ALASKA MISSILE DEFENSE WEEKLY
Forty-Eighth Edition
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ALASKA SPECIFIC NEWS BREAKS #48
JANUARY 27, 2003-JANUARY 31, 2003

CANADA TO WAIT FOR U.S. REQUEST BEFORE DECIDING ON ANTI-MISSILE SHIELD, Ottawa (AFP) January 28, 2003. Canada’s government will wait to receive a US request before deciding whether to join in a missile defense shield, Prime Minister Jean Chretien told parliament Monday. "Perhaps we should wait to have a request for any participation before we give an answer," he said, ahead of a Canadian delegation's visit Tuesday to Washington for talks on the issue. Leon Benoit, of the opposition Alliance Canadienne, accused the government of taking a "confused" approach in its foreign policy. "The foreign affairs minister is opposed to missile defense, but the defense minister says the government has yet to determine what role, if any, it was to play in defending Canadians from missile attacks," Benoit said in questioning Chrétien about the delegation's mission. "This is just another foreign affairs issue on which this government is confused," he said. The Canadian delegation, which including the both the defence and foreign ministers, will "explore the possibility of Canada's involvement in ballistic missile defense," Defense Minister John McCallum said in announcing the mission on January 9. U.S President George W. Bush in December announced plans to deploy a limited missile shield by 2004 that would include 10 ground-based interceptor missiles at Fort Greeley in Alaska.

MISSILE DEFENSE WORK IS EVIDENT OVERSEAS, COSUMANO TELLS GROUP, Huntsville Times (Ala.), January 25, 2003. Huntsville’s work on missile defense is an integral part of Army operations in the Middle East, the Army’s Commanding General of the Army Space and Missile Defense Command said Friday. Lt. Gen. Joseph Cosumano told members of the Army Space and Missile Defense Association that he’s seen evidence that work done in Huntsville supports operations Noble Eagle and Enduring Freedom…Cosumano said last year was a busy one for missile defense, Technology developed in Huntsville will continue vital role, general says Cosumano with deployment of the shoulder-fired Stinger weapons system, construction of the Fort Greely test bed in Alaska and development of a tactical high-energy laser, a joint program with Israel. As the Army works toward an “objective” force - one that is lighter and more easily deployed, Cosumano said technology developed in Huntsville will continue to play an important role. During the next few years, the command will see continued development of missile defense systems and space operations, more work on global information operations and development of ways
to reduce the cost of systems that intercept cruise missiles, he said. In addition, the Army plans to speed up production of the PAC-3 Patriot missile, Cosumano said.

**BOEING AWARDED CONTRACT TO DEVELOP SEA-BASED MISSILE DEFENSE RADAR**, Washington (AFP), January 28, 2003. The Pentagon announced Monday it has awarded Boeing Co. a 747 million dollar contract to complete the development of a sea-based test X-band radar so that it can be used in a US missile defense system by 2005. The powerful targeting radar is used to detect and track incoming warheads in space. Boeing has been developing a test X-band radar for a ground-based missile defense system that is designed to intercept and destroy warheads launched on long-range missiles. But the contract announced Monday would be for a sea-based system that the Pentagon's Missile Defense Agency is rushing to develop. "This modification is necessary to ensure that a Test XBR (X-band radar) is ready to be integrated into the Ballistic Missile Defense System Test Bed in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2005," the Pentagon said. It said most of the work would be performed by Raytheon Electronic Systems, a major subcontractor. President George W. Bush announced last month that the United States will field a limited missile defense system by 2004 to protect against attack by terrorists or nations like North Korea. Plans call for deploying 10 ground-based interceptors missiles at Fort Greeley, Alaska by 2004 and another 10 interceptors by 2005 or 2006. Four additional interceptors will be deployed at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California by the end of 2005, while up to 20 sea-based weapons capable of intercepting missiles in the boost phase of their flight will be placed aboard ships equipped Aegis battle management systems, according to the Pentagon.

**RUSSIA WILL COOPERATE WITH U.S. ON MISSILE DEFENSE "STEP BY STEP"** Moscow (AFP), Jan 27, 2003. Russia will cooperate with the United States in the joint construction of a missile defense shield "step by step," Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov said in an interview with the weekly Itogi magazine. Ivanov recalled that Moscow "regrets" Washington's decision to ditch the cornerstone 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty to build its missile shield. But he added, "The US plans should not block cooperation in missile defense, whose contours were defined in the May declaration on strategic relations between Russia and the United States." "Guided by mutual interests, we will progress step by step as mutual confidence grows," the Russian foreign minister added. Russian President Vladimir Putin said last Thursday that he did not rule out "the possibility of the joint development of a missile defense system" with the United States. On Friday, the Russian defense ministry's daily newspaper, Krasnaya Zvezda, announced that Moscow in March would host a joint Russo-US exercise in anti-missile and anti-aerial defense.

The exercise, which will be carried out by a computer simulating the use of Russian S-300 and US Patriot missiles, will be the fourth event of this kind after 1998 in Moscow,
and 2001 and 2002 in Colorado-Springs in the United States. Russia has powerful mid-range interceptor missiles which it has proposed incorporating into a European defense shield, and further suggested it might take part in the development of a broader shield together with the United States. Last week, Russian Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov aired plans to develop a global missile defense shield along the lines of controversial US proposals. US President George W. Bush in December announced plans to deploy a limited missile shield by 2004 that would include 10 ground-based interceptor missiles at Fort Greeley in Alaska. Such a system is far too small to test Russia's massive nuclear stockpile but Moscow fears Washington would expand the shield over the coming years and -- with Russia too poor to replenish its ageing missile arsenal -- could one day nullify its nuclear threat.

GLOBAL NEWS BREAKS #48
MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 2003

CONTRACTS: MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY, DoD, January 27, 2003. The Boeing Co., Anaheim, Calif., is being awarded a cost-plus-award-fee modification to contract HQ0006-01-C-0001 in the amount of $747,540,194 for completion of the development of Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar (SBX) capability. The Boeing Co. will continue to develop a Test X-Band Radar (XBR) capability in support of the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense Program as a multi-phased acquisition. This modification is necessary to ensure that a Test XBR is ready to be integrated into the Ballistic Missile Defense System Test Bed in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2005. Raytheon Electronic Systems, a major subcontractor, in Bedford, Mass., will primarily perform the effort. Phase one of the SBX effort was awarded during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2002, and an effort was announced in November 2002 for acquisition of radar long-lead items and associated labor costs. The Missile Defense Agency is the contracting activity (HQ0006-01-C-0001).

TIME RUNNING OUT FOR IRAQ TO DISARM, American Forces Press Service (Washington), January 27, 2003 -- Time is running out for Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein to disarm, and the United States will not shrink from war if that is what is necessary, Secretary of State Colin Powell said in Switzerland Jan. 26. One day before U.N weapons inspectors give a 60-day progress report of Iraq's cooperation and their findings, Powell told a group of international leaders in Davos that Iraq is still not providing the inspectors the information they need. "There is no indication whatever that Iraq has made the strategic decision to come clean and to comply with its international obligation to disarm," the secretary said in an address at the World Economic Forum. He pointed out several questions previous inspectors had posed in the
late 1990s that the current inspectors have been unable to resolve. Iraq claims to have destroyed "tens of thousands of liters of anthrax and botulinum" but hasn't produced any evidence to verify the destruction. "We're not talking about aspirin. We're talking about the most deadly things one can imagine," Powell said. "We cannot simply turn away and say, 'Well, never mind.'"

