

By Peter Grier

Senators Target Dress Code in Saudi Arabia

Five Republican Senators sent Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld a letter requesting a review of the military's strict dress code for USAF women based in Saudi Arabia.

Their request, reported in *USA Today*, comes in the wake of a public complaint by Lt. Col. Martha McSally, the senior female fighter pilot in the Air Force, that the current US military policy of requiring her to wrap herself in a fully covering robe and scarf while off base discriminates against women.

The Saudi government does not require foreign women to wear the garb, known as an abaya, but it does request that they dress conservatively. It is the US military, rather, that has imposed the requirement.

The current policy could violate service members' "rights and liberties as US citizens," said the letter, signed by Sen. Bob Smith of New Hampshire, Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina, Sen. Don Nickles of Oklahoma, Sen. Susan Collins of Maine, and Sen. Larry Craig of Idaho.

Smith Slams Army Over ASAT Program

The Air Force should perhaps assume control of the Army's Kinetic Energy Anti-Satellite research, as it appears the Army leadership is less enthusiastic than it should be about the program, said a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee during a May 10 hearing.

Sen. Bob Smith (R-N.H.) has long been a KE-ASAT advocate. Memos obtained by his office indicate that much of its funding has been used by the Army for support activities that do not bear on the program's central effort—construction of three kill vehicles that might be fired at adversary space assets.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld recently announced consolidation of space operations under Air Force control, Smith reminded Thomas E. White at the confirmation hearing for White to become Army Secretary.

"If the Army is not going to be



Honoring the Doolittle Raiders, Maj. Gen. Thomas Waskow, Pacific Air Forces director of air and space operations, and retired Maj. Gen. David Jones place a wreath on a memorial at the National Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu. Jones was a B-25 pilot in Jimmy Doolittle's group, which on April 18, 1942, carried out the first raid on the Japanese home islands in World War II.

supportive of getting this program back on line, then maybe we ought to look at the Air Force," Smith said.

Air Force Seeks Top Civilian Workers

An Air Force civilian employee looking for ways to enhance his or her leadership and management potential may find useful opportunity in two development programs.

The Air Force Civilian Competitive Development Program will select 104 employees from grades GS-12 through GS-15 who are nominated by senior leaders for a variety of management development activities.

The Defense Leadership and Management Program will select an additional 50 to 60 qualified Air Force candidates from the GS-13 through GS-15 range for a comprehensive program of professional development carried out over a six-year period. Participants must finish a 12-month rotational assignment, senior-level professional military education, and at least 10 graduate-level courses in a broad array of subjects.

For both programs, commanders must submit nominations to the Air Force Personnel Center, HQ AFPC/DPKD, by Aug. 3.

UK Forces Receive First C-17

The first of four C-17 Globemasters ordered by the United Kingdom was delivered to RAF Brize Norton on May 23.

The RAF is procuring the aircraft under an innovative arrangement whereby they lease the airplanes themselves from manufacturer Boeing while obtaining support arrangements through US Air Force foreign military sales.

"This is the first time the Air Force has partnered with a NATO country to provide for a commonly used airframe," said Maj. Brent Polglase, chief of the C-17 spares and readiness integrated product team.

GAO Says Navy Courts Danger in Littorals

The US Navy lacks crucial capabilities that would enable it to operate more safely in coastal waters, ac-

USAF photo by SSGT. Adrian Cadiz

Army Supporters Lash Out at Technology, Missile Defense, Airpower, and Spending “Rat Hole” in Space

In May—convinced, apparently, that the Army was going to lose big in the defense review being conducted by Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld—Army supporters came out swinging. Among the targets of their wrath were technology, the space program, national missile defense, and the Air Force.

Out front, leading the charge was retired Gen. Gordon Sullivan, former Army Chief of Staff and now president of the Association of the US Army.

He told a breakfast audience May 10 that those who want to “rack and stack the priorities” and “make the Army small” ought to “get a grip.”

Sullivan warned that “countless billions” might be spent on space. “Look up at the sky and see how much money you want to pour into *that* rat hole,” he thundered.

There was no direct mention, however, of Rumsfeld, who had increased the emphasis on space and who, two days previously, had designated the Air Force as the Department of Defense’s executive agent for space.

