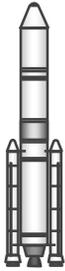


# ALASKA MISSILE DEFENSE EARLY BIRD WEEKLY Sixteenth Edition



By: Ms Hillary Pesanti, Community Relations Specialist  
Command Representative for Missile Defense  
907.552.1038  
hillary.pesanti@elmendorf.af.mil

**Note: Click on any storyline for more information.**

**JUNE 17, 2002-JUNE 21, 2002**

## **ALASKA SPECIFIC NEWS BREAKS**

- [Mothballed post now front line, Fort Greely: First dirt turned for Missile Defense silos, Anchorage Daily News](#)
- [Army proposes expanded flight test plan for PAC-3 beyond IOT&E phase, Defense Daily](#)
- [Attacks on Alaska deemed unlikely, Fairbanks Daily News-Miner](#)
- [Alaska is destroyed by a misguided missile plan, The Herald \(Glasgow\)](#)
- [Anti-Ballistic Missile Defense, Mini-Bombs, and Hillary, Agency WPS](#)
- [Editorial: After the ABM Treaty, Oklahoman](#)

## **MONDAY, JUNE 17, 2002**

- [After U.S. Scraps ABM Treaty, Russia Rejects Curbs Of Start II, New York Times](#)
- [USAF Eyes Relay Mirrors To Extend Range Of Lasers, Jane's Defence Weekly](#)
- [Next National Missile Defense Test Includes Ship Radar, Defense Week](#)
- [Life After The ABM Treaty, Jane's Defence Weekly](#)
- [Navy Missile Defense Hit Opens Door For Variety of Test Scenarios From Sea, Defense Daily](#)

## **TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 2002**

- [Pentagon Could Begin Deployment Of Some Missile Defenses By 2004, Wall Street Journal](#)
- [Taking The Right Measures To End The WMD Threat, Wall Street Journal](#)
- [Sad end to the ABM Treaty, The Japan Times](#)

- [Lockheed Martin Pitches Navalized PAC-3 For New ERAAW Program, Defense Daily](#)
- [DoD Announces Potential \\$24 Million Sale of Standard Missiles To Japan, Defense Daily](#)

### **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 2002**

- [Pentagon May Seek Missile Defense In 2004, Washington Times](#)
- [Missile Worries Focus Israel On Navy, Washington Post](#)
- [The End Of A Treaty And An Era, Washington Times](#)
- [Peace Looks Fragile In Asia, International Herald Tribune](#)
- [Aldridge Presents Packard Awards To Six DOD Teams, Aerospace Daily](#)
- [Editorial: Media miss mark on missile defense, Amarillo Globe](#)

### **THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 2002**

- [ABM Treaty Withdrawal Prompts New Look At Programs, Kadish Says, Aerospace Daily](#)
- [US Missile Defense Plans Give Russia Nuclear "Flexibility", SpaceDaily.com](#)
- [Pentagon Policy Deputy's Move Aimed At Bolstering Rumsfeld's Hand, Inside The Pentagon](#)
- [U.S., Russia Agree To Update Uranium-To-Fuel Program, Wall Street Journal](#)
- [Orbital Successfully Launches Suborbital Rocket for U.S. Army, PRNewswire via Yahoo Finance](#)
- [N.M. Guard Fires Patriot Missiles, The Associated Press](#)

### **FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 2002**

- [Missile Defense Director Predicts Successful Post-Treaty Development, Washington Times](#)
- [U.S. To Increase Missile Defense Talks With Allies, Kadish Says, Bloomberg.com](#)
- [U.S. Seeks Partners in Missile Defense, Reuters via Yahoo News](#)
- [U.S.-Russia Defense Cooperation Seen, Associated Press](#)

## **ALASKA SPECIFIC NEWS BREAKS #16** **JUNE 17, 2002-JUNE 21, 2002**

**MOTHBALLED POST NOW FRONT LINE, FORT GREELY: FIRST DIRT TURNED FOR MISSILE DEFENSE SILOS,** [Anchorage Daily News](#), June 16, 2002. In a groundbreaking ceremony as surreal as it was significant, this remote mothballed U.S. Army

post officially became the country's first line of defense against a nuclear missile attack. The ceremony Saturday hinged on an international event: The United States withdrew last Thursday from the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty with Russia to allow President Bush to pursue plans for a missile defense system. The test range at Greely is part of a \$7.5 billion missile system designed to shoot incoming missiles down 140 miles above the earth. Coupled with plans for facilities at Kodiak and Shemya Island in the Aleutians, it's also the costliest construction project to hit the state since the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Current plans don't call for real launches of armed missiles. But switching the test interceptors over would be easy, military officials have said. A strategy of missile defense is vital to safeguard the United States against 17 or 18 rogue nations with access to nuclear or biological weapons, Sen. Ted Stevens said as he walked back to his seat under the tent. The dignitaries and the media detoured past Greely's main gate, where a group of protesters waited. The military is paying \$325 million to the government's contractor, Fluor Alaska, to build a missile assembly building and a command center and install fiber-optic systems, said Lt. Col. Rick Lehner, spokesman for the Missile Defense Agency. Everything is supposed to be finished by Sept. 30, 2004.