He also expressed concern that Iraq has not disclosed nearly 30,000 warheads capable of delivering chemical weapons, mobile laboratories capable of producing biological weapons, three metric tons of growth medium for growing biological toxins, and uranium procurement efforts. Previous U.N. inspectors documented procurement of the various materials, but they are not covered in the most recent disclosure from Iraq. "These questions are not academic; they are not trivial," he said. "They are questions of life and death, and they must be answered." He expressed doubt that giving Saddam Hussein more time to comply with the inspectors will do any good, and could ultimately lead to a greater threat to peace and stability in the region and around the world. "Saddam should tell the truth and tell the truth now," Powell said. "The more we wait, the more chance there is for this dictator with clear ties to terrorist groups – including al Qaeda … to pass a weapon, share a technology, or use these weapons again."

‘OPEN MIND’ ON ROLE IN MISSILE PLAN, National Post (f/k/a The Financial Post), January 27, 2003. Despite its earlier opposition, Canada has not ruled out participating in the controversial U.S. missile defense plan, a spokesman for John McCallum, the Defence Minister, said yesterday. As officials from the Defence and Foreign Affairs departments head to Washington for fact-finding talks on the missile plan tomorrow, the government is keeping all options alive, said Randy Mylyck, press secretary to Mr. McCallum…Analysts speculate the U.S. may want to use radar and other equipment on Canadian soil as part of the system. Some experts theorize the missile shield could become part of NORAD, the continental defense network, of which Canada plays part…”We do share the concern of the United States and other allies about the threat of proliferation of ballistic missiles, particularly when combined with weapons of mass destruction,” said Reynald Doiron, a spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Department…But the Canadian officials will have questions on Tuesday about some of the issues cited by critics, such as the plan’s impact on strategic stability, the arms race and weaponization of space, said Mr. Doiron.

CANADA SET FOR MAJOR MISSILE DEFENSE TALKS IN U.S., Reuters, January 26, 2003. Canadian officials hold talks in Washington this week on the proposed U.S. missile defense system that could ultimately include equipment on Canadian soil if Ottawa ends years of indecision and signs on. The Canadian government, deeply split over the concept, has consistently declined to express an opinion about missile defense on the grounds it has not been asked to take part. But Ottawa now wants to know much more about Washington’s plans after President Bush
last month ordered the military to begin deploying a missile defense system with land- and sea-based interceptor rockets to be operational starting in 2004. “(This) is clearly a new and significant development. We will be seeking information from U.S. officials on a range of issues related to this decision,” Canadian foreign ministry spokeswoman Kimberly Phillips told Reuters on Saturday…Missile defense is becoming the most important issue ever to arise in the highly-integrated Canadian-U.S. defense relationship, which for the last 45 years has been centered on NORAD…Defense specialists say the proposed system…would be more effective if Ottawa permitted a special radar station to be built in the Canadian Arctic.

PATRIOT MISSILES REPORTEDLY BEING DEPLOYED IN BAHRAIN, Los Angeles Times, January 27, 2003. Fearful of Iraqi attacks if the United States goes to war with Baghdad, this Persian Gulf nation that plays host to strategic U.S. naval operations has begun deploying Patriot missiles, newspapers allied with the government reported Sunday. The Bahrain Tribune and other pro-government publications reported the move after a visit Saturday to the Royal Field Artillery Unit by the nation’s ruler and commander in chief, Sheik Hamed ibn Isa Khalifa…During his visit to the artillery range, Hamed said Patriot missiles were being deployed “to confront the developments in the region.” He did not specify how many were being stationed on Bahrain’s territory -- 240 square miles that are home to about 650,000 people -- or when the deployment would be completed.

BUSH SEEKS 6.5% DEFENSE BOOST FOR 2004, Defense News, January 27, 2003. Bush administration officials will ask Congress Feb. 3 for just over $378 billion in defense spending for 2004, including about $72 billion for new equipment, according to senior defense officials. The budget, which is 6.5 percent larger than the 2003 version, does not include money to pay for a possible war in Iraq. Pentagon comptroller Dov Zakheim described the 2004 budget as “a peacetime budget.” …Boost information and space operations, $1 billion. Missile defense systems would continue to enjoy “stable funding compared to last year,” he said. Most of the missile defense budget, however, would remain directed toward research and development rather than procurement, despite President George W. Bush’s decision to deploy systems by 2004. Despite the overall spending increase, the U.S. military’s training and readiness could be seriously affected because Congress turned down the Pentagon’s request for $10 billion in contingency funds for 2003, Zakheim said. In addition to the 2004 budget presentation, the Pentagon is also expected to submit a supplementary request for additional funds to meet ongoing training needs, he said. “Unless we get relief quickly, we won’t be able to do things in the third quarter” of the current budget year, he said. “Within a matter of months, we may not be able to conduct training. … Flying hours, steaming hours and tank miles” all would be affected. Senior defense officials are discussing the size of the additional request and its timing, but Zakheim ruled out
diverting funds from procurement, research and development accounts to pay for training, as has been done in the past.

IRAQ'S DISARMAMENT INEVITABLE, American Forces Press Service (Washington), January 27, 2003 -- Iraq's disarmament is inevitable, the Defense Department's senior policy writer told an Arab media outlet Jan. 24. Iraq must disarm "either through cooperation with the U.N. or the United States will lead a coalition of willing countries to bring about the disarmament of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction," Douglas Feith, undersecretary for policy, told Al Jezeera, an Arab television station based in the Persian Gulf nation of Qatar. Feith reminded that the U.N. Security Council unanimously approved Resolution 1441 to give the Iraqi government a final chance to disarm peacefully. Inspectors were sent into the country to help the government fulfill its obligations to the United Nations. But Iraq has been intent on hiding the truth about its weapons programs. "There are a number of things the Iraqi government has done in recent weeks that are not cooperative," Feith said. He cited Iraqi unwillingness to allow its scientists to be interviewed outside Iraq or even inside Iraq without government officials present, and the false declaration Iraq submitted to the United Nations in December. Iraq has also continued to fire on U.S. and coalition aircraft patrolling the Northern and Southern No-fly zones in the country. "The key to making the inspections work is the Iraqi government making the crucial decision that, because of the international pressure, Iraq has to disarm itself," Feith said. "Otherwise, … President Bush has made clear the only alternative Iraq will have is to be disarmed by force."

