

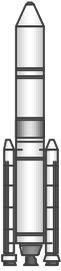
ALASKA MISSILE DEFENSE EARLY BIRD WEEKLY

(Twenty-Sixth Edition)

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ALASKA SPECIFIC NEWS BREAKS #26 **AUGUST 26, 2002-AUGUST 30, 2002**

MDA AWARDS CONTRACTS FOR NEXT PHASE OF MISSILE DEFENSE INDUSTRY TEAM WORK, [Defense Daily](#), August 30, 2002. The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) yesterday awarded contract modifications to Boeing and Lockheed Martin to continue their work leading the missile defense national industry team (NIT)

toward development of the 2004 testbed capability . . . The work is expected to be completed by Dec. 31, 2003, MDA said. At that point, follow-on contract options are expected to be awarded. For this most recent award, Lockheed Martin submitted a proposal to MDA for a series of phases, with the first centered on creating infrastructure and new command and control development centers in Huntsville, Ala., and Colorado Springs, Colo. Boeing also devised a comprehensive plan for the systems engineering and integration work. The contract awards cover work on the program for the rest of 2002 and into December 2003 in preparation for the initial 2004 missile defense testbed. That testbed will consist of a five-silo interceptor site at Fort Greely, Alaska, and all of the associated radars, command and control and other associated software and hardware integration and connectivity.

BOEING, LOCKHEED GET MORE US MISSILE DEFENSE WORK, Reuters, August 29, 2002. The U.S. Missile Defense Agency said on Thursday it would pay Boeing Co. another \$125 million and Lockheed Martin Corp another \$108.7 million for speeded-up work on a planned U.S. missile shield. Boeing was selected in February to head a team doing systems engineering work on antimissile projects. Lockheed was tapped to lead a team developing the battle-management systems plus command, control and communications. The Missile Defense Agency, a Pentagon arm, said the work under the two new awards, details of which were not made public, was expected to be wrapped up by Dec. 31, 2003. The Bush administration is racing to build a ground-based antimissile “test bed” centered in Alaska that it says could provide a rudimentary bulwark against a limited number of incoming warheads by Sept. 30, 2004. The stated goal is to thwart any chemical, biological or nuclear weapons that could be launched by countries like North Korea, Iraq and Iran.

ARMY PICKS BECHTEL-LOCKHEED MARTIN TEAM TO MANAGE MISSILE DEFENSE TEST SITE, Defense Daily, August 30, 2002. The Army Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC) has selected a Bechtel-Lockheed Martin team over two rival bids to manage technical operations and provide logistics support for the Army at the Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Defense Site at Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands, the site of testing for the Pentagon’s ballistic missile defense program, sources said yesterday. Bechtel, Lockheed Martin and Chugach, of Alaska, formed Kwajalein Range Services to compete for the contract, a Bechtel official told Defense Daily earlier this year. Bechtel has had experience in large construction and engineering projects in the past and has been moving more into the defense arena. Under the teaming arrangement, Lockheed Martin provides the technical expertise for the team, and Chugach is a subcontractor for base support . . . Under the existing contract, which expires at the end of September, Raytheon has provided technical, logistic and base support services for the Army. The support has included everything from facilities, supply and transportation services to base community support needs.

GLOBAL NEWS BREAKS #26

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 2002

GMD FLIGHT TEST POSTPONED, Defense Daily, August 22, 2002. Saturday's integrated flight test (IFT-9) for ground-based midcourse missile defense has been postponed for at least 30-45 days while engineers attempt to fix problems with the Lockheed Martin booster rocket motor's nozzle. This booster rocket is scheduled to be used for two more flight tests: a new three-stage booster rocket is supposed to be ready in time for IFT-11. However, Boeing's boost vehicle program had undergone so many problems that the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) awarded a contract to Orbital in March 2002 to develop an alternate vehicle. The delayed IFT-9 is said to include a more complex target than earlier tests, but the specifics are unknown as MDA recently classified decoy details. Also being tested in IFT-9 is a new battle management software that is to be fully integrated in IFT-10.

