

Aerospace World

By Suzann Chapman, Managing Editor

USAF Presses On With B-1B Cuts

Last summer's controversial proposal by the Air Force to reduce its B-1B fleet by one-third and consolidate the remaining B-1Bs at just two bases will take effect this year, according to a report USAF officials provided to Congress.

USAF plans to reduce its combat-coded bomber fleet to fewer than 100 aircraft. The move, the service said, "incurs some risk."

Air Force officials insist, however, that any risk "will be mitigated by modernizing the remaining B-1 aircraft."

Service officials wanted to make the B-1 cuts last year, but that plan was thwarted by a Senate budget amendment that prohibited using 2001 funds for that purpose.

The B-1 fleet was running \$2 billion behind in modernization funding across the Future Years Defense Program. By trimming the fleet, USAF said, "Our new long-range strike force will be more effective, survivable, and supportable."

According to the report, USAF plans to make changes to the current total fleet of 207 bombers throughout 2002. It also identified 18 B-52s as excess to requirements.

USAF plans to reduce main B-1B operating bases from five to two. The Guard will lose its B-1 missions at Robins AFB, Ga., and McConnell AFB, Kan., and B-1s will be removed from Mountain Home AFB, Idaho. Dyess AFB, Tex., and Ellsworth AFB, S.D., will be the only two remaining B-1 bases.

The Air Force projects a total savings of nearly a billion dollars from



USAF photo by SSgt. Krista M. Foeller

USAF plans to cut the B-1B bomber fleet by one-third this year. Overall, the service said it will take the long-range strategic bomber force—B-1Bs, B-2s, and B-52s—down to fewer than 100 aircraft.

these changes. The service said it would provide additional funds to bring the total for B-1 reinvestment across the FYDP to \$1.37 billion.

The Guard unit at McConnell will pick up an air refueling mission, flying KC-135R tankers, and the unit at Robins will become an air control wing, transitioning to E-8C Joint STARS radar aircraft.

Bush Seeks \$27.1 Billion To Continue the War on Terror

President Bush asked Congress for \$27.1 billion in Fiscal 2002 emergency supplemental funding for counter-terrorist efforts at home and abroad.

Of that, \$14 billion will go to DOD and the Intelligence Community, as follows:

- \$6.7 billion to conduct day-to-day military operations, primarily the domestic Combat Air Patrols and operations in Afghanistan;
- \$4.1 billion to pay National Guard and Reserve personnel who are on extended active duty;
- \$1.4 billion for critical command, control, communications, and intelligence support;
- \$0.9 billion for various programs, such as for the detention facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, information operations, and US Special Operations Command requirements;
- \$0.5 billion to buy precision munitions, unmanned aerial vehicles, and unique special operations weapons; and
- \$0.4 billion for coalition support.

The new request comes on top of \$40 billion approved by Congress last year. The defense portion of that was \$17.5 billion.

US Repositions Forces in SWA

The Pentagon has been shifting its resources within Southwest Asia.

Proposed Total Bomber Force in Fiscal 2002

Aircraft	Combat	Training	Test	Backup/Attrition Reserve	Total
B-1	36	16	4	4	60
B-2	16	0	1	4	21
B-52	44	12	2	18	76
Subtotal					157
B-52*	0	0	0	18	18
Total	96	28	7	44	175

*Excess B-52s

Various news reports have speculated that declining relations with Saudi Arabia was the reason.

By invitation, the US has had a major presence in Saudi Arabia since the Gulf War in 1991, and just last year opened a major, state-of-the-art Combined Air Operations Center at Prince Sultan air base.

However, Saudi statements recently have indicated they would not want the US to use Saudi facilities should the US launch operations against Saddam Hussein in Iraq as part of the ongoing war on terror.

Army Gen. Tommy R. Franks, who is in charge of operations in the region, told reporters March 29 that he was aware of reported frictions. "I will say that Saudi Arabia has been cooperative with us in Operation Enduring Freedom," said Franks.

He noted that the US began repositioning some munitions left over from the Gulf War about 18 months ago. He went on to say that the US had been increasing or improving its command-and-control capacity in the region.

"I would not be at all surprised if we are changing the location of some of the assets that we have," said Franks, adding that he wanted to have redundant communications inside the region.

"I have no plans to move the CAOC from its current location," said Franks, when pressed. "That does not say that I don't have plans to replicate it some place."

DOD Stations A-10s at Bagram

USAF A-10 attack aircraft were deployed to Bagram air base, north of the Afghan capital of Kabul. This marked the first time the US has stationed fixed-wing aircraft within Afghanistan.

The move emphasized what US officials have been saying, that there is a long way to go in fighting terrorism within Afghanistan. A-10s have participated in operations there but, like other fixed-wing aircraft, were flown from outside the country. Having the "Warthogs," as they are called, within the country will speed their response times to targets as coalition forces continue to root out al Qaeda elements.

Army Gen. Tommy Franks, commander in chief of Central Command, speaking on NBC's "Meet the Press," said the US and its allies must "be sure that we've completed what we started out to do, and that's to assure ourselves that the al Qaeda network inside Afghanistan is destroyed."

DOD Adapts CAPs to Threats

Administration officials made clear that, news reports to the contrary, some level of Combat Air Patrols will continue over both New York City and Washington, D.C. For security reasons, they said, what form those CAPs will take would not be revealed.

Homeland Security Director Tom Ridge told New York elected leaders reports that the round-the-clock CAPs would end over New York but continue over Washington were wrong.

News reports in mid-March proclaimed that the Pentagon was going to stop the New York CAPs.

"It's not appropriate to talk about one place vs. another," DOD spokeswoman Victoria Clarke told reporters. "What we are looking at is a different mix of Combat Air Patrol, strip alerts, those sorts of things that will change and adapt as the circumstances change and adapt."

Air Force Brig. Gen. John W. Rosa Jr., Joint Chiefs of Staff deputy director of current operations, said, "We've made it a point to never tell you [reporters] or tell folks exactly where we're going to be, when we're going to be. It only makes common sense."

When queried, senior White House spokesman Ari Fleischer said the issue "will always be reviewed to provide the greatest protection for the American people, wherever they are."

He said the CAP role is based on intelligence information, threat analysis, and "a whole series of items, including the fact that since September 11th, domestic security—as any traveler can tell you—has been changed."

Those changes, he added, include strengthened cockpit doors, the presence of federal air marshals, and improved ground security procedures at airports.

Defense officials said the improved domestic security environment prompted them to review the use of CAPs, which have taken a heavy toll on military forces, predominantly the Air Force. From Sept. 11 through mid-March, the services flew more than 19,000 CAP sorties for Operation Noble Eagle. The operation requires some 13,000 personnel and 250 aircraft, including fighter, transport, air refueler, and surveillance aircraft. The cost, reported the Pentagon, from Sept. 11, 2001, through Jan. 31, 2002, was \$503 million.

"Over time, as we become more efficient and we learn more about the threat, we want to become better stewards of the taxpayer's dollar," said Rosa. He noted, though, that the decision on use of CAPs is made with "security and safety first—nothing else."

Anaconda Ends, Enduring Freedom Continues

"Operation Anaconda is complete, but Operation Enduring Freedom and operations in Afghanistan still continue," said Brig. Gen. John W. Rosa Jr., Joint Chiefs of Staff deputy director of current operations.

US and coalition military members launched Anaconda March 1 against several pockets of Taliban and al Qaeda forces in the mountains south of Gardez in Afghanistan. The operation involved the largest ground activity to date in the war against terrorists and included hundreds of sorties flown by bombers, tactical aircraft, AC-130 gunships, and attack helicopters.

"While this particular operation is over," Rosa told reporters March 18, "we're still actively pursuing al Qaeda and Taliban personnel throughout Af-

ghanistan, and we're preparing for any subsequent missions that may be needed."

CENTCOM Probes 10 Cases of Alleged Friendly Fire

Out of 36,000 aircraft sorties and the release of 21,737 weapons in the first six months of Enduring Freedom, said CENTCOM's Gen. Tommy Franks, his command is investigating only 10 alleged friendly fire incidents caused by US or coalition forces.

"We are not ever going to be able to absolutely eradicate the loss of life, and in some cases the loss of the wrong life, when we're engaged in this kind of operation," said Franks. "Regrettable, but true."

The point of the investigations, he said, is to help determine if the same type of incident can be avoided in the



Airmen from the 608th Communications Squadron at Barksdale AFB, LA., assemble a Quick Reaction Satellite Antenna for the only Blue Flag—normally a quarterly wargame exercise for commanders and staff—to be held this year.

future “by simply modifying our tactics, techniques, procedures, and approaches.”