OPINION/LETTERS

SCIENCE FICTION BECOMING REALITY, Washington Times, January 25, 2003…The Air Force began the ABL program as a solution to the technically difficult job of shooting down a ballistic missile in the boost phase… The ABL is potentially the most effective technology currently being developed for use against missiles in an area near the coast, such as North Korea. With a lethal laser range in excess of 200 miles, the 747 could remain outside North Korean airspace and still be within reach of almost any launch site inside the country. The ABL also will be effective against cruise missiles, other airborne threats, and even intercontinental missiles. And the high-power laser provides excellent self-defense… The Air Force believes this first Airborne Laser could be used in a crisis as early as the end of next year. That may be too late for Iraq, but not for North Korea. The ideal regional missile defense will combine the capabilities of ABL sensors and lasers with space-based sensors, Aegis ships, and land-based defenses to create the synergy of a layered defense of a threatened area such as Taiwan, Japan, South Korea or Israel. Israel already is testing layered defenses by coordinating its Arrow and Patriot interceptors with a U.S. Aegis cruiser offshore in the Mediterranean. The ABL will be an important addition to such regional defenses…Missiles will lose their value if they can be shot down with the speed of light on the heads of those who are launching them. Several decades ago the Navy put a nuclear power plant in a
submarine, which led to the strategic naval force that has become the mainstay of the nuclear deterrent. Putting a large chemical laser plant in an airplane is a similar engineering challenge, but it could have an equally important impact on the national security. *James Hackett is a contributing writer to The Washington Times and is based in San Diego.*

**TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 2003**

**SMDC STATUS REPORT FINDS BETTER MISSILE DEFENSES SINCE DESERT STORM,** Defense Daily, January 28, 2003. The Army’s Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC), in a new white paper, reported it has made significant improvements to capabilities to counter missile threats since Desert Storm and is better prepared if the United States goes to war with Iraq. “As a result of improvements, should we have to go to war against Iraq again we are better able to protect our homeland, allies and war fighters in what is a joint fight using all four pillars of missile defense,” SMDC said in the white paper. Those pillars of missile defense are: attack operations, which focuses on destroying enemy missiles and their infrastructure before launch; active defense, which involves intercepting missiles in flight; passive defense, which is the protection of troops against incoming missiles; and battle management, which is the command and control of all available assets on the battlefield, SMDC said. Improvements in these areas, according to SMDC, primarily resulted from four factors: the effective reorganizing of missile defense assets, lessons learned during and since Desert Storm, technological advances and substantial congressional and DoD funding. In addition, technological advancements have been made across all four pillars of missile defense.

**CANADA TO WAIT FOR U.S. REQUEST BEFORE DECIDING ON ANTI-MISSILE SHIELD,** Agence France-Presse, January 28, 2003. Canada’s government will wait to receive a U.S. request before deciding whether to join in a missile defense shield, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien told parliament Monday. “Perhaps we should wait to have a request for any participation before we give an answer,” he said, ahead of a Canadian delegation’s visit Tuesday to Washington for talks on the issue. Leon Benoit, of the opposition Alliance Canadienne, accused the government of taking a “confused” approach in its foreign policy. “The foreign affairs minister is opposed to missile defence, but the defence minister says the government has yet to determine what role, if any, it was to play in defending Canadians from missile attacks,” Benoit said in questioning Chrétien about the delegation’s mission. “This is just another foreign affairs issue on which this government is confused,” he said.

**BOEING, RAYTHEON WIN DEFENSE CONTRACT,** Reuters, January 27, 2003. Boeing Co. and Raytheon Co. have been awarded a $747.5 million U.S. defense contract to build a floating radar to test planned defenses against missile attack, the
Pentagon said on Monday. Boeing…was awarded the contract. But the Pentagon’s Missile Defense Agency said most of the work would be done by Raytheon Electronic Systems…Air Force Lt. Col. Rick Lehner, a spokesman for the Pentagon’s Missile Defense Agency, told Reuters the contract was for development of a sea-based “X-Band” radar by the autumn of 2005 to track attacking missiles and help coordinate a ground-based defense against them. The sophisticated floating radar, which could either be towed around the Pacific or move slowly under its own power, would be part of a U.S. missile defense test bed to explore ways to detect, track and shoot down missiles in flight. “The (movable) radar would give you the ability to conduct tests with different realistic (missile) trajectories and engagement scenarios,” Lehner told Reuters.

SPEECHES
SPEECH OF CHIEF WEAPONS INSPECTOR HANS BLIX TO THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL, eMediaMillWorks, Monday, January 27, 2003. Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, the resolution adopted by the Security Council on Iraq in November of last year asks UNMOVIC and the IAEA to, quote-unquote, “update the council 60 days after the resumption of inspections.” This is today…I turn, Mr. President, now to the missile sector. There remain significant questions as to whether Iraq retained Scud-type missiles after the Gulf War. Iraq declared the consumption of a number of Scud missiles as targets in the development of an anti-ballistic missile defense system during the 1980s, yet no technical information has been produced about that program or data on the consumption of the missiles. There has been a range of developments in the missile field during the past four years, presented by Iraq in the declaration as non-proscribed activities… Two projects in particular stand out. They are the development of a liquid-fueled missile named Al-Samud II (ph) and a solid propellant missile called Al-Fatam (ph). Both missiles have been tested to a range in excess of the permitted range of 150 kilometers, with the Al-Samud II (ph) being tested to a maximum of 183 kilometers and the Al-Fatam (ph) to 161 kilometers. Some of both types of missiles have already been provided to the Iraqi armed forces, even though it is stated that they’re still undergoing development.

OPINION/LETTERS
MISSILE-DEFENSE SUCCESSES, Providence Journal-Bulletin, January 27, 2003. Your Jan. 17 editorial “Missile-defense fraud?” failed to include certain facts that would have helped your readers better understand the state of our missile-defense development program and the prospects for fielding effective missile-defense systems. The editorial said that “an earlier [missile-defense] test, deemed ‘successful,’ knocked out the system’s radar…” Not the case at all. In the July 2001 test…the radar performed superbly to track the target and help lead the interceptor to a direct hit. However, after the intercept, the radar did not properly perform a “hit assessment.” This was the first time the radar had been used for this task. In three subsequent intercept tests, the radar did complete the assessment, as designed, so the problem you described was fixed a
long time ago. With regard to the test “fraud” you mentioned, the FBI fully investigated
the case, and more than two years ago issued its conclusion that the case was one of
scientific disagreement, not fraud. A fact you omitted from your editorial was that the
test in question involved a prototype interceptor that was not selected for the missile-
defense program, and hasn’t been a part of the program for nearly four years. An
interceptor using totally different technology was selected, and has successfully
intercepted its target in five out of eight very challenging tests…I would remind your
readers that we have no defense against this type of threat, but can also assure them that
we continue to work hard to field effective defenses, and to do it as soon as possible.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 2003

PENTAGON 2004 BUDGET CITES $23 BLN IN ‘TRANSFORMATION’
SPENDING, Bloomberg.com, January 28, 2003. The Pentagon dedicates $23 billion or
about 6 percent of its fiscal 2004 budget to its goal of “transforming” U.S. forces by
making them more lethal, swifter, and better able to conduct joint operations, says its
top financial officer…The Pentagon is expected to unveil Monday a budget of about
$379.9 billion, 3.8 percent more than Congress approved for this year… The Pentagon’s
plan through 2009 identifies about $219 billion as spending on “transformation,”
according to briefing charts obtained by Bloomberg News. The $23 billion in 2004
equals about 17 percent of the $135 billion for research, development and procurement
that’s expected in the fiscal 2004 budget. Some of the largest programs existed before
President George W. Bush popularized the notion of “transforming” the military, so
analysts and critics may ask whether the Pentagon is packaging programs to fit the
rhetoric. Two of the largest are the Joint Strike Fighter…and the V-22 Osprey…A third
program listed as “transformational” is missile defense, which receives $8 billion in
2004 and $55 billion total by 2009, the charts say. Boeing is the primary contractor on
the ground-based portion; Raytheon, Lockheed Martin Corp. and Northrop Grumman
Corp. will play larger roles as the Bush administration expands the program to include
sea-, air- and space-based systems. The long-range plan has $1 billion for a Northrop
Grumman Corp. ground-based, mobile laser system to destroy battlefield missiles and
$2 billion for the Airborne Laser, a Boeing 747- aircraft equipped with a laser to destroy
missiles as they launch.

