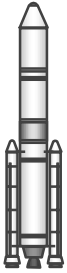


ALASKA MISSILE DEFENSE EARLY BIRD WEEKLY



(Twenty-First Edition)

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ALASKA SPECIFIC NEWS BREAKS #21 **JULY 22, 2002-JULY 26, 2002**

THE LATEST WORD ON TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN DEFENSE AND AEROSPACE- WRAPPING UP RADAR REVIEW, Defense Daily, July 22, 2002. The Missile Defense Agency, which has been conducting a complete review of all options for radar capabilities to integrate into its ballistic missile defense system architecture, is very close to announcing a major radar decision, MDA officials say. MDA for months has been reviewing whether to build a Ground-based Radar at Shemya, Alaska, for its Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) program, or opt for a sea-based radar now that the ABM treaty restrictions have been lifted. The treaty had prohibited sea-based radars in the past. MDA officials say the radar decision could come down before the end of the month. ...Sea-Based Studies. Meanwhile, a month ago,

MDA announced its intentions to award Boeing, the prime contractor for the GMD program, a sole-source contract to conduct sea-based radar studies. Boeing already has a contract to conduct studies on ground-based radars for the program. This study positions Boeing well for the new sea-based phase of the program if that technology is pursued, MDA officials say.

GLOBAL NEWS BREAKS #21

MONDAY, JULY 22, 2002

NAVY TO LAUNCH DESTROYER CREW 'SWAP' EXPERIMENT, Defense Week, July 22, 2002. In the next few weeks, the USS Fletcher (DD 992) will leave its homeport of Pearl Harbor for an 18-month cruise. But its crew will be spared a year and a half at sea: Six months after leaving port, a crew from the USS Kinkaid (DD 965), which is being retired, will fly in to relieve the Fletcher's sailors. The crew rotation is part of Sea Swap; a manning experiment the Navy hopes will help it maintain a forward presence in key regions. It may also help enable the Navy to build and maintain a missile-defense capability. After the cancellation of the Navy Area missile defense system last December, the Navy is mulling alternatives for protecting ships against airborne threats-although it is not clear what shape that capability will take. "We're also looking long-range, if the capability comes in the next four to five years, to have a missile-defense squadron, then we can keep a missile-defense ship forward and swap out the crews on it, so even if we only get one hull with that capability in the near term, we can rotate crews and do that," Vice Adm. Timothy Ladler said. That may be a question of increased urgency for the Navy, particularly in light of a recent Pentagon report to Congress on Chinese military power. The report stated that China is moving to deploy more lethal anti-ship missiles as well as boost its stocks of short-range ballistic missiles.

MDA TESTS NEW KILL VEHICLE SENSORS FOR BOOST PHASE INTERCEPT MISSION, Defense Daily, July 22, 2002. The Missile Defense Agency (MDA), in coordination with a routine Air Force Minuteman III ICBM launch, tested some new sensor technologies that could have applications for future boost phase intercept systems, MDA officials said last week. During a July 17 Minuteman III flight from Vandenberg AFB, Calif., MDA tested its Generation I Boost Kill Vehicle (KV) seeker flown aboard the Airborne Surveillance Testbed. The KV seeker was able to track the Minuteman III flight and collect data on rocket plume and other aspects of flight, according to MDA officials. "The technology we are looking has applications for boost phase kinetic energy intercepts," [said] Lt. Col. Richard Lehner, MDA spokesman, . . . MDA now is working on both a 30-day report and a 70-day report on the performance of the new KV seeker technologies. "These technologies are very

evolutionary and we're just at the beginning...but doing these types of tests gives us information for the boost phase program," Lehner said. From this latest test, MDA will examine data to see how well the candidate KV sensors were able to track the target and how that data was fused and transmitted, he noted. Another very important aspect of the test is the sensor's ability to distinguish between the actual rocket body and the rocket plume, according to MDA. The move by MDA to piggyback on routine Air Force launch tests is one of several efforts to obtain data that can feed into the GMD program without the high cost of additional flights and intercept tests." Any time we can use our sensors on an Air Force operational tests, we don't have to conduct a separate test," Lehner said.