The 10 incidents under review include the coalition bombing of International Red Cross facilities in Kabul, Afghanistan. The Red Cross buildings were within a compound known as the Kabul Army Storage Depot North, a compound used by Taliban forces, said a CENTCOM statement. CENTCOM had previously asked the Red Cross to provide coordinates for all of their facilities in Afghanistan, but this depot was not included in the Red Cross data.

Coalition aircraft bombed the facility Oct. 16, 2001, and following that attack, CENTCOM learned the Red Cross had facilities there. Despite the new information, coalition aircraft struck the compound again Oct. 26.

According to the CENTCOM statement, the command passed results of its preliminary inquiry on the Kabul incident to the Air Force on Nov. 30, 2001. At the time of these two bombings, Lt. Gen. Charles F. Wald was directing Enduring Freedom air operations. He is now the USAF deputy chief of staff for air and space operations.

CENTCOM also reported it had closed five of the 10 incidents, including the alleged aerial bombing of a UN convoy. The command statement said the convoy was not traveling on the days for which it received clearance and was not visible to the aircraft. It was, in fact, not the target of the air strike but was hit by flying debris.

Rumsfeld: Iran, Iraq, and Syria Finance Murderers

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld specifically cited Iran, Iraq, and Syria as countries that encourage and equip terrorists to go kill innocent people.

“Murderers are not martyrs,” Rumsfeld told reporters April 1. “Targeting civilians is immoral, whatever the excuse. Terrorists have declared war on civilization, and states like Iran,

Iraq, and Syria are inspiring and financing a culture of political murder and suicide bombing.”

He said Saddam Hussein had announced that Iraq is offering stipends—\$10,000—to families of suicide bombers. “I would suggest that that is very actively trying to kill innocent men, women, and children,” said Rumsfeld.

On Iran and Syria, the US defense leader said it is well-known that they are sending “their folks right into Damascus and down into the Bekaa and then down into southern Lebanon and committing terrorist acts.”

“The truth is that a whole generation of young people are being taught something that is totally inconsistent with [Islam], and they’re being encouraged to go out and kill themselves as they kill innocent people in other countries,” said Rumsfeld.

No End Strength Increases, Yet

Military officials have gone on record saying their personnel are overstressed by current operations. For now they are looking at other means to relieve the pressure than simply increasing the number of personnel.

The reason, as military personnel officials told Congress recently, is that the Pentagon first wants to see if transformation can alleviate the pressure.

“Secretary Rumsfeld has chal-

Coalition Captures an al Qaeda Chieftain

The Administration confirmed April 2 that Pakistan authorities, supported by US officers, captured a senior al Qaeda official March 28.

Abu Zubaydah is known to be a terrorist recruiter, operational planner, and a member of Osama bin Laden’s inner circle, said a White House press statement.

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld told reporters April 2 that since Zubaydah is “a very senior al Qaeda official who has been intimately involved in a range of activities for the al Qaeda, there’s no question but that having an opportunity to visit with him is helpful.”

“Sometimes I understate for emphasis,” he added.

In a later press conference, Secretary Rumsfeld revealed that Zubaydah is now under US control and will remain so for interrogation.

Zubaydah was injured during his capture by Pakistan and US officers, but Rumsfeld said, “He is receiving medical care, and we intend to get every single thing out of him to try to prevent terrorist acts in the future.”

Some news reports said the US planned to turn Zubaydah over to another country for interrogation and possibly torture, but Rumsfeld said the reports were “wrong and irresponsible.”

“He will be properly interrogated by proper people who know how to do those things,” said Rumsfeld.

The US defense leader said he hoped “every single thing that this very senior al Qaeda operative knows would ultimately come out of him.” However, Rumsfeld said that may not be the case. Some, he said, “prefer to disgorge a good deal,” while others “have not uttered a word for years.”

“I’m without expectation but not without hope,” said Rumsfeld.

lenged us to pursue innovative solutions to offset the need for end strength growth," said Lt. Gen. Richard E. Brown III, USAF's personnel chief.

To meet the current surge in operations, the Air Force employed two primary options: increased use of reserve forces and Stop-Loss, both for active duty and reserve personnel.

Stop-Loss is not a long-term solution, said Brown, and neither is expanded use of reserves.

The Air Force has the greatest number of reservists who have either volunteered or been called to active duty to help in the war against terrorism. "In some mission areas, the Guard and Reserve perform 100 percent of the total Air Force mission," said Brown. "They own 83 percent of the air medical evacuation, more than 55 percent of our air refueling, and 33 percent of our security forces."

Extended active duty for large numbers of reserve forces is "a huge concern to the Air Force," emphasized Brown.

"Our No. 1 priority this year is to meet the increasing demand of our warfighting skills," he said. To do this, Brown said, the service's "long-term strategy is to shift resources from tail to tooth through the transformation of the force."

US Airman Convicted of Rape in Okinawa

A Japanese court convicted Air Force SSgt. Timothy B. Woodland, 25, of raping a 24-year-old woman in Chatan, Okinawa, on June 29, 2001, on the hood of a car in a parking lot.

Woodland had pleaded not guilty, saying the woman consented to having sex.

The incident followed several others involving US servicemen, including the rape of a 12-year-old Japanese girl by three US servicemen, and caused additional protests and calls for reduced presence of US forces in Okinawa.

Woodland was sentenced to 32 months in a Japanese prison near Tokyo.

Nunn-McCurdy May Strike up to 10 Programs

Among programs cited by Pentagon acquisition chief Edward C. Aldridge that may run up against the Nunn-McCurdy law is the Space Based Infrared System High.

SBIRS High is the high-altitude

CINCs Call for More Forces in Europe and Pacific

Air Force Gen. Joseph W. Ralston, Commander in Chief, European Command and Supreme Allied Commander Europe, and Adm. Dennis Blair, CINC, Pacific Command, bluntly told Congress that their commands need more personnel to continue to wage the war on terrorism.

When asked if they had adequate forces to accomplish the missions they now have and those they may have, both Ralston and Blair said they do not.

"I do not have the forces in EUCOM today to carry out those missions," Ralston responded to a direct question from Rep. Ike Skelton (D-Mo.).

Blair said the same for PACOM. He also put a number on his shortage—"more than 5,000 additional billets are needed throughout the Pacific Command to wage this war on terrorism indefinitely."

Even without extending the war on terrorism, the two CINCs said they are short right now in conducting current operations. Each pointed out that they have had to shift forces and rely much more heavily on reserve elements.

Should EUCOM pick up a new operation, Ralston said, "I would come back to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs and the Secretary of Defense and ask for additional forces."

"They are confronted with a choice," he added.

Skelton called their testimony "very frank and forthright," but "very troublesome."

At the Pentagon, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld assured reporters that if the US "decides to undertake an activity, that we will be capable of doing it."

Air Force Gen. Richard B. Myers, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the Pentagon had made some prioritization decisions that distributed forces differently than before Sept. 11. "Some unified commanders might feel they don't have everything they need," he said.

Rumsfeld said that Ralston was "quite right."

"No one person is necessarily going to have every single thing they need at any given moment, unless they ask for it and then a judgement's made as to how you want to balance those risks and what priorities you think are appropriate," he said. "And, that's what General Myers and I do."

early warning capability destined to replace the Defense Support Program satellite system.

The Nunn-McCurdy law requires Aldridge to certify to Congress programs that are exceeding their cost estimates by 25 percent or more. SBIRS High, said Aldridge, is one of eight to 10 programs having that problem.

The Pentagon announced late last year that it had canceled the Navy Area Missile Defense Program because of excessive cost growth. When faced with the Nunn-McCurdy test, Aldridge said he could not certify the program.

The law requires the acquisition chief to answer four questions about a program in jeopardy:

- Is it essential to national security?
- Is there a cost-effective alternative?
- Are costs under control?

■ Is management in place to keep costs under control?

"If I can't answer those questions, I will not certify," said Aldridge. "I think the message is pretty clear now."

Aldridge said he had to certify the SBIRS High program to Congress this month.

It was up to the Air Force "to convince me that those four criteria can in fact be met," he added.

Coalition Uncovers Possible Anthrax Lab

Coalition forces uncovered near Kandahar, Afghanistan, what may be lab equipment that al Qaeda planned to use to develop anthrax or other biological weapons.

No precursor chemicals were found, just the equipment, some of which apparently the terrorists tried to destroy, said USAF Gen. Richard B. Myers, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Trying to destroy the equipment shows their intent since so much equipment that could be used to produce biological weapons has common uses, according to DOD officials.