RAYTHEON EYES LINKING PATRIOT COMPONENTS TO OTHER
officials, touting the improvements the company has made to the Patriot missile and
radar system since the Gulf War, outlined plans yesterday for using Patriot software to
fire Lockheed Martin Theater High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) missiles and
linking the Patriot X-band radar to launch Standard Missile-3s from ground or sea-based
locations. Under current plans, Raytheon intends to conduct a demonstration of an
improved mobile command and control system for Patriot later this year at the Army’s Roving Sands exercise. In that exercise scenario, elements of THAAD and Patriot will be tested together, Tim Carey, vice president of the Patriot business area for Raytheon Integrated Defense Systems (IDS), told reporters at a briefing at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., yesterday. During that exercise, elements of THAAD will be used and Patriot software would be used to fire Patriots, SLAMRAAMs and simulated THAAD missiles, Carey said. SLAMRAAM is a surfaced launched variant of the Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile. Further into the future, Raytheon now is evaluating the use of a theater X-band fire control radar with a SM-3 that could be either based on ground or at sea, said Rick Yuse, vice president of the missile defense business area for Raytheon IDS.

HOON CONDEMNED OVER U.S. MISSILE DEFENCE SYSTEM MOVE, Press Association, January 29, 2003. Defence Secretary Geoff Hoon was rebuked by MPs today over his handling of the decision to allow America to use the RAF Fylingdales radar base for its controversial missile defence system. The Commons defence select committee broadly backed the decision to agree to the upgrade of the early warning station on the North Yorkshire moors as part of the Americans’ so-called “Son of Star Wars” system. But, in a report out today, the committee fiercely criticized the failure of the Ministry of Defence to allow a proper public debate on the issue. It said that by announcing earlier this month his “preliminary conclusion” that he would agree to the U.S. request to upgrade the base, Mr. Hoon had effectively pre-empted any public discussion. “We deplore the manner in which the public debate on the issue of the upgrade of facilities at RAF Fylingdales has been handled,” the report said. “It has shown no respect for either the views of those affected locally by the decision or for the arguments of those opposed to the upgrade in principle. “Despite the Secretary of State’s unequivocal statement that he wanted the decision to be informed by public and parliamentary discussion, he has acted in a way that has effectively curtailed that discussion.”

WASHINGTON EYES JAPAN PURCHASE OF U.S. MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM, Japan Economic Newswire, January 28, 2003. The United States is seeking Japan’s agreement to purchase a U.S.-made missile defense system while notifying Tokyo of a possible change in their joint missile defense research, Japanese and U.S. sources said Monday…Japan and the U.S. are now conducting joint research on four primary components of interceptor missiles with a diameter of 53 centimeters for a system employing destroyers equipped with the state-of-the-art Aegis air defense system. The four components are an infrared sensor, propulsion equipment for the second part of the three-stage interceptor missile, a warhead to hit and destroy targets, and a nose cone to protect the sensor and warhead. With the proposed purchase of a U.S.-made missile defense system, Washington notified Japan of a new policy of giving top priority to developing interceptor missiles with a diameter of 34 cm, the sources
said. U.S. President George W. Bush plans to begin deploying missile defense systems in 2004, and the U.S. military is accelerating the development of interceptor missiles by focusing on the areas with most advanced studies...It is almost certain, however, that the proposed U.S. priority shift will affect the contents of the bilateral missile defense initiative. A U.S. source said that among the four components now under joint research, only the study on the nose cone will be applicable to interceptor missiles with a diameter of 34 cm. As a result, the focus of the future joint missile defense initiative is expected to shift to an improvement in the performance of 34-cm interceptor missiles and the development of the command, control and communications systems for them.

**VIRGINIA STATE LAWMAKERS WEIGH IN ON FALUN GONG, MISSILE DEFENSE, OTHER ISSUES,** Associated Press, January 28, 2003...[Virginia General Assembly] House Speaker William J. Howell, chairman of the [House Rules Committee], opened the review of resolutions by telling delegates that measures urging others to take certain actions are futile. For example, each legislative session brings a new flood of resolutions “memorializing” Congress to act on various issues. “Congress doesn’t pay any attention to us,” said Howell, R-Stafford. “It’s not worth the 37 cents it takes to send it up there.” Del. John Cosgrove, R-Chesapeake, was waiting to present his resolution urging President Bush to take action to protect the nation and its armed forces abroad from the threat of missile attack. “President Bush doesn’t really care what we say about the missile defense shield. I’m sorry, John,” Howell said. “I’m sorry too, Mr. Speaker,” Cosgrove said. Cosgrove’s resolution cleared the committee on a 15-2 vote...Del. Leo Wardrup, R-Virginia Beach, noted that it costs about $3,000 to draft and print each resolution.

**SPEECHES**

2003 STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH, January 28, 2003...”As we fight this war, we will remember where it began -- here, in our own country. This government is taking unprecedented measures to protect our people and defend our homeland...And this year, for the first time, we are beginning to field a defense to protect this nation against ballistic missiles. (Applause.) I thank the Congress for supporting these measures...”

**U.S. MILITARY WEAPONS USE SOFTWARE, TECHNOLOGY ADVANCES FROM INTERNET BOOM,** The Philadelphia Inquirer, January 28, 2003. Many Americans were wowed by TV images of “smart” bombs zeroing in on targets during the Persian Gulf War in 1991. In the years since, the Pentagon has been trying to make the entire military smarter by piggybacking on the dazzling technological advances of the 1990s Internet boom. “There has been a trend in the defense industry to move everything into software that you can move into software,” said Gregory B. Roberts, president of L-3 Communications Systems Corp.-East in Camden, which specializes in digital communications equipment for the Navy. Software is the lifeblood of new
defense tactics, allowing a multitude of systems -- for communications, navigation, propulsion, targeting and firing -- on tanks, ships or aircraft to work together. This approach allows, for example, Lockheed Martin Corp.’s sea-based Aegis radar system to be integrated with ground-based missile defense, improving the United States’ ability to intercept enemy missiles. While Lockheed Martin, L-3 Communications, and many smaller defense contractors in the Philadelphia region say the increasing importance of high-tech defense equipment has benefited them, it represents a significant shift for the region. Defense work used to be synonymous with the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, which closed in 1996. Engineers and computer programmers now hold most of the prime jobs in the region’s defense industry, replacing the machinists and pipe fitters who worked on the now-mothballed Navy ships visible to motorists on Interstate 95 in South Philadelphia.

