

efficient when translated into EMT, thereby reducing the Soviet advantage and in some measure offsetting the Soviet throw-weight superiority. This point is reinforced when the number of total warheads is considered: the Soviet advantage in throw-weight does not translate into a greater number of warheads; on the contrary, the United States, with less throw-weight but smaller, more efficient warheads, is able to deploy a significantly larger number of warheads.

#### IV. Counter-Force Capabilities

Tables 2A and 2B illustrate the way in which the basic data in Tables 1A and B can be further developed to provide a more sophisticated indication of the strategic nuclear capabilities of the superpowers. An explanation of the terms used precedes the table in order to help explain the significance of these indicators.

##### Accuracy and Circular Error Probable (CEP)

The accuracy of a warhead is expressed as a measurement of precision in terms of circular error probable or CEP. If a number of the same type of warheads are fired at a single point, CEP represents the radius of the circle whose centre is the point within which half of the warheads will fall.

##### Counter-military Potential (CMP)

CMP (sometimes referred to as lethality) combines the variables of yield and accuracy to provide a way of measuring warhead capability against specific hard targets such as missile silos. This differs from EMT since EMT is primarily a measure of general destructiveness. The CMP equation is derived from the mechanical relationship between yield and accuracy and is expressed in the formula: