



"We believe the Soviet ICBM force will continue to grow over the next few years, but at a considerably slower rate than in the recent past."
 Defense Secretary McNamara Jan. 22, 1968, in noting 1966 to 1967 jump.

Charts by Kenneth Burgess—The Washington Post

While American ICBM strength is projected at its present level, Russia's arsenal is expected to increase between the solid black lines representing high and low intelligence estimates. The figures are for missiles on launchers, not those in storage or on test stands.

Eyes In The Sky

When U.S. and Soviet Photo Satellites Were in Orbit

JANUARY 1968							FEBRUARY 1968						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
	1	2	3	4	5	6				7	8	9	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	10	11	12	13	14	15	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	16	17	18	19	20	21	
28	29	30	31				22	23	24	25	26	27	
							28	29	30				
MARCH 1968							APRIL 1968						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	10	11	12	13		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30				
MAY 1968							JUNE 1968						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4							7
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
26	27	28	29	30	31		29	30					

○—U.S. observation satellites in orbit /—Soviet observation satellites in orbit
 SOURCES: NASA Satellite Situation Report, other unclassified material.

"If there are two scorpions in the bottle, perhaps it is better that they not be blindfolded," said Charles S. Sheldon II, Library of Congress senior space specialist. And in the first six months of 1968, the United States and Russia had each other on camera on the dates indicated, often at the same time.