

h All the warhead characteristics used for the SS-N-23 are taken from Jeffrey I. Sands and Robert S. Norris, "A Soviet Trident II?," *Arms Control Today*, September 1985, p. 7. The SS-N-23 is deployed on the new Delta IV submarines. IISS does not attempt an estimate of its yield or range. *SMP* gives the range as 8300 km. SIPRI lists the yield as 350 to 500 kt.

i The AS-15 air-launched cruise missile became operational in 1984 and is deployed on the Bear H bomber. *SMP* 1986 states its range as 3000 km; IISS puts it at 1600 km. The Bear H may carry up to 8 AS-15 but an average number of 4 is used in this table. Gorbachev's data states that, of the 160 Soviet bombers, 53 are equipped to carry cruise missiles. See: "The Armaments of the USSR and the US: Data to Compare," *op. cit.*

j The Bear H is a new version of an old bomber and began operations in 1984. The Bear B is capable of carrying 2 free-fall bombs or 1 AS-3 Kangaroo missile. The Bear C carries 1 Kangaroo missile. The Bear G has been refitted 2 AS-4 missiles. [The AS-3 and AS-4 are short-range (300-500 km) cruise missiles with 1 Mt warheads.] SIPRI states the Bear G now carries 4 warheads. For the purposes of the tables the Bear B/C/G versions are listed as carrying, on average, 2 bombs of 1 Mt each. See:

John W.R. Taylor, "Gallery of Soviet Aerospace Weapons," *Air Force*, March 1986, pp. 83-98; and IISS, *The Military Balance* 1986-87. The Bison bomber initially deployed in 1956 is now being phased out. SIPRI states there are 18 to 33 Bison bombers, while the Arms Control Association (7 Oct. 1986) puts the number at 30 and notes that the issue is under dispute. The figure used is taken from IISS. Estimates of the Bison payload range from 2 to 4 bombs. As the maximum, the figure of 4 is used in the tables. The USSR has stated that 15 Bison were destroyed by removal of their tail sections and placed in full view on an airstrip. Fifteen others were converted to tankers. (This conversion has not been accepted by the US.) See: *Arms Control Reporter*, 1985, p. 607B76.

k Estimates of Soviet warhead yield can vary considerably. The values used in the tables are those generally accepted by the sources used. Exceptions of note are footnoted. (See, for example, notes d and h.)

l National Intelligence Estimates quoted in B. Keller, "US Study Finds a Soviet ICBM is less of a Threat to Missile Silos," *New York Times*, 19 July 1985, p. 1.

m IISS, *The Military Balance* 1986-87.

n See footnote h; IISS puts the CEP at 0.48 nm.

TABLE III United States Intermediate and Short Range Nuclear Forces*

| System | Missiles | Warheads | Total Warheads | Yield/Warhead (Mt) | Range (km) |
|-----------------|------------------|------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| GLCMs | 208 ^a | 1 | 208 | 0.200 | 2500 |
| Pershing II | 108 | 1 | 108 | [0.005-0.050] | 1800 ^b |
| Pershing Ia | 72 | 1 | 72 | [0.060-0.400] | 720 |
| Aircraft | Number | Range (km) | | | |
| F-111 | 280 | 4700 | | | |
| F-16 | 510 | 3800 | | | |
| FB-111A | 55 | 4700 | | | |
| F-4 | 392 | 2100 | | | |

a Paul Nitze reported that 128 GLCM would be deployed by 31 December 1985. See: Speech to Overseas Writers Club, 8 November 1985, in the *Department of State Bulletin*. NATO figures released on 2 January 1987 stated that a further 80 GLCMs had been deployed during 1986.

See, for example: "Western Allies deployed 80 Cruise Missiles in '86," *Baltimore Sun*, 3 January 1987.

b The Soviet Union claims the range of the Pershing II is 2,500 km. See: *Whence the Threat to Peace*, Moscow, 1984.

TABLE IV Soviet Intermediate and Short Range Nuclear Forces*

| System | Missiles | Warheads | Total Warheads | Yield/Warhead (Mt) | Range (km) |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|
| SS-4 | 112 | 1 | 112 | 1.00 | 2000 |
| SS-12 ^a | 130 | 1 | 130 | [0.20-1.00] | 900 |
| SS-20 (Asia) | 171 | 3 | 513 | 0.15 | 5000 |
| SS-20 (Europe) | 243 ^b | 3 | 729 | 0.15 | 5000 |
| SS-21 | 300 | 1 | 300 | 0.10 | 120 |
| SS-23 | 240 | 1 | 240 | 0.10 | 500 |
| Aircraft | Number | Range ^c (km) | | | |
| Badger | 480 | 4800 | | | |
| Blinder | 165 | 2200 | | | |
| Backfire (Navy) | 120 | 3700 | | | |
| Backfire (Air Force) | 140 | 3700 | | | |

a The newer SS-22 is replacing the SS-12.

b The US still considers that there are 270 SS-20s in Europe because of lack of evidence that the other 27 have been destroyed.

c SIPRI range estimates are used here. Range estimates vary.

For example:

| | IISS (km) | Soviet Mil. Power (km) |
|----------|-----------|------------------------|
| Badger | 4,800 | 3,100 |
| Blinder | 6,200 | 2,900 |
| Backfire | 11,000 | 4,000 |

*At the intermediate and shorter range levels, the problem of deciding which weapons should be counted becomes more complex. The figures used in these tables are not meant to be an accurate reflection of the balance in Europe. Bombers in particular create counting problems. Figures used are IISS estimates of bomber forces with ranges above 2000 km available to the United States and the Soviet Union. NATO aircraft are not included.

