

the Soviets; and 429 single-warhead missiles deployed by the US. Soviet and American INF missiles in storage are also included in the Treaty, bringing the total number of Soviet missiles to be destroyed to 1,836 and American to 867. SRINF, including SS-12/22 and -23 missiles on the Soviet side and Pershing 1A missiles on the American, must be destroyed within 18 months of ratification of the Treaty. LRINF, including SS-4, SS-5, and SS-20 ballistic missiles and SSC-X-4 cruise missiles (stored, but not yet deployed) on the Soviet side and Pershing IIs and GLCMs on the American, must be destroyed within three years.

The Treaty is historic, second, because of its extensive verification measures. For the first time ever, for a period of thirteen years, each side will station inspectors outside one missile production site on the other's territory--in the Soviet Union, the Votkinsk SS-20 and SS-25 assembly plant, and in the United States the former Pershing II production plant in Magna, Utah. Also for thirteen years, each side is allowed to conduct on-site, short-notice inspection of all INF installations that have been used for storage, repair, basing, and deployment of missiles, including over 100 sites in the U.S., Western Europe, the USSR, and Eastern Europe. Twenty such inspections per calendar year can be conducted during the first three years of the Treaty, fifteen per year during the next five years, and ten per year during the remaining five years. In addition, one factory producing GLCM launchers on each side will be open to short-notice inspection. The Treaty itself is of unlimited duration. Between 30 to 90 days after its entry into force, each party will be allowed to inspect all operating missile and support bases to verify the number of missile launchers, support structures and support equipment.

Although the vast majority of commentators have supported the Treaty, it has been criticized for including only a small percentage of the