**ARMY PROPOSES EXPANDED FLIGHT TEST PLAN FOR PAC-3 BEYOND IOT&E PHASE**, Defense Daily, June 17, 2002. Though the initial operational test and evaluation (IOT&E) testing of the Lockheed Martin [LMT] Patriot Advanced Capability-3 (PAC-3) missile ended this month, the Army wants to continue flying the missile to wring out some glitches that cropped up in the flight test program to date, according to a top service official. "We have a program in place to fix the issues that cropped up in IOT&E," Army Brig. Gen. John Urias, program executive officer for air and missile defense and deputy commanding general for Army Space and Missile Defense Command, said at a breakfast sponsored by the National Defense University Foundation on Friday.

**ATTACKS ON ALASKA DEEMED UNLIKELY**, Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, June 16, 2002. Alaskans who see a missile defense system as a high-profile target more than a high-tech security blanket shouldn't worry, according to analysts from a couple of Washington, D.C., think tanks who usually disagree on all matters missile. Alaska won't be a target even with a defense system, they say, because no terrorist with a missile and a mission is going to bother threatening the least-populated region of the United States.

**ALASKA IS DESTROYED BY A MISGUIDED MISSILE PLAN**, The Herald (Glasgow), June 18, 2002. Alaska is one of those places where you go to be reminded how puny is humankind. It is the world's greatest wilderness, a place of such scale and searing grandeur that it changes the way you look at life. Alaska is being despoiled by a nonsensical sci-fi military game which was started by Ronald Reagan back in the 1980s and is now being played out by an uneasy new-age coalition of Russia and America, with half-hearted backing from Nato. Last weekend at Fort Greely army base, which sits in the heart of Alaska, they held a ceremony. No ordinary ceremony this, but the start of massive works to create five underground missile silos and a satellite communications and command center, part of the infamous (pounds) 20bn national missile defense (NMD) system, and the most insane pet project yet from our allegedly intelligent world leaders. National missile defense is at best a hopeless cartoon fantasy, at worst a reckless act of weapons proliferation.

**ANTI-BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE, MINI-BOMBS, AND HILLARY**, Agency WPS, June 21, 2002. The Duma Council met yesterday to discuss an appeal to the president of Russia. Vladimir Putin's attention will be drawn to the fact that absolutely new types of weapons are being invented in the United States. Lawmakers are worried by experiments in the United States with high frequency radio waves and their effect on environment. The weapon will be tested in Alaska in early 2003. An analogous appeal will be made to the UN. Consider what the United States has been doing with eyes not glazed with terrorism-phobia, and you will see that the scope of American preparations can be compared only with the stocks of chemical warfare means in Russia and with the future contours of the Chinese military potential. Construction of six silos began in Alaska last week. Together with a depot for 100 missiles, their construction will be completed in two years. It will cost \$325 million. Actually, this is but a small part of the project to the tune of \$64 billion which also includes sophisticated radar on the Aleutians and new satellites in orbit. According to the British Observer, Washington and London are working overtime on the program of a new generation of small nuclear devices to be used against underground targets.

**EDITORIAL: AFTER THE ABM TREATY**, Oklahoman, June 20, 2002. Having retired the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, the Bush administration wasted little time getting on with the next steps in protecting American cities from missile attack. Groundbreaking took place last weekend in Alaska on the first components of a land-based interceptor and, as Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz wrote in Friday's Wall Street Journal, "We can now move forward with (a) robust development and testing program." That's the trend line Americans want from their government in Washington: moving forward to anticipate and head off future threats, either intentional or accidental. America mustn't wait until enemies have the means to attack before it tests and deploys adequate defensive safeguards. The ABM treaty blocked important research and development, which is why President Bush announced the U.S. would withdraw from it as of last Thursday. The debate over whether to have missile defense has long been settled. The American people want it because the country will be safer because of it. Delay only helps America's enemies.

## **GLOBAL NEWS BREAKS #16**

### **MONDAY, JUNE 17, 2002**

**AFTER U.S. SCRAPS ABM TREATY, RUSSIA REJECTS CURBS OF START II**, New York Times, June 15, 2002. One day after the United States formally abandoned the 1972 Antiballistic Missile Treaty, Russia responded in curt kind today, saying it was no longer bound by the 1993 accord known as Start II that outlawed multiple-warhead missiles and other especially destabilizing weapons in the two nations' strategic arsenals. Russia's action was the sort of statement that would have induced global seizures a decade ago. This time some experts called it a political gesture, signaling displeasure but little else in a world remade by forces unleashed after the Soviet Union's collapse. But that view was not unanimous, and some American experts said Russia's move could exacerbate a trend toward a more unstable nuclear

balance — especially if the current thaw between East and West began to chill. In Washington, a State Department spokesman said tonight that Russia's action "was not unexpected."