POSSIBLE NEW INTERCEPTOR FOR SEA-BASED MISSILE DEFENSE, Defense Daily, August 22, 2002. Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition Pete Aldridge announced this week that the Navy is considering improvements to its sea-based missile defense program and is not ruling out developing a new interceptor. The current program, formerly known as Navy Theater Wide, uses a Standard Missile (SM)-3 missile that has been testing well, but is not fast enough to provide defense against long-range ballistic missiles or catch missiles during their boost phase, prompting officials to speculate on building a missile beyond it. The next flight test for the SM-3 is in November. The canceled Navy Area Wide program used a SM-2 Block IVA missile that was intended to provide extended air defense and theater ballistic missile defense. Because extended air defense is still part of the Navy's mission, the FY 04 budget submission will include a request for a new Extended Range Active Missile.

U.S.-RUSSIA: U.S. CONTRACTOR, RUSSIAN INSTITUTE PURSUE MISSILE DEFENSE COOPERATION, Global Security Newswire, August 26, 2002. Officials from U.S. defense contractor Lockheed Martin and the premier Khrunichev State Research and Production Space Center in Moscow are pursuing a deal to cooperate closely on missile defense and other space-related work. Details of a possible agreement — which would capitalize on U.S. withdrawal from the Antiballistic Missile Treaty and a strategic relationship proposed by the U.S. and Russian presidents in May — have not been disclosed. For the work to take place, however, the parties would need their respective governments to make “certain political decisions,” including relaxation of technology and information controls, a senior Russian official said this week . . . The talks between Lockheed Martin and Khrunichev apparently were underway before the United States pulled out of the ABM Treaty. The treaty was viewed as an obstacle to the proposed cooperation, said U.S. Representative Curt Weldon (R-Pa.), who introduced Kuzin as the featured speaker at a banquet Wednesday . . . U.S. Missile

Defense Agency Director Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish alluded to the Khrunichev-Lockheed Martin consultations June 27 at a congressional hearing, expressing muted support for the proposed venture.

INCOMPATIBLE BATTLE-COMMAND SYSTEMS: THERE'S NO EASY FIX, National Defense, September 2002. The accepted wisdom at the Pentagon today is that the planning and execution of a war would be far smoother if the military services had compatible command-and-control systems . . . Having a common picture of the combat zone, officials said, would help commanders pinpoint targets more accurately and faster than is now possible. The services are showing improvements in their joint efforts, but much remains to be done, experts said in recent interviews . . . The lack of interoperability is not a new problem, by any means. But, as the services become more dependent on computers and digital information to run their weapons systems and to execute "network-centric warfare," having incompatible systems creates problems for commanders in charge of multi-service forces, operating on the ground, in the air and at sea . . . A number of programs were started in recent years to bring about interoperability among the services. Among them are the SIAP (single integrated air picture), sponsored originally by the Missile Defense Agency but then expanded to all the services . . . The SIAP program is showing the most promise among the current interoperability projects, [V. Garber, the Defense Department's director of interoperability] said. "SIAP is leading the way for the family of interoperable pictures." The project focuses on achieving "one track per target" so commanders can figure out the exact location and identity of incoming aircraft or missiles.

ARMY OFFICIALS HIGHLIGHT GROWING POTENTIAL OF HIGH-ENERGY LASERS, Inside The Army, August 26, 2002. Officials at the Space and Missile Defense Command are touting increased Army interest in the development of high-energy laser technologies for use in the transformed Objective Force, according to military and industry officials . . . Over the last year, [Dick Bradshaw, director of the SMDC Directed Energy Program] observed, high-energy laser weapons have become increasingly recognized by the Defense Department as a "transformational type of technology." The Army's transformation road map and the service's Future Combat Systems documentation highlight the need for HEL weapons in the Objective Force to counter targets like rockets, artillery and mortars; cruise missiles; and unmanned aerial vehicles . . . MTHL is a follow-on effort to the 1996 THEL advanced concept technology demonstration, a U.S.-Israeli effort to defend Israel's northern border against threats such as short-range Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanon.

