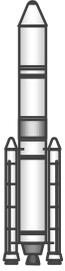


# ALASKA MISSILE DEFENSE EARLY BIRD WEEKLY



## (Thirteenth Edition)

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- [Nunn and Lugar Look to Safeguard Weapons, The Associated Press via The Moscow Times](#)
- [U.S.-Russian Arms Deal, Tactical Devices Still Present Major Threat, Los Angeles Times](#)
- [The Latest Word on Trends and Developments in Defense and Aerospace, Defense Daily](#)
- [Russian Official Proposes Committee To Smooth Joint U.S.-Russian Space Projects, SpaceNews](#)

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**ALASKA SPECIFIC NEWS BREAKS #13**  
**MAY 27, 2002-MAY 31, 2002**

**FALSE SIGNAL BLASTED KODIAK MISSILE, PROJECTILE WAS NOT DESTROYED BY SAFETY OFFICER AS EARLIER STATED,** Anchorage Daily News, May 30, 2002. The Pentagon said Wednesday the Army missile that exploded shortly after launch from Kodiak in November blew itself up "inadvertently" while a safety command was being transferred from the ground to a circling airplane. The three-stage solid-fuel rocket, was to have flown parallel to the West Coast and splashed down off Mexico, testing missile-defense radar in California. Instead, 56 seconds into its morning flight, it blew up. [Lt. Col. Rick] Lehner said the missile was right on track after it was launched. "When they did the electronic handoff to the [range safety] aircraft, something electronically caused a signal to be sent to destroy the missile," Lehner said. The 38-foot missile, designated STARS -- for Strategic Target System -- was the first of up to four such launches in support of the Ground-based Midcourse Defense segment of the U.S. Missile Defense System. Lehner said procedures have been changed to prevent a recurrence.

**DOYON FIRM GETS MISSILE DEFENSE WORK,** Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, Thursday, May 30, 2002. - Doyon Universal Services has signed a multi-million-dollar agreement to build a 364-person camp in Delta Junction to house National Missile Defense construction workers. The company signed the agreement with Fluor Alaska on May 15. Doyon Universal will provide maintenance, security, housekeeping and catering services for the 57,000-square-foot work camp. The work at Fort Greely is part of an estimated \$325 million National Missile Defense project. Fort Greely will be a test site for missile interceptors designed to shoot down incoming ballistic missiles as they travel outside the Earth's atmosphere. The first missile test is scheduled for fall 2004 in Kodiak, missile\_defense officials said.

**LETTER:**

Dear No Nukers:

Lynn Defilippo, Chairwoman of the No Nukes North Board of Directors, wrote an article on the Global Network annual conference that we attended last week. This is only one of many fine articles we are preparing for print in the upcoming No Nukes North Newsletter. Thanks, Lynn! You can also check out a few pictures I took at the demonstration and conference.

**NO STAR WARS**

Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space  
Annual Meeting and Conference  
May 10-12, 2002 - Berkeley, California

The Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space held its Tenth Annual International Meeting and Conference this year in Berkeley, California. Two-

hundred fifty people from 12 countries came together to share information about the Bush administration's space agenda, plan activities and strengthen their commitment to prevent the weaponization of space during this three-day event. Stacey Fritz, coordinator for No Nukes North, presented one of several key-note addresses and two workshop sessions during the weekend. Fritz updated conference goers on plans for the expansion of missile defense activities in Alaska and gave a report on what is being called the "Alaskan Resistance" to Star Wars.

#### NMD Deployment and Testing: Alaskan Resistance

On Saturday May 11th, Fritz's powerpoint presentation highlighted current military toxic waste sites across the state of Alaska. She continued with a brief overview of the current NMD activities at Fort Greely, Kodiak and Shemya Island and wrapped it up with a highlight of Fairbanks-area protests in support of columnist Dan O'Neill and his missile-busting story on Poker Flats. The only thing this speaker needed was more time. New York journalism professor and author Karl Grossman and activist Kathy Kelly from Voices in the Wilderness also gave keynotes. Afternoon workshops included Stacey Fritz's "NMD Deployment and Testing: Alaskan and Pacific Resistance." These informal discussion groups were an opportunity for folks to ask questions and network. Richard Salvador from Belau was slated to talk about resistance in the Pacific Islands but wasn't able to make it. We did hear from a woman involved with Native Hawaiians struggling against military take-over of their lands for Pacific Test Bed missile defense testing and the related toxic waste sites. Other workshops included "Toxic Rocket Launches," given by Sheila Baker, "North Korea: Real Threat or Enemy Creation?" and "Fewer But Newer: The Continuing Role of Nuclear Weapons in U.S. Plans for Global Military Domination."