**USAF EYES RELAY MIRRORS TO EXTEND RANGE OF LASERS**, Jane's Defence Weekly, June 19, 2002. High-powered laser weapons are expected to make their operational debut later this decade, according to military planners who say these weapons will revolutionize future battles by giving US forces the ability to hit targets with lethal beams of energy delivered at extreme speed and over great distances. However, as radical as these weapons will be, the US Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) believes that another concept it is pursuing could further 'revolutionize' the way in which the lasers are used. Building on experiments pioneered under the administration of former US president, Ronald Reagan, the AFRL is developing the technologies to field a constellation of sophisticated airborne and space-based mirrors to relay a laser beam over great distances, thereby expanding significantly the laser's lethal range. The AFRL calls the concept the Evolutionary Aerospace Global Laser Engagement (EAGLE) system. The notion of a relay mirror is not new. Indeed the US Department of Defense has conducted on-orbit experiments with basic mirror designs. The EAGLE concept, however, uses a more sophisticated bifocal design that features one optical system to track the source laser and a second mirror to relay the laser beam to the target.

**NEXT NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE TEST INCLUDES SHIP RADAR**, Defense Week, June 17, 2002. This August, in the first scheduled test of the U.S. missile shield in the post-ABM Treaty era, an Aegis ship in the Pacific will track a test target in flight, a defense official said. The exercise will mark the first strategic antimissile test involving a ship. Use of the Aegis ship marks the first modest step in a series of ways the U.S. missile-defense program is expected to go beyond the limits imposed by the treaty. The agency will use the integrated flight test to examine if the Aegis radar is a useful tool for a missile defense system, the official said.

**LIFE AFTER THE ABM TREATY**, Jane's Defence Weekly, June 19, 2002. A lingering vestige of Cold War diplomacy met an unspectacular end on 13 June as the USA formally abandoned the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. Gone are the treaty's limitations on development, testing and deployment that applied to previous US administrations. The US Department of Defense (DoD) intends to engage in "robust" development and testing activities. As part of this process, the DoD intends in coming months to expand the nature and scope of the tests to incorporate activities previously prohibited by the now-defunct agreement. Initially, these activities will include more mundane exercises like using certain radar systems against new sets of targets and merging sensor data from different systems. Later exercises will see land- and sea-based and airborne systems, designed originally to counter shorter-range threats, engage more longer-range targets. Longer-term activities will include space-based exercises. For the DoD's Missile Defense Agency (MDA), this new era represents a time of great opportunity. Conversely, agency officials acknowledge that many significant challenges remain in fielding a reliable and effective architecture. "Our program is now entering a new phase, moving from technology development to system engineering, and we face a very significant challenge of integrating many diverse elements into one system," said MDA director US Air Force Lt Gen Ronald Kadish.

## **NAVY MISSILE DEFENSE HIT OPENS DOOR FOR VARIETY OF TEST**

**SCENARIOS FROM SEA**, Defense Daily, June 17, 2002. The Navy and Missile Defense Agency (MDA) scored a second hit in the Sea-Based Midcourse (SMD) program on Thursday, clearing the way for more complex test shot scenarios and varying target in upcoming tests, program officials said. During the flight test, Flight Mission-3 (FM-3), a Raytheon [RTN] Standard Missile was shot from the Aegis cruiser USS Lake Erie (CG-70) to intercept an Aries ballistic missile target launched from the Pacific Missile Range Facility on the island of Kauai, Hawaii. About six minutes after the Aries was launched, Lake Erie's Aegis Weapon System launched an SM-3. About two minutes after the SM-3 launch, the missile's kinetic warhead acquired, tracked, and diverted into the target, demonstrating the SMD system's capability to hit the ballistic missile target in the exoatmosphere, according to MDA and the Navy.