For example, said Lisa Bronson, deputy undersecretary of defense for technology security policy and proliferation, equipment to dry anthrax spores is typically used to make powdered milk. Drug and cosmetic industry equipment can mill dried anthrax to the right size—one to 10 microns—for use as a weapon, she added.

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld said, “We have so much evidence in writing of the desire to develop capabilities, chemical and biological capabilities, that the fact that [the equipment’s] dual use is saying a pistol’s dual use—it can shoot at a target or it can shoot at a person.”

Some US officials have said that Russian entities are the first source for materials to produce biological weapons; however, Bronson said it’s more widespread. Countries like Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, and Syria have consciously over the last seven to 10 years been developing biological weapons, she said.

“They have it, and we can’t turn a blind eye to the fact that they have it,” Bronson added.

F-16 Pilot Killed in Crash

Capt. Luke A. Johnson, 26, was killed when his F-16 fighter crashed near Lanscheid, Germany, March 20.

He was on a nighttime training mission from the 23rd Fighter Squadron at Spangdahlem AB, Germany, when air traffic controllers said they lost radio and radar contact.

Johnson, who was from Tucson, Ariz., crashed in a flat, wooded, unpopulated area along a logging road. At the time, visibility was five miles with a light rain and fog, according to the Air Force.

A board of USAF officials will investigate.

Navy May Cut Fighter Purchases

The Navy and Marine Corps are reviewing a study that calls for the Navy to cut planned buys of the Joint Strike Fighter and E/F-18E/F Super Hornet.

The Navy was directed by the 2001 Defense Planning Guidance to re-examine its tactical air situation with a view toward what greater capabilities the new technology brings.

Adm. Vern Clark, Chief of Naval Operations, said the Navy needed to challenge every assumption to maximize limited resources.

Edward Aldridge, Pentagon acqui-

Markey Cites Alleged Nuclear Security Gaps

Democratic Rep. Edward J. Markey (Mass.) issued a report on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission’s oversight of the nation’s nuclear reactor sites that reveal “troubling black holes in homeland security.”

Markey, who is a senior member of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, posed questions to the NRC following the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks to determine the extent of the nation’s ability to handle a terrorist attack on a nuclear power plant. He found the NRC’s responses—contained in more than 100 pages of correspondence—lacking.

“There is little comfort to be found in the agency’s response to my questions,” Markey said in a news release. “Black hole after black hole is described and left unaddressed.”

The report, titled “Security Gap: A Hard Look at the Soft Spots in Our Civilian Nuclear Reactor Security,” drew several negative conclusions, including:

- The NRC does not know how many foreign nationals are employed at nuclear reactors and does not require adequate background checks.

- Twenty-one nuclear reactors are located within five miles of an airport, but 96 percent of all US reactors were designed without regard for the possibility of impact from even a small aircraft.

- The NRC has rejected placing anti-aircraft capabilities at nuclear facilities, even though other countries have chosen to do so.

Foreign nationals. NRC requirements limit employee background checks to criminal records within the US. Nuclear facility operators “determine access to the facility regarding foreign applicants on a ‘best effort’ basis,” said the report. Because of this practice, the report concluded, “Terrorists may now be employed at nuclear reactors in the US just as terrorists enrolled at flight schools in the US.”

Aircraft impact. The report noted that none of the licensees that operate the nation’s 103 active nuclear reactors have “considered the possibility of a deliberate aircraft impact.” The possibility of an accidental impact was not considered at 43 reactors, while at another 56 reactors, the probability was considered too low for facility design changes.

As a result, only four reactors have any design features that would withstand an airplane impact. And only two—the reactors at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania—were designed with the impact of a large airliner in mind.

Anti-aircraft capability. The NRC rejected deployment of anti-aircraft weaponry at nuclear facilities after consultation with DOD, the FAA, and the new Homeland Security Office. The conclusion was, according to the Markey report, that “there would be enormous command-and-control problems and a large potential for unintended consequences and collateral damages if such weaponry were deployed.”

The commission did impose no-fly zones around the facilities after Sept. 11 but removed the restrictions within one week, said the report.

The NRC told Markey that “the proper way to deal with the potential hijacking of large commercial aircraft by suicidal terrorists is through the measures on airline security now well under way.”

The DOD perspective is much the same. Defense Department spokeswoman Victoria Clarke, responding to a question about the Markey report, said, “Clearly, since Sept. 11, there’s a heightened state of awareness and security and sensitivity to homeland security, to making sure important facilities such as those are adequately protected.”

“We are confident that they are being adequately protected,” she added.

However, the Markey report pointed out, despite the discovery of information about US nuclear reactors in captured al Qaeda documents, the NRC “failed to impose legally binding security requirements on its licensees until Feb. 26, 2002”—almost six months after the terrorist attacks in the US.

Additionally, the report noted that no force-on-force security exercises have been conducted at nuclear reactor facilities since Sept. 11 because the NRC believes they might pose safety hazards. The Department of Energy, though, did resume force-on-force exercises at nuclear weapons facilities.

The report also noted that, in the past, US nuclear reactor sites had failed security exercises “about 50 percent of the time.”

sition czar, said the study implies the Navy "could get by with fewer fighters because of the performance of the aircraft."

However, one of the many questions raised by the study, said Aldridge, was the potential impact on unit cost. Since no assumptions were made on the number of international partners for the JSF, Aldridge said the international buy might offset any Navy cuts. He said any decision on the JSF would have no effect on the development program or on production until roughly 2012.

And, said Aldridge, the potential cuts to tactical air "will not have any impact upon the force structure of the Navy-Marine Corps until the year 2020."

"I'll tell you, I have no idea how many planes you're going to buy in the year 2020, and neither does anybody else," he added.

Rumsfeld Says Nuclear Review Doesn't Specify Targets

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld told reporters at a joint press conference with Russian Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov that the classified version of the Nuclear Posture Review does not provide a target list of countries.

News reports had proclaimed that leaked portions of the classified NPR revealed the US was targeting Russia with nuclear weapons.

"Without getting into the classified details of the report, I can say that the review says nothing about targeting any country with nuclear weapons," said Rumsfeld.

Russia was briefed on the NPR in January, he said, adding that Ivanov had been personally briefed during his Pentagon visit in mid-March.

Responding to a question about the leaks, Ivanov said, "Secretary Rumsfeld briefed you on the true situation."

DOD Outlines Basic Rules for Military Commissions

Pentagon head Donald Rumsfeld revealed the rules the department will follow in trying suspected international terrorists before military commissions. President Bush authorized the commissions for non-US citizens in a Nov. 13 order.

Since that time, Rumsfeld told reporters March 21, the Pentagon consulted with a number of experts around the country, both in and out of government, to develop the procedures.

He stressed that the commissions "will conduct trials that are honest,

Reformer Bill Lind Proposes Instant Nuclear Response to Terror Attacks

William S. Lind, one of the founding fathers of the "military reform" movement in the 1980s, is again attracting attention, this time on a different front.

In March, following up on the concepts of the reformers, *New York Times Magazine* cited Lind's first recommendation for response to the terror attacks on the United States: "Within 48 hours, we should have wiped Taliban-held Afghanistan off the map, using nuclear weapons."

The full text of Lind's views, published in a bylined article in *Marine Corps Gazette* in February, went further. "The purpose would not have been merely to exterminate Osama bin Laden and his base, but to make an example of them for others: This is what happens when you seriously anger a superpower."

The opportunity may recur, he said, when America is attacked again.

Another proposal was to "Reunite Christendom as the first step in defending the West in a world of cultures in conflict." Lind said that "Islam is today on the strategic offensive, expanding outward in every direction. That expansion must be halted."

Lind first rose to prominence as a member of the military reform "inner circle" when he was a legislative assistant to Sen. Gary W. Hart. He and colleagues tried to head off development of high-technology weapon systems in favor of simpler systems, such as a cheap, slow-moving airplane dubbed "The Mudfighter." Shorthand for the controversy, which raged in Washington, D.C., and in the armed services, was "quality vs. quantity."

In 1985, Hart and Lind wrote a book, *America Can Win: The Case for Military Reform*.

A prime target for the reformers 30 years ago was the Air Force's F-15 fighter. The reform movement lost considerable credibility when the F-15 and other high-tech systems turned out to be not just good but great. In August 1991, on the eve of the Gulf War, Lind warned of an "unrealistic faith in airpower."

Even so, Lind and others of the surviving reformers have enjoyed something of a cult status in recent years, freshened by current interest in lighter and leaner forces.

Lind is presently director of the Center for Cultural Conservatism for the Free Congress Foundation in Washington, D.C.

fair, and impartial." Yet, at the same time the military commissions will allow the use of classified information, said Rumsfeld.