U.S. REJECTS MARSHALL ISLANDERS' FIGURE FOR MISSILE BASE RENTAL, Radio New Zealand, July 22, 2002. The United States government has rejected a \$2 Billion U.S. dollar proposal from landowners for the use of a high-profile missile defense testing range at Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands. The U.S. State Department negotiator told the Marshall Islands that it did not consider the request, in order to use the site for another 50 years, to be a viable basis for negotiations. The Kwajalein missile range is playing a central role in the Bush administration's accelerated push for a deployable missile defense system. Under an agreement from the early 1980's, Kwajalein landowners received about 11.2 million a year in rental payments. They want a trust fund established that would yield annual payments of 100m dollars.

U.S. CONSIDERS ITSELF ABOVE THE LAW, Toronto Star, July 19, 2002. It's bad enough President George W. Bush has created an image of himself as a leader determined to shoot first and ask questions later. To the deep resentment of most United Nations members, the U.S. vetoed the extension of the U.N.'s peacekeeping force in Bosnia because the U.N. wouldn't give the American military a formal exemption from future prosecution by the newly established International Criminal Court inaugurated in The Hague, Netherlands, July 1. . . . Unilateral actions of U.S. have undermined efforts by the international community to resolve a variety of issues. However, in Bush's case, there has been a marked escalation of U.S. unilateral actions that have undermined efforts by the international community to resolve a variety of issues. For example, because of his determination to move forward with his proposed missile defense system, Bush unilaterally scrapped the crucially important 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which had done much to reduce tension between the U.S. and Soviet Union. (Although Russian President Vladimir Putin initially opposed jettisoning the ABM treaty, Bush has now bought Moscow's acquiescence through a number of trade and economic understandings.)

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 2002

BUSH SEEKS GLOBAL ALLIES FOR MISSILE DEFENCE, London Times, July 23, 2002. Washington yesterday launched a drive to win the backing of skeptical European allies for its controversial missile defense system by proposing to turn it into a "global" program. A high-level Pentagon team met British counterparts at the Ministry of Defense to urge their co-operation in developing a system that would give all NATO allies protection against rogue states with weapons of mass destruction . . . Under America's new vision, Britain and other allies could deploy anti-ballistic missile systems on warships, or agree to have ground-based interceptors on their territory. Germany, The Netherlands and Spain, who are collaborating on a new frigate, are already considering making room for a ship borne interceptor . . . The two signatories to the [ABM] treaty, the U.S. and Russia, were prohibited from passing to allies any technology related to defense against long-range ballistic missiles. "With the treaty passing away, we have the opportunity to explore the possibility of cooperating with our NATO allies collectively," the official said.

CHINA TESTS ARMS DESIGNED TO FOOL DEFENSE SYSTEMS, Washington Times, July 23, 2002. China recently test-fired a medium-range missile that contained numerous dummy warheads designed to defeat missile defenses, according to U.S. intelligence officials. The launch of a CSS-5 medium-range missile occurred in early July from a missile base in southern China, said officials familiar with the intelligence report. Intelligence analysts said the multiple dummy warheads on the test are a sign that Beijing's military is preparing to counter regional missile defenses in Asia such as those being worked on by Japan and the United States. The CSS-5 was tracked from the test site to an impact range in western China after a flight of about 1,300 miles. Satellite photographs of the impact range where the missile's dummy warheads hit showed that in addition to its main warhead, there were six or seven dummies that the Pentagon calls "penetration aids."