## **TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 2002**

### **PENTAGON COULD BEGIN DEPLOYMENT OF SOME MISSILE DEFENSES BY**

**2004**, Wall Street Journal June 18, 2002. A Pentagon agency plans to push for accelerating development of a missile-defense shield based at sea. The Pentagon's Missile Defense Agency said it hopes to deploy sea-based defensive missiles as early as 2004. Air Force Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish, who heads the Pentagon's Missile Defense Agency, said in an interview Monday that he expects to recommend the accelerated timetable to Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld later this summer. Gen. Kadish has been granted wide powers to oversee missile-defense development and has strong support on Capitol Hill. Still, he cautioned that his agency needs to complete its final analysis of last week's test of the sea-based system before he prepares his final recommendations. Gen. Kadish said that by tying in other land-based radar to supplement the picture provided by the Aegis system, defense officials could significantly increase the range and effectiveness of the sea-based system to shoot down missiles within a range of 1,800 to 3,000 miles. Gen. Kadish said that the Pentagon could likely make do with the rockets, ships and radar currently in use for the 1,800- to 3,000-mile-range missiles, which if launched from Iran, Iraq or North Korea could strike U.S. forces and allies but not the continental U.S. To tackle longer-range missiles, which travel at higher speeds and are harder to hit, Gen. Kadish said the Pentagon would need to develop a new missile. To pay for the accelerated test schedule of the sea-based system and a larger missile interceptor Gen. Kadish said he likely would have to shift money away from other missile-defense programs that weren't performing as well. "I don't assume that we are going to get new money," he said. "We have some choices that we are going to have to make." Congress Eyes Burst Of Activity On Defense Bills In Coming Days, Aerospace Daily, June 18, 2002. Congress plans a burst of activity over the next two weeks in an effort to make significant progress on three major defense-related bills before an early-July recess. The House Appropriations Committee's defense subcommittee plans to meet in closed-door session June 19 to consider its version of the fiscal 2003 defense appropriations bill. Two Air Force programs that have drawn subcommittee criticism - the F-22 Raptor and the Space Based Infrared System-High (SBIRS-High) - are seen as possible targets for spending cuts. The full Appropriations Committee and the full House are slated to take up the bill sometime during the week of June 24-28. The full Senate could take up the FY '03 defense authorization bill as early as June 18.

**TAKING THE RIGHT MEASURES TO END THE WMD THREAT**, Wall Street Journal, June 18, 2002. Last week's news of the recent arrest of an American felon allegedly scouting for an appropriate site for detonating a "dirty" bomb has reinforced U.S. fears that al Qaeda is plotting another attack. Do they really have the capability to employ weapons of mass destruction (WMDs)? A dirty bomb, a conventional explosive device designed to scatter radioactive materials, is not a WMD unless the builders are sophisticated enough to encase it in highly radioactive material. The more likely design, using radioactive wastes from hospitals and other sources, would probably only poison people in the immediate vicinity. But public knowledge that even a small area had been contaminated could create panic, fulfilling the terrorists' objectives. A true atom bomb would of course be another matter altogether. Even a small nuke would have a tremendous blast effect and would release enough radioactive debris to poison large numbers of people. Contrary to claims by President Bush's natural critics that he is whipping up terrorism fears for political purposes, it should be clear from this catalog of dangerous games that there is plenty to worry about out there. Arms control treaties have little effect on rogue states. That's why the president turned to a policy of preemption. The trick now is to make it work.

**SAD END TO THE ABM TREATY**, The Japan Times, June 18, 2002. The ABM treaty was the foundation of strategic stability during the Cold War. The absence of defensive systems meant that the two superpowers held each other hostage; any military conflict between the two sides risked escalation to a nuclear exchange that would have resulted in horrific casualties on both sides. Missile defense showed promise. Mr. Bush's decision to withdraw from the ABM Treaty was no surprise; he had pledged to proceed with a missile defense program as soon as it was feasible. He did just that. At the same time, Mr. Bush urged the U.S. Congress to develop missile defenses. The enthusiasm for missile defense has not succeeded in masking its biggest flaw: there is no guarantee that it will work. The testing program has been marred by failures; recent tests have reportedly been successful, but doubts about the validity of the tests have grown as details have emerged. An effective shield would allow the U.S. to act with relative impunity, free from the fear of retaliation. That assumed that the system would work. Experts argue that missile defense is vulnerable to decoys; the plans the U.S. has thus far discussed suggest the system will be limited. But the easiest way for China to be sure that it retains a retaliatory capability is to build more missiles. That will encourage India to do the same, which, in turn, will prod Pakistan to respond in kind. North Korea will be watching those developments, as will other governments debating the utility of nuclear weapons. And more weapons deployed means more weapons to protect, more knowledge and materials to control. In other words, nuclear proliferation is a virtual certainty.

**LOCKHEED MARTIN PITCHES NAVALIZED PAC-3 FOR NEW ERAAW PROGRAM**, Defense Daily, June 18, 2002. Lockheed Martin [LMT] plans to offer a navalized variant of its Patriot Advanced Capability-3 (PAC-3) missile for the Navy's new program to meet a requirement for the new requirement for an extended range anti-air warfare (ERAAW) missile equipped with an active seeker. The Navy last month solicited information from industry through a notice posted May 17 with Federal Business Opportunities. Navy

officials confirmed that there will be a full competition for the ERAAW program and that the program will be funded in the new FY '04 program objective memorandum.