#### Protest at Lockheed Martin, Sunnyvale, California

The conference began with a protest on Friday May 10th at the Lockheed Martin facilities in Sunnyvale where work is underway on the space based laser, airborne laser, Theater Missile Defense new satellites, space war fighting technology. Demonstrators lined "Lockheed Martin Way" with colorful banners protesting the corporate boondoggle commonly known as National Missile Defense. Bruce Gagnon, Global Network Coordinator, spoke about the need to keep space for peace and oppose the deployment of weapons systems and the use of nuclear power in space. Aside from lining corporate pockets with taxpayer money at the expense of human needs and social services, testing and deployment of missile defense and its related technologies, including Theater Missile Defense, threatens to initiate a new arms race both here on earth and in outer-space. Rousing protest songs from the Raging Grannies, a local affiliate of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and singer/songwriters Holly Gwinn Graham from Olympia, WA and Joel Landy from Queens, NY, had the crowd singing such verses as "Yonder Star Wars, weapons in the sky. When they tell you it's about defense, you know that it's a lie," sung to the tune of

"Oh Susanna." A skit, by Mary Sprunger Froese and Loring Wirbel from Colorado Springs included an appearance of the scantily clad Ms. Pantygon (the Pentagon) and a bloated aerospace industry executive getting fat on taxpayer dollars.

### International Perspectives

"International Perspectives on Preventing an Arms Race in Space" was Saturday's first plenary session, and featured speakers from the Philippines, Japan, Australia and Ghana. Regina Hagen from Germany told how Europe is now moving into space militarization, not wanting the U.S. to have total "control and domination" of space. Jacob Grech from Australia gave an update on military actions at Pine Gap, a U.S. Military Base 2,000 miles into bush Australia. Mass demonstrations have been held there, with another event being planned for this October. Continued actions at Menwith Hill Spy Base, north of Leeds, UK, keep this key Missile Defense site in the spotlight. Here, too, actions are planned for October, with the Yorkshire Center for Nuclear Disarmament extending an invitation to Stacey Fritz for an appearance. We also plan to link up protests at Menwith Hill live during Peace Camp at Fort Greely, when they plan similar demonstrations.

### Fritz elected to the Advisory Board

On Sunday May 12, the final day of the conference, members came together for the business meeting. After local reports and budget updates, a lively and wide-ranging strategy discussion was facilitated by Dave Knight from the United Kingdom. And then came time for elections. The Board of Directors stayed the same while three new members were elected to the Board of Advisors, including Stacey Fritz. Regular e-mail board meetings and international strategizing will be an increasing part of Ms. Fritz's agenda. Watch as Alaska's Resistance moves into the world spotlight.

### History of the Global Network

The Global Network against Weapons and Nuclear Power In Space was founded in 1992 by the joint efforts of Bruce Gagnon from the Florida Coalition for Peace and Justice, Bill Sulzman from Colorado Citizens for Peace in Space and New York journalism professor Karl Grossman. The first inaugural meeting was held in the Washing D.C. City Council Chambers. Bruce and Bill served as co-coordinators until 1998 when Bruce took on that role as a full time volunteer. The Global Network then began its effort to become a self-sustaining membership organization. Since 1992 the Global Network meets yearly to bring together key activists who are working on or interested in space issues. The Global Network serves as a clearinghouse for space issues and acts as a spark to ignite education and organizing to build an international citizens' movement. The 1997 Cancel Cassini Campaign was the most visible and successful effort by the Global Network so far. Past meetings have been held in D.C., Colorado, New Mexico, Florida, England and Germany. For more information visit [www.space4peace.org](http://www.space4peace.org)

## Groovy Berkeley

Your Alaskan delegation had only a short time to enjoy the very relaxed and liberal scene that one would expect in such a leftist enclave. We cruised around buying radical bumper stickers, ate Korean food, shopped at the Revolution Book Store and watched young people openly panhandle on the street for "pot, pizza and video game" money. Our home stay hostess told us that, "You can't be a Republican in this town. It's just not possible." The only problem with getting more locals to attend the Global Network conference is that there were so many other demonstrations and events going on in the area that weekend. What's an activist to do? A Berkeley city council member did attend though, and updated us on the Bay Area anti-war scene. Imagine being driven to the protest site by a socialist real estate agent, or having a tan Californian try to tell you that Fidel Castro isn't really a dictator and Cubans don't really need or want to vote. Huh? Are these people leftists or just in denial? Whatever. We got our fill of tofu, an early start on our tans and a lovely, clean and cheap ride on the BART, Bay Area Rapid Transport. While we didn't put flowers in our hair, we did leave our hearts, in...sunny California.