EADS AND BOEING ARE SET TO UNVEIL RESEARCH AND COOPERATION PACT, Wall Street Journal, July 23, 2002. European Aeronautic Defense & Space Co. and Boeing Co., taking the first step toward joint U.S. and European development of missile-defense programs, will announce Tuesday a broad research and cooperation agreement, people familiar with the plan said . . . Senior U.S. Defense Department officials have talked about encouraging such steps for several months, but the Boeing-EADS arrangement could set an important precedent in turning the U.S.-led program into a more international venture.

INDIAN ARMS PLAN WORRIES STATE DEPT. Washington Post, July 23, 2002. As tensions run high between India and Pakistan, Secretary of State Colin L. Powell is prepared to tell the Indian government during his upcoming trip to New Delhi of his objections to India's proposed purchase of a sophisticated missile defense system from Israel. State Department officials, anxious to prevent India and Pakistan from slipping into war, fear that the sale of the Arrow Weapon System could exacerbate friction between the two countries and provide other nations with a justification to peddle missile technology . . . Backers of the proposed Israeli sale, including supporters in the Pentagon, cite U.S. allegiance to Israel and President Bush's pledge to enlist U.S. allies in missile defense development. These proponents argue that defense cooperation with India could improve U.S.-Indian ties. They say it could also reward the Indian government for its retreat from confrontation with Pakistan over the disputed territory of Kashmir. The administration's analysis of the Israeli proposal to sell the Arrow system is not complete, but the idea has received fresh attention in recent days and is undergoing high-level consideration, a senior Pentagon official said . . . Meanwhile, India has requested information about the American-made Patriot antimissile weapon, manufactured by Raytheon Co. A company executive said Raytheon will brief Indian officials about the Patriot's capabilities as early as next month.

OPINION/LETTERS

CLEARING THE AIR ON MISSILE DEFENSE, Washington Times, July 20, 2002 . . . In a July 10 letter, Lawrence Korb of the Council on Foreign Relations took us to task ("Poor caricature of 'rich' arms controllers"). While interesting, Mr. Korb's points are sufficiently erroneous to require a response from me. Whether self-appointed arms-control organizations wrote the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty is beside the point. They tried tirelessly to preserve its perverse prohibition against defending Americans from ballistic missiles even when it became clear that such threats had increased dramatically. Previous administrations did adhere to the ABM treaty. It was, needless to say, the law of the land. But so what? President Reagan and his successor, George Bush, laid the groundwork for the U.S. withdrawal from the treaty through their support for missile defense, in contrast to the outright hostility of the Clinton administration. *Peter Huessy, President, GeoStrategic Analysis, Potomac, Md.*

HIT-TO-KILL INTERCEPTS IN NEAR-EARTH SPACE, Wall Street Journal, July 23, 2002. The essence of the assertions related in your usually excellent Science Journal column on July 12 was that the space-based defenses against ballistic missile attacks known as Brilliant Pebbles would load near-Earth space with quantities of debris so large as to be fatal to all manner of orbital operations -- so seriously so that Pebbles themselves would be vulnerable to their own debris. Of course, all such issues were exhaustively considered by nearly a dozen separate teams of independent reviewers -- totaling about 500 physics and engineering professionals in all -- in 1989-90, before the Bush I administration formally adopted Pebbles as the first Major Defense Acquisition

Program of the Strategic Defense Initiative. These review teams all determined that there were no substantive issues of this type, including possible enemy use of "engineered space debris" against Pebbles-in-orbit. *Lowell Wood, Palo Alto and Livermore, Calif., Henry F. Cooper, Great Falls, VA.*

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 2002

EUROPE ARMS MAKERS AND BOEING IN TALKS, New York Times, July 24, 2002. Boeing and three of Europe's largest military contractors said today that they had agreed to conduct joint research on a global missile defense program. But governments in Europe, which have generally been cool to missile defense, would first have to reach an agreement with Washington on how such cooperative ventures should proceed. Boeing said it had signed deals with the European Aeronautic Defense and Space Company — the multinational consortium that owns 80 percent of Airbus, Boeing's main rival in commercial aircraft — and with the Alenia Spazio subsidiary of Finmeccanica of Italy, which is a unit of IRI Istituto Ricostruzione Industriale. A similar agreement with BAE Systems of Britain, Europe's largest military contractor and the owner of the other 20 percent of Airbus, is expected Wednesday.