- Factory workers in general are in the minority at many major local defense operations, accounting for less than 30 percent of workforces:
- Only about 1,100 of Boeing Co.’s 4,700 employees in Ridley Township work in the plant, assembling and refurbishing military helicopters.
- Of BAE Systems’ 450 employees in Lansdale, 130 work in the factory, making radar-jamming devices and other equipment.
- At L-3 in Camden, just 200 of the operation’s 1,000 employees work on the production side, generating $100 million of the unit’s $250 million in sales.
- Just 800 of Lockheed Martin Corp.’s 4,600 employees in Moorestown work directly in the production of Aegis radar systems for the Navy and other products.

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 2003**

**LITIGATION WEIGHED AGAINST BOEING UNIT IN CONTRACT RIVALRY, Seattle Post-Intelligencer (Bloomberg News), January 30, 2003.** The federal government considered prosecuting a Boeing Co. unit or barring it from contracts after it used proprietary Raytheon Co. data while competing in 1998 to produce an anti-missile warhead, a congressional report says. Raytheon won the contract “by default,” after the improper behavior was discovered, according to the General Accounting Office report. That work brought Raytheon, the No. 4 U.S. defense contractor, about $500 million in sales so far. Punitive actions against Boeing were rejected by mid-2002, after the employees who misused the information were fired by Boeing and barred by the Pentagon from contract work. The government also didn’t want to engage in costly litigation with a primary contractor it considered a “partner,” the GAO report says. The legal reviews occurred as the Clinton administration was considering whether to deploy a ground-based missile-defense system. President Bush last year ordered the Pentagon to begin deploying the first elements of a missile-defense system by 2004. The Army and Ballistic Missile Defense Agency between January
1999 and July 2002 “explored the potential for a financial recovery from Boeing, but the effort was ultimately abandoned,” GAO General Counsel Anthony Gamboa wrote this week to Rep. Howard Berman, a California Democrat who requested the report. “In addition, consideration was given to civil or criminal prosecution of Boeing and to the possibility of debarring the business unit of Boeing responsible,” Gamboa wrote in the 12-page report. “If they studied it, we never knew about it,” Boeing missile-defense spokeswoman Monica Aloisio said of the legal options the government mulled. “There is a process to follow before the government can debar,” Aloisio said. “That was never followed through. They can study all they want, but The Boeing Co. was never notified the government was going through debarment proceedings.”

JORDAN PREPS FOR HUSSEIN BACKLASH, Christian Science Monitor, January 30, 2003. Officials yesterday confirmed that the U.S. will supply Jordan with Patriot antimissile batteries as protection against a possible Scud missile attack by Hussein. Hussein launched more than 80 Scuds at Saudi Arabia, Israel, and Qatar in the 1991 Gulf War - nearly 40 flew directly over Jordan. “We expect that two to three Patriots will arrive in the next weeks,” says Jordan’s minister of information, Mohammed Adwan. “I assume they are up-to-date Patriots.” But while Jordan becomes the fifth nation in the region with Patriots, the agreement between Amman and Washington could stir even greater anti-U.S. sentiment in Jordan from clerics who have already declared jihad against U.S. interests in the kingdom. The ire of radicals could be inflamed because the arrival of the Patriots might pave the way for U.S. troops to use Jordan as a “third front” in a war against Iraq. Amman has repeatedly said that it would not allow U.S. troops to mount an offensive from its soil. But Western diplomats say that Jordan will permit the U.S. to conduct search-and-rescue missions from its territory, and U.S. officials doubt that time will allow for the training of Jordanian troops to operate the Patriots without a U.S. military presence. “Jordan has made a request for the delivery of a system and the request will be met,” a U.S. government official said this week. He added that the system would be accompanied by a unit of U.S. troops. “You don’t stick these [missiles] in the ground and walk away.”

GERMANY SHIPS ANTI-MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS TO ISRAEL, Associated Press, January 29, 2003. The German military on Wednesday began loading two anti-missile defense systems onto a ship bound for Israel, which requested the weapons to fend off any Iraqi attack if war breaks out in the region. Workers used cranes to load camouflaged metal crates containing parts of the Patriot batteries onto a chartered freighter expected to leave the North Sea port of Nordenham overnight. The cargo will arrive in Israel in about two weeks, the German army said. German and Israeli officials earlier this month signed a two-year loan agreement for the defense systems, which are armed with 128 rockets designed to intercept surface-to-surface guided missiles before they reach their target.
RAYTHEON FORESEES IMPROVED PATRIOT PERFORMANCE, Reuters, January 28, 2003. As the United States prepares for another possible war with Iraq, Raytheon Co. says it has significantly improved the Patriot air defense system after a less than stellar performance during the first Gulf War in 1991...The new Patriot-based system, the Patriot Advanced Capability-3 or PAC-3, has launchers that can fire up to 16 missiles, compared to just four missiles, fired by the older version. Its ground sensors have twice the detection range and the increased agility of launchers has expanded its battlefield “footprint” to seven times its size during the Gulf War...The new PAC-3 system has been operational for over two years, allowing further testing... Company engineers were assigned to support each Patriot fire unit, and would closely track the anti-missile system’s performance in any new war, aided by the system’s ability to record all data for future analysis... Together with the Theater High-Altitude Area Defense System being developed, Patriot would form the backbone of a two-tiered U.S. missile defense program.

STRATCOM GIVEN ROLE OF GLOBAL INTEGRATOR FOR MISSILE DEFENSE, Inside the Pentagon, January 23, 2003. Under recent changes to the Unified Command Plan, the new U.S. Strategic Command has been given the role of global integrator for missile defense, according to a Joint Staff fact sheet. The command will plan, coordinate and integrate global missile defense operations and act as the focal point for U.S. missile defense capabilities, including supporting systems. Inside the Pentagon obtained a copy of the Joint Staff paper, dated Jan. 7. Other changes give Strategic Command new responsibilities in “global strike”; Defense Department information operations; and command, control, communications, computer, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, the document states. The UCP changes were approved by President Bush on Jan. 16, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Richard Myers told defense reporters at a Jan. 22 breakfast...The missile defense change gives Strategic Command “responsibility for developing desired characteristics and capabilities for missile defense and all support for missile defense and for providing warning of missile attack to the other combatant commanders,” according to the fact sheet. “This includes responsibility for sensors, communications, and planning; and for coordinated with the regional combatant commander and the Missile Defense Agency as appropriate.” A primary missile for Strategic Command will be providing space-based theater ballistic [missile] warning to U.S. forces worldwide.