The rules provide for open proceedings unless the presiding officer closes them to protect classified information, intelligence sources and methods, national security interests, or the safety of trial participants.

The standard for conviction will be "beyond a reasonable doubt" and will require a two-thirds vote of the commission, said Rumsfeld. The imposition of a death penalty will require a unanimous vote. There will also be an automatic post-trial appeal and review process.

The commissions will consist of at least three but no more than seven members, with one or two alternates.

The secretary of defense may appoint members or assign the responsibility to an appointing authority.

Each defendant will have a military counsel appointed and may select another military or civilian lawyer.

US To Send Search Team to Iraq

The Pentagon drafted a reply to a formal offer from Iraq to allow a team to investigate the status of a Navy pilot shot down during the Gulf War, according to the *Washington Times*.

The news followed weeks of press reports about an offer allegedly made by Iraq in early March that would permit the US to search for Lt. Cmdr. Michael S. Speicher. The Pentagon initially reported he was killed in 1991 when his F-18 was shot down. How-



Capt. Jose R.D. Cabrera of the 146th Medical Squadron gets a blood pressure reading on a woman from a village in Belize. During the humanitarian operation, USAF personnel treated more than 3,600 patients.

ever, last year DOD changed his status to missing in action, based on new information.

US officials said they were stymied when press reports of the invitation surfaced because they had received no official offer. It wasn't until April 5 that Iraq sent a formal offer to the International Committee of the Red Cross. The Pentagon received it April 8.

More Countries To Buy JSF

Italy and the Netherlands are in the final stage of approving participation in the Joint Strike Fighter program, said Edward Aldridge, Penta-

gon acquisition chief. They join a growing list that Aldridge said could send the international buy into the thousands.

Other countries involved or slated to enter the program soon include Great Britain, with an announced buy of 150 fighters, Canada, Denmark, Norway, and Turkey.

Aldridge also said that Singapore has expressed interest.

Missile Program Has Three Hits

The Missile Defense Agency reported that it was successful with the most recent ballistic missile interceptor test—marking three successes in

a row. The next test is slated for this summer.

In the March 15 test over the central Pacific, the prototype interceptor hit a target missile during the mid-course phase of the target's flight.

Vandenberg AFB, Calif., launched the target missile—a modified Minuteman ICBM—at 9:11 p.m. EST. About 20 minutes later, the Ronald Reagan Missile Site on Kwajalein Atoll, about 4,800 miles from Vandenberg, launched the interceptor.

Officials said the interceptor, known as an Exoatmospheric Kill Vehicle, vaporized the mock warhead on impact more than 140 miles above the Pacific. The EKV had to distinguish between the target and decoys.

Pilot At Fault in Helo Crash

Air Force officials said the Oct. 14, 2001, crash of an HH-60G helicopter near Patrick AFB, Fla., was caused by pilot error. They cited his overconfidence as a contributing factor.

The helicopter, which was the lead in a two-ship formation from the 41st Rescue Squadron at Moody AFB, Ga., hit the Kissimmee River and fully submerged shortly after impact. The aircraft were participating in a combat search and rescue exercise at the time.

The four crew members received only minor injuries.

According to the accident investigation report, the pilot, Capt. David Fuqua, entered "a right, steep banked turn at low altitude, which resulted in an uncontrolled descent from which he could not recover prior to impacting the river and surrounding terrain."

The report also stated there was substantial evidence the pilot's "aggressiveness" and "general overconfidence" in his ability, along with his and his crew's loss of situational awareness, prevented them from correcting the problem.

Enlisted Retirees Can Return to Service

Under a new program, airmen who retired from the regular Air Force within the past three years can return to active duty for a period of 24 months.

"People have asked how they can serve again and we certainly have a need—so here we go," said CMSgt. Al Diaz, chief of the skills management branch at the Air Force Personnel Center.

Air Force officials hope the program, which is called the Voluntary Retired Enlisted Airman Extended Active Duty program, will help offset shortages of trained airmen in hard-to-fill skills. Retirees must have served

And Now, Reporting From the Grassy Knoll ...

It had to happen. Many Arabs refuse to believe that most of the Sept. 11 hijackers were Saudi Arabian nationals. Now, a book published in France says the airliner that was driven into the Pentagon did not exist.

Thierry Meyssan's book, *L'Effroyable Imposture*, which has been variously translated as *The Frightening Fraud* and *The Appalling Fraud*, is a best-seller in France. It says that there was no American Airlines Flight 77. It does not offer an alternative theory on what caused the damage at the Pentagon.

Meyssan, who is president of a left-wing think tank, says that witness accounts are contradictory, and the few photographs show no aircraft debris. He also asks why the Pentagon's facade did not immediately collapse and what became of the passengers of Flight 77.

He says the Pentagon attack was a government plot.

To their credit, French news media quickly denounced the book. They pointed out holes in Meyssan's theory. *Le Monde* and *Liberation* tracked down passengers' relatives and photos that do show debris. They also criticized the US for not being more forthcoming with official information about the event.

Force Structure Changes Spell End for ABCCC Platform

The Air Force announced its Fiscal 2003 force structure changes and signaled the transfer of EC-130E Airborne Battlefield Command-and-Control Center aircraft missions to other platforms.

Picking up the ABCCC mission will be the E-3 Airborne Warning and Control System and the E-8 Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System aircraft.

The force structure changes, which impact active duty, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve Command elements, will result in an overall increase of 299 military, 142 civilian, and 29 drill authorizations. Some of the major changes by state are:

Alaska. ANG will take over the mission of the 611th Air Control Squadron at Elmendorf Air Force Base.

Arizona. At Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, the 355th Wing will lose six EC-130E ABCCC aircraft, along with 506 military and six civilian positions. The wing will also convert six OA-10 forward air control aircraft to A-10 close air support use, gaining 16 military authorizations. Luke Air Force Base will gain 151 military positions for an increased aircraft maintenance workload.

Arkansas. The 314th Airlift Wing will gain 77 military positions because of an increased aircraft maintenance workload. A consolidation of command and control will reduce the 463rd Airlift Control Squadron by 42 military slots.

California. The 9th Reconnaissance Wing at Beale Air Force Base will gain two Global Hawk unmanned aerial vehicles, which will result in an increase of 72 military and four civilian positions. At Edwards Air Force Base, 59 military positions will convert to civilian slots, and the base will lose 70 military positions as a result of workload realignments. A realignment of mobility maintenance specialists at Travis Air Force Base will bring an increase of 43 military positions, but the base will lose 14 military slots in other actions.

Florida. Eglin Air Force Base will gain 50 military slots based on a command restructure of the air control mission and one military position for migration of the ABCCC mission. At MacDill Air Force Base, the 6th Air Mobility Wing will lose 61 military and one civilian positions because of removal of the AWACS mission.

Georgia. The 93rd Air Control Wing at Robins Air Force Base will gain 32 military positions for the Joint STARS, as a result of the migration of the ABCCC mission.

Guam. Actions at Andersen Air Force Base will result in an overall increase of 22 military and a decrease of one civilian authorizations.

Idaho. Mountain Home Air Force Base will gain 245 military positions based on the restructure of the air control mission and one military position for migration of the ABCCC mission.

Illinois. Scott Air Force Base will have a total increase of seven military and 47 civilian authorizations for various actions.

Iowa. The 185th Fighter Wing (ANG) will convert from 15 F-16C/D fighters to eight KC-135E tankers, with an accompanying increase of three military and a decrease of 29 drill authorizations.

Maryland. Andrews Air Force Base will lose two C-20 aircraft and 20 military positions when the aircraft transfer to US Air Forces in Europe. At Ft. Meade, USAF's 694th Intelligence Group will lose 122 military slots because of directed reductions in support of the National Security Agency and other higher mission requirements.

Nebraska. Offutt Air Force Base will gain 38 military authorizations for the growth in the RC-135 Rivet Joint mission. The 55th Wing will gain a TC-135 aircraft for RC-135 training and 32 military positions.

Nevada. Nellis Air Force Base will gain four F-22 test aircraft along with 84 military positions. It will also gain 86 military slots for aircraft maintenance.

New Jersey. At McGuire Air Force Base, the 621st Air Mobility Operations Group will gain 74 military positions because of command-and-control consolidations.

New Mexico. Kirtland Air Force Base will have an overall decrease of 57 military and an increase of 21 civilian authorizations for various actions.

North Dakota. The 119th Fighter Wing (ANG) will replace its 15 F-16A/B fighters with 15 F-16C/D and reduce military slots by five.

Pennsylvania. The 193rd Special Operations Wing (ANG) will replace three EC-130E aircraft with three EC-130Js.