BOEING AND EUROPEAN RIVAL ANNOUNCE TIE-UP ON MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS,

The Independent (London), July 24, 2002. Boeing of the U.S. and the European aerospace and defense manufacturer EADS yesterday announced a groundbreaking deal to collaborate on ballistic missile defense systems. On the opening day of the show, Phil Condit, chairman of Boeing, said Boeing was keen to see greater transatlantic collaboration on defense. "I don't see significant consolidation but I do see significant opportunities for a number of co-operative ventures across the Atlantic and we are actively working on those," he said.

U.S. EYES MISSILE BACKING IN NATO, Washington Times, July 24, 2002. The United States has begun a new round of consultations on missile defense with its NATO allies in search of ways for those countries to "participate and benefit" from the program, U.S. officials said yesterday. "We are sharing information on the threats that exist for all of us and are looking for ways in which the allies can benefit and participate in our program," he said. This is the first time that such talks deal more specifically with Washington's plans for a missile shield, the official said. In the past, talks have focused on the broader issue of the need for missile defense. The European reaction since the Bush administration committed to missile defense immediately after taking office last year has been overwhelmingly negative. Washington's intentions are seen as part of what many Europeans consider unilateral policies.

MISTRUST IMPAIRS U.S.-CHINA RELATIONSHIP, Associated Press, July 24, 2002 . . . A Pentagon report issued earlier this month debunks China's claim that its defense spending this year is in the \$20 billion range. It could be as much as \$80 billion now, according to the report, with large increases expected in the coming years. Secretary of State Colin Powell will carry these concerns and others to Brunei next week when he will meet with Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan, among other colleagues from Pacific rim countries. Tang will have his own list of issues to raise with Powell. China rejects U.S. accusations about sales of weapons technology and sticks by its March claim that defense outlays are no more than \$20 billion. China also objects to Washington's missile defense plans and may be developing a rocket capable of evading these defenses.

TAIWAN WARNING, Associated Press, July 24, 2002. Taiwan's military has warned in a special report that in three years, China will be able to pound the island with about 600 missiles. The biennial "2002 National Defense Report", released Tuesday also said that Taiwan's military budget is shrinking, while China's defense spending is growing rapidly. The United States issued a similar warning two weeks ago in a Pentagon review of China's military, the world's biggest with 2.5 million members. The U.S. document estimated that China has 300 short-range ballistic missiles that can strike Taiwan. China is adding 50 more missiles each year to its overall arsenal, the report said.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION DOMINATES AEROSPACE BAZAAR, The Dallas Morning News, July 24, 2002. The defense industry is ushering in a new age of cooperation that makes it seem as though the Cold War ended a century ago - not just a decade ago. Uncle Sam isn't joining hands with the Russian bear quite yet. But the concept of military teamwork is so prevalent here at this biennial aerospace bazaar that it's hard to find a deal being announced that doesn't involve multiple parties. These days, countries are sharing development costs, companies are sharing programs, and military services are sharing

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 2002

LAFLEUR SAYS SEA-BASED MISSILE DEFENSE POSSIBLE IN FIVE YEARS, Inside Missile Defense, July 24, 2002. The Navy could deploy a theater ballistic missile defense within five years, according to Vice Adm. Timothy LaFleur, commander of naval surface forces in the Pacific. LaFleur told reporters July 16 that the system could be used to intercept short- to mid-range ballistic missiles in their midcourse, possibly defending a summit of world leaders, or forces on a particular mission, from attack. The Navy and Missile Defense Agency have decided not to initiate a program to replace the Area missile defense program. In a May 2 meeting with