FINAL NIKE SITE CLEAN UP DISCUSSED, Pioneer Press Online (Ill.), January 30, 2003. Officials of the U.S. Navy and the Environmental Protection Agencies met at the Vernon Hills Village Hall Tuesday Jan. 28 to discuss the final cleanup of one of the underground missile chambers at the Nike Site...With those issues put to rest, it paves the way for the long-awaited land transfer to the village and schools. Once this is done, the village will make application for recognition by the National Parks Service. Separately, the citizens Nike Ad Hoc Committee met last week to review the planned
facilities and the construction time frame for the work to be done on the properties… The committee will seek input for the naming of three sections the planned connector road to Fairway Drive, athletic fields and the site itself. Other major planned uses for the village property include an expansion of the Veterans Memorial at the Arborthéâtre and an interpretive display to showcase the military history of the 165-acre site… “A lot of good ideas came up that would cost little or no money,” reports Craig Warner, a member of the Ad Hoc committee. “We hope to teach people the history of the site so they are reminded of the great sacrifices the pilots and crew members of the U.S. Navy,” he said… Some of the [naming] possibilities include selecting the names of those who received the Congressional Medal of Honor, as well as the aviators and air craft carriers and the Nike missile defense program itself, Whittington said… Warner noted that the only actual remnants left from the site are the doors to the underground missile magazines. “We have saved those doors and will try and incorporate them in a future display,” he said.

GAO: ANTIMISSILE CONTRACT WON ON TECHNICALITY, Washington Post, January 30, 2003. Award Made After Boeing Spy Case The contract to build the key weapon in the antimissile system being pursued by the Bush administration was awarded not on technical merit but by default as a result of industrial spying, according to a congressional investigating agency. A report by the General Accounting Office concludes that Raytheon Co. won the contract in late 1998 after Boeing Co., which had developed an alternate design, inadvertently obtained an internal Raytheon document and used it to study Raytheon’s approach, violating Pentagon regulations and Boeing’s own ethical standards. The matter is significant because some missile defense specialists have challenged Raytheon’s design as inherently flawed, saying it cannot adequately distinguish between warheads and decoys. Also at issue is whether the government took sufficient steps to try to punish Boeing and recoup some of the $800 million that the Pentagon had invested in a competition to yield the best possible design. The weapon, known as an “exoatmospheric kill vehicle,” or EKV, is at the core of the missile defense system that President Bush wants to start deploying next year. It is intended to soar into space atop a booster rocket, then home in on an enemy warhead and obliterate it by force of collision.

Although some details of the spying incident have been known, company and government officials have declined to tell the full story. They have insisted that no lasting damage was done to the missile defense effort, arguing that the Raytheon EKV has since proven itself capable, intercepting targets in five out of eight test attempts. But the 12-page GAO report, a copy of which was made available to The Washington Post, provides the first official confirmation of the episode and offers new details. It establishes that no final proposals were solicited for the EKV and no formal technical analysis was done comparing the relative merits of the Raytheon and Boeing versions. Raytheon received the contract after Boeing quit the competition, unable to satisfy
Raytheon that a fair contest could still be run, the report says. “This reveals a horribly flawed process and some inexplicable conduct by missile defense officials, both in pursuing the most effective system and in protecting U.S. taxpayers,” said Rep. Howard L. Berman (D-Calif.), a senior member of the Judiciary Committee, who ordered the GAO inquiry. Spokesmen for the Pentagon and for Boeing declined to comment pending the report’s formal release. The EKV competition had been launched in 1990 and was managed originally by the Army. In early 1998, with the Clinton administration stepping up work on missile defense, the Pentagon picked Boeing to oversee development of the whole system, which involved not only the EKV but also a booster rocket, tracking radars and battle management systems.

One of Boeing’s first tasks was to award the EKV contract either to its own team or to Raytheon. Both versions of the EKV depended on infrared sensors to spot targets, but each offered certain advantages. Boeing’s sensors could detect targets at great distances but required considerable cooling. Raytheon’s sensors required somewhat less cooling but could not see as far. Each prototype had completed a flight test, passing mock targets in space and providing data on their ability to distinguish warheads from decoys. At a meeting July 8, 1998, in Tucson, Raytheon gave Army representatives a copy of a software test plan for its EKV. Less than two weeks later, this document turned up on the floor of a conference room used by Boeing’s EKV team in Downey, Calif. Exactly how this happened has never been conclusively established, the GAO report says. But the presumption is that the document was inadvertently left behind during a visit by Army officials. A Boeing employee reported finding the document, and Boeing advised Raytheon that all pages had been secured. But three months later, in mid-October, Boeing’s attorneys belatedly learned that the document had been found several days earlier than originally reported and that some Boeing team members had retained a copy for analysis. Despite this breach, Boeing wanted to proceed with the EKV competition and tried to convince Pentagon officials that its team still had a good record of integrity. Boeing fired three of the employees involved in the spying and suspended a fourth for 30 days without pay, the report says.

But Raytheon could not accept going forward with the contest. So Boeing’s missile defense program manager, John Peller, decided to abandon the competition and award Raytheon the contract. The GAO report cites senior Pentagon and Boeing officials insisting that the Raytheon and Boeing prototypes were each “sufficiently advanced to permit its selection for further flight testing.” The officials worried that additional delay could have undercut plans by President Bill Clinton to decide in summer 2000 whether to deploy the system. Clinton eventually deferred the matter to Bush. Some Pentagon officials recommended trying to recoup from Boeing some of the money spent on the aborted competition and possibly “debar” a Boeing division, an administrative sanction that would have rendered the division ineligible for Pentagon contracts for several years. The Air Force did debar for a year or two the three employees Boeing dismissed. But
the government last summer quietly dropped the case against any Boeing entities, concluding that the risks and costs of litigation were too high and that litigation was “inconsistent” with the Pentagon’s continued partnership with Boeing, the report says. The U.S. attorney’s office in California’s central district also declined to pursue civil or criminal prosecution of Boeing, the report says.

**LET’S WEAPONIZE SPACE**, The Spacefaring, Scottsdale - January 30, 2003. Efforts to ban space-based weaponry, by international treaty and American legislation, are directly harmful to space development. Practical, effective means of defending space-based assets can ensure the growth of infrastructure and enable the establishment of human settlements in space. Space advocates should join in opposing overbroad efforts to prevent space weaponization. Shortly, U.S. Congressional Representative Dennis Kucinich (Democrat, Cleveland, Ohio,) will re-introduce his "Space Preservation Act," calling on the President to work towards enacting a proposed international treaty to ban space-based weapons, the Space Preservation Treaty. The act, previously introduced in 2002 (H.R. 3616) and 2001 (H.R. 2977), stands little chance of passage. Nonetheless, the measure should be opposed now, to disrupt the formation of any international consensus to enact a treaty over the opposition of the spacefaring powers.

Space-based assets are already essential to our networked civilization. GPS-dependent ranchers in Canada and sailors in the Atlantic, cell-phone users in Bangkok and Tel Aviv, field medics and polar explorers, all owe their livelihoods, if not their lives, to space infrastructure. Space lines of communication are as essential to 21st Century global commerce as sea lines of communication were in previous eras. Those lines must be defended.