**DoD ANNOUNCES POTENTIAL \$24 MILLION SALE OF STANDARD MISSILES TO JAPAN**, Defense Daily, June 18, 2002. The Pentagon yesterday notified Congress of the potential \$24 million sale of Raytheon SM-2 Block III Standard missiles to Japan. The sale also includes 16 Mk 13 Mod 0 missile canisters, spare and repair parts and other items of logistical support. The missiles were budgeted for in Japan's 2002 defense budget. They will arm its fleet of Kongo-class destroyers and are part of a continuing series of purchases to arm the four Aegis-equipped warships.

### **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 2002**

**PENTAGON MAY SEEK MISSILE DEFENSE IN 2004**, Washington Times, June 19, 2002. With the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty dead, a Pentagon agency said yesterday it hoped to deploy the initial, sea-based leg of a system to protect America and its allies from missile attack as early as 2004. But private analysts quickly warned that a two-year goal for deploying a warship-based system was unrealistic even with accelerated testing planned in the wake of last week's scrapping by Washington of the 1972 U.S.-Russia ABM Treaty. Any reliable defense against intercontinental missile attack was still a decade away, owing to technology hurdles, they said.

**MISSILE WORRIES FOCUS ISRAEL ON NAVY**, Washington Post, June 19, 2002. A senior Israeli defense official said that concern about advances in long-range missile capabilities by Iran, Iraq and other Middle Eastern countries is driving Israel to develop a more robust sea-based military force. "The entire range of [Israel's] infrastructure, both civilian and military, is within [their] range, and that poses a major threat right now," said the official, who is visiting Washington. He asked to remain anonymous. The new threat, the official said in an interview Monday, "spells very clearly the need for strengthening the Israeli navy's capability . . . to make [it] more effective at projecting power from the sea." New missiles being developed by Iran, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon, the official said, are "a cheap and effective way of bypassing their inferiority in the air, and the sheer number of warheads that are now potentially targeting Israel is very, very impressive." He said it threatened "the strategic balance in the Middle East." Asked how the Israeli navy is responding to the new threat, the official said, "'Counterattack' is not the right wording. It's creating the right balance for a robust deterrence." His remarks came after a report by The Washington Post on Saturday that Israel has acquired three German-made diesel submarines armed with cruise missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads. The official did not discuss whether the submarines were capable of carrying nuclear weapons but said, "We've had [new] subs for three years. We made no secret about it. We're very good at conventional subs." A study by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace published last week said that because of the submarines, Israel for the first time has a triad of land, sea and air nuclear weapons.

**THE END OF A TREATY AND AN ERA**, Washington Times, June 19, 2002. Now that our engineers and scientists are free to conceive of and produce the best defense our technology

and resources can provide, additional missile defense initiatives will unfold in the very near future. Since the ABM Treaty's signing in 1972, countries such as North Korea, Iran and Iraq, have acquired weapons of mass destruction and a limited number of missiles to deliver them. The proliferation of this lethal combination of capabilities continues. The emerging long-range missile threats involve far smaller numbers of missiles and warheads than we faced during the Cold War. Defending against this more limited missile threat is both feasible and affordable, but the ABM Treaty made it very difficult to develop effective capabilities to do so. Moving beyond the ABM Treaty may well prove to be the necessary step to establishing a truly new, post-Cold War relationship with Russia. Had we perpetuated the treaty, the intention of which was to codify a balance of terror in U.S.-Russian relations, we would have signaled the expectation that our strategic relationship. When President Bush emphasized moving forward on missile defense and a new strategic framework with Russia in May 2001, some predicted dire results. But the U.S. has now departed from these Cold War artifacts, the ABM Treaty and the balance of terror, and successfully begun to establish a new approach to deterrence and defense, and a more sane, cooperative strategic framework with Russia.

**PEACE LOOKS FRAGILE IN ASIA**, International Herald Tribune, June 19, 2002. It has become fashionable in some parts of Asia, especially in some Southeast Asian foreign ministries, to claim that the region has found a new path to peace, prosperity and the absence of military conflict. Yet, as a recent issue of *The Economist* notes, Asia is driven by suspicions and rivalries. The current tensions between India and Pakistan make this plain. Some observers argue that democracy is spreading in Asia, and democracies do not go to war. Even if one believes the latter proposition, Asia contains four of the world's five remaining Communist regimes (China, North Korea, Vietnam, and Laos), as well as a number of authoritarian states such as Pakistan and Burma. While it is true that democracy has spread to South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines and Thailand, it faces a rocky road in Indonesia. Asia is one of the most heavily armed parts of the globe. There are almost 10 million men in the region's armed forces. Real defense spending has increased by almost 30 percent since 1985, despite the economic crisis of 1997-1998. Japan and China are now the third and fourth largest military spenders in the world. Asia, not the Middle East, is the most dangerous area for the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. More than half of potential proliferators of nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles and chemical and biological weapons are in the Asia-Pacific region.

