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TAB B1. Definitions(a) Strategic Delivery Vehicles (SDV)

The problem in defining an SDV is one of determining the importance of the distance between the delivery vehicle and the target. In an exchange between forces located in the US and forces located in the USSR a strategic missile is simply defined as one capable of making the trip. While range is still the important factor in defining strategic aircraft it is not a complete description due to the increasing capability of fighter aircraft. Strategic aircraft are more precisely described in terms of weight.

The definition problem becomes acute as the distance between nations is reduced. In Europe, for example, tactical missiles which reach more than 60 kms beyond the immediate line of battle can frequently perform a strategic role. Tactical aircraft (certainly US tactical aircraft) are readily adaptable to the strategic role in Europe.

Granting that the definition is arbitrary, we have defined strategic aircraft in this paper by a weight (20,000 kilograms) so as to include all current US and USSR medium and heavy bombers. Likewise, strategic missiles have been defined by range [$\sqrt{100}$ kilometers for sea-based missiles and 1000 kilometers for land-based missiles] so as to include all current Soviet missiles capable of striking US forces in West Germany from Soviet soil.

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Weapons systems falling under the above definitions would be:

<u>US</u>		<u>USSR</u>
B52	Heavy jet bomber	Bison
-	Heavy turbojet bomber	Bear
B47	Medium jet bomber	Badger
B58	Medium jet bomber (supersonic)	Blinder
Atlas	ICBM	SS-6
Titan	ICBM	SS-7
Minuteman	ICBM	-
-	IRBM	SS-5
-	MREB	SS-3
-	MREB	SS-4
Polaris	Submarine ballistic missile underwater launch	-
-	Submarine ballistic missile surface launch	SSN-4
Regulus	Submarine cruise missile surface launch	SSN-3
Mace B	Land launched cruise missile	-

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2. US and USSR SDV InventoriesA. USSR

<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>1 July 1964</u>	<u>1 July 1965</u>	<u>1 July 1966</u>
Bison	105	100	100
Bear	80	75	75
Badger	800	700	600
Blinder	<u>100</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>200</u>
Total a/c	1085	1025	975
<u>Missiles</u>	<u>Min - Max</u>	<u>Min - Max</u>	<u>Min - Max</u>
SS-7	200 - 260	270 - 350	300 - 450
SS-6			
SS-5			
SS-4	700 - 750	700 - 750	700 - 750
SS-3			
SSN-4	164 - 164	176 - 176	188 - 188
SSN-3	<u>90 - 90</u>	<u>116 - 116</u>	<u>140 - 140</u>
Total Missiles	1154 - 1264	1262 - 1392	1328 - 1528

Note: USSR aircraft figures represent total inventory while missile figures refer to launchers. With the exception of submarine launchers the major portions of Soviet missile launchers are estimated to have a refire capability.

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2. US and USSR SDV InventoriesB. US

<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>1 July 1964</u>		<u>1 July 1965</u>		<u>1 July 1966</u>	
	<u>Operational</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Operational</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Operational</u>	<u>Total</u>
B52	630	705	630	699	630	695
B47	483	1071*	257	1065*	0	1063*
B58	80	89	80	85	75	82
Total a/c	1193	1865	967	1849	705	1840
<u>Missiles</u>						
Atlas	138	183	137	173	131	173
Titan	117	149	117	149	117	149
Min'Man	600	656	800	824	950	999
Polaris	346	346	449	591	608	853
Regulus	0	121	0	110	0	110
Mace B	54	105	54	105	54	105
Total Msls	1255	1560	1557	1952	1860	2389

* The large difference between operational and total figures in general represents aircraft placed in storage by order of the Secretary of Defense at the request of the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency who suggests their destruction be related to an arms control agreement.

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