Weapons-ban supporters say that the best defense is universal disarmament. All historical evidence, however, shows that the lack of legitimate defensive force breeds crime and piracy. Where the British navy patrolled the seas, or where heavily armed Dutch East India Company merchantmen sailed, life and property were safe. Where superior defensive force was absent, as in the 18th Century Caribbean or the contemporary South China Sea, piracy has been a brutal reality. Before long, the first sorts of space piracy will become practicable. The advantages to a terrorist or rogue state of blinding GPS or wrecking communications are too great. Anti-satellite weaponry will proliferate. The use of these weapons will damage ordinary people in small nations every bit as much as it will impede American military operations. The common interest of civilization lies not in surrendering the space lines of communication to pirates, but in defending them, vigorously and effectively. Beyond contemporary defense needs, future individuals and communities in space must have effective means of self-defense. By its terms, the proposed treaty ban would cover personal and police weapons, introducing the specter of violent predation by sociopaths or criminal gangs in future habitats.
As previously noted in this column (2.10, Saluting the Flag of Convenience, orbital habitats may be terribly vulnerable to external attack, from Terrestrial nations or from other locations in space. Habitats without the means of effective territorial defense will be hostages to the political demands of any power capable of fielding orbital weapons or troops.

The Kellog-Briand Pact, which outlawed war in 1928, failed to prevent Hitler's rearming and provoking the Second World War. Similarly, the Space Preservation Treaty will be little impediment to determined pirates or to a superpower's blackmailing an independence-threatening O'Neill colony. But those same powers, with law on their side and the tools of inspections and sanctions, could readily prevent colonists from defending themselves against such threats. Multilateral weapons-ban treaties can be useful in certain limited circumstances. They will be obeyed if the technologies they ban are unreliable or obsolescent: this is why the chemical weapons ban has largely been observed. They will be useful if the primary danger is to non-combatants, the weapon's military utility can be met by other means, and their supply can be interdicted - making the recent land mine treaty valuable and effective. Neither set of circumstances applies to space weaponry. Most space weapon proposals involve using space-based means to influence Terrestrial battles, as a defense against ground-to-ground missile attacks, or the sort of space piracy described here. In none of these cases do the weapons systems meet the criteria for an effective treaty ban. The only consequence of such a treaty would be to endanger lives and property in space. As many of the treaty activists are generally anti-space and anti-technology (Rep. Kucinich, though supportive of the NASA center in his district, is the Congressional leader of opposition to biotechnology), such an outcome is probably generally desired by treaty supporters.

Opposition to a treaty ban by no means mandates support for American ballistic missile defense initiatives, unilateralist foreign policies or the growing influence of the military-industrial complex. The wisdom and utility of Star Wars is open to debate. Each system, each policy, should be addressed on its own merits. Neither complete acquiescence nor universal bans are realistic, rational or appropriate responses to the complexities of politics and technology. Citizenship requires us to think for ourselves and act responsibly for the preservation of our civilization - and for its expansion into space. A space weapons ban is an abdication of that responsibility. Given this fairly obvious analysis, it is surprising that some of the strongest support for the treaty comes from the space movement's main advocates of traditional governmental structures for space. United Societies in Space, Inc. (USIS) is an organization advocating the establishment of a "space metanation" under UN auspices, with their organization serving as the foundation of such a government. Their draft constitution calls for a space Department of Defense, implying at least some recognition that the definition of "government" involves a monopoly on legitimate violence, and that UN standards for nationhood include effective military control of territory. Yet one of the leaders of the treaty
movement, Carol Rosin of the Institute for Cooperation in Space, is a member of the USIS Board of Directors, and co-author of an article in the current issue of the group's journal (Space Governance, v.7/8, 2001/2002, pp. 61 et seq.) advocating the treaty.

The article, a blend of grammar-challenged New Age rhetoric: "Because 2003 is when the human species will experience a collective consciousness awakening and shift, as they see the arms race ends before it escalates into space, and when the truth begins to be revealed about who we are in these bodies, on this planet and in the universe." and legalese, provides a bridge between the model-UN bureaucrat-wannabee enthusiasm of USIS and true wackiness among advocates of the treaty. Rosin calls for promotion of the treaty proposal by introducing "the Resolution to ban space-based weapons in your city." Given how few of us live in space-based cities, one would expect precious little activity in this area. Undaunted, though, on the eve of 9/11 commemorations last year, the Berkeley, California City Council passed Resolution 61744 declaring "the outer space above the city to be a space-based weapons-free zone." The self-parody is so immaculate that any commentary would be painting the lily. Favorable coverage of the Berkeley declaration appears right above news of President Bush having "turned the moon over to a private, for-profit corporation called TransOrbital that has a far-reaching frightening agenda for the corporate domination of space." Other sites, advocate the treaty as a defense against X-Files style technological conspiracies and the sort of world government feared by militia movements everywhere. There is comfort in the discovery that some of our opponents are sillier than we are. Perhaps California's military-industrial towns could declare themselves space-based weapons enabling zones.

Despite the lunatic fringe of treaty supporters, the proposal is the outgrowth of substantial UN support for a space weapons ban. Two unanimous General Assembly resolutions (Resolution 55/32, November 20, 2000 and Resolution 56/535, November 29, 2001) have supported such a ban, as has Secretary General Kofi Annan in public statements. The treaty proposal may become a popular cause in nations seeking a cheap means of demonstrating opposition to American military technological superiority, and by its terms will become binding even on non-signatories after being ratified by twenty nations. The Space Preservation Treaty may well join the Outer Space Treaty and the Moon Treaty as significant efforts by Terrestrial politicians to stop the development of space-based industry, commerce and civilization. The space movement faces obstacles enough without its own members backing efforts to cripple our progress. United and determined opposition now by the space community may make the road to space a little easier, and our presence there a little safer. The new owners of the Moon might join with us as well.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 2003
BUSH GIVES U.S. STRATCOM FOUR NEW MISSIONS, Aerospace Daily, January 31, 2003. President Bush has signed a directive authorizing U.S. Strategic Command (STRATCOM) to assume responsibility for four new missions, according to the command’s deputy commander, Air Force Lt. Gen. Thomas B. Goslin, Jr. The authorization, which had been expected, was signed Jan. 10, Goslin said at a conference here. The missions are global strike, integrated missile defense, integrated information operations, and global command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (C4ISR). In the message, an internal memorandum that has not been announced to the public, Bush approved an order giving the missions to U.S. Strategic Command. It said Adm. James O. Ellis, commander of STRATCOM, must give the president, on or before next Jan. 1, an assessment of the command’s ability to carry out the missions, and whether extra capabilities are needed to do so. Goslin, speaking Jan. 29 at “Spacecomm 2003,” sponsored by the local chapter of the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association (AFCEA), said the action significantly boosts the responsibilities of Strategic Command. The command was established Oct. 1, 2002, but isn’t expected to be fully operational for some months.

Big jump
STRATCOM, located at Offutt Air Force Base, Neb., is a formation of the old U.S. Strategic Command, whose responsibility was largely nuclear strike, and the old U.S. Space Command. Before Oct. 1, Goslin said, “it took about a half a page to list our missions” in the Unified Command Plan. After that date, because of “the space missions that we picked up, and the network operations that we picked up,” it “took about two and a half pages to spell it all out,” a big jump. But the Jan. 10 directive takes the missions for which STRATCOM is responsible to a level five or six times that of the pre-Oct. 1 command, Goslin said. “Pretty powerful,” he said.

