JAPAN AND THE NAVY THEATER-WIDE MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM

Recommended Citation

JAPAN AND THE NAVY THEATER-WIDE MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM

David C. Knight and Eilise MacCarthy (UNCLASSIFIED) EARMARK ONLY

The United States is currently developing the Navy Theater-Wide (NTW) missile defense system, which will be based on a long-range cruise missile. The system is intended as a theater defense against intermediate range missiles. It will have the advantage that it is mobile and in service today, but is likely to be limited in its ability to defend against advanced military targets. The system is designed to protect against missile attacks by North Korea and China, and to deter the use of nuclear weapons by these countries.

The NTW system will use an atmospheric flyby vehicle that can only intercept missiles at high altitude (above 60-100 kilometers). The system is a key part of the US effort to maintain a viable, mobile ballistic missile defense system. It will use a combination of mobile launches and a fleet of ships to intercept missiles in the atmosphere. The system can be deployed quickly and can be used to defend against a wide range of threats, including both ballistic and cruise missiles.

The system will be based on a combination of technologies, including a high-energy laser, a directed energy weapon, and a kinetic energy weapon. The system is designed to be able to intercept missiles at the end of their trajectory, after they have entered the atmosphere. The system is expected to be able to intercept missiles at ranges up to 1000 kilometers.

The system is being developed by the US Navy and the US Army, as part of the US Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS). The system is expected to be operational by 2010, and will be deployed on a fleet of ships. The system is expected to be able to intercept missiles at ranges up to 1000 kilometers.

The current debate appears to overstate the potential benefits and understate the potential costs. In the project must include a realistic view of both its costs and benefits and consider whether alternative options might better serve Japanese interests.

For example, it might be worth investigating whether another collaborative project could provide the same alliance benefits while avoiding some of the strategic costs. One possible alternative might be development of a boost-phase system, which could be less threatening to North Korea.

The United States is currently developing the Navy Theater-Wide (NTW) missile defense system, which will be based on the surface ships and cruise missiles. This system is intended as a theater defense against medium-range ballistic missiles. It will have the advantage that it is mobile and in service today, but is likely to be limited in its ability to defend against advanced military targets. The system is designed to protect against missile attacks by North Korea and China, and to deter the use of nuclear weapons by these countries.

The NTW system will use an atmospheric flyby vehicle that can only intercept missiles at high altitude (above 60-100 kilometers). The system is a key part of the US effort to maintain a viable, mobile ballistic missile defense system. It will use a combination of mobile launches and a fleet of ships to intercept missiles in the atmosphere. The system can be deployed quickly and can be used to defend against a wide range of threats, including both ballistic and cruise missiles.

The system will be based on a combination of technologies, including a high-energy laser, a directed energy weapon, and a kinetic energy weapon. The system is designed to be able to intercept missiles at the end of their trajectory, after they have entered the atmosphere. The system is expected to be able to intercept missiles at ranges up to 1000 kilometers.

The system is being developed by the US Navy and the US Army, as part of the US Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS). The system is expected to be operational by 2010, and will be deployed on a fleet of ships. The system is expected to be able to intercept missiles at ranges up to 1000 kilometers.

The current debate appears to overstate the potential benefits and understate the potential costs. In the project must include a realistic view of both its costs and benefits and consider whether alternative options might better serve Japanese interests.

For example, it might be worth investigating whether another collaborative project could provide the same alliance benefits while avoiding some of the strategic costs. One possible alternative might be development of a boost-phase system, which could be less threatening to North Korea.