## Australia and South Korea

During Sunday's meeting, after some discussion of the location of next year's meeting, coordinator Bruce Gagnon proposed that the conference be held in two locations, Australia and South Korea, in an effort to build the membership and show support for anti-missile defense activities in the Pacific region. GN member Cheong Wooksik from South Korea promised widespread South Korean support to host the event and plans for a large demonstration in Seoul. Melbourne will likely be the host site for the Australian meeting, with an opening protest planned at Pine Gap. Both conferences will be held during the last week of May, with a few days of travel time in-between. Only one of the sites will host the annual business meeting. This year's conference goers were excited about the possibilities these locations posed, after some initial trepidation about the costs and logistics. Asian and Pacific region members traditionally travel to Europe or the United States for Global Network events. With the increased strategic importance of the Koreas in missile defense plans, and plans for expansion of Theater Missile Defense activities throughout that region, targeting this area was seen as an important strategy for the Global Network in building a unified, global, grassroots movement.

## Upcoming Events

Couldn't make Global Network's Annual Conference? No sweat, there's lots more to see and do in the movement to Oppose Star Wars. Locally, there's Peace Camp at Fort Greely, June 12-16. And actions world-wide are planned for October 4-11 as part of Keep Space for Peace Week, International Days of Protest to Stop the Militarization of Space, including actions at Pine Gap and Menwith Hill. Get in on the action and help plan a local event. Visit [www.nonukesnorth.net](http://www.nonukesnorth.net) and [www.space4peace.org](http://www.space4peace.org) for more info.

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## **GLOBAL NEWS BREAKS #13** **MONDAY, MAY 27, 2002**

Memorial Day

## **TUESDAY, MAY 28, 2002**

**IRAN CONFIRMS TEST OF BALLISTIC MISSILE**, Washington Post, May 27, 2002. Iran confirmed recent U.S. reports that it conducted a successful test flight of a ballistic missile capable of reaching Israel. U.S. officials said Thursday that Iran carried out a successful test of the Shahab-3, which has a range of about 800 miles -- adequate to reach Israel and U.S. troops stationed in Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Pakistan and eastern Turkey.

**HOUSE PASSES \$29 BILLION SUPPLEMENTAL FOR DEFENSE, ANTI-TERRORISM ACTIVITIES**, Defense Daily, May 28, 2002. The House, before departing for Memorial Day recess, passed in a 280-138 vote a \$29 billion supplemental spending bill including substantial funds for defense and anti-terrorism activities. The \$29 billion bill is an increase of \$1.7 billion over the administration's request, providing \$15.7 billion for DoD. The remainder of the \$29 billion goes for a range of programs across government agencies, with many of those efforts aimed at curbing terrorism and beefing up security in a variety of areas. The Senate appropriators last week approved their version of the supplemental, which provides \$14 billion for DoD. That \$31 billion supplemental package is expected to be taken up by the full Senate when Congress returns from the weeklong recess. In addition, the bill provides \$100 million to fund accelerated destruction of vulnerable U.S. chemical weapons stockpiles.

**BUSH IN ITALY FOR NATO SUMMIT**, CNN, May 27, 2002. U.S. President George W. Bush is in Rome on the final leg of a four-nation European tour that culminates with a NATO-Russia summit bringing together 20 world leaders. The focal

point of his 24-hour visit will be Tuesday's NATO meeting at an airbase beside the Mediterranean, where leaders are expected to set the seal on a new era of cooperation with Russia. Observers say the revised NATO-Russia council will establish policy on a range of issues, including counter-terrorism, regional emergencies, arms control and sea-rescue operations. Italy has imposed tight security for the meeting, fearing militants may try to target the first gathering of NATO leaders since the September 11 attacks on the U.S. The Italian government is to deploy fighter jets to patrol the skies in case of possible airborne attack while anti-air missiles and helicopter gunships will be used.