USA PUSHES MISSILE DEFENCE, Jane's Defence Weekly, August 21, 2002. The USA has presented NATO allies with a comprehensive invitation to help build, host and share the protection of a multi-layered ballistic missile defence system up to and including the strategic level previously opposed by Europeans. A U.S. delegation, led

by Jack Crouch, Assistant Secretary of Defence for International Security Policy, presented its latest threat assessment of the potential risks of missile attack from hostile states or terrorists in a high-level briefing in Brussels on 18 July . . . The briefing at NATO was carefully timed, coming about a month after 13 June when the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty between the USA and the former Soviet Union officially ended, thus removing the prohibition on a range of testing possibilities. It was also just before the Farnborough airshow where Boeing announced several alliances on missile defence programmes with European partners. NATO officials and diplomats said the industrial pacts were part of an orchestrated effort by the USA over many months to prepare the ground for a major turnaround on the formerly highly sensitive issue of strategic missile defence.

RAND REPORT CALLS FOR STRONGER R&D FOR SHORT-RANGE AIR DEFENSE, *Inside Missile Defense*, August 21, 2002. The Army must bolster research and development of its short-range air defenses to counter the threat of cruise missiles, rockets, artillery and mortars that are likely to threaten the U.S. military in most future conflicts, according to a recent RAND report on air and missile defense. “The Army must take steps today if it is to provide effective air and missile defenses against the threats that will emerge 20 years hence,” states the report, “Army Air and Missile Defense: Future Challenges.” In a written response to sister publication *Inside the Army*, an official from the Ft. Bliss directorate of combat developments said the report’s conclusions “are very much in line with the thinking of Ft. Bliss and the Army.” RAND’s California-based Arroyo Center led the project to examine a wide range of potential trends that could shape the future defense environment as well as the kinds of threats that will challenge U.S. air and missile defense capabilities. The report describes six possible global environments in which the United States could find itself in the 2025 time frame. A hypothetical conflict scenario accompanies each one. The six potential contexts range from a unipolar world in which the United States dominates globally to an anarchic world fraught with terrorism, overpopulation and ethnic strife -- a world that leads to the collapse of the nation-state. RAND then analyzed the kinds of air and missile defense issues the United States would face in each of those scenarios, including active and passive defenses.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 2002

SBIRS-HIGH COST ESTIMATE ESCALATES AGAIN, the latest DoD select acquisition report (SAR) to Congress shows that the cost estimate for Space-Based Infrared System (SBIRS)-High has been raised again. SBIRS-High is being developed for to bulwark early missile warning, battlespace characterization, and technical intelligence gathering capabilities and is planned to replace the rapidly -aging military satellite network, the Defense Support Program. The SAR, dated June 30, 2002, estimates that SBIRS-High will cost \$8.4 billion. This is an increase of \$1.68 billion

from earlier estimates. SBIRS-High's inclusion in this SAR reflects a more realistic cost study recently done by the Office of the Secretary of Defense's Cost Analysis Improvement Group (CAIG), which was used to certify to Congress that SBIRS-High should continue despite breaching Nunn-McCurdy program cost growth restrictions. Because the CAIG is concerned only with estimates, not budgets, its numbers are generally higher and more reliable than those of the services.

(http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Aug2002/b08202002_bt432-02.html)

ALDRIDGE SAYS SBIRS-LOW, SBIRS-HIGH ARE 'BACK ON TRACK,' Aerospace Daily, August 27, 2002. Pentagon acquisition chief E.C. "Pete" Aldridge Jr. is expressing confidence about the recent restructuring of the Space Based Infrared System-Low (SBIRS-Low) and SBIRS-High, saying both satellite programs now are "back on track. We put them back on track," Aldridge told The DAILY at a recent conference [in Huntsville, Ala.] on missile defense. "The issue now is to make sure they stay on track. That's the challenge, and we got the management system in place to try to make that happen" . . . Aldridge, who recently received a status report on SBIRS-Low from Air Force Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish, director of the Missile Defense Agency, told reporters that the revised SBIRS-Low "looks good to me." As part of the restructuring, TRW Inc. was named the prime contractor . . . A few details for the revised SBIRS-Low program still are being completed, including a name change. Aldridge wants a new name for the system so it is no longer confused with SBIRS-High . . . SBIRS-Low ran into problems last year. House appropriators were alarmed that the program's estimated life cycle cost had jumped from \$10 billion to over \$23 billion in a year.