(About the same time Sullivan was declaring space to be a rat hole, “Defense Week” newsletter was reporting Army concern that the Air Force had been given too great a share of the space program, in which the Army was vitally interested.)

In a follow-up speech on May 19, Sullivan said “the ugly realities of conflict” cannot be avoided by “spending hundreds of billions of dollars on weaponizing space, developing NMD [National Missile Defense], and buying long-range precision weapons.”

He said, “Diminishing the capabilities of our major ground force to support or finance untested technological solutions and theories for the distant future is, in my opinion, ill advised.”

But Sullivan was not categorically opposed to increasing some parts of the defense budget to support or finance others. He said that “the Army’s share of the defense topline must, must go up.”

The *Army Times* then picked up the cry with an editorial, “Army Does the Heavy Lifting,” in its May 28 issue, declaring that “emasculating the world’s best Army to pay for costly Air Force fighter programs and a plethora of precision guided munitions is neither wise nor prudent.”

The editorial was accompanied by a long article, “Army vs. Air Force: The War at Home.” The key issue, it said, was this: “Should airpower—with its reliance on long-range fires—dominate America’s military strategy, or are ground forces still the heavy hammer required for decisive victory?”

The article was built around assertions by an unnamed “senior military official” who said that dependence on airpower was risky and that “the effects of airpower are temporary.”

In Operation Allied Force in the Balkans in 1999, the official said, the Air Force spent 78 days pounding “an impoverished nation” with “the 38th largest Army in the world” without accomplishing a single one of the assigned objectives.

(In a *Washington Times* op-ed column in March, Sullivan said the decisive element in the Balkans had been the threat of ground power—even though ground forces were not engaged—rather than airpower, with which the operation was conducted. Likewise, in the 1991 Gulf War, “ground forces achieved in 100 hours what airpower could not achieve in six weeks of around-the-clock bombings,” Sullivan said.)

The *Army Times* article said the “vaunted” Kosovo air campaign killed about 1,500 civilians and struck the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade by mistake. “I’m not saying the Air Force did anything wrong,” the senior military official told *Army Times*, but added that “the morality of bombing has to be called into question.”

(That expanded on the accusation, made by Sullivan in his op-ed column in March, that some airpower theorists “advocate relaxing the targeting restrictions imposed by the law of war to enable direct attacks on civilian targets in order to inflict punishment on the population in hopes of generating opposition to their regime.”)

The official who shared his thoughts with *Army Times* said also that the Air Force was avoiding investment in airlift, needed to transport the Army, in order to buy fighter aircraft that he said were not needed.

The article wound up with the anonymous senior official saying that Army leaders “are the loyal subordinates who play by the rules and avoid taking [their] case to Congress and to the press.”

—John T. Correll

according to a new General Accounting Office report.

Among other things, Navy warships in close-in waters remain vulnerable to mines and land-based cruise missiles. Nor does the service have enough means to project firepower in support of amphibious landings, according to GAO.

“Unless current efforts can be accelerated or alternatives developed, it will be another 10 to 20 years before the Navy and the Marine Corps will have the capabilities needed to successfully execute littoral warfare operations against competent enemy forces,” said the report.

Send F-22s Here, Says Idaho Lawmaker

The initial operational F-22 unit should be based at Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, not at the Air Force’s first choice of Langley AFB, Va.

That is the opinion of Idaho Re-

publican Congressman Mike Simpson. He sent Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld a letter on April 26 saying that Mountain Home would be an “excellent choice” for the fighters, reported “Inside the Air Force.”

Mountain Home “enjoys tremendous support from the surrounding community,” wrote Simpson. “There is little to no threat of encroachment by the community, and there is ample space available for base expansion.”

Air Force officials have said they prefer Langley because its operational F-15s could be swapped one-for-one for new F-22s, thus limiting the environmental impact of the change.

Mountain Home’s 366th Wing, by contrast, has fewer F-15s in its force of mixed aircraft types.

US Strike Fighter Attracts New Customers

Six more US allies appear ready to invest money in Joint Strike Fighter

development, according to a senior program official.

Britain has already agreed to pay upward of \$2 billion to participate in JSF work. Now Italy and the Netherlands are close to signing on, with Turkey, Canada, Denmark, and Norway behind them.