**NUNN AND LUGAR LOOK TO SAFEGUARD WEAPONS**, The Associated Press via The Moscow Times, May 28, 2002. Worried about the prospect of international terrorists obtaining nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, U.S. and Russian officials and analysts met Monday to help draft possible new safeguards. Former U.S. Senator Sam Nunn and Richard Lugar, U.S. senator from Indiana described the threat of "catastrophic terrorism" as possibly the gravest challenge to global security. "We are in a new arms race," Nunn said at a conference organized by the Nuclear Threat Initiative foundation he co-chairs with CNN founder Ted Turner. "Terrorists and certain states are racing to acquire weapons of mass destruction, and we ought to be racing together to stop them." The Nunn-Lugar program has, Lugar said, faced some opposition in the U.S. Congress because of Russia's failure to provide full information about its activities in the chemical and biological weapons area -- including Moscow's refusal to allow monitors into four biological laboratories run by the Defense Ministry.

**U.S.-RUSSIAN ARMS DEAL, TACTICAL DEVICES STILL PRESENT MAJOR THREAT**, Los Angeles Times, May 25, 2002. The U.S.-Russian strategic arms deal signed Friday in Moscow has won praise around the globe, yet the agreement says nothing about a class of atomic weapons that experts believe poses the greatest threat: tactical nuclear weapons. U.S. officials acknowledge that such tactical weapons pose a proliferation danger, and discussed safeguards with Russian leaders in the talks that led to the treaty signing. Analysts say the Americans were reluctant to push too hard, for fear of endangering the agreement to reduce by two-thirds the number of nuclear warheads deployed by the two nations. Critics maintain this was a mistake, considering that the Sept. 11 attacks drove home the message that terrorists and rogue regimes might pose a greater risk than a long-range strike by a former Cold War adversary. North Atlantic Treaty Organization officials have openly expressed their concerns about Russia's tactical inventory. Yet the tactical force has become even more important to Russian defense in recent years. Russia no longer has enough money to maintain the robust conventional forces it would like. And many in the country feel threatened by the continuing expansion of NATO, which is expected this year to add seven members, including Baltic states and others on Russia's western flank.

## **THE LATEST WORD ON TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN DEFENSE**

**AND AEROSPACE**, Defense Daily, May 28, 2002. Rep. Curt Weldon (R-Pa.), chairman of HASC's research and development subcommittee, says there will be some "interesting" proposals for joint missile defense cooperation made on the part of the Russians when the ABM treaty goes away next month. "You just wait and see what happens," says Weldon, who for years has been pushing for expanded U.S. cooperation with Russia on missile defense, particularly on the area of boost phase intercept. Weldon, who will be in Russia on a congressional delegation trip this week, declined to provide details of the cooperative deals that are in the works. But, he guarantees Russia's government will be getting more involved.

## **RUSSIAN OFFICIAL PROPOSES COMMITTEE TO SMOOTH JOINT U.S.-RUSSIAN**

**SPACE PROJECTS**, SpaceNews, May 24, 2002. Russia's top space official wants the United States and Russia to create a permanent coordinating body to monitor cooperation in the aerospace industry and help introduce changes to government policies in both countries. The proposal won overwhelming support from aerospace officials and industry leaders, who agreed that a number of important issues — especially concerning export controls, investment restrictions and Russian limits on foreign ownership — needed to be ironed out. U.S. participants at a roundtable of top-level U.S. and Russian aerospace officials May 23, said they were troubled by the existing cap on foreign ownership of Russian aerospace companies — 25 percent plus one share. Russian space officials and industry representatives lamented that private U.S. companies were not allowed to invest money in the development of rocket technologies by foreign countries, which has left some Russian companies scrounging for cash to fund the development of joint projects.

## **WITH ARMS TREATY SIGNED, PUTIN SEEKS TO SHIFT AGENDA TO**

**RUSSIA'S ECONOMY**, Wall Street Journal, May 27, 2002. With a new arms treaty with the U.S. in place, Russian President Vladimir Putin is trying to shift momentum to another agenda: improving Russia's economy. Despite an agreement to reduce nuclear weapons, there are still challenges ahead for Moscow and Washington. Security issues from the spread of nuclear technology to missile defense remain. On missile defense, Mr. Putin is insisting that the U.S. allow Russian experts greater access and participation in the development of the U.S. system so that it might be duplicated to protect Europe. Russia's position marked a sharp turn from a year ago, when Mr. Putin warned that U.S. withdrawal from the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty to create the new defense system could set off a new arms race. Instead, the two leaders on Saturday issued a joint statement committing each side to "intensified practical cooperation." While the Bush Administration is pressing Russia on security issues, Mr. Putin is aggressively seeking to improve Russia's economy with help from its biggest trading partner.

**WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 2002**

**MDA DISPUTES GAO DATA ON FY-02 MISSILE DEFENSE SPENDING**

**RATES**, Inside Missile Defense May 29, 2002. The Missile Defense Agency has taken issue with information provided to Congress by the General Accounting Office suggesting MDA spent far less than it was appropriated in fiscal year 2002. When Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Carl Levin (D-MI) briefed reporters May 10 on the committee's fiscal year 2003 spending bill, he said panel's cuts to the Bush administration's missile defense program were based, in part, on GAO analysis that showed MDA had spent only a fraction of its FY-02 funding by the end of March. "So it was hard for us to see why we should give that program element another \$1.1 billion this year as the administration budget proposed since they were so far behind in spending money we gave them last year," Levin said. But an MDA spokesman told Inside Missile Defense the GAO analysis does not take into account the fact that the FY-02 defense appropriations bill was signed in mid-January and government agencies were operating under a congressionally approved continuing resolution that held federal spending to FY-01 levels. That resolution ran through January 31, the spokesman said. MDA spokesman Lt. Col. Richard Lehner, however, told IMD the agency was operating under the continuing resolution from Oct. 1, 2001 until Jan. 31, 2002 and was obligated to spend at FY-01 levels. "In March, we likely only spent the \$50 million referred to [by the GAO]," Lehner said. "However, expenditures were higher. Expenditures are the amount of funds that are placed on contract. It takes 60 days [for] billing payments to clear before they would be classified as spent." Lehner also pointed out that the bulk of the FY-02 appropriation is for research and development, money that can be spent over a two-year period.

**RUSSIAN DEFENSE CHIEF TO HOLD TALKS IN BEIJING**, Agence France

Presse, May 29, 2002. Russian Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov is to discuss military cooperation during an official three-day visit to China this week, military sources said Wednesday. During the visit beginning Thursday Ivanov will hold talks with his Chinese counterpart General Chi Haotian. The visit "comes just after the creation of new relations between Russia and NATO within a council of 20 demonstrates the equilibrium of Moscow's policy that has several vectors," Interfax quoted a source as saying. A meeting with Chinese President Jiang Zemin and Prime Minister Zhu Rongji has also been scheduled. China has publicly expressed satisfaction at the improvement in Russia-US ties, but analysts believe that Beijing, while welcoming their pledge to reduce their offensive nuclear arsenals, fears possible isolation. Moscow and Beijing share similar views on issues such anti-missile defense, the anti-terrorist campaign, separatism and a preference for a multipolar world. Both have sharply criticized Washington's withdraw from the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty in order to set up an anti-missile defense shield.

**U.S. SAYS IT WANTS KWAJALEIN MISSILE TEST RANGE FOR 40 MORE YEARS**, Agence France Presse, May 29, 2002. The United States government wants a prized central Pacific missile defense testing range for another 40 years, but says it isn't willing to pay more than the current lease fees to test missiles through 2043. In response to a Marshall Islands request to identify its future need for the Kwajalein missile range, State Department negotiator Albert Short said the US "would not object to an extension" of the current lease for seven years beyond its current 2016 termination, with an option for an additional 20 years. Short said any extension is dependent on the Marshall Islands giving the US the option to use the missile test range until 2043. Kwajalein landowners also want to extend the lease, but have demanded nearly 2.0 billion dollars for 50-year use of Kwajalein. US officials are frequently quoted as saying that the 4.0 billion dollar Kwajalein base -- a center of missile defense testing since the mid-1960s, and a linchpin in President George W. Bush's missile defense plans -- is irreplaceable and unique.

**SBIRS LOW TECHNOLOGY RISK-REDUCTION DEMOS SET FOR LATE SUMMER**, Inside Missile Defense, May 29, 2002. The troubled Space Based Infrared System Low program, which was recently restructured, is slated for several late-summer technology risk-reduction demonstrations designed to simulate some of the elemental capabilities of the missile launch detection system, according to a report sent to Congress last month by Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish. The report describes the profile of the new SBIRS Low program, which has undergone changes designed to halt escalating costs and get the effort's schedule back on track. On May 1, Inside Missile Defense reported that MDA would ask Congress for permission to reprogram \$13 million during fiscal year 2002 to keep the SBIRS Low program stable. In the April 15 report to Congress, Kadish said the agency "will determine the specific outyear funding requirements for the proposed restructured SBIRS Low program as part of the formation of the FY-04-09 [future years defense program]." Adding to the system's increased technical capabilities will be MDA's evolving technical objectives and goals, which will take the place of previously used operational requirements documents; and lessons learned from other satellite design, manufacturing and testing efforts. In late summer, MDA plans to hold critical system performance capability demonstrations as part of its technology risk-reduction efforts, according to the report.