reporters, Pentagon acquisition chief Pete Aldridge said the Navy and MDA instead agreed to incorporate the Area program's requirements into a sea-based midcourse missile defense now under development. In this case, the midcourse system, which is aimed at defeating longer-range missiles, would be brought to a lower intercept altitude in order to accommodate the shorter-range missiles . . . On June 25, Kadish told reporters the Aegis LEAP flight test program could be accelerated following its two successful intercepts. "I can't tell you the exact [fielding] date but we are looking at the mid decade," he said. Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Vern Clark last month identified Navy theater missile defense as a key function of a future Navy concept called "Sea Shield." The CNO's "Seapower 21" vision involves a triad of capabilities the Navy will provide the nation in the coming decades. In addition to its defensive capabilities, the triad includes offensive capabilities, or "Sea Strike," and projection of U.S. sovereign power, or "Sea Basing."

DoD R&D BUDGET EXPECTED TO GROW 5.9 PERCENT TO 2007, REPORT SAYS, Aerospace Daily, July 25, 2002. A report released by Frost & Sullivan says the Defense Department's budget for research and development could grow by 5.9 percent annually by 2007. As a result, the Pentagon's R&D budget is expected to grow from \$22.6 billion in 2001 to more than \$31.8 billion by 2007, according to the report. The Army is expected to receive the bulk of the R&D funding over the forecast period. Most of the R&D funding will go toward the Army's aircraft, vehicles, missiles and missile defense, and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance equipment, she said. Bavidetz said the bulk of the Navy and Marine Corps R&D funding over the period likely would go for aircraft, ships and submarines. Programs involving command and control, communications, electronics, missile defense, information warfare, chem-bio systems and vehicles also are likely to receive significant amounts of R&D funding. The Missile Defense Agency is expected to receive the bulk of the R&D funding among non-military government agencies, Benavidez said.

MISSILE DEFENSE GAINS MORE GROUND IN EUROPE AND INDIA, Space and Missile, July 25, 2002. The test launch of a Chinese missile earlier this month was followed this week by new international missile defense talks and partnerships between U.S. and European, Israeli and Indian governments and industry. Two of the world's leading aerospace and defense companies, announced a historic partnership to develop a ballistic missile defense system in Europe Tuesday. The United States has been pushing hard to encourage European governments to back its plan to deploy a new shield to defend it against missile attacks. The initiative, which would require updates of existing U.S. military hardware in the U.K., has been criticized by France, Russia and China, which fear it could trigger a new arms race. On a smaller scale, missile defense could be spreading into the Middle East after Israel proposed the sale of a missile defense system to India. Israel and India, finding common ground in their struggles against

terror, have drawn closer in recent years. The sale of Arrow could strengthen those ties, as well as improve U.S.-Indian relations.

MDA DRAWING UP INDIVIDUAL TEST PLANS FOR MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *Inside Missile Defense*, July 24, 2002. The Missile Defense Agency has decided not to write a single, overarching test and evaluation master plan for the Bush administration's national missile defense system, opting instead to create developmental test plans for the individual pieces that will make up the layered NMD system, according to a DoD official. Once those individual systems are transferred to the military services, MDA and the services will write TEMP's following traditional Defense Department acquisition guidance, the official said . . . On July 23, the DoD official laid out the new testing guidance. "We are not producing a TEMP per se at this time," he told *IMD* in writing. "What we are doing is working with each missile defense element to produce a Developmental Master Test Plan (DMTPs) that contains much of the same information minus the TEMP's Part IV, which is the [operational test and evaluation] section. The element DMTPs will be internal MDA documents that we use to manage the elements' test programs." MDA's plan is to develop the various missile defense programs using two-year blocks, with each representing a step up in capability. At some point in that schedule, MDA and the services will start to focus on writing a TEMP for the program, the DoD official said.