South Carolina. The 16th Airlift Squadron at Charleston Air Force Base will gain nine C-17 airlifters, and as a result, Charleston will gain 271 military positions and the 315th Airlift Wing (AFRC) will gain 12 civilian and 81 drill positions. At Shaw Air Force Base, one F-16 fighter squadron will be inactivated to plus-up two other fighter squadrons with a resulting decrease of six F-16s and 337 military authorizations.

Texas. Dyess Air Force Base will have a total decrease of 40 military and one civilian authorizations for various actions.

Utah. Hill Air Force Base will gain 50 military positions because of a command restructure of the air control mission and one military position for the migration of the ABCCC mission.

Virginia. Hq. Air Combat Command at Langley Air Force Base will gain 21 military positions in a transfer from Air Intelligence Agency elements. The 74th Air Control Squadron will inactivate and 125 military positions will be transferred because of the restructure of the air control mission.

Washington. The 141st Air Refueling Wing (ANG) at Fairchild Air Force Base will replace its 12 KC-135E tanker aircraft with eight KC-135Rs, along with a decrease of nine civilian positions. At McChord Air Force Base, the 62nd Airlift Wing will receive two C-17 airlifters and gain 56 military positions.

in one of the designated specialties and not be within two years of the high-year-of-tenure restriction for their retired rank.

Additional information is available through the "Want to rejoin the Air Force?" link at the AFPC Web site (www.afpc.randolph.af.mil), by calling 866-229-7074, or by sending an e-mail to afpc.dpsfm@randolph.af.mil.

Partial Concurrent Receipt Gains Approval

The House included funding in its Fiscal 2003 Budget Resolution for

some money to offset concurrent receipt of military retired pay and veterans disability compensation.

The Senate Budget Committee passed its own version March 21.

Both versions provided full concurrent receipt of the two pays for veterans who are 60 to 100 percent disabled as a result of military service, to be phased-in beginning in 2003 and fully in place by 2007.

The House version established mandatory funding for five years, while the Senate Budget Committee established funding for 10 years.

The full Senate was expected to approve the measure late last month.

The Air Force Association, along with other Military Coalition members, is pushing for full concurrent receipt for all disabled military retirees, regardless of the percentage of the disability.

UK JSF Tests Slated for Edwards

The United Kingdom recently decided to conduct its operational tests of the UK version of the Joint Strike Fighter at Edwards AFB, Calif.

Edwards is not slated to receive

the first JSF test aircraft until October 2005, but the integrated test force is already five months into a 10-year system development and demonstration program, said officials.

Initial plans call for two UK aircraft and support crews to be based at Edwards during the later portion of the demonstration program.

The US Air Force and Navy will be conducting testing on the USAF, Navy, Marine Corps, and UK versions of the new strike fighter.

Current plans call for five USAF versions to be based at Edwards, as well as three transient aircraft from the Navy's test facility at NAS Patuxent River, Md. Another 18 strike fighters will arrive at Edwards once the program moves into operational testing in 2010.

USAF Museum Gets 1924 Trophy

The 1924 Robert J. Collier Trophy, presented to the US Army Air Service for the first aerial flight around the world, has finally found a home at the Air Force Museum at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

A civilian employee, Neil R. Planzer, discovered the trophy when he was searching through some art work at the Pentagon. Planzer, the Pentagon's associate director for civil aviation, arranged to have it turned over to the museum.

The 175th Wing of the Maryland Air National Guard flew the trophy to Ohio.

The National Aeronautic Association awarded the 1924 trophy for the successful round-the-world flights by the *Chicago* and *New Orleans* Douglas World Cruiser biplanes. They, along with two others, *Boston* and *Seattle*, began the trip from Seattle on April 6, 1924.

Seattle crashed in Alaska and *Boston* in the North Atlantic. *Chicago* and *New Orleans* touched down again in Seattle after 175 days and 27,533 miles. They had stopped in 61 cities.

Report Calls Anthrax Vaccine Safe, but "Not Optimal"

The Institute of Medicine, a private, nonprofit organization, found that the current vaccine used by the Pentagon is safe and effective. However, the group noted that the vaccine is "far from optimal."

The report, released March 6, said the current regimen, which calls for six shots over 18 months to produce maximum immunity, makes the vaccine hard to administer properly. It called on DOD, the National Insti-



USAF airmen participate in a joint services color guard at a ceremony in Savannah, Ga., honoring veterans who fought in the Korean War.

tutes of Health, and other organizations to develop a better vaccine now made feasible by improvements in vaccine technology.

Congress directed DOD to seek independent examination of the vaccination program in 2000 because service members had raised concerns about its safety. DOD had instituted a mandatory vaccination program in 1998.

The Institute of Medicine convened the Committee to Assess the Safety and Efficacy of the Anthrax Vaccine in October 2000.

The committee found no evidence that the vaccine was responsible for reported long-term ills, noting the vaccine would likely cause immediate short-term reactions like most vaccines. It did suggest, though, that data are limited on long-term effects

Could "Lost" Plutonium Fuel Terrorist "Dirty Bomb"?

The Energy Department has lost track of small amounts of nuclear material that were loaned to 33 foreign countries, including Iran, under the 1954 Atoms for Peace Program, according to a DOE Inspector General report.

So-called "sealed sources," which were packaged in environmentally safe capsules and were to be used for calibration of radiation measuring and monitoring instruments and nuclear research, were provided to foreign countries from the 1950s through the 1970s.

At one time, these sources were tracked by the Atomic Energy Commission, a predecessor of DOE. However, the report said, "The sealed source registry was discontinued in 1984."

The lack of reliable oversight revealed in the IG investigation "raised concerns regarding the possible misuse of these radioactive sources, including the potential for the development of radiological dispersal weapons," the report said.

The IG found through the old registry that 536 US-owned sealed sources, which contained plutonium, had been provided to 33 countries. DOE did report publicly in 1996 that the US had provided approximately 4.4 to 6.6 pounds of plutonium, mostly in the form of sealed sources, to foreign countries since the late 1950s.

The IG report, which was released in late March, also said that while most of the sealed sources were loaned, some were transferred outright, further obscuring accountability and making it nearly impossible to trace current location and condition.

"While the quantities of nuclear materials in sealed sources are small, in the wrong hands, these sources could be misused," stated the IG.

for all vaccines, not just the anthrax vaccine.

AFIT Projects Funding Shortage

A report for Congress by the Air Force Institute of Technology states

that AFIT funding has remained constant in recent years, although overall requirements have increased.

AFIT expects to run a budget shortfall in the next few years and has identified \$4 million to \$8 mil-

lion in annual unfunded requirements.

The report said the institute had been able to continue its mission by introducing efficiencies such as merging two schools—the Gradu-

Senior Staff Changes

NOMINATIONS: To be **Brigadier General:** Chris T. **Anzalone**, Dana T. **Atkins**, Thomas S. **Bailey Jr.**, Philip M. **Breedlove**, Bruce E. **Burda**, Bradley W. **Butler**, Robert E. **Dehnert Jr.**, Charles J. **Dunlap Jr.**, Delwyn R. **Eulberg**, Maurice H. **Forsyth**, Patrick D. **Gillett Jr.**, Sandra A. **Gregory**, Gregory J. **Ihde**, Kevin J. **Kennedy**, Russell J. **Kilpatrick**, Lyle M. **Koenig Jr.**, Ronald R. **Ladnier**, Stephen L. **Lanning**, Erwin F. **Lessel III**, Michael N. **Madrid**, John W. **Maluda**, Mark T. **Mathews**, Gary T. **McCoy**, Kimber L. **McKenzie**, Stephen J. **Miller**, Richard Y. **Newton III**, Thomas J. **Owen**, Richard E. **Perraut Jr.**, Polly A. **Peyer**, Douglas L. **Raaberg**, Robertus C.N. **Remkes**, Eric J. **Rosborg**, Marshall K. **Sabol**, Paul J. **Selva**, Mark E. **Stearns**, Thomas E. **Stickford**, Johnny A. **Weida**, Thomas B. **Wright**, David G. **Young III**.

PROMOTIONS: To **Lieutenant General:** Thomas B. **Goslin Jr.**, William R. **Looney III**, Duncan J. **McNabb**, Steven R. **Polk**.