TEAM MEMBERS WARN AGAINST LOADING TOO MANY REQUIREMENTS ON SBIRS LOW, Defense Daily, August 27, 2002. The restructured Space Based Infrared System Low (SBIRS Low) program will be a success if precautions are taken not to load too many requirements on the system, program officials at the Army Space and Missile Defense Command conference said last week . . . First, the restructured program will require stable funding, Patrick Caruana, vice president of TRW Space & Electronics' missile defense business, told Defense Daily. Also, to ensure the program remains on track, careful attention must be made in drafting systems requirements, he added . . . The restructured SBIRS Low program aims to launch up to two satellites in the 2006-07 time frame as the first step in establishing an initial block of the ballistic missile early warning capability . . . Under the plan, Missile Defense Agency (MDA) intends to use the flight hardware developed so far in the program for the first satellite, which includes a Raytheon-built payload, slated for that first 2006 launch. Raytheon will also provide the payload for the second launch . . . The restructured plan is a "capabilities-based" approach that allows MDA and the Air Force to get an initial satellite capability on orbit for testing to determine how a SBIRS infrared capability performs and then transition those lessons learned into the future satellite development, an MDA official said. Then, as the program is tied into the

overall ballistic missile defense architecture plan, MDA will make decisions on the correct mix of space-based and ground-based sensors.

U.S. NAVY IN MOVE TO FILL AIR-DEFENCE MISSILE GAP, Jane's Defence Weekly, August 28, 2002. The US Navy (USN) is including funding in its Fiscal Year 2004 budget to develop a new air-defence missile optimised to destroy aircraft, cruise missiles and unmanned air vehicles at greatly enhanced distances based on cues from dispersed sensors, according to senior service officials. Vice Adm Phillip Balisle, commander of the Naval Sea Systems Command, said the service wants the new 'Extended-Range Active Missile' to fill the gap left by the cancelled Standard Missile-2 (SM-2) Blk IVA interceptor programme . . . Unlike the dual-mission SM-2 Blk IVA, the new missile will be configured solely for AAW. However, the navy wants the design to allow for the easy evolution to a separate ballistic missile defence (BMD) variant for intercepts in the lower atmosphere. A decision to pursue this option lies with the Missile Defense Agency (MDA), which oversees all US Department of Defense BMD developmental efforts, although USN officials say they clearly favour pursuing this capability. The BMD version may use hit-to-kill technology as opposed to carrying a blast-fragmentation warhead for AAW. The USN is also mulling how to integrate the Standard Missile-3 (SM-3) exo-atmospheric BMD interceptor into its fleet of Aegis cruisers. Encouraged by the success of initial flight-tests that destroyed targets in January and June this year, Vice Adm Michael Mullen, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, said the service is considering creating two 'missile defence surface actions groups' around 2007. Each would consist of two SM-3-equipped Aegis baseline 1 cruisers. One group would deploy off the US Pacific Coast and the other would protect the US East Coast.

SMDC RESTRUCTURES DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR SOLID STATE LASER, Defense Daily, August 27, 2002. The Army's Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC) has restructured its plan for development of a Solid State Heat Capacity Laser, program officials at the Army Space and Missile Defense Command conference said last week . . . The Solid State Heat Capacity Laser has the potential to be the first high energy laser that is compact enough in size and weight to be integrated as a direct fire element of the Army's Future Combat System, according to program officials. The change in this laser program is one of several recent shifts in laser projects.

OPINION/LETTERS

IN THE OPEN: THE WAR AGAINST MISSILE-DEFENSE SECRECY, National Review Online, August 26, 2002. There was supposed to be a new missile-defense test on Saturday, but the Pentagon scrubbed it because of a technical glitch. This is disappointing, but it's also the sort of routine delay that occurs in any testing program: Integrated Flight Test 9, as it's called, probably will take place by the middle of October. What's interesting, however, is that the Pentagon's announcement flies in the face of