BAE DEAL TO WOO BLAIR ON MISSILE DEFENSE, *London Daily Telegraph*, July 25, 2002. The American drive to persuade Britain it should take part in the ballistic missile defense system began in earnest yesterday when Boeing announced that it was bringing BAE Systems into the project. The move is seen as an attempt by President Bush to persuade a skeptical Tony Blair that national missile defense is worthwhile. The Prime Minister is skeptical about the system and the Government's stated position is that it sees no threat that requires national missile defense. The thinking in Washington is that the U.S. investment and jobs created by the deals will make it more difficult for the governments to oppose or stand back from the national missile defense project. The inevitable exchange of technology will require government-to-government agreements that will evolve into effective support and eventually participation. National missile defense, a cornerstone of President Bush's defense policy, was widely discredited in Europe by the initial emphasis on the protection of continental America. But Jim Albaugh, president of Boeing Integrated Defense Systems, said: "Our administration feels very strongly that a missile defense system should not just be about the protection of the continental United States but also about protecting our friends and our allies." The British company was more circumspect about its involvement in the system, apparently wary about the political implications. It had been discussing the issue with Boeing for several months but it was "very, very early days", a spokesman said.

HAWAII DEFENSE PROJECTS MAY GROW, Honolulu Advertiser, July 23, 2002. Hawaii defense projects could reap \$530 million in fiscal 2003 in a spending bill that the Senate is expected to approve. That's nearly 20 percent more than the \$444 million Congress approved for Hawaii's military in this year. Even with a tight budget, the military was expected to see major increases because of the war on terrorism. Sen. Dan Inouye, D-Hawaii, chairman of the Senate's Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, secured substantially more money than last year for Kauai's missile defense programs, the Federal Health Care Network for military families at Tripler Army Medical Center and new equipment at Pearl Harbor, as well as \$44 million in new projects. The measure includes \$54.8 million for the Pacific Missile Range facilities on Kauai, which received \$49.3 million last year.

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 2002

POLAND BEHIND AMERICAN MISSILE DEFENCE SHIELD, Polish News Bulletin, July 26, 2002. It was decided after the visit of a U.S. State Department delegation to Warsaw, that the United States and Poland will establish a commission to decide on how deep Poland's participation in the American Missile Defense Shield (MDS) project will be. All that is known so far is that the program is a major priority for the Bush administration and that the technology for building the shield is sound, according to one diplomat. The U.S. also wants to increase co-operation with Poland in the area of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. According to Gazeta Wyborcza sources, Poland wants the primary radar station for Central Europe, which would monitor incoming objects from the south east, built somewhere within its borders. The station would be similar to the one that will be built in Great Britain. However, the program is still in its infancy and it is unclear how its architecture will look. Poland was one of the first countries to support the creation of the MDS, as President Aleksander Kwasniewski stated during his recent visit to the U.S..

ARMY: PAC-3 TO CONTINUE LRIP, WON'T YET BE TRANSITIONED TO THE SERVICE, Inside Missile Defense, July 24, 2002. An Army official stated last week that the Patriot Advanced Capability-3 program will not transition to the service for production as scheduled this fall, but instead will undergo further operational tests in fiscal year 2003 to address shortfalls in the program's initial operational test and evaluation phase. A Missile Defense Agency spokesman, however, said MDA has not announced any decision on the program's transition. "Everything is still under discussion," the spokesman said. An Army Aviation and Missile Command official said in an e-mailed statement that MDA guidance dated June 19 suggests PAC-3 will not yet transition from the agency to the Army due to operational test results. The statement also indicates that a full-rate production decision scheduled for September has been postponed. Instead, low-rate initial production "will just continue through FY-03

and the PAC-3 program will remain in MDA...at least until the end of FY-03,” the government official stated. “MDA will work with the [under secretary of defense for acquisition, technology and logistics] to obtain an FY-03 production decision to produce the same missile configuration procured under the FY-02 (LRIP-3) contract.”

