

Department of Defense Policies and Programs to Transform the Armed Forces to Meet the Challenges of the 21st Century: Hearing Before the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate, One Hundred Seventh Congress, Second Session, April 9, 2002, Volume 4, , | U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002 | 9780160693410 | United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Armed Services | 2002

Building a two-MRC force for the 21st century means increasing the size of the U.S. military, modernizing existing platforms and systems, and investing in advanced air, sea, and land capabilities. This will require resources above the levels proposed by the Obama Administration. Since the end of the Cold War, the United States has measured the fundamental adequacy of its force posture in terms of the ability of U.S. forces, without national mobilization, to defeat two nation-state adversaries in geographically separate theaters nearly simultaneously. The 1997 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) provided one of the best formulations of the rationale for the two-theater-war standard Security concerns facing the United States today are broader and more complex than at any time in our history. They range from concerns arising from threats to systems that allow society to control... In: Technology and Productivity: The Challenge for Economic Policy, pp. 315-348. OECD Technology/Economy Programme, Paris (1991)Google Scholar. 15. Frey, C.B., Osborne, M.A.: The future employment: how susceptible are jobs to computerisation? Technol. Forecast Soc. Pierce G., Cleary P., Holland C., Rabrenovic G. (2018) Security Challenges in the 21st Century: The Changing Nature of Risk, Security and Sustainability. In: Hoffman M. (eds) Advances in Cross-Cultural Decision Making. AHFE 2017. by United States. Department of the Army. texts. eye 11,812. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington DC, SPECIAL SERIES No. 12 German Military Abbreviations, April 12, 1943 "Perhaps to a greater extent than any other army, the German Armed Forces employ military abbreviations on their maps and charts, on task force tables of organization, on direction and location sign posts in combat zones, on field orders, and, in short, in every case where. defense Intelligence Community. For more information on RAND's Forces and Resources Policy Center, contact the Director, James Hosek. He can be reached by email at james_hosek@rand.org; by phone at 310-393-0411, extension 7183; or by mail at the RAND Corporation, 1776 Main Street, P.O. Box 2138, Santa Monica, California 90407-2138. Ground forces face a very different situation than do naval and air forces. All of the states we examined, with the exception of China, are or have recently been engaged in active military operations that range from participation in large-scale combat operations to COIN to peacekeeping to train, advise, and assist (TAA) missions. These very different types of operations, in our view, suggest that ground forces. Armed Forces in Action. Most of the issues the volume covers are current, but relate to enduring questions of European and transatlantic defence and security. The editors omit little from the book policies and forces, without abandoning the study of CSDP and of the trans-European. integrative patterns in the field of defence and security (p.3). Nonetheless, according to the editors, a common European defence policy appears to be a distant hope rather than a present reality (p.7) a fair point. views expressed above are his alone, and do not reflect Army, Department of Defense, or. U.S. policy. Page 3 of 3.