**ANALYSIS: SOUTH ASIA'S NUCLEAR BRINKSMANSHIP**, British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), May 29, 2002. India and Pakistan stand on the brink of a war which could quickly escalate into a nuclear conflict. In February of this year, General Khalid Kidwai, Chief of Pakistan's Strategic Plans Division tasked with the control of nuclear weapons, outlined four scenarios which could lead to the use of nuclear weapons by Pakistan: India conquering a large part of Pakistan's territory. India destroying a large part of Pakistan's armed forces. India pushing Pakistan into political destabilization. India strangling Pakistan economically. Even allowing that Pakistan would not use

nuclear weapons as a deliberate instrument of policy, there are still at least three other routes to nuclear war which arise because the systems to assure the safety, security and control of nuclear weapons in the context of an ongoing conflict are not yet fully in place. The first is that the control of one or more nuclear weapons may be delegated to a regional commander whose forces then become subject to conventional attack or to misperception. The second is that nuclear weapons may fall into the hands of one or a group of unstable personnel who may use the weapon(s) for motives of religious fervor or as a result of psychological, drug, or other problems. The third is that nuclear weapons may be dropped or launched by accident as a result of technical or human error.

### **INSIDE MISSILE DEFENSE AT SUMMIT MEETING IN MOSCOW . . .U.S., RUSSIA AGREE TO STUDY AREAS FOR MISSILE DEFENSE**

**COOPERATION**, May 29, 2002. The United States and Russia have agreed to examine possible avenues for missile defense cooperation that could include joint missile defense exercises, according to a May 24 joint declaration signed in Moscow by President Bush and Russian President Vladimir Putin. The two leaders also pledged to explore ways to carry out joint research and development for promising missile defense technologies, while “bearing in mind the importance of the mutual protection of classified information and the safeguarding of intellectual property rights,” the document states. The agreement entails implementing “a number of steps aimed at strengthening confidence and increasing transparency in the area of missile defense, including the exchange of information on missile defense programs and tests in this area, reciprocal visits to observe missile defense tests and observation aimed at familiarization with missile defense systems,” it adds.

### **THURSDAY, MAY 30, 2002**

**U.S. CONDUCTS PATRIOT MISSILE TEST**, Xinhua News Agency, May 30, 2002. The U.S. Army on Wednesday conducted a PAC-3 missile test with mixed results. One PAC (Patriot Advanced Capability) shot down a target missile and a second missed its target, defense officials said. The interception test took place near Kwajalein Atoll in the Pacific Ocean. It was unclear why the second PAC-3 failed to hit the target, a modified Minuteman Missile launched from 1,125 kilometers north of Kwajalein. This was the fourth operational test of the PAC-3, an upgraded version of the Patriot missile used to defend against Iraqi Scud missiles in the 1991 Gulf War. The U.S. Army and the Pentagon are also testing an upgraded version of the PAC-2 to be used along with the PAC-3 to defend troops and bases. The U.S. military hopes to use the upgraded Patriot missiles as part of a national missile defense system, which President George W. Bush is eager to develop and deploy. (Editor’s Note: MDA did not authorize release until 8:02am (EDT) 30 May)

**PATRIOT MISSILE TEST HAS MIXED RESULTS IN PACIFIC**, Reuters, May 29, 2002. A U.S. Patriot PAC-3 missile slammed into a target missile near Kwajalein Atoll in the Pacific Ocean on Wednesday, but a second PAC-3 failed to fire at the target, defense officials said. No reason was immediately determined for the failure of the second PAC-3 to speed from Kwajalein toward the target, a modified Minuteman Missile launched from Wake Island 700 miles north of Kwajalein, officials told Reuters. It was the fourth operational test of the sophisticated PAC-3 upgrade to older Patriot missiles used against Iraqi Scuds in the 1991 Gulf War. Two or more Patriots are sometimes fired in "a ripple", or rapid succession, against a single target. President Bush on Dec. 13 gave Moscow formal six-months notice that the United States was withdrawing from the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM) in order to press ahead with more advanced anti-missile tests that would have violated it.

