

U.S. air and ground conventional forces for NATO - air defense issues

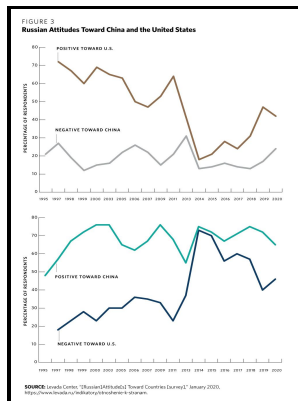
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NATO also had a strict programme of evaluation.

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The say, for example, that they will probably be limited by the rules of engagement and use Stinger for tail-chase shots rather than as an all-aspect weapon. The Plan will contribute to ensuring that NATO remains a strong, ready, robust, and responsive Alliance capable of meeting current and future challenges from wherever they may arise.

Air Defense From the Ground Up

The July 3 Russian exercise with Sukhoi fighters and bombers practiced missile and bombing strikes against mock enemy vessels,.

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Inside the vehicle, the crew is protected against chemical, biological, or radiation attack.

U.S. air and ground conventional forces for NATO : mobility and logistics issues

He cannot make long, straight runs on his targets or fly at higher altitudes where his standoff weapons might be more effective. The institute believes the Pentagon should apply a cost-per-effect business case analysis of building an all-domain force rather than parsing out roughly equal shares to the services, because the missions are not equal in all circumstances. Because it does not set targets within the term of current governments, or even the next, it is simply passing the buck.

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But at the same time, it was agreed during a period of significant austerity; it points to the need for NATO to remain cost-effective and makes continuous internal reform a key aspect of the way the Alliance will do business in the future.

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As illustrated in the Bekaa Valley example, air defense assets need to be mobile and moved often. The big part of the intercept problem is devising a weapon that can destroy the attacking missile without a direct hit — and without a nuclear warhead. Allies were simply not prepared to meet the costs involved and, as the Alliance approached its third birthday, it was already learning that political ambition was one thing — putting boots on the ground was something else.

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