RUSSIA WARILY FINESSES CHINA TIES, Stratfor.com, July 24, 2002. In an extremely rare meeting of Russia’s ambassadors, Russian President Vladimir Putin recently explained Moscow’s closer ties with the United States and Europe -- calling the emerging partnership between Moscow and Washington one of Russia’s top priorities and urging the creation of a “common economic space” encompassing Europe and Russia, according to Interfax. The president’s message is an outgrowth of a solidifying foreign policy initiative that links Russia’s future -- at least over the next five to 10 years -- firmly to Europe and the United States. This political and economic initiative also has a security component that is evident in Russia’s new arrangement with NATO, Moscow’s cooperation with Washington in Central Asia and the common view of an “Islamic militant threat” shared with the United States. Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov expanded on this component in a July 10 interview with Russian daily Izvestiya, explaining that Moscow sees Afghanistan as a more realistic threat than a “global nuclear catastrophe or aggression by the United States and NATO.” In short, Ivanov said, “The threat to Russia lies in the Caucasus and on the Asian border”. Putin’s strategic calculation was to integrate Russia economically into Europe while downplaying his nation’s threat to U.S. interests, thus ensuring Moscow’s security and opening a channel for economic assistance and investment. Although this required several apparent “concessions” to the West -- not the least of which was dialing back opposition to Washington’s missile defense plans -- Putin determined that he could control the expected internal backlash so long as he could demonstrate clear authority and prove the tangible benefits of his Westward-looking initiative . . .With an occasional nudge here and there, Moscow can keep Washington and Beijing at each other’s throats while Russia rebuilds its economy and eventually its military with help from Europe.

‘POWER AND VALUES’: A CONVERSATION WITH CONDOLEEZZA RICE, National Review, August 12, 2002. Toward the end of the day on July 16, Jay Nordlinger sat down with Condoleezza Rice, the president’s national security adviser, in her West Wing office. They had last talked for NR in the summer of 1999, resulting in the piece “Star-in-Waiting: Meet George W.’s Foreign-Policy Czarina” (August 30, 1999). By now, obviously, Condi Rice needs no introduction. The recent conversation was, in part, a follow-up to the earlier discussion . . .

JN: Speaking of Russia: We withdrew from the ABM Treaty, and, funnily enough, the world didn’t collapse. Moscow didn’t sever relations with us. A new arms race didn’t begin. What happened? I understand you’re not, by nature, a gloater, but . . .

CR: What happened is that the President understood the implications of the end of the Cold War much better than a lot of people who had studied this in great, expert detail. He understood that a new Russia offered an opportunity for a new relationship . . . based on something other than the relationship with the Soviet Union. . . .

JN: Are we going to go ahead with missile defense?

CR: Yes.

JN: Committed?

CR: Committed. It's one of the critical ways that you deal with the spread of weapons of mass destruction. And an American president -- and it won't be this president, most likely, because many of the best technologies are in the future -- an American president should have an array of defensive technologies to deal with [the problem of nuclear missiles]. But if this president doesn't get going and research, develop, and deploy what we can, it won't be there for the next president.

U.S. SEES FUTURE WITHOUT ARMS TREATIES WITH RUSSIA, Agence France Presse, July 26, 2002. U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld said he could see a future when the United States and Russia would no longer have arms control treaties as Cold War-era rivalries give way to a new cooperative relationship. The statement follows a wave of criticism of President George W. Bush's decision to withdraw from the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty that took effect last month. Many congressional Democrats and disarmament advocates have accused the Bush administration of undercutting the very foundation of arms control. But appearing Thursday before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Rumsfeld said he could compare future U.S.-Russian relations to those between the United States and Britain: both have nuclear weapons but do not bother negotiating mutual strategic weapons reductions. "We are working towards the day when the relationship between our two countries is such that no arms control treaties will be necessary," said the defense secretary. "We do not feel the need to preserve any balance of terror between us," he stressed. "It would be a worthy goal for our relationship with Russia to evolve along that path." According to arms control experts, Moscow and Washington may indeed be heading for a "treatiless" future.