CHANGES: Brig. Gen. (sel.) Chris T. **Anzalone**, from Exec. to Dir., Strat. P&P, Jt. Staff, Pentagon, to Vice Cmdr., Air Armament Ctr., AFMC, Eglin AFB, Fla. ... Lt. Gen. John R. **Baker**, from Asst. DCS, Air & Space Ops., USAF, Pentagon, to Vice Cmdr., AMC, Scott AFB, Ill. ... Brig. Gen. (sel.) Philip M. **Breedlove**, from Sr. Mil. Asst., SECAF, Pentagon, to Cmdr., 56th FTW, AETC, Luke AFB, Ariz. ... Lt. Gen. Bruce A. **Carlson**, from Dir., Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment, Jt. Staff, Pentagon, to Cmdr., 8th AF, ACC, Barksdale AFB, La. ... Maj. Gen. Kevin P. **Chilton**, from Dep. Dir., Politico-Mil. Affairs (Asia-Pacific and Middle East), Jt. Staff, Pentagon, to Dir., Prgms., DCS, P&P, USAF, Pentagon ... Maj. Gen. (sel.) Scott S. **Custer**, from Dir., P&P, AETC, Randolph AFB, Tex., to Dep. Dir., LL, OSAF, Pentagon ... Brig. Gen. Duane W. **Deal**, from Cmdr., AF Recruiting Service, AETC, Randolph AFB, Tex., to Cmdr., 21st SW, AFSPC, Peterson AFB, Colo. ... Brig. Gen. Kenneth M. **Decuir**, from Dep. Cmdr., Canadian NORAD Region, NORAD, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, to Cmdr., Cheyenne Mountain Ops. Ctr., NORAD, Cheyenne Mountain AFS, Colo. ... Brig. Gen. (sel.) Andrew S. **Dichter**, from IG, PACAF, Hickam AFB, Hawaii, to Dep. Cmdr., Canadian NORAD Region, NORAD, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada ... Maj. Gen. Gary R. **Dylewski**, from Cmdr., JTF Southwest Asia, CENTCOM, Prince Sultan AB, Saudi Arabia, to Spec. Asst. to Cmdr., AETC, Randolph AFB, Tex. ... Brig. Gen. Douglas M. **Fraser**, from Cmdr., 3rd Wg., PACAF, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, to Cmdr., Space Warfare Ctr., AFSPC, Schriever AFB, Colo. ... Lt. Gen. (sel.) Thomas B. **Goslin Jr.**, from Cmdr., Space Warfare Ctr., AFSPC, Schriever AFB, Colo., to Dep. CINC, STRATCOM, Offutt AFB, Neb. ... Maj. Gen. (sel.) Michael C. **Gould**, from Cmdr., Cheyenne Mountain Ops. Ctr., NORAD, Cheyenne Mountain AFS, Colo., to Dir., Operational Plans, DCS, Air & Space Ops., USAF, Pentagon ... Maj. Gen. (sel.) Michael A. **Hamel**, from Dir., Space Ops. & Integration, DCS, Air & Space Ops., USAF, Pentagon, to Cmdr., 14th AF, AFSPC, Vandenberg AFB, Calif. ... Brig. Gen. Peter J. **Hennessey**, from Dir., Log., AMC, Scott AFB, Ill., to Dir., Resources, DCS, Instl. & Log., USAF, Pentagon ... Maj. Gen. Kenneth W. **Hess**, from Cmdr., 3rd AF, USAF, RAF Mildenhall, UK, to Chief of Safety, USAF, Pentagon ... Lt. Gen. Robert C. **Hinson**, from Dep. CINC, STRATCOM, Offutt AFB, Neb., to Vice Cmdr., AFSPC, Peterson AFB, Colo. ... Brig. Gen. William J. **Jabour**, from Dir., F-22 Sys. Prgm. Office, ASC, AFMC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, to PEO, Fighter & Bomber Prgms., Asst. SECAF (Acq.), Pentagon ... Lt. Gen. Leslie F. **Kenne**, from Cmdr., ESC, AFMC, Hanscom AFB, Mass., to DCS, Warfighting Integration, USAF, Pentagon ... Maj. Gen. (sel.) Claude R. **Kehler**, from Cmdr., 21st SW, AFSPC, Peterson AFB, Colo., to Dir., Space Ops. & Integration, DCS, Air & Space Ops., USAF, Pentagon ... Brig. Gen. (sel.) Ronald R. **Ladnier**, from Cmdr., 22nd ARW, AMC, McConnell AFB, Kan., to Cmdt., ACSC, AU,

AETC, Maxwell AFB, Ala. ... Maj. Gen. Edward L. **LaFountaine**, from Cmdt., Jt. Forces Staff College, NDU, Norfolk, Va., to Cmdr., Tanker Airlift Control Ctr., AMC, Scott AFB, Ill. ... Brig. Gen. (sel.) Erwin F. **Lessel III**, from Asst. Dir., Air & Space Ops., USAF, Ramstein AB, Germany, to Cmdr., 86th AW, USAF, Ramstein AB, Germany ... Lt. Gen. William R. **Looney III**, from Cmdr., 14th AF, AFSPC, Vandenberg AFB, Calif., to Cmdr., ESC, AFMC, Hanscom AFB, Mass. ... Brig. Gen. (sel.) William T. **Lord**, from Dir., Comm. & Info., AMC, Scott AFB, Ill., to Dir., Comm. & Info. Systems, ACC, Langley AFB, Va. ... Lt. Gen. Duncan J. **McNabb**, from Dir., Prgms., DCS, P&P, USAF, Pentagon, to DCS, P&P, USAF, Pentagon ... Brig. Gen. Roosevelt **Mercer Jr.**, from Cmdr., 81st Tng. Wg., AETC, Keesler AFB, Miss., to Cmdt., Jt. Forces Staff College, NDU, Norfolk, Va. ... Maj. Gen. Michael C. **Mushala**, from PEO, Fighter & Bomber Prgms., Asst. SECAF (Acq.), Pentagon, to Spec. Asst. to Cmdr. for Transition, AFMC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio ... Brig. Gen. Gary L. **North**, from Cmdr., 18th Wg., PACAF, Kadena AB, Japan, to Dep. Dir., Politico-Mil. Affairs (Asia-Pacific and Middle East), Jt. Staff, Pentagon ... Brig. Gen. John G. **Pavlovich**, from Dep. Dir., Ops., AFSPC, Peterson AFB, Colo., to Cmdr., 45th SW, AFSPC, Patrick AFB, Fla. ... Maj. Gen. Timothy A. **Peppe**, from Chief of Safety, USAF, Pentagon, to Spec. Asst. for AEFs, Vice C/S, USAF, Pentagon ... Brig. Gen. Michael W. **Peterson**, from Dir., Comm. & Info. Sys., ACC, Langley AFB, Va., to Cmdr., 81st Tng. Wg., AETC, Keesler AFB, Miss. ... Brig. Gen. (sel.) Polly A. **Peyer**, from Dir., Propulsion, Oklahoma ALC, AFMC, Tinker AFB, Okla., to Vice Cmdr., Oklahoma ALC, AFMC, Tinker AFB, Okla. ... Brig. Gen. Anthony F. **Przybyslawski**, from Cmdr., 509th BW, ACC, Whiteman AFB, Mo., to Asst. Dir., Aerospace Ops., ACC, Langley AFB, Va. ... Brig. Gen. (sel.) Douglas L. **Raaberg**, from Cmdr., 71st FTW, AETC, Vance AFB, Okla., to Cmdr., 509th BW, ACC, Whiteman AFB, Mo. ... Brig. Gen. (sel.) Jeffrey A. **Remington**, from Cmdr., 27th FW, ACC, Cannon AFB, N.M., to Cmdr., 18th Wg., PACAF, Kadena AB, Japan ... Brig. Gen. (sel.) Robertus C.N. **Remkes**, from Dep. Dir., P&P, ACC, Langley AFB, Va., to Cmdr., 3rd Wg., PACAF, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska ... Brig. Gen. Edward A. **Rice Jr.**, Cmdr., 28th BW, ACC, Ellsworth AFB, S.D., to Cmdr., AF Recruiting Service, AETC, Randolph AFB, Tex. ... Brig. Gen. Stephen T. **Sargeant**, from Cmdr., 56th FW, AETC, Luke AFB, Ariz., to Dir., P&P, AETC, Randolph AFB, Tex. ... Maj. Gen. Randall M. **Schmidt**, from Dir., Aerospace Ops., USAF, Ramstein AB, Germany, to Asst. DCS, Air & Space Ops., USAF, Pentagon ... Brig. Gen. (sel.) Paul J. **Selva**, from Cmdr., 62nd AW, AMC, McChord AFB, Wash., to Vice Cmdr., TACC, AMC, Scott AFB, Ill. ... Brig. Gen. (sel.) Mark D. **Shackelford**, from Dir., F-16 Sys. Prgm. Office, ASC, AFMC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, to Dir., F-22 Sys. Prgm. Office, ASC, AFMC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio ... Brig. Gen. William L. **Shelton**, from Dir., Rqmts., AFSPC, Peterson AFB, Colo., to Dir., P&P, AFSPC, Peterson AFB, Colo. ... Brig. Gen. John T. **Sheridan**, from Cmdt., ACSC, AU, AETC, Maxwell AFB, Ala., to Dir., Rqmts., AFSPC, Peterson AFB, Colo. ... Maj. Gen. Charles N. **Simpson**, from Dir., Plans & Policy, EUCOM, Stuttgart-Vaihingen, Germany, to Dir., Air & Space Ops., USAF, Ramstein AB, Germany ... Maj. Gen. (sel.) Kevin J. **Sullivan**, from Vice Cmdr., Air Armament Ctr., AFMC, Eglin AFB, Fla., to Dir., Log. Readiness, DCS, Instl. & Log., USAF, Pentagon ... Brig. Gen. Mark A. **Volcheff**, from Cmdr., 86th AW, USAF, Ramstein AB, Germany, to Dep. Dir., P&P, AMC, Scott AFB, Ill. ... Brig. Gen. Richard E. **Webber**, from IG, AFSPC, Peterson AFB, Colo., to Dep. Dir., Ops., AFSPC, Peterson AFB, Colo. ... Lt. Gen. Joseph H. **Wehrle Jr.**, from DCS, P&P, USAF, Pentagon, to Asst. Vice C/S, USAF, Pentagon ... Maj. Gen. (sel.) Stephen G. **Wood**, from Dep. Dir., LL, OSAF, Pentagon, to Cmdr., Air Warfare Ctr., ACC, Nellis AFB, Nev. ... Maj. Gen. Michael W. **Wooley**, from Cmdr., TACC, AMC, Scott AFB, Ill., to Cmdr., 3rd AF, USAF, RAF Mildenhall, UK. ■