**INDIA ON U.S. MISSILE DEFENSE BANDWAGON**, Hindustan Times, May 27, 2002. India and the US have agreed to cooperate on the Missile Defense program to 'enhance security and stability' in the South Asian region. Missile Defense is the logical next stage in missile warfare. The Indian interest is in getting into the technology loop in the hope of blunting Pakistan's threatening 'First Use' nuclear weapons posture, which the latter sought to assert by firing its Ghauri and Ghaznavi ballistic missiles on Friday and Sunday. The Indo-US Defense Policy Group (DPG), which met in Washington last week, decided to conduct a missile defense requirement analysis for India. Also, the US will hold a missile defense workshop in New Delhi soon. India has also been invited to the missile defense conference in Dallas next month, and the June 2003 Roving Sands missile defense exercise. India, which was earlier pathologically opposed to military alliances with the US, is now on board the US program, although without any commitments.

**JOINT STATEMENT ON U.S. – INDIA DEFENSE POLICY GROUP MEETING**, DefenseLink.mil, May 23, 2002. The U.S.-India Defense Policy Group (DPG) met May 20-23, 2002 in Washington, D.C. Under Secretary of Defense for Policy Douglas Feith hosted the meeting and Defense Secretary Dr. Yogendra Narain led the Indian delegation. In the past year India and the United States have charted a new course in their bilateral relationship. In a matter of months, the U.S. and India defense establishments have translated the broad vision for the relationship into action. They have achieved results. These include: combined naval patrols in the Strait of Malacca, resumption of defense trade, beginning with the "Firefinder" radar sale, combined special forces airborne exercises in Agra, India, U.S.-India Ballistic Missile Defense workshop in Colorado Springs, Colo., and signing a General Security of Military Information Agreement to facilitate cooperation in defense technology. The two sides emphasized the importance of the DPG and reaffirmed their commitment to work together to prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. To this end, the two sides agreed to hold further consultations in the coming

weeks on the threat such proliferation poses to their common security interests. They decided to hold a future missile defense workshop in New Delhi and agreed on the value of pursuing a missile defense requirements analysis for India.

**BRITONS IN THE DARK ON MISSILE DEFENSE, Reuters, May 29, 2002.**

Although the Pentagon has not yet announced its preferred design for the proposed missile shield, Britain's Foreign Office says it is likely that Fylingdales would be called on to spot and track any ballistic missiles launched toward North America from the Middle East. Together with the radar station at Thule in Greenland, Fylingdales would be a target for anyone hoping to disrupt U.S. missile defense but would not necessarily be under the anti-missile umbrella itself, critics say. The British government says it will not declare its hand on Fylingdales until a formal request has been received from the United States. But if Washington does request the use of Fylingdales, Britain is expected to agree.

**RUSSIA ENDS COLD WAR WITH NATO, CHINA SHIVERS, Reuters, May 29, 2002.** Beijing is watching warily as Moscow cosies up with its old foe NATO, concerned that Russia's newly forged alliance could in the long run bring the U.S.-led coalition to China's borders. Analysts and diplomats say Beijing has taken the formation of the new NATO-Russia security council very quietly. Chinese media coverage was largely neutral, and analysts said it was too early to tell how Russia would behave in its new role. Before September 11, China and Russia had been forging a new strategic relationship based mainly on their opposition to Washington's planned missile defense systems and their opposition to international meddling in other countries' affairs. China was caught by surprise by Putin's swift backing of the war on terror, and disturbed months later as Russia made only mild protestations against U.S. plans to abandon the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and pursue missile defense. Beijing worries that a U.S. missile shield could neuter its small nuclear arsenal and be stretched to cover Taiwan, which China regards as a wayward province. The real test for China would come should NATO seek to expand even further east -- perhaps into Kazakhstan in its Central Asian back yard.

**ISREAL JOINS EXCLUSIVE CLUB OF SPACE SPIES, AFP, May 29, 2002.**

Israeli specialists have already linked up with the new Ofek 5 (Horizon, in Hebrew) spy satellite, which will start sending images as early as Friday. The satellite, which circles the Earth every 90 minutes, will provide pictures on troop movements, missiles launcher locations or the construction of nuclear sites, said military experts, quoted by the Israeli daily Maariv. It was the only satellite in the world launched in the opposite direction of the Earth's rotation, from east to west, so as prevent it falling into an Arab state if it crashed during take-off. The satellite is a major asset for Israel's military intelligence services, especially in the event of a US attack against Iraq, which reportedly remains high on Washington's agenda.

