Soviet Troop Control: The Role Of Command Technology In The Soviet Military System

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Command Technology in the Soviet Military System Soviet troop control—the role of command technology in the Soviet. Military history of the Soviet Union - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia To meet the challenge of Soviet offensive C3 countermeasures to our strategic or target our C3 systems, and in turn, to disrupt his ability to control his forces. Electronic warfare's counter command and control counter C2 function only in as well as a military and technological, necessity in maintaining an adequate
All the early Soviet computers were built for the military. The initiative to apply computers in economics came from the same engineers who designed military systems, and they brought the “command and control” philosophy of military computing into their economic proposals. In the mid 1950s, Soviet military planners became seriously alarmed by the news of the development of the American air-defense system SAGE (Semi-Automatic Ground Environment), a centralized nationwide network of computerized command-and-control centers capable of coordinating a response to a massive air offensive. The Soviets decided to build three systems – an air defense system. At a national conference on mathematics and computer technology in Moscow in November
Soviet ground force organizational development is characterized by centralized control, a desire to maintain organizational stability, and continuous assessment of-and response to-changes in the forces of potential adversaries. In 1956 and 1957 the Soviet General Staff developed ground force organizations for the nuclear battlefield. But because Khrushchev questioned the utility of ground forces in a general nuclear war, budget allocations were reduced.