ate School of Acquisition and Systems Logistics and the Graduate School of Engineering and Management. However, the report also said AFIT could expect no further mission efficiencies.

Additionally, the report highlighted difficulties AFIT has encountered in filling scientific and engineering student requirements. Part of the problem is that the Air Force has been having manning problems in science and engineering career fields.

Air Force Secretary James G. Roche told Congress in Fiscal 2003 budget testimony that recruiting problems for military and civilian scientists and engineers were "of particular concern."

With this shortage, the service has found it difficult to free its scientists and engineers from operational assignments to pursue graduate degrees at AFIT.

"It is in the hard-core sciences that the seats have been difficult to fill," stated the report. Since 1995, the aeronautical and electrical engineering seat fill rate has been less than 50 percent, and the physics seat fill rate has been 30 percent.

US and Canada To Work Jointly on Smallpox Vaccine Program

The Pentagon announced April 12 that DOD and Canada's Department of National Defense had agreed to collaborate on a smallpox vaccine development program.

The program is intended to produce a new vaccine to protect military members of both countries against the deadly disease.

Ongoing Research Could Make Anthrax Useless as Bioweapon

Computer research conducted by an international Anthrax Research Project could greatly speed work on an anthrax antitoxin—eliminating anthrax as a viable biological weapon. The project presented the results of its research to DOD at the British Embassy in Washington, D.C., in March.

Individual computer users participated in the project by donating their personal computers' spare resources to build a virtual supercomputer that could analyze billions of molecules in a fraction of the time it would take standard supercomputers. The project started in January.

Recent anthrax research has shown that the anthrax toxin has three protein components. One of these proteins forms a ring, which binds with another protein, facilitating the entry of the lethal factor into a cell. Harvard University discovered that this bind-

US Discovers Huge Cache of Smallpox Vaccine

A pharmaceutical company in Swiftwater, Pa., found 70 million to 90 million doses of smallpox vaccine in its freezers, where the vaccine had been stored since it was made decades ago, reported the *Washington Post*.

The find increases the US inventory six times over, providing an adequate supply if needed in case of a bioterror attack, said officials.

The liquid vaccine was produced by the French company Aventis Pasteur, which has its US operations in Swiftwater. There was no information provided on why there was a delay in finding the vaccine or who made the discovery.

The federal government had already contracted with various companies to produce new vaccine and had been testing diluted doses to determine how far it can stretch current stocks. The new discovery will allow more time to fine-tune new vaccines under development.

ing could be inhibited, preventing toxicity.

A group at Oxford University identified the site on this key protein where the binding occurs and where the right molecular interaction may inhibit the binding—ultimately preventing the toxicity that results in disease.

The project used the donated resources of personal computers to help

scientists screen 3.57 billion molecular compounds against the fatal anthrax toxin protein—the aim to find a subset of drug-like molecules that could render anthrax useless as a weapon.

Using traditional computing methods, the same project would have taken years instead of weeks.

This initial screening process narrowed the pool of 3.57 billion mol-

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ecules considerably, said a DOD statement, and "significantly reduced the next phase of the [drug] discovery process."

The Anthrax Research Project is sponsored by Intel, Microsoft, Oxford University, the National Foundation for Cancer Research, and United Devices.

News Notes

■ CMSAF Frederick J. Finch announced his retirement, slated for June 28, after nearly three years as USAF's top enlisted member and 28 years of service.

■ China announced a 2002 military spending increase of 17.6 percent, or about \$3 billion. The increase does not include major spending for weapons research or for the purchase of foreign weapons.

■ The Air Force announced March 26 that retired Maj. Gen. Robert S. Dickman will fill a new position as deputy for military space for the undersecretary of the Air Force, Peter B. Teets. The position was announced Feb. 7 by Teets, who is also director of the National Reconnaissance Office, as part of the transformation of national security space.

■ Individuals may register on the Web (<http://afmarathon.wpafb.af.mil>) for the 2002 USAF Marathon, scheduled for Sept. 21 at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. The deadline is Sept. 4.

■ Brig. Gen. David E. Clary was named director of USAF's new homeland security directorate at the Pentagon on March 28. Clary was previously commander of the 51st Fighter Wing at Osan AB, South Korea.

■ USAF's return-to-service program has brought 215 officers who had separated or retired back on active duty since Sept. 11, and more are waiting, said officials. Many of the returnees are getting back in cockpits, which will save the Air Force millions of dollars in training.

■ Lisa Beamer, the widow of Todd Beamer, helped unveil the "Let's Roll" emblem on an F-16 at the New Jersey ANG's 177th Fighter Wing. Todd Beamer uttered the now famous phrase before he and other passengers rushed the cockpit in the hijacked airliner that crashed in Pennsylvania Sept. 11.

■ USAF announced March 28 it had created a new office to focus on the future of the expeditionary air and space force—the special assistant for expeditionary air and space force.

■ The Society of American Military Engineers awarded Lt. Col. Thomas Quasney, commander of the 48th Civil Engineer Squadron at RAF Lakenheath, UK, the 2001 Newman Medal for the year's most outstanding contribution to military engineering.

■ The Senate confirmed Joseph E. Schmitz March 21 as the Pentagon's new Inspector General. He had been nominated by President Bush last June.

■ In late March, China successfully launched a third unmanned spacecraft, Shenzhou III. Beijing expects to launch manned spacecraft by 2005.

■ The Air Force Uniform Board approved some new optional items: Air Force symbol cuff links, tie tacks, and tie bars. The new items should be available by 2003.

■ Sens. James M. Inhofe (R–Okla.) and Daniel K. Akaka (D–Hawaii) announced March 26 the formation of an Army Caucus in the Senate "to focus more attention on the programs and needs of the US Army." Inhofe said that "in some cases the Army has been on the short end of the stick in funding."

■ DOD said March 22 it plans to award \$15.7 million to 29 academic institutions in 16 states to perform research in science and engineering

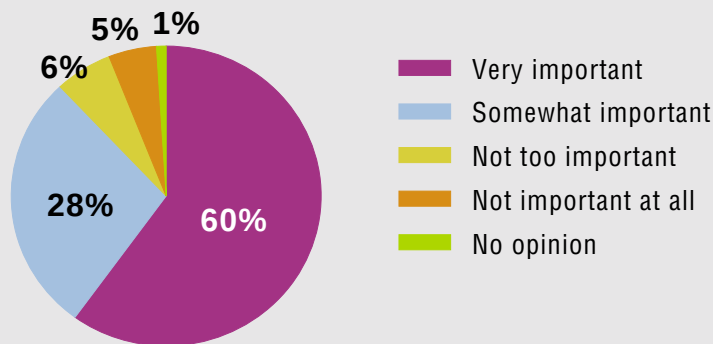
Public Agrees With White House About Removing Saddam

A majority of Americans believe removal of Iraq's Saddam Hussein from power should be a top foreign policy goal for the US, according to a *USA Today/CNN/Gallup* poll. In that, they clearly support the Bush Administration's efforts to oust Saddam. The only question is how.