what missile-defense critics were saying earlier this year, when they blasted the Missile Defense Agency for excessive secrecy. In May, MDA said it would begin to classify some of its testing information. "The Pentagon has made a decision that threatens to keep the American public and Congress in the dark about how things are going with the Bush administration's high-priority missile-defense program," declared [Philip E. Coyle III](#), a Clinton-administration official now with the Center for Defense Information. "Defense Department press releases on missile-defense tests might become undependable, revealing the good news on successes but using classification to skirt the bad news in failures." Here's what the actual Pentagon press release says about IFT-9: "The postponement is due to concerns about the exhaust nozzle seal of the first and second stage rocket motors of the two-stage ground-based interceptor that was being readied for launch at the Reagan Test Site, Kwajalein Atoll, in the Republic of the Marshall Islands." It goes on to describe how the problem was identified and how it will be fixed. In other words, it's an honest effort of relate what's going on with the program — and hardly an attempt to "skirt the bad news" . . . What MDA really wants to do is classify information that might help an enemy outwit American missile defenses. Several missile-defense tests, for instance, already have made use of "decoys" . . . Revealing this sort of information can't advance the public debate over missile defense in any meaningful way, but it can provide assistance to foreign engineers who are trying to figure out how to confound missile defenses . . . The public doesn't need to hear technical secrets that it wouldn't understand anyway — but it does deserve the sort of information the Pentagon released this week about the nozzle seals. There's a balance to be struck between revealing too much information and too little, and so far every indication is that MDA is finding it. *John J. Miller, National Review National Political Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 2002

SANCTIONS PLACED ON NORTH KOREA FOR MISSILE PARTS SALE TO YEMEN, New York Times, August 23, 2002. Sanctions have been placed on North Korea after officials determined that North Korea had sold Yemen missile components during the Clinton administration. Both Changgwang Sinyong Corporation and the North Korean government now cannot receive licenses or contracts for high-tech goods. The United States has no trade with North Korea for these items, but administration officials laud this step as "making a statement to the world that North Korea engages in dangerous and illicit activities." Prior to this announcement, Yemen had already expressed that it would not buy any more missile technology from North Korea. Critics are concerned that the sanctions may indicate a more hard-line stance toward North Korea and that this may hurt future diplomatic efforts to stop Pyongyang's missile and nuclear proliferation.

MDA READY TO RELEASE DRAFT RFP FOR COUNTERMEASURES CONTRACTOR, Defense Daily, August 28, 2002. The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) by the end of the week is expected to release a draft request for proposals seeking a prime contractor for future targets and countermeasures work. Earlier this summer, Air Force Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish, director of MDA, approved a strategy for selecting a prime contractor to oversee the agency's efforts in the targets and countermeasures arena (Defense Daily, Aug. 2). Pentagon acquisition chief Pete Aldridge said Kadish has notified him of the plans for a prime contractor for countermeasures . . . The prime contractor strategy to oversee targets and countermeasures work is aimed at simplifying the very complex process in place today in which a variety of contracts are awarded for tasks associated with each target and countermeasures design, according to MDA officials . . . As MDA increases the complexity in flight testing, Kadish also has said it will have to design and build countermeasures and decoys that are not available now. One problem MDA faces is that all of the countermeasures it wants to test against do not yet exist, Kadish said.

A BROADER MISSION FOR US ARMY'S SPACE AND MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND, Defense News, August 23, 2002. The U.S. Army's Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC) is taking on a new mission: coordinating the service's computer network operations. But even as it adjusts to its new hybrid role, changes elsewhere in the Pentagon and the Army command structure may force the SMDC to adapt - or even prepare for assimilation into another unit. Meanwhile, the Huntsville, Ala.-based command "expects to perform the same computer network operations it has to this point, including its contributions to Operation Enduring Freedom," Army Lt. Gen. Joseph Cosumano, SMDC commander, said in an interview.

NEXT SMD FLIGHT TEST TO FOCUS ON EXPANDED FLIGHT REGIME, Defense Daily, August 28, 2002. The next test in the Sea-Based Midcourse Defense (SMD) program, slated for November, will focus on the Raytheon Standard Missile-3's ability to shoot down a target in the ascent phase of flight, program officials told Defense Daily . . . Navy and MDA officials also for the next flight test are considering testing some new software designed to direct the interceptor to a more precise aimpoint on the target, officials said. The next test will be the first in expanding the test envelope for the SMD program, they said. SM-3 has scored two successful hits in the test program to date . . . The Navy and MDA also are considering the possible development of an SMD missile beyond the SM-3 . . . Meanwhile, the Navy also is mulling the idea of using a dedicated test ship for the SMD test program, [Vice Adm. Phillip Balisle, commander of Naval Sea Systems Command] noted. And, there is consideration of putting two Aegis ships on each coast in some sort of prototype status for a capability in the near future, he noted. All of those decisions still need to be worked out, he said.