**ALDRIDGE PRESENTS PACKARD AWARDS TO SIX DoD TEAMS**, Aerospace Daily, June 19, 2002. A Department of Defense acquisition official presented the David Packard Excellence in Acquisition Award to six DOD teams at a Pentagon ceremony June 18. E.C. "Pete" Aldridge, the undersecretary of defense for acquisition, technology and logistics, presented the awards. The Packard awards went to: The Joint Biological Point Defense System (JPBDS) Integrated Product Team, led by the U.S. Army, for its performance in the accelerated deployment of a biological detection system after Sept. 11; The Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile System (JASSM) Program, led by the U.S. Air Force, for its teaming arrangements with industry and government agencies; The U.S. Special Operations Command, for its implementation of innovative acquisition approaches in developing the Multi-role Anti-armor Anti-personnel Weapon System (MAAWS); The Geosynchronous Lightweight Technology

Experiment Program Office of the National Reconnaissance Office, for superior program management and innovative acquisition practices in developing and deploying the GeoLITE satellite; The Theater High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) Logistics Team of the Missile Defense Agency, for developing innovative logistics concepts that could reduce operation and support costs throughout the system's service life, DOD said. The team applied pit-stop technology from the automobile racing industry to reduce maintenance diagnostics and repair times from minutes to seconds, and used hybrid electric technologies to reduce THAAD's footprint and enable it to deploy using fewer airlift assets; The Pentagon Renovation team, for its results in the ongoing renovation of the Pentagon, including its response in the rescue, recovery, investigation and reconstruction efforts in the wake of the Sept. 11 attacks. The Packard Award is DOD's highest acquisition award, and is named for the late David Packard, a former deputy secretary of defense in the Nixon Administration and co-founder and chairman of the Hewlett-Packard Co.

**EDITORIAL: MEDIA MISS MARK ON MISSILE DEFENSE**, Amarillo Globe, June 18, 2002. A Navy ship successfully completed a test Thursday of a missile defense system, shooting down a dummy missile more than 100 miles above the Pacific Ocean. While the exercise barely registered a blip on the national media's radar screen, its success further detracts from opponents of a national missile defense system who previously criticized the cost and feasibility of such a system. What is troubling is had the test been a failure, more than likely missile defense would have been front-page news. Those who oppose the cost of missile defense and the administration's revocation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty still have a voice, but the capability of a missile defense system should not be shot down without research and testing.

## **THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 2002**

**ABM TREATY WITHDRAWAL PROMPTS NEW LOOK AT PROGRAMS, KADISH SAYS**, Aerospace Daily, June 20, 2002. The U.S. withdrawal from the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty will make it easier for the Missile Defense Agency to move ahead with some of its programs, agency director Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish said June 19. "We kind of self-selected out some things that were prohibited by the treaty that could have helped us move farther ahead from a technical point of view," he said at a breakfast in Washington sponsored by the National Defense University Foundation. "We're re-looking at a lot of those issues, but it's taking more time than I would like." Kadish said the agency is moving ahead with projects that had been banned under the treaty, such as the use of a ship-based radar in the next test of the Ground-based Midcourse Defense system. "Specifically, in the next test in August of the ground-based system, we're going to put Aegis in to see if the actual performance is the same [as] that we have analyzed against long-range missiles," he said. The absence of treaty restrictions also has led MDA officials to re-evaluate how soon the Sea-based Midcourse Defense system can be deployed, he said. With treaty restrictions lifted, MDA is looking into whether Raytheon's Standard Missile-3 can be improved with onboard sensors. "I think we have the potential to make some progress earlier than expected, but I'm not sure when," he said. The prospects for allied involvement in the missile defense program have improved now that treaty restrictions have been lifted, Kadish said. "We are working on a framework to allow those discussions (with U.S. allies) to move forward. And I think that as we enter into that

dialogue, the prospects are very good that we will address the problems and have an ability to interact." MDA's management of missile defense programs will be different from past Pentagon management programs used to deploy mature weapons systems, according to Kadish. "Our challenge right now - and it's not all been worked out by a long shot, we're still struggling some with the applications of these theories - is to make sure that we take the basic management approaches that have been tested through time and shorten our cycle times in decision making," Kadish said.