A March 22–24 poll revealed that 88 percent rate the removal of Saddam as either very important or somewhat important.

Other questions in the same poll indicate that most Americans would favor using airpower against Saddam. Least favored was the use of US ground forces to invade Iraq. There was also considerable support for arming and training opposition forces rather than using US forces directly. Of those who would favor using US ground troops, surprisingly 53 percent said they would be willing to have them remain in Iraq for more than five years.

Is it important to remove Saddam Hussein from power in Iraq?



What steps against Iraq would you favor?	Favor	Oppose
Using military air strikes but no US ground troops	67%	29%
Arming and training Iraqi opposition forces but not using US forces directly	53%	42%
Using US ground troops to invade Iraq	46%	50%

How long would you favor using US ground troops in Iraq?

Less than one year	17 %
One to two years	19%
Three to five years	8%
More than five years	53%

fields. The average award will be about \$291,000.

■ Pentagon spokeswoman Victoria Clarke received an unexpected note welcoming her aboard from the airliner pilot flying her back to Washington, D.C. The pilot signed the note: Capt. Rich Lepman, United Airlines, or Lt. Col. Rich Lepman, US Air Force Reserve. The note said he had just finished work as a crisis action team duty officer at the Pentagon.

■ The Pentagon honored 39 first responders—one from the Leased Facilities Division, 17 in the Defense Protective Service, and 22 in the Federal Facilities Division—in March for their efforts on Sept. 11, 2001. They each received Medal of Valor awards.

■ Ana Belen Montes, the Defense Intelligence Agency's senior analyst for Cuban issues until her arrest Sept. 21, 2001, pleaded guilty March 19 to spying for Cuba for 16 years. Federal prosecutors agreed to waive the death penalty, instead offering a 25-year prison term if Montes tells FBI and other investigators what she knows about Cuban intelligence activities.

■ USAF awarded Coastal Environmental Systems a five-year \$60 million contract for weather monitoring systems to automate collection of weather data at bases worldwide.

■ The Air Force selected Lt. Gen. Leslie F. Kenne to head the new deputy chief of staff for warfighting integration office. She was the commander at Electronic Systems Center, Hanscom AFB, Mass.

■ A B-52 crew from the 419th Flight Test Squadron, Edwards AFB, Calif., successfully launched two AGM-154A Joint Standoff Weapons at two different targets. The JSOW missiles were launched three seconds apart against two close, but separate, targets—both hit their targets.

■ Rockwell Collins signed an initial \$11 million contract with Boeing to develop dual Head-Up Display systems for USAF's C-130 avionics modernization program.

■ Rep. Walter B. Jones (R-N.C.) introduced two pieces of legislation March 14 that would eliminate a tax on military death benefits and increase that benefit annually for inflation. He said that \$3,000 of a \$6,000 gratuity paid to the surviving family of a military member killed in the line of duty is taxed because of an anomaly in a 1986 revenue bill.

■ Lockheed Martin reported March 15 that its Atlas V team had rolled the new booster out to a launchpad for the first time and successfully loaded it with its supercold propellants and conducted a simulated countdown. This was the last test needed before

the vehicle's debut launch, slated for this summer.

■ USAF is offering signing bonuses of \$30,000 to bring in 55 new pharmacy officers before Oct. 1. The pharmacists must be US citizens, graduates of a US-accredited pharmacy school, and hold a current state pharmacy license. They will serve a minimum of 48 months of active duty.

■ Air Force Personnel Center officials said the senior master sergeant promotion rate for the 02E8 cycle was the highest seen since 1987.

USAF selected 1,544 of 15,307 eligible master sergeants for a 10.09 percent selection rate.

■ The 8th Air Force headquarters building at Barksdale AFB, La., burned March 12, but officials said the damage was limited to the third floor and the attic.

■ Lt. Col. Rudy Abeyta, Kirtland AFB, N.M., didn't let a potential explosion stop him from pulling an unconscious motorist from a burning car. Abeyta was driving along an interstate when he noticed a car

across the highway catch fire after ramming into a flatbed trailer. He and another motorist managed to get the door open and pulled the injured man out.

■ Boeing announced March 19 it had delivered ahead of schedule the wings for the first F-22 production aircraft to team partner Lockheed Martin.

■ The Pro Football Hall of Fame in Canton, Ohio, and the National Football League joined forces to produce a unique exhibit titled "Football and America: The NFL Responds During Times of National Crisis." The exhibit, which will run throughout 2002, showcases NFL contributions from World War II through the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks.

■ USAF said it needs more combat rescue officers. The requirements call for male officers or male enlisted members eligible for Officer Training School who must pass strenuous physical requirements. Trainees will complete combat diver school, parachute training, para-rescue school, medical training, and military tactics training. Contact Lt. Col. Thomas Phillips at 703-693-5544 or e-mail: thomas.phillips@pentagon.af.mil.

■ Air Force Space Command declared initial operational capability on March 15 for the Minuteman III ICBM propulsion replacement program. The \$2.4 billion program will replace the aging propellant in all 500 Minutemans.

■ Lockheed Martin announced April 11 it was shipping the last of its Titan IV launch vehicles from the company's Denver facilities to launch sites at Cape Canaveral AFS, Fla., and Vandenberg AFB, Calif. The last Titan IV is slated to boost a classified payload into orbit next year. The Titan series began as the Titan ICBM with first launch in 1959.

■ The Interior Department and the Army released 26 acres of land at Arlington National Cemetery to make room for more graves and a new columbarium to hold ashes. Officials have said that at the current rate the cemetery would reach capacity by 2025. The new land will be developed beginning in 2007. Another parcel, 40 acres, will undergo development next year.

■ The South Dakota Highway Patrol presented the state's highest civilian honor to Capt. Terrence Koudelka, a B-1B weapons system officer at Ellsworth AFB, S.D., for providing help to a patrolman trying to make an arrest earlier this year. ■

CBO Claims Navy Can Meet Goals With Fewer Subs

The Congressional Budget Office believes it has a remedy for the Navy's shortfall in attack submarines that will not strain the Navy's already overburdened shipbuilding budget. The answer, said the CBO, is that 55 subs can do the work of 68 or even 76, if they are utilized more efficiently and more are deployed forward.

The Senate Armed Services sea power subcommittee asked the CBO to explore, basically, how to do more with less. The CBO responded with its report, "Increasing the Mission Capability of the Attack Submarine Force," which describes three options that would require the Navy to change its operating concepts and basing locations.

The Navy currently has 54 SSNs (attack submarines). It would like to maintain a force of at least 55, which is the minimum number a 1999 Joint Chiefs of Staff study said would be needed to meet wartime requirements. The JCS study also concluded the Navy would need 68 SSNs by 2015 and 76 by 2025 to handle critical missions during peacetime. Navy officials endorsed the higher numbers.

However, the Navy cannot sustain even 55 SSNs at current funding levels beyond 2015, said the CBO. After 2015, the force "would shrink to 36 attack submarines by 2025 and 28 by 2030." Old subs would retire faster than new ones would be built.

The current construction rate produces an average of one per year, which is twice the rate sustained in the 1990s. The rate needed to reach the 2015 goal of 68 subs would be about three per year, for the 2025 goal of 76, about 3.2 per year. And the Navy would need to spend about \$6.1 billion per year, according to CBO estimates, to reach the 2025 goal. That would be about 58 percent of the annual shipbuilding budget. In comparison, the Navy allocated only 24 percent to subs in 2002.

"Attack submarines represent the largest shortfall in the Navy's shipbuilding account," said the report. "In dollar terms, that shortfall amounts to about \$1.6 billion per year."

One step the Navy is already taking to help alleviate the SSN situation is to base three attack subs in Guam by the end of 2003. That move doesn't go nearly far enough, per the CBO report.

The CBO options:

Option 1. Convert four Trident ballistic missile subs to non-nuclear missions.

Option 2. Use more than one crew to operate some subs.

Option 3. Base more subs in Guam than the three already planned.

Any of these options, said the CBO, would allow a force of 55 subs to provide the same number of mission days as 68 subs in 2015 or 76 in 2025, at reduced operating cost. Each option would be cheaper than building additional subs.

Cost Effectiveness of Different Options

(In millions of dollars)

	Total Cost per Mission Day
Current plan	\$2.5
68 SSNs by 2015	\$2.7
76 SSNs by 2025	\$2.7
Option 1	\$2.2
Option 2	\$2.2
Option 3	\$2.0