OPINION/LETTERS

ALLIES RETHINK BMD, Defense News, August 26-Sept.1, 2002. For nearly 20years, American administrators have been trying to persuade European allies that the growing danger of missile attacks from a variety of sources merits the acquisition of a ballistic missile defense (BMD) . . . Three comparatively recent changes, which we term trigger events, have significantly modified the Europeans security scenario: The U.S. decision to proceed with the development of the Ground Based Mid-course Defense Segment; the linked decision to withdraw from the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty, which took effect in June; the terrorist attacks for Sept. 11. The deployment of the Ground Based Mid-Course Defense Segment will change the perceptions of both friends and potential adversaries. Within Europe, and in some quarters of the United States, the ABM treaty has been viewed as the cornerstone of international arms control. . . The treaty is now defunct, with little noticeable affect on Russian-American cooperation . . . The terrorist attacks on America brought home, even to those reluctant to face harsh realities, threat there is real evil in the world . . . Prior to U.S. President George W. Bush's declarations of proceeding with the Ground Based Mid-Course Defense Segment and withdrawal from the ABM, European policy was directed toward avoiding both. Now, rather than attempting to convince Europeans allies to support the decisions, American policy is turning toward convincing Europe of the need for a Europeans BMD . . . We believe the European NATO allies will modify their opposition to U.S. plans for a Ground Based Mid-Course Defense Segment, but continue to resist pressure for a Europeans BMD system, until some imaginative accounting can lessen the cost to Europeans governments. Stanley Orman, chief executive and Gene Fox, vice president of Orman Associations, Inc., Rockville, Md.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 2002

CONTRACTS from the United States Department of Defense, No. 448-02. MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY-The Boeing Co., Huntsville, Ala., is being issued a sole source modification to HQ0006-02-9-0001. This modification will increase the value of HQ0006-02-9-0001 by \$125,063,563 for system engineering and integration work for the Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS). This work is expected to be completed Dec. 31, 2003. Funds will not expire at the end of the current fiscal year. The Missile Defense Agency, Washington, D.C., is the contracting activity. The work under this modification will be funded using fiscal year 2002 and 2003 RDT&E funds (HQ0006-02-9-0001).

Lockheed Martin Mission Systems, Gaithersburg, Md., is being issued a sole source modification to HQ0006-02-9-0002. This modification will increase the value of HQ0006-02-9-0002 by \$108,718,243 for the development and integration of battle management, command and control and communications capability for the Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS). This work is

expected to be completed Dec. 31, 2003. Funds will not expire at the end of the current fiscal year. The Missile Defense Agency, Washington, D.C., is the contracting activity. The work under this modification will be funded using fiscal year 2002 and 2003 RDT&E funds (HQ0006-02-9-0002).

PENTAGON TO LAUNCH SMALLER SBIRS LOW CONSTELLATION, Space News, August 26, 2002. The Pentagon has adopted anew, more conservative approach to its missile tracking satellite development program, opting to deploy two demonstration craft around 2007 and deferring schedule decisions for the operational system until after that time. In an Aug. 16 announcement, the Pentagon also said it plans to deploy no more than eight operational Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) low satellites . . . U.S. Air Force Maj. Catherine Reardon, a spokeswoman for the Missile Defense Agency, which is responsible for SBIRS Low, said the new approach reflects the Pentagon's adoption of a more conservative strategy across all of its missile defense programs . . . Reardon said the Missile Defense Agency will decide whether to increase the size of the constellation based on its experience with the initial system of eight spacecraft . . . Baker Spring, an analyst specializing in missile defense with the Washington-based Heritage Foundation, applauded the Pentagon's new approach to SBIRS Low. The demonstration satellites will help iron out any kinks in the system design, he said. That, in turn, will put the deployment of the operational constellation back on track, he said.