**FRIDAY, MAY 31, 2002**

**ONE PAC-3 HITS TARGET IN TEST, ANOTHER FAILS TO LAUNCH,** Defense Daily, May 31, 2002. During a simultaneous engagement flight test yesterday, one Lockheed Martin Patriot Advanced Capability-3 (PAC-3) missile hit a target while a second PAC-3 missile failed to launch, the second time in as many months. The test at Kwajalein Atoll in the Pacific, the last of four operational tests for PAC-3, was planned to feature a tactical engagement of two PAC-3 missiles against a two-stage target missile. The test was to demonstrate the ability of the PAC-3 system to classify the target as a tactical ballistic missile, identify the re-entry vehicle and destroy the target. According to the MDA and the Army, one of the PAC-3 missiles successfully intercepted the ballistic missile target. However, the other PAC-3 missile failed to launch, which meant that not all the test objectives were met. The statement said an analysis is ongoing into why the second missile failed to launch.

**PAKISTAN TO REDEPLOY TROOPS FROM AFGHAN BORDER,** CNN, May 31, 2002. Pakistan has decided to redeploy troops from its Afghan border to its border with nuclear rival India, a spokesman for President Pervez Musharraf told CNN Friday. Maj. Gen. Rashid Qureshi confirmed the plan after Musharraf said Thursday that he was considering such a move. It was not known how many troops might be involved in such a move -- intended to beef up forces along the Line of Control between Pakistani- and Indian-administered Kashmir, where hundreds of thousands of troops are already massed. Amid concerns that any redeployment could deal a serious blow to the U.S. war on terrorism, President Bush announced that U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld hurriedly prepared a trip to the region. U.S. officials said India has begun working to prepare for loading conventional warheads on some of its medium range missiles which can also carry nuclear warheads following high-profile missile testing by Pakistan over the weekend and at the beginning of the week.

**AT WAR II: 'TIME IS NOT ON OUR SIDE,'** National Review, June 17, 2002. The uniformed bureaucracy successfully resisted Donald Rumsfeld's efforts to wrench the military from its taste for 1970s- and '80s-era weapons systems last year, and it is fighting against them still. The Joint Chiefs reportedly say there aren't enough refueling planes to support a sustained air campaign against Iraq. They also are said to worry about having to keep troops in Iraq after the war, given other commitments around the world and their belief that the military is already short 50,000 troops. Liberals have long told us that we needn't bother to develop a missile defense because the possession of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) by a rogue state wouldn't deter the U.S., but instead make it certain that the U.S. would launch a preemptive attack. Well, now we have a real-world test -- and the U.S. is indeed being deterred. A WMD capability has now become that much more valuable to every rogue state around the world. Just

imagine if Saddam definitely had nuclear weapons -- the Joint Chiefs probably wouldn't even want to think about invading. This is why President Bush said "time is not on our side."

**MISSILES SMUGGLED INTO U.S.,** The Washington Times, May 31, 2002. The U.S. government has alerted airlines and law enforcement agencies that new intelligence indicates that Islamic terrorists have smuggled shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles into the United States. Classified intelligence reports circulated among top Bush administration policymakers during the past two weeks identified the missiles as Russian-made SA-7 surface-to-air missiles or U.S.-made Stinger anti-aircraft missiles obtained covertly in Afghanistan, said intelligence officials who spoke on the condition of anonymity. Authorities are looking for three types of "manpads," or man-portable, air-defense systems, including SA-7s and Stingers, the officials said. Officials said the intelligence reports followed the discovery earlier this month of an empty SA-7 launcher near a desert base used by U.S. air forces in Saudi Arabia. The launcher was found by Saudi security police near Prince Sultan Air Base, near Riyadh, the Saudi capital. The Saudis could not determine whether the launcher had fired a missile, and they destroyed it before U.S. military or intelligence officials could examine it. Gen. Peter Pace, vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told reporters at the Pentagon that U.S. military forces are on alert for attacks by portable missiles.

**RUSSIAN DEFENSE MINISTER TO MEET CHINA'S PRESIDENT,** Agence France Presse, May 31, 2002. Russian Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov was Friday due to launch a round of talks with China's top political and military leadership, Beijing-based diplomats said. "Defense Minister Ivanov will meet with President Jiang Zemin this afternoon (Friday)," a Russian embassy official told AFP. "He will begin his main meetings with Chinese military officials on Saturday." During his three-day official visit, Ivanov is expected to brief Chinese leaders on Russia's new relationship with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), as well as the nuclear arms reduction treaty signed with the United States last week, Western diplomats in Beijing said. His meetings with Chinese Defense Minister Chi Haotian on Saturday could also touch upon China's huge arms procurements from Russia, they said. Moscow and Beijing share similar views on issues such as anti-missile defense, the anti-terrorist campaign, separatism and a preference for a multipolar world. Both have sharply criticised Washington's announcement in December that it was withdrawing from the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty in order to set up an anti-missile defense shield.