoples and others	
(Shan, Kachin, Lao, etc.); also K'a-wa, Ching-p'o, La-hu and others.	
Mountain peoples	
I or Lolo (west of Kuei-yang), Miao (Meo outside China) and Yao (east of K'un-ming); also Ching-p'o (Kachin), Li-su, Na-hsi, Pai, T'u-chia, and others. Most settlement areas scattered and non-continuous.	
Korean	
Other	
Tungus (Northeast), Tadzhik (Sinkiang), Li (Hainan), Aborigines (Taiwan), and Vietnamese	
*Classifications not ethnically exclusive but suggestive by regional associations.	
as Many continued areas of Chinasa cottlement no	t rhown



39290 3-64



SECRET NOFORN