**U.S. MISSILE DEFENSE PLANS GIVE RUSSIA NUCLEAR "FLEXIBILITY",** SpaceDaily.com, June 19,2002. The United State's decision to forge ahead with its missile defense shield gives Russia "much more flexibility" in reorganizing its nuclear forces, Russia's Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov said on Wednesday. Ivanov said the effective scrapping of the START II strategic arms limitations treaty as a result of U.S. President George Bush's move to withdraw from a 30-year-old Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty would give Moscow more strategic freedom. The demise of START II, signed in 1993 but never completely ratified, "gives Russia much more flexibility in the building and planning of its strategic nuclear forces," Ivanov was quoted as saying by Interfax news agency. Russia announced last week it regarded START II as defunct because of US withdrawal from ABM and the signing last month of a Russia-US treaty slashing each side's nuclear arsenals to no more than 2,200 deployed warheads by 2012. "However, we are not going to take any rash steps," Ivanov said on Wednesday after a meeting with Putin. "The quality of Russian-US relations has changed, which was confirmed by last month's signing of the strategic arms reduction treaty in the Kremlin," he added. But the head of the Russian military general staff, General Anatoly Kvashnin, came out in support of Ivanov on Wednesday. Russia now had a freedom of choice and actions, "(Russia) has and will continue to have ground-based ballistic missile systems with multiple warheads, including the Satan type," Kvashnin said. The Russian military is pinning its hopes on the replacement SS-27 Topol-M, which could be equipped with multiple warheads, but the missile's deployment has been slow and faltering, with only 20 going into service in the year 2000.

**PENTAGON POLICY DUPUTY'S MOVE AIMED AT BOLSTERING RUMSFELD'S HAND,** Inside The Pentagon, June 20, 2002. This week's Pentagon leak that Stephen Cambone would become the new head of program analysis and evaluation (PA&E) is an attempt to rectify a problem that has nagged at the Bush Pentagon since at least last summer: Independent, incisive analysis of military programs has not been consistently available from the secretary's civil service staff, in the view of several senior defense officials. Planning for this change over the past couple months has actually focused on moving almost all of PA&E under Cambone's policy shop, meaning he would retain his old title as well as take on a new one, a senior Pentagon official told ITP on June 19. Cambone appears to see his role as reinvigorating the organization, giving it a more pivotal function in Rumsfeld's plan to prepare the military for future warfighting. Cambone's new move is "consistent with [Rumsfeld's] desire to keep the transformation process moving forward," he said. The upcoming budget plan, which spans the years 2004 to 2009, is one that "is going to make some of the major decisions and commitments with respect to the direction, pace [and] timing of this transformation effort," Cambone said.

**U.S., RUSSIA AGREE TO UPDATE URANIUM-TO-FUEL PROGRAM**, Wall Street Journal, June 20, 2002. The U.S. and Russia agreed to update the landmark program that processes uranium from former Soviet warheads into fuel for U.S. nuclear-power plants, abandoning the fixed-price agreement that wreaked havoc with the American company that imports the uranium after the metal's market price dropped sharply. U.S. State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said the new agreement allowing for flexible, market-based pricing for the remaining 12 years of the contract will put the program on a commercial basis that won't require periodic renegotiations. Under the new deal, which took two years to negotiate, market-based pricing will begin on Jan. 1, and USEC will agree to buy fuel derived from about 30 metric tons of warhead material a year.

**ORBITAL SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHES SUBORBITAL ROCKET FOR U.S. Army**, PRNewswire via Yahoo Finance, June 19, 2002. Orbital Sciences Corporation announced today that it successfully launched a ballistic target vehicle from Wake Island, located in the mid-Pacific Ocean, for the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) Missile Defense Targets Joint Project Office (MDTJPO). The mission supported the operational testing of the Patriot Advanced Capability-3 (PAC-3) defense interceptor system. Orbital's target launch vehicle, identified as OT-2a, lifted off at 2:00 p.m. local Wake Island time, on May 30, 2002. It flew a ballistic trajectory 1,124 kilometers down range, reached an apogee altitude of 270 kilometers and accurately delivered a simulated reentry vehicle to an intercept area northeast of the Reagan Test Site's Gellinam Island in the Marshall Islands. Orbital is currently under contract to conduct a launch with a similar vehicle for MDA MDTJPO's Critical Measurements Program (CMP-4) in mid-2003.

**N.M. GUARD FIRES PATRIOT MISSILES**, The Associated Press, June 19, 2002. Patriot unit commander Lt. Col. Tim Paul was enthusiastic Wednesday afternoon as members of the New Mexico Army National Guard loaded two final Patriot missiles to launch on this southern New Mexico missile range after firing six others. The firings, he said, had been "an unqualified success."

Correction, Defense Daily, June 20, 2002. The June 19 issue of Defense Daily reported that Army Brig. Gen. John Urias, program executive officer for air and missile defense and deputy commanding general for Army Space and Missile Defense Command, said the Medium Extended Air Defense System (MEADS) would use the Sentinel radar with enhancements to give it better range and combat identification. Urias was referring to the radar system for the Surface Launched AMRAAM system, not MEADS. The new fire control radar built for MEADS is to be demonstrated in Rome, Italy, around March 2004.