“We’ve basically completed negotiations with the Italians . . . [and] with the Dutch,” Jon A. Schreiber, director of international programs for the Pentagon’s JSF office, told reporters May 9.

The Pentagon has projected that the winning JSF contractor could sell about 3,000 of the aircraft to allied air forces. But political uncertainty caused by the Administration’s wide review of all defense programs has given competing aircraft, such as the Eurofighter and France’s Rafale, a selling point.

Schreiber stated that competitors are beating down the doors in Rome

and Amsterdam and elsewhere, “saying, ‘Hey, the Bush Administration doesn’t even support Joint Strike Fighter. You’d better sign up with us.’”

Navy Aviator Faulted for Kuwait Accident

The naval aviator whose wrongly aimed laser-guided weapons caused a fatal accident at a Kuwait training range earlier this year was relieved of his squadron command in mid-May. He will retire from the military this summer.

No formal charges were filed against the pilot, Cmdr. David O. Zimmerman. However, following an admiral’s mast, he received a written reprimand, which would have in effect ended his military career even if he had not chosen to retire.

An accident report found a variety of procedural faults underlying the March 12 accident, which killed six US and allied personnel gathered in an observation post at the Udairi range.



USAF photo by MSgt. Kenneth Fidler

SSgt. John Douglas cuts a metal frame. The structural craftsman and three other engineers from the 3rd Civil Engineer Squadron, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, kept busy on an AEF deployment to Istres, France, in February. They did everything from fixing weed-eaters to erecting walls and painting parking ramp lines.

Air Force Seen as “Most Important” Military Service

The Air Force, by a wide margin, “is considered to be the most important branch to the nation’s defense,” according to a new Gallup poll of American public opinion.

The Gallup News Service reported May 25 that the Air Force got the top rating from a whopping 42 percent of the public. No other service exceeded 18 percent in the public estimation. The results for the other branches were: Army, 18 percent; Navy, 15 percent; and Marine Corps, 14 percent. Eleven percent rated them the same or had no opinion.

“Interestingly,” the report went on, “the Air Force has long held this position of perceived importance in the eyes of the American public. Gallup polls conducted as long ago as the 1950s show that when given a choice, Americans have said the Air Force should receive more military appropriations than the other branches.”

The Air Force and Marine Corps were viewed as the most prestigious of the four armed services, by far. Asked which armed service had the highest status, 36 percent of the public chose the Marine Corps, slightly edging out the Air Force’s 32 percent. Both USAF and USMC far surpassed the Navy (14 percent) and the Army (11 percent). The other seven percent didn’t express a preference.

Zimmerman, for his part, released three 500-pound bombs a few seconds too early. They were aimed at the source of a laser illuminating the actual target, not the target itself.

The report also faulted two others. One was the ground controller, Air Force SSgt. Timothy B. Crusing. For a moment Crusing looked at the individual illuminating the target at Zimmerman’s request, losing track of the pilot’s position, which prevented Crusing from calling for a mission abort in time. Crusing was seriously injured by the resulting explosion.

The other individual, Navy Lt. Patrick T. Mowles, was flying an F-14 above the area as airborne controller. According to the report, Mowles used improper terminology that may have misled Zimmerman about his position.

Anthrax Lawsuit Targets FDA’s Role

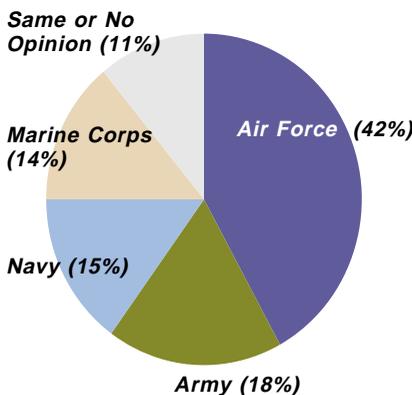
A lawsuit filed in federal court the first week in May is seeking a court order forcing the US Food and Drug Administration to declare the military’s anthrax vaccine an “experimental” drug.

This could seriously curtail DOD’s ambitious anthrax vaccination program altogether, as it would mean the military could not administer the drug without the informed consent of recipients.

