

Computer Science 1401: Lecture #4

Computing and the Military

MILITARY COMPUTING: THE IMAGE

MILITARY COMPUTING: THE REALITY

MILITARY COMPUTING AT THE MOVIES:
Colossus: The Forbin Project (1969)

Military Computing: The Image



Fail Safe (1964)

Military Computing: The Image (Cont'd)



The Terminator (1984)

Military Computing: The Image (Cont'd)



Short Circuit (1986)

Military Computing: The Image (Cont'd)



WarGames (1983)

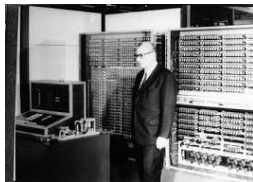
Military Computing: The Reality

- Computing is just one of many technologies used by the military to support three key activities:
 1. Intelligence
 2. Defence
 3. Attack
- Development of electromechanical and electronic computers dramatically accelerated by World War II.
- Early uses of computing included artillery ballistics calculations, battlefield logistics and breaking cryptographic codes.

Military Computing: The Reality (Cont'd)



Harvard Mark I
(1944
Mechanical
Artillery Tables)



Zuse Z3
(1941
Electromechanical
Aircraft Design)



Colossus
(1944
Electromechanical
Codebreaking
(Lorentz Cipher))

Military Computing: The Reality (Cont'd)



ENIAC (1945)

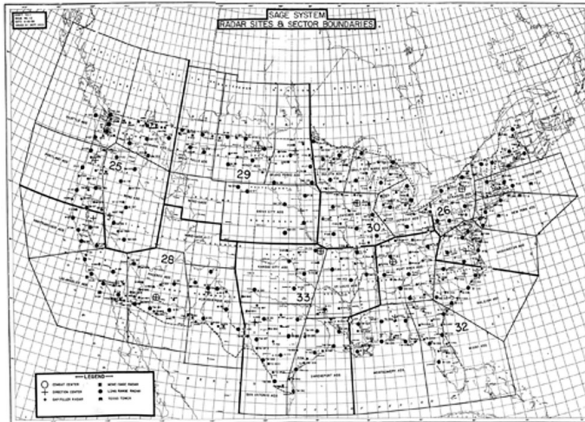
- Performed 5000 calculations / sec; programmed by wiring.

Military Computing: The Reality (Cont'd)



The First Hydrogen Bomb: Ivy Mike (1952)

Military Computing: The Reality (Cont'd)



Semi-Automatic Ground Environment (SAGE)
Air Defense System

Military Computing: The Reality (Cont'd)



IBM AN/FSQ-7 (1955)

- Two dozen AN/FSQ-7 (at 250 tons apiece) used to implement SAGE.
- Was obsolete by early 1960s with advent of ICBMs.

Military Computing: The Reality (Cont'd)



NORAD Cheyenne
Entrance



NORAD Cheyenne
Control Room

Military Computing: The Reality (Cont'd)



Minuteman I
(1962)



Cruise Missile
(AGM-86 (1982))

Military Computing: The Reality (Cont'd)



Predator UAV
(1995)



Battlefield Robot
(2000+)

Key issue is degree of autonomy of weaponized robots.

Military Computing: The Reality (Cont'd)

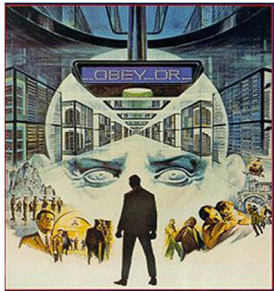
Cyber-War

- With dramatic increase in use and interconnectedness of computer systems, as well as their use by the military, computer systems and networks are now targets.
- Though intelligence and defence initial focus, investigations into attack potential since 1990s.
- Facilitated by undetected and exploitable flaws in commercial and military software (**zerodays**).
- Many known attacks, e.g., Balkans (1997), Iraq (2007) [Stuxnet virus], Estonia (2007), Georgia (2008), France, USA, and Ukraine (2017).
- New activity (“Exploitation”) is effectively peacetime attack.

Military Computing At The Movies: *Colossus: The Forbin Project* (1969)

"A SHOCKER! FASCINATING!"

-New York Daily News



THIS IS THE DAWNING OF THE AGE OF

COLOSSUS **THE FORBIN PROJECT**

© 1969

ERIC BRAEDEN · SUSAN CLARK · GORDON PINSENT

Screenplay by JAMES BRIDGES · Based on the Novel "Colossus" by D. F. JONES · Directed by JOSEPH SARGENT

Produced by STANLEY CHASE · A UNIVERSAL PICTURE · TECHNICOLOR® PANAVISION® **GP**

- Based on 1966 novel by D.F. Jones.
- Release of movie delayed by success of *2001: A Space Odyssey* in 1968.
- Focus on perils of military system autonomy.
- Uncommonly fair treatment of the military.
- Features famous NL actor in early movie role.

Computing Movie Cliches (#3 in a Series)

Ihnatko's Law of Voice Recognition: *A computer sufficiently advanced to allow real-time voice communication between itself and a human will nevertheless speak like a drunk who has just received a serious blow to the head.*

- Andy Ihnatko (in Ebert (1994))

Oscilloscope Fantastic: *Test instruments are used to display Lissajous figures, sine waves or other meaningless curves and lines to suggest that something mysteriously technical is happening in the laboratory.*

- Charles Peklenk (in Ebert (1994))