## **FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 2002**

**MISSILE DEFENSE DIRECTOR PREDICTS SUCCESSFUL POST-TREATY DEVELOPMENT**, Washington Times, June 21, 2002. The United States will perfect a missile defense system now that it is free from the ABM treaty, the director of the Missile Defense Agency said yesterday. "Our goal is to have limited defenses against long-range missiles and robust defenses against short-range missiles," MDA Director Lt. Gen. Ronald

Kadish said in a briefing at the Heritage Foundation. According to Gen. Kadish, President Bush's decision to exempt the United States from the treaty's legal barriers will greatly expedite the process of implementing a working missile defense system "as soon as possible." "Our challenges are still great, but we are now poised to deal with them," he said. Gen. Kadish, who first became involved as director of the BMDO in June 1999, said that although the MDA is convinced ground-based missile defense systems can work, they must nonetheless be proven reliable in the presence of countermeasures and different altitudes and environments. "We have a complex, tough problem defending against ballistic missiles," he said. The United States, in two test programs running since 1999, has successfully intercepted both short- and long-range ballistic warheads. In addition to the ongoing ground-based tests, the United States also is pursuing developments in space- and sea-based hit-to-kill systems and space-based lasers. The MDA anticipates more flexibility in pushing its program with elected officials. "I see a summer of intense consultations at all levels of government," Gen. Kadish said. Part of that challenge is getting Congress to approve the price tag.

**U.S. TO INCREASE MISSILE DEFENSE TALKS WITH ALLIES, KADISH SAYS,** [Bloomberg.com](http://Bloomberg.com), June 20, 2002. The U.S. wants to enlist more allies and Russia in its effort to develop a global missile defense now that's its freed from the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, a top military official said. The U.S. government, Lockheed Martin Corp. and Raytheon Co. already cooperate with Israel, Italy, Germany and Japan on short- range missile defense programs. Broader allied participation and testing of a variety of technologies were constrained by the treaty, which the U.S. abandoned June 13. "In the coming days and months, there will be active discussion" on expanding international cooperation, including with Russia, said Air Force Lieutenant General Ronald Kadish, head of the U.S. Missile Defense Agency. Allied participation could extend the range of the system and defray its cost, which the Pentagon now estimates at \$48 billion through 2007. It could also allow the U.S. to test and eventually deploy sensors, missile interceptors or radar in areas closer to enemy states such as North Korea, Iran and Libya, Kadish said. "There could be government-to-government arrangements or there can be industry-to-industry agreements, or there could be both," Kadish told forum at the Heritage Foundation, a pro- defense research institute on Capitol Hill. Russia and the U.S. already work on a "Russian American Observational Satellites" that could be launched by 2006. Kadish sees greater cooperation "in many, many areas," Kadish said. "We'd like an arrangement as soon as we can do so. We are discussing and will continue to work on relations with the Russian Federation," he said.

**U.S. SEEKS PARTNERS IN MISSILE DEFENSE,** [Reuters](http://Reuters) via [Yahoo News](http://Yahoo News), June 20, 2002. The United States announced a big new push on Thursday to enlist other countries in its controversial plan to build a multibillion-dollar, multi-layered shield against ballistic missiles. "Now that the ABM Treaty is no longer operative for us, we can now discuss with our allies and friends what might be possible in terms of participation in the program" and its technology development, said Air Force Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish, head of the Pentagon's Missile Defense Agency. Overseas involvement, he said, could involve government-to-government deals or industry-to-industry technology development programs, or both. "And the level of participation could change over time based on the relationships that we have and the progress we make," he said. As a result, he said, the United States may be able to trade "contributions in kind" -- such

as material development, basing, infrastructure support or system deployment -- rather than a financial involvement.

**U.S.-RUSSIA DEFENSE COOPERATION SEEN**, Associated Press, June 20, 2002. A top Defense Department official said Thursday he sees great potential for the United States and Russia to cooperate in the missile defense area despite broad differences on that issue. Air Force Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish, director of the Pentagon's Missile Defense Agency, said one potential area of cooperation is a decade-old joint effort to permit early detection of missile launches. It is known as the Russian-American Observation Satellite (RAMOS) program, which was begun as a confidence building measure under President George H.W. Bush not long after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Speaking to a gathering at the Heritage Foundation, a conservative research group, Kadish said, ``I think that there is a great potential for us to move forward in the relationship with Russia, specifically in the missile defense area." The experience with the RAMOS program has been good and bad, he said, adding that the historic rivalry between the two countries could impede cooperation on RAMOS and perhaps other areas.