ROCHE SAYS AIR FORCE WILL BECOME MORE INVOLVED IN MANAGING SBIRS HIGH PROGRAM, InsideDefense.com, August 28, 2002. Air Force officials will be providing far more oversight to the \$8.4 billion Space Based Infrared System High program and will more rigorously examine the program's future progress, Air Force Secretary James Roche told InsideDefense.com today. The service had to reprogram \$88 million into the missile warning effort this year to cover budget shortfalls and prevent a stop-work order from being issued to contractor Lockheed Martin . . . Roche explained in an interview that SBIRS High had been managed through a Total System Performance Responsibility arrangement, under which the contractor was given the bulk of responsibility for the program's success. "This is a program that, because it was [TSPR,] program, people were not on top of it," he said. "People did not realize how far off track it had gotten." Last week, Pentagon acquisition executive Pete Aldridge told reporters SBIRS High is back on track. Roche agreed, adding, "It's because we built a new track." The program has now been "repackaged" and the Air Force has moved away from the TSPR approach, Roche said. "There is a lot more attention to it by the Air Force . . . There will be more vigorous program reviews by the government, and since it is our program we intend to be managing it more.

TOP U.S. ARMS NEGOTIATOR SAYS DEAL WITH NORTH KOREA MUST STOP SELLING MISSILE TECHNOLOGY ABROAD, Associated Press, August

29, 2002. North Korea is "armed to the teeth" with powerful weapons and must stop selling missile technology abroad if it wants to improve ties with Washington and get outside help to prevent its regime's collapse, a top U.S. official said Thursday . . . The chief U.S. arms-control negotiator was in Seoul for a three-day visit which included talks with South Korean officials on the communist North's proliferation issues. He discussed the same topic with Japanese officials in Tokyo earlier this week. His comments came at a sensitive time when the two Koreas are trying to revive stalled reconciliation after months of tension. South Korea wants Washington to open dialogue with Pyongyang early to resolve the proliferation issue. [U.S. Undersecretary of State John Bolton] said the United States remains committed to an offer to resume dialogue with North Korea, but stressed that such overtures will depend on whether the North will stop developing and exporting missile parts and technology to "notable rogue state clients such as Syria, Libya and Iran." He said North Korea is "the world's foremost peddler of ballistic missile-related equipment, components, materials, and technical expertise." Bolton also warned that a 1994 deal to provide North Korea with two power-generating nuclear reactors will be "in serious doubt" unless North Korea quickly allows U.N. inspections of its suspected nuclear weapons program.

U.S. SAYS NORTH KOREA WORLD'S TOP MISSILE PEDDLER, Reuters, August 29, 2002. A U.S. official described North Korea on Thursday as an evil regime on the dark side of a dangerous frontier, but said Washington was ready to talk to Pyongyang and help with reforms if the North reinvented itself. Across town in Seoul, South and North Koreans struggled to find a way to breach the Demilitarized Zone -- the fortified border that divides the peninsula -- by rebuilding rail and road links cut for half a century. The contrast in style and substance was partly coincidental, but underscored diplomacy on the peninsula is once again in a critical phase, this time with the stakes higher than for years . . . The North-South talks at a Seoul hotel were delayed on Thursday while officials tried to narrow differences that were bound to include when the North's military will agree to talk about how to rebuild transport links in the border zone safely . . . At another branch of the same hotel chain across town, U.S. Undersecretary of State John Bolton branded North Korea the world's foremost peddler of ballistic missile technology and said the communist state needed drastic reforms to survive . . . As Bolton spoke, North and South Korean officials were working behind the scenes across town to try to narrow differences before starting a second round of economic talks.

CIVILIAN AGENCIES TOLD TO IDENTIFY, TRAIN ACQUISITION WORKERS, GovExec.com, August 28, 2002. Civilian agencies need to do a better job of identifying and training all the key players involved in federal procurement operations, according to the General Accounting Office. In a report issued Wednesday, the watchdog agency said that the Defense Department is doing a much better job in this area than its civilian counterparts. "[Defense] and the military services have adopted

multidisciplinary, multifunctional definitions of their acquisition workforce. The civilian agencies have not," GAO said in the report, "Acquisition Workforce: Agencies Need to Better Define and Track the Training of Their Employees," (GAO-02-737) . . . GAO found that Defense includes officials from procurement, information technology, finance and program management in its definition of its acquisition workforce. But the five civilian agencies studied used narrower definitions, focusing on contracting specialists and purchasing agents. Three of the agencies also included the position of contracting officer technical representative—usually a program manager who oversees the performance of contractors.

