Soviet Theatre Nuclear Forces

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nuclear weapons posed to the Top Secret Top Secret - CIA 14 May 2015. Once the Soviets decided that large-scale use of nuclear weapons was inevitable Secret Concept5 for Theater Nuclear Operations. Plan...
Long-Range Theater nuclear forces (LRINF) are those theater nuclear systems with missile range or aircraft radius of 0 kilometers. Medium-range systems (MRINF) are those with range or radius of 0 kilometers, and short-range systems (SRINF) are those with ranges of less than 0 kilometers. Comparison with NATO and Soviet Forces now exceed the in-place medium-range forces of NATO and the Pact. Delivery systems capable of delivering weapons. Over half the delivery systems are dual-capable tactical aircraft, most of which have been deployed within the past years. SOVIET THEATER FORCES AT THE CROSSROADS by Edward B. Atkeson. FORWARD. The possibility of nuclear counterstrikes against Soviet forces mandated that significant distances be maintained between principal force elements, both across the front and in depth. Wherever it might be necessary to mass, such as in preparation for a breakthrough, it must be done quickly, and then the troops must rapidly disperse again. The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty was an arms control treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union (and its successor state, the Russian Federation). U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev signed the treaty on 8 December 1987. The United States Senate approved the treaty on 27 May 1988, and Reagan and Gorbachev ratified it on 1 June 1988.