At the same time, STRATCOM, like all joint commands, has taken a 15 percent cut, Goslin said. It has worked to take advantage of efficiencies gained from putting two commands together, but in terms of manpower it couldn’t avoid a 21 percent reduction. “That’s my whine up front,” Goslin said. The goal of integrated missile defense, he said, will be to give all the regional commanders the same situational awareness.

Situational awareness
“They will have a command and control system that allows them to know ... what’s in the magazine, and then allows them to make decisions about who’s shooting what, when,” he said. This is needed for a “real integrated missile defense system,” he said. “You’ve got to be able to make the most efficient use of the arrows in your quiver across the board, wherever they are.” A “very vexing case,” he said, would be a missile coming out of Northeast Asia, “not a Scud.” Ideally, a number of assets would be available to shoot it down, he said. The system would locate the missile and “will be able to tell the commanders who has a shot right now [and whether] you can afford to take a shot right now. “Our part of this mission,” Goslin continued, “is not to be pulling
the trigger. The regional guys pull the triggers. Our part of the mission is to give them continuing missile warning situational awareness, and to work with MDA [the Missile Defense Agency] and Joint Forces Command to deliver them a battle management command and control system that allows us to apply whatever we’ve got the most efficiently to take down the threat, whether it be short, medium or long range.”

**PENTAGON PLAN SEEKS ANNUAL BUDGET BOOST OF $20 BILLION; GOAL IS $500 BILLION BY END OF THE DECADE**, The Washington Post, January 31, 2003. The Pentagon has prepared a $399.1 billion defense budget for fiscal 2004 as part of a spending plan that grows by about $20 billion annually over the next five years and surpasses half a trillion dollars by the end of the decade, according to Defense Department documents. The plan, which could change slightly between now and President Bush’s formal budget submission Monday, calls for a $16.9 billion increase in the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1, a 4.4 percent increase over the Pentagon’s current $382.2 billion budget… In budget briefings today, aides to Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld will portray the budget as a blueprint for “transforming” the U.S. military for the information age while maintaining the global war on terrorism and continuing to improve pay and housing for service members, according to a 34-page briefing…John W. Douglass, president and chief executive officer of the Aerospace Industries Association, expressed satisfaction with proposed investments in the budget that would directly benefit dozens of aerospace contractors, including $19.6 billion for seven aircraft programs, $9.1 billion for missile defense, $1.5 billion for advanced communications satellites and space-based radar, and $1.4 billion for unmanned aerial vehicles.

**CSBA WARNS DOD WILL FACE DIFFICULTY MAINTAINING BUDGET SPIKE IN OUTYEARS PLAN**, Defense Daily, January 31, 2003. The Pentagon’s FY ‘04 defense budget request, estimated to be about $380 billion, would be hard to sustain or bolster in the future years as the Bush administration now projects, according to Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessment (CSBA) analysts. The FY ‘04 budget request will represent about a $14 billion-$15 billion increase from the current defense budget, Steven Kosiak, CSBA director of budget studies, told reporters yesterday. That level is about a 4 percent nominal increase from current spending, he noted…While there is no question that the Bush administration has raised the spending for defense, CSBA officials questioned how this trend can be sustained…Funding for the ballistic missile defense program, expected to be about $8 billion, will be the largest research and development account, Kosiak noted. However, that funding only slightly increases from the FY 03 level, he noted.

**ARMY PLACES GIGANTIC WAGER ON REVAMPED PATRIOT MISSILE**, Wall Street Journal, January 31, 2003. As the U.S. edges toward another war with Saddam Hussein, the Patriot missile is back -- with a $3 billion makeover and more than
ever riding on its success…Now the U.S. is deploying a revamped version of the Patriot as its front-line missile-defense system to protect U.S. troops and states neighboring Iraq. The latest Patriot, the Army says, is a big improvement over the old model, which knocked down missiles by exploding in their flight path. The new version destroys enemy missiles by slamming into them, a method known as “hit to kill.”…Much more depends on the new Patriot than the defeat of Mr. Hussein. A war against Iraq would mark the first combat test of the hit-to-kill technology, which is the basis of the missile-defense systems President Bush wants to field at home and abroad…If the new Patriot Advanced Capability-3 missile (PAC-3) succeeds, it could help vindicate the Bush administration’s vision of a sprawling missile-defense system. If it fails, it could provide fuel to critics who have long derided such systems as a costly pipe dream…Gen. Ronald Kadish, head of the Pentagon’s Missile Defense Agency, last October said he was “ready to declare [the PAC-3] useful as a military system” and accelerated its production rate to four missiles a month from two. Michael Trotsky, vice president of air-defense programs at Lockheed Martin Corp., which makes the PAC-3, says the new missile will allow the Patriot to hit Scuds more quickly after they are launched and at more than twice the altitude of its predecessor, significantly lessening the risk to people below…Since [the Gulf War], the Army has upgraded the system four times. It has added a link to the Global Positioning System, the satellite system that helps commercial airlines and guided missiles locate targets with pinpoint accuracy. It also greatly expanded the interceptor’s range, both in distance and altitude…The first PAC-3s were delivered to the Army in September 2001, and the service currently has 53 missiles, with four more arriving each month…The newer missiles will be used alongside the older ones, military officials say. The new Patriot system has improvements beyond the missile. Raytheon has doubled the power of the radar and updated the control computers and communications system.

VANDENBERG LAUNCH FACILITY GETS FACE-LIFT, Air Force.mil, January 30, 2003. A launch facility here, virtually abandoned since the 1960s, now has a new life as a testing area for boosters slated for the Ground-based Midcourse Defense Program. With the new mission comes a face-lift. A Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile facility here, LF-23, is undergoing a massive refurbishment. Recently, a 110-foot flatbed truck brought crews a steel sleeve, weighing in at 118,000 pounds, said Mike Jackson, site manager for Bechtel International, which has been contracted to complete the refurbishment…The renovations are expected to be complete by March, said Capt. Carrie Brackett, Detachment 9, Space and Missile Systems Center test program manager. Another Vandenberg launch facility, LF-21, will also be used to test boosters. That area was renovated three years ago…Environmental teams also had to deal with a legacy left from the 1960s -- removal of lead-based paint and asbestos. Boosters for four operational interceptors are scheduled to be here by 2005, said Lt. Col. Rick Lehner, National Missile Defense Agency spokesman. The interceptors are part of the missile defense program announced by President Bush last year. Booster tests,
scheduled to begin this spring, are a risk-reduction phase for the operational interceptors, said Brackett. These vehicles will have no payload; they will be booster tests only.

U.S. TO SUPPLY JORDAN SOON WITH THREE ANTI-MISSILE BATTERIES, Associated Press, January 30, 2003. The United States will give Jordan three anti-missile batteries and deploy American troops to the Arab kingdom ahead of a possible war in neighboring Iraq, Jordanian and U.S. officials said Thursday. But Jordanian Information Minister Mohammed Affash Adwan denied that the kingdom will allow its territory or airspace to be used in an attack on Iraq…The Patriot anti-missile batteries, to be purportedly delivered to Jordan within a few days, will be deployed mostly on the eastern frontier bordering Iraq, officials told The Associated Press on condition of anonymity. They declined to disclose other details.