OPINION/LETTERS

OUT WITH THE BOMB, IN WITH THE DEATH RAY, Ottawa Citizen, August 29, 2002. Times change, and until the recent India-Pakistan crisis, many saw the [Doomsday Clock] as a Cold War relic . . . American scientists, however, seem to be preparing to fight the wars of the previous generation's sci-fi flicks. The nation's geeks, raised on a steady Star Wars diet, appear to have the image of the Death Star destroying Alderaan seared into their collective consciousness . . . The death ray is the deus ex machina, the unexpected power from above that steps in to sort out any confusion, to resolve any difficulty, and give at least the illusion of moral clarity. The desire for death rays is just the desire for moral certainty, a dear commodity in the post-Cold War era . . . All of which explains why George W. Bush pushes ahead with Ronald Reagan's "Star Wars" missile-defence plan even as he signs agreements with Russia to slash nuclear arsenals. It is not surprising, then, to note that the "Doomsday Clock" currently stands at seven minutes to midnight -- exactly where it was when it first appeared 55 years ago. Andrew Potter teaches philosophy at Trent University in Peterborough.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 2002

INSIDE THE RING, Washington Times, August 30, 2002. China conducted a flight test of a long-range ballistic missile on Wednesday in what officials are calling a political signal to departing Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage. The flight test of a Dong Feng-4, or DF-4, missile was monitored by U.S. intelligence as it was fired from the missile test facility in southern China to a remote impact area in the northwestern part of the country. China is believed to have about 20 DF-4s with a range of up to 4,340 miles. The missile was designed to attack the U.S. military base at Guam as well as targets in Russia and Europe, according to military analysts . . . The test firing has raised concerns within the Bush administration that China is preparing for additional missile tests or other military activities during the visit to the United States in October by Chinese President Jiang Zemin.

BUSH TO SEEK KOIZUMI'S SUPPORT, The Japan Times, August 30, 2002. When Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi meets U.S. President George W. Bush on Sept.

12, he will be encouraged to think broadly about what Japan can do to assist the U.S.-led military campaign against terrorism, a former Japan chief at the Pentagon said . . . At the same time, [Robin Sakoda] said, Japan will be encouraged by Bush to continue pursuing economic reforms, because, without a strong economy, it will be difficult for Japan to contribute further on the security side . . . For his part, Sakoda is pessimistic about long-term regional security, particularly regarding the growing military power of China . . . Talk of war with Iraq has made many in both Japan and the U.S. nervous, with calls in the government and private sector in both countries for the U.S. to not attack Iraq without authorization from the United Nations . . . In the fall, when the Koizumi government announced its support for the U.S.-led antiterrorism campaign in Afghanistan, the U.S., particularly Armitage, pressured Japan to send a destroyer equipped with the Aegis missile-defense system. However, the proposal met with fierce opposition in the Diet, as opposition parties and some in the ruling coalition feared dispatching such a ship would violate the Constitution.

SPACE PIONEERS HONORED AT PETERSON AIR FORCE BASE, Associated Press, August 30, 2002. A pioneer of the nation's satellite and missile defense program said Thursday that staying ahead in the military race in space will deter hostile actions from other countries. Retired Gen. Bernard Schriever was in Colorado Springs Thursday to receive honors for overseeing the development of the nation's first intercontinental ballistic missiles in the 1950s. Reconfigured ICBMs were used to send astronauts into space . . . In 1998, Falcon Air Force Base east of Colorado Springs was renamed for Schriever, the first time the Air Force has named a base after a living person . . . Five men were named as space and missile pioneers, including three who were to be honored in 2001. The ceremony was canceled because of the Sept. 11 attacks. They are retired Col. Clarence "Lee" Battle, retired Col. Frank "Buzz" Buzard, retired Lt. Col. Forrest McCartney, James Baker, and James Coolbaugh.

REPORTS

TRIPOLI REVERTS TO TYPE, Missile Defense Briefing Report No. 68, American Foreign Policy Council, Washington, DC, August 29, 2002. The Libyan government has signed an unprecedented \$13.5 billion agreement with Tehran to acquire weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile training. According to an August 21st report by worldtribune.com, the deal, signed this past June and intended to expand Libyan missile capabilities, entails extensive training of the Libyan military in ballistic missile maintenance and combat use by Iranian experts. Under the agreement, Libya is also expected to receive chemical warheads for its arsenal of extended range Scud-class missiles. The news reflects Tripoli's growing focus on ballistic missiles and weapons of mass destruction.