

TABLE I

## SALT I STATISTICAL SUMMARY

SALT I statistics are included for comparative purposes to show ICBM limitations that still pertain to SALT II. See text for discussion.

DELIVERY SYSTEM	U.S.	U.S.S.R.	U.S. DIFFERENCE
<b>ICBMs</b>			
"Freeze" Level, May 1972 (1)	1054	1608 (2)	-554
Max Conversion (3)	1000	1399	-399
Already Converted	0	32	N/A
Current Status	1054	1576	-522
<b>"HEAVY" ICBMs (4)</b>			
Pre-1964 Models			
"Freeze" Level, May 1972 (1)	54	209	-155
Exchanged for SLBMs	0	32 (5)	N/A
Current Status	54	177	-123
Post-1964 Models			
"Freeze" Level, May 1972 (1)	0	313	-313
Current Total	54	490	-436
<b>SLBMs</b>			
"Freeze" Level, May 1972 (1)	656	740	- 84
Max Conversion (3) (5)	710	950	-240
Current Status	656	772	-116
<b>BALLISTIC MISSILE SUBMARINES</b>			
"Freeze" Level, May 1972 (7)	41	43	- 2
Max Conversion	44	62	- 18
Current Status (8)	41	45	- 4
<b>HEAVY BOMBERS</b>			
Not Covered by SALT I			
<b>TOTAL ICBM, SLBM LAUNCHERS</b>			
"Freeze" Level, May 1972 (1)	1710	2348	-638
Current Status	1710	2348	-638

1. The "freeze" level of May 26, 1972 reflects Soviet delivery systems in operation and under construction at that time. All Soviet figures are U.S. intelligence estimates, since Moscow refused to furnish statistics.
2. Open sources originally charged the U.S.S.R. with 1618 ICBM silos, but U.S. officials since have accepted about 10 of those as command and control centers or training sites, rather than launchers for operational missiles.
3. Pre-1964 ICBMs could be exchanged for SLBMs on a one-for-one basis, according to SALT I rules. Figures shown indicate ceilings if that course were chosen. The U.S. ceiling of 710 SLBMs was mathematically unattainable. We could trade 48 of our 54 Titan ICBMs for three Poseidon boats with 16 launchers each or for two Trident boats with 24 launchers each. Either alternative would increase the number of SLBMs to 704, no more.
4. Pre-1964 "heavy" ICBMs, by U.S. definition, included U.S. Titan IIs (1962), Soviet SS-7s (1961), and SS-8s (1963). Post-1964 models, by U.S. definition, included all land-based ballistic missiles significantly larger than Soviet SS-11s. When the SALT I Interim Agreement was signed, only SS-9s qualified.
5. Some Soviet SS-7s and SS-8s have been dismantled and exchanged for two nuclear-powered submarines, the newest of which carry 16 SLBMs each. The process continues.
6. Soviet pre-1964 SLBMs on diesel submarines did not count. Figures shown indicate the ceiling if the maximum allowable number of ICBMs were converted to SLBMs.
7. Only 25 Soviet ballistic missile submarines were in service in May 1972. All 41 U.S. boats were operational. Diesel-power boats are excluded from the table.
8. Soviet submarines 44 and 45 replace an estimated 32 SS-7s and SS-8s. See Note 5 above.