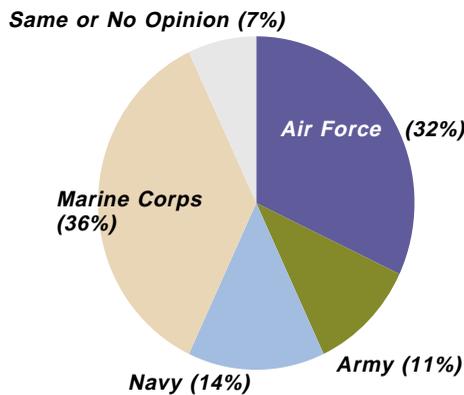
Previous attempts to challenge the program in court have generally cited constitutional grounds. To this point, all have failed.

“The ultimate purpose of this lawsuit

Importance to National Defense



Prestige and Status in Society



is to open the eyes of the Pentagon and the new Administration and have them say, 'Enough is enough, this has to end,'” said lawyer Mark S. Zaid.

Zaid filed the suit in US District Court in Washington on behalf of Sonnie Bates, an Air Force major discharged last year after refusing the vaccine, and Capt. John E. Buck, an Air Force physician at Keesler AFB, Miss., who refused to take the vaccine. Court-martial proceedings against Buck began May 14.

The suit contends that the FDA licensed the anthrax vaccine in the 1970s for purposes other than that of biological warfare protection and that the agency needs to study the drug further before its safety in wide use can truly be determined.

Study Sees \$80 Billion to \$95 Billion Annual Weapons Cost

If President Bush pursues a military modernization plan similar to that of the previous Administration it might require annual average procurement budgets of nearly \$80 billion for the next 15 years, according to Steven Kosiak, director of budget studies at the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments.

The outgoing Clinton national security team intended to buy a range of next-generation systems such as the F-22, but not necessarily enough of them to replace current systems one-for-one. Doing that would cost even more—perhaps \$95 billion annually, said Kosiak at a May 15 briefing in Washington. Current procure-

World War II Memorial Gains Final Approval

On Memorial Day, May 28, President George W. Bush signed into law a bill that orders construction of a monument to World War II veterans in the heart of Washington’s National Mall. The move finally laid to rest an eight-year battle over the site and design of a memorial that will stand as a pivot point between the Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln monuments.

The legislation nullified both a lawsuit filed in federal court to challenge the project and the recent decision of the National Capital Planning Commission to reconsider its approval of the memorial blueprint.

In the past Bush has noted that an average of 1,100 World War II veterans are now dying every day, and that of the 16 million US citizens who served in the war, only 5 million remain.

If any of these vets are to ever see what the nation has built in their honor, construction needs to begin now, the President said.

“In the 60th year after Pearl Harbor, it is my huge honor to set my name on this bill ordering construction of a monument that will stand for the ages,” said Bush.

Ever since Congress first approved construction of a World War II memorial in 1993 critics have argued that it would intrude on the open vista between the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial. They have derided its columns and archways as kitschy and neo-authoritarian.

The \$160 million project has already been scaled back in size by one-third. What remains are a 247-by-148-foot Rainbow Pool, two 49-foot granite arches, 56 stone pillars topped by bronze wreaths, four bronze eagles, 24 wall sculptures, 4,123 gold stars, and a waterfall.

In some ways, the successes of monument critics proved their undoing. After a federal judge issued a stop construction order pending resolution of a lawsuit filed last year, and the planning commission began to backpedal due to what some lawmakers felt were trivialities, Congress stepped in and used its powers to resolve the matter itself.

A few critics have managed to drag the memorial through “a mind-numbing bureaucracy, a bureaucracy at its worst,” said House Armed Services Chairman Rep. Bob Stump (R-Ariz.) during floor debate on the legislation. “It’s up to Congress to save the memorial.”

USAF photo by SrA. Esperanza Berrios



In Paris on Memorial Day, members of the Air Force Honor Guard (at left) from Bolling AFB, D.C., and a flag detail from the US Air Forces in Europe Special Security Squadron Elite Guard at Ramstein AB, Germany, perform a ceremony at France’s tomb of the unknown soldier.

ment budgets are around \$60 billion annually.

A third option, which would skip next-generation weapons until even more advanced designs were available, would be somewhat cheaper, said Kosiak.

AETC Stands Down Its T-1s

On April 30, Gen. Hal M. Hornburg, commander of Air Education and Training Command, ordered a 72-hour nonflying stand-down for all T-1A training aircraft.

A small number of elevator and rudder discrepancies was the cause of the flying halt. The pause allowed technicians to review operation and maintenance procedures and check all T-1 aircraft, officials said.

The twin-jet T-1 has been in the service inventory since 1992. It is flown by all student pilots and navigators training to fly airlifters, tankers, and other large multi-engine aircraft.

Bush Broadly Sketches a Shift in Defense Policy

President Bush hinted at major shifts in military policy and procurement in his May 25 address to graduating cadets at the US Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md., but indicated he had not yet decided on specific courses of action.

"Changing the direction of our military is like changing the course of a mighty ship—all the more reason for research and development, and all the more reason to get started right away," Bush told the USNA crowd.

Previously, White House aides had hinted that Bush would take the opportunity of his first commencement address as Commander in Chief to begin talking about how his general plans for the military might be translated into reality.

But with complicated budget and policy choices still hanging, and Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld's strategic review not yet complete, Bush chose instead to focus on expressing thanks for those who have chosen to wear the nation's uniform.

The President did say that he intends to focus on mobility and precision, as opposed to brute strength, in future procurement decisions.

"I'm committed to building a future force that is defined less by size and more by mobility and swiftness, one that is easier to deploy and sustain, one that relies more heavily on stealth, precision weaponry, and information technologies," Bush said.

In California, DOD Will Cut Energy Usage

The Pentagon on May 3 rolled out a comprehensive plan to substantially reduce the amount of peak-hour electricity military facilities need from California.

A combination of conservation, energy efficiency investments, and on-site generation seeks a 10 percent reduction in peak-hour power

use by DOD in the state by this summer, said Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld.

DOD plans to redirect \$32 million in Fiscal 2001 to implement DOD plans and for purchase of lighting upgrades, improvements to ventilation and air-conditioning systems, and demand meters, among other equipment.

"Although the department repre-

sents only one percent of California's peak load, as one of its largest consumers of electricity, we intend to do our part to mitigate the electricity shortage," said Rumsfeld.

By next summer the reduction should reach 15 percent, he said. Ultimately the Pentagon's cuts should be the equivalent of adding another 200 megawatts to the power grid in America's western states for use by other customers.

Nationwide, ongoing efforts have cut the energy used in DOD buildings by 23 percent since 1985.

DOD Scored for WMD Unpreparedness

The Department of Defense has no coordinated militarywide guidelines outlining how the services should react to the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction against bases or other official installations, according to a new report.

As a result, each service is drawing up its own WMD response plan, concluded "Installation First Responder Preparedness," prepared by DOD's Office of Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict. The office's conclusions were reported by *Defense News* on May 7.

An installation pilot program, begun last October, is supposed to serve as a baseline for WMD plans at all Pentagon installations. But the services used unique criteria to pick the

Army, Surveying Self, Finds Big Problems

A groundbreaking study of more than 13,000 Army officers, enlisted personnel, and family members has found profound dissatisfaction in the ranks with many of the most important aspects of service life.

Micromanagement, poor training, arbitrary rotations, inadequate housing, and insensitivity to family needs were among the major complaints. Fully two-thirds of those who took part in the Army Training and Leader Development study said that the quality-of-life standards they experienced were unacceptable.

"The Army culture is out of balance," concluded the study, which was directed by Lt. Gen. William M. Steele, commander of the Combined Arms Center at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Army Chief of Staff Gen. Eric K. Shinseki commissioned the wide-ranging look at attitudes last year in response to an alarming increase in the number of junior officers exiting service life.

Its purpose was to try and identify why promising personnel were leaving and to determine what skills Army leaders of the future might need.

Shinseki has already moved to try and alleviate some of the problems identified by the survey. Among other things, the Army now grants four-day weekends over federal holidays to provide hard-pressed troops an extended break. Personnel with children who are high school seniors can request a transfer delay. Officers will receive more combat training.

But survey results indicate that Army leaders have a long way to go to before the lower ranks sense a turn-around.

Among the most important problems identified was a disconnect between junior officers and their units. Many are rotated out of assignments before they have a chance to develop ties with those under their command.

"The Army assignments systems is driven by requirements to fill spaces rather than leader development," said the report.

In addition, senior officers barrage their underlings with e-mail and other missives of micromanagement, usurping much of their juniors' command authority.

Yet despite such control junior leaders feel distant from their superiors. Much of the direction from on high occurs via remote communication.

"There is diminishing direct contact between seniors and subordinates," said the report.

Overall, the Army has been slow to change its culture to adapt to the changes in its role that have occurred since the fall of the Berlin Wall. Key training still focuses on Cold War-era strategies and needs, said the study.

The Army "continues to fall behind in adapting its training and leader development programs. Consequently, these programs must change quickly to become relevant," said the study.

USAF photo by SrA. Lantie McNeal



South Korean air force pilot Capt. Choi Sung Keun and crew chief Kim Dae Hyun review maintenance forms. They were participating in a combined-operations training program with USAF's 35th Fighter Squadron at Kunsan.

five bases each has selected for inclusion in the pilot program. The Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines are also all at different points along the road in carrying out pilot program implementation, said the study.

Marines See V-22 Operations in 2004

The Marine Corps now expects to field its first operational V-22 tilt-rotor aircraft in 2004, following a multi-phase program designed to address any hydraulic or flight control deficiencies.

Maj. Gen. Robert Magnus, assistant deputy chief of staff for the Marine Corps Quadrennial Defense Review, said that among other things the Marines plan to further examine the issue of the V-22 and vortex ring state, a condition that can cause loss of lift during rapid descent.

The Bush Administration will likely preserve the V-22 program, since there is little alternative for replacement of the Corps' aging helicopter fleet, Magnus told reporters at a Defense Writers Group breakfast.

To Build a Bigger Osprey?

Bell Helicopter Textron and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency are collaborating on tests to demonstrate the feasibility of a larger version of the V-22 Osprey tilt-rotor aircraft.

Recent crashes and design problems have called the future of the V-22 itself into question.

However, both Bell and DARPA

believe the same tilt-rotor technology can safely be upsized into a two-wing, four-engine Quad Tilt-rotor that would fill a cargo-carrying niche between the V-22 and the C-130 Hercules.

So far DARPA has committed \$4 million to scale model construction and testing, reported "Defense Week" May 14. The goal: an aircraft that can carry two Humvees and troops for quick entry into such delicate situations as an embassy under siege.

USAF Starts Construction on C-130J Simulator

Construction has begun on a C-130J simulator training facility at Keesler AFB, Miss. The \$36.5 million project is scheduled for completion in April 2002.

In addition to housing the state-of-the-art simulator, the new building will contain a cockpit procedures trainer, an avionics systems man-

Weapons in Space?

The Air Force would be ready to work on methods of placing weapons in space, says a top service official, but that is not a decision for the US military.

"If the policy decision is made to take our guns into space, that will be decided by our civilian leadership," said Lt. Gen. Robert Foglesong, deputy chief of staff for air and space operations, on May 10.

Foglesong was speaking in the wake of the release of the Department of Defense's sweeping reorganization of space operations on May 8.

The reorganization calls for consolidating military space within the Air Force under a four-star general who will serve as the Pentagon's top military voice on space affairs. But the reform was also notable for what it did not do—namely, call for the development of offensive or defensive space weaponry.

"These proposals have nothing to do with that," said Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld.

Rumsfeld is on record as supporting such a move. A Congressionally mandated commission that he led until last December urged an increase in spending on space operations and study of methods to project power from space.

Nor did Rumsfeld rule out a future move to arm space during the lengthy press conference he held to outline his space reorganization. Instead, he read from a Clinton-era National Space Policy that said the Department of Defense should "develop, operate, and maintain space control capabilities to ensure freedom of action in space, and if directed, deny such freedom of action to adversaries."

Opponents of space weaponry reacted sharply to the Administration's ambiguous statements on the matter.

"I think Democrats will be universally opposed to doing something as foolish as that," Sen. Thomas A. Daschle (D-S.D.), who is now the Senate majority leader, told reporters May 8. "It only invites other countries to do the same thing."

Washington Starts Missile Defense Sales Pitch

Administration emissaries pitching the benefits of missile defense received a mixed reaction during a sweep around the world in early May.

US envoys traveled everywhere from Beijing to New Delhi in the wake of President Bush's May 1 speech vowing missile defense deployment. If they were counting on winning quick converts, they were disappointed. For the most part, allies were neither outspoken in opposition or enthusiastic in support. They are still awaiting answers as to proposed system effectiveness and cost, many said.

Germany's position was typical in this regard. "The German position is that we say neither yes nor no," said Michael Steiner, foreign policy advisor to Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder, after listening to the US missile defense traveling team.

Russia warned that defenses could unravel a decade of progress on arms control—yet added that it is important that consultations on the issue have begun. The US defense road show received perhaps its coolest reception in China, where officials said they are still adamantly opposed to any changes in nuclear status quo.

"We are opposed to the national missile defense system because it destroys the global strategic balance and upsets international stability," said Foreign Ministry spokesman Sun Yuxi.

The Bush Administration said it was not disappointed with the results of its geopolitical lobbying. The visits were the beginning of a process, said officials, and not the end of one.

"There was never an expectation that people would go abroad and come back and have the allies say, 'Sign us up.' ... There will be more consultations to come," said White House spokesman Ari Fleischer on May 16.

agement trainer, advanced electronic classrooms, and electronic briefing rooms for computer-based training and instructor presentations.

"The C-130J is 70 percent different than previous C-130 variants and requires its own, totally new training for aircrews," said Maj. Mike Lewis, Air Education and Training Command C-130J program manager.

Currently, Air Force Reserve Command's 403rd Wing at Keesler and the Maryland Air National Guard are flying C-130Js with only in-unit conversion training.

When finished, the new Keesler facility will be used to train all J model crew members until a formal training unit becomes operational at Little Rock AFB, Ark.

Once initial training switches to Little Rock the Keesler equipment will be used for continuation training.

Upgrade Due for U-2 Software

A new mission planning system that will greatly simplify preflight preparation for U-2 crews is currently in the final stages of testing at the U-2 Integration Branch, Combat Air Forces Command and Control Systems Program Office, Hanscom AFB, Mass.

The computer and automated software of the Mission Planning System V will provide dramatic performance improvements, said officials.

"The Mission Planning System V computer ... operates at approximately 19 times the speed of sys-

tems used in 1995," said Lt. Col. Christopher King, Air Force mission support system and mission planning system program manager at Electronics Systems Center. It weighs only 70 pounds and fits into one transit case. Older models required 13 large cases and two shipping pallets.

To use the system, the U-2 navigator enters route and intelligence collection plans into the MPS-V. The system then crunches the data and creates a data transfer disk that is

used to load the resulting product into the aircraft's flight computer.

On any particular flight a U-2 may have to handle upward of 400 to 500 different requests for data collection, using its array of onboard sensors. Each has its own limitations—camera range, cloud cover, shadows, etc.

Troops-to-Teacher Funding Rises

First Lady Laura Bush announced a tenfold increase in the Administration's budget for Troops to Teachers funding at a May 8 speech at Ft. Jackson, S.C.

If approved by Congress, Troops to Teachers funding would jump from \$3 million to \$30 million next year. The program would begin paying retiring military personnel who want to become teachers up to \$5,000 to cover the cost of obtaining a teaching certificate. A \$10,000 bonus would be tacked on for those who agree to accept a job in an inner-city school or other high-needs area.

More than 4,000 retired military personnel have become civilian teachers through the program, noted the First Lady, herself a former elementary school teacher. Yet the need for new teachers in the years ahead will only grow.

"You're tremendous role models, with a sense of duty, honor, and country that our children would do well to emulate," said Mrs. Bush.

News Notes

■ Northrop Grumman executive James G. Roche was sworn in as Secretary of the Air Force on June 1. Also sworn in were Thomas E. White,

C-5 Parts Shortages Threaten US Airlift

Shortages of spare parts for the C-5 Galaxy are threatening US heavy airlift capacity to the point that they have become a national security problem, said Sen. Joseph R. Biden (D-Del.) in a Senate floor speech May 9.

Keeping the C-5 fleet based at Dover AFB, Del., airborne has required that two multimillion dollar airlifters be turned into nonflying "hangar queens" that provide parts for other airplanes.

Such cannibalization lowers morale because of its inefficiency and the extra work it requires, according to a short report prepared by Biden's staff.

The cannibalization cost Dover more than \$2.7 million in Fiscal 1999, said Biden. "In addition, the overall health of the C-5 fleet [has] suffered," he added.

Air Mobility Command's goal for the C-5 is a cannibalization rate of 31—that is, for every 100 C-5 sorties, an average of 31 parts had to be lifted off of other airplanes.

But after two years of steady increase, the C-5's actual rate peaked in 2000 at between 42.7 and 72.2 cannibalizations per 100 sorties, said Biden's report.

In recent months the rate has stabilized. Reversing it will require, among other things, steady and predictable parts funding, complete modernization of the fleet with new avionics and the reliability enhancement and re-engining program, and management reforms throughout the defense logistics system, said Biden.

"I know that spare and repair parts is not glamorous, but it is vital to America's ability to protect and promote our national security," the Delaware Democrat told his colleagues.

EP-3 To Come Home in Pieces

The damaged Navy EP-3 surveillance airplane that has been stranded in China since the beginning of April will be cut up and airlifted home, the Pentagon announced May 30.

Final details still have to be worked out. But current plans call for the wings and tail of the aircraft to be removed from the fuselage and the parts flown back on a giant Soviet-era An-124.

The US had wanted to fix up the airplane on-site and fly it home. The Chinese opposed that solution as an insult to their national pride. The EP-3 made an emergency landing on China's Hainan Island following a collision with a Chinese fighter that veered into its path April 1.

"I think that at the end of the day we're glad to get the airplane back in a condition that it can be repaired and used again," said Pentagon spokesman Rear Adm. Craig R. Quigley.

Various private companies in Russia and the Ukraine lease out An-124s, the largest airlifter in the world, for big jobs. Use of any other commercial airlifter would have required that the EP-3 be dismantled into pieces too small to be of further use, said Quigley.

US officials did not propose use of a C-5 or other US cargo airplane to bring the EP-3 home.

Meanwhile, the US has resumed surveillance flights off the coast of China for the first time since the collision sparked an international incident.

The May 7 mission was flown by an Air Force RC-135 electronic eavesdropping aircraft, said officials. It took place off China's northeastern coast, rather than the South China Sea region where the April accident took place.

as Secretary of the Army, on May 31, and Gordon England, former General Dynamics executive, as Secretary of the Navy, on May 24.

- Washington public relations executive Victoria Clarke was sworn in as the assistant secretary of defense for public affairs on April 5.

- David S.C. Chu, who had served in several executive positions with RAND, was sworn in June 1 as undersecretary of defense for personnel and readiness.

- President Bush presented the Air Force Academy football team with the Commander in Chief's Trophy in a White House South Lawn ceremony May 4. The trophy, awarded annually to the top service academy gridiron squad, has been won by the Air Force in 10 of the last 12 years.

- Gen. William J. Begert took command of Pacific Air Forces on May 4. Previously, he served as assistant vice chief of the Air Force in Washington.

- The White House announced May 24 that President Bush would nominate Albert E. Smith to be undersecretary of the Air Force. Smith is currently executive vice president of Lockheed Martin Space Systems.

- White House officials also announced May 15 Bush's intention to nominate Marvin R. Sambur, former president and chief executive of ITT Industries, to be assistant secretary of the Air Force for acquisition, research, and development.

- Dov S. Zakheim was sworn in as

undersecretary of defense (comptroller) and chief financial officer for the Department of Defense on May 4. Zakheim has served previous Republican Administrations in a variety of national security positions.

- Former Senate Armed Services Committee staff member Charles S. Abell was sworn in as assistant secretary of defense for force management policy in a May 8 Pentagon ceremony.

- Powell A. Moore was sworn in as assistant secretary of defense for legislative affairs on May 4. Previously, he was chief of staff for Sen. Fred Thompson (R-Tenn.).

- A groundbreaking pararescue squadron became operational May 7 at Moody AFB, Ga. The 38th Rescue Squadron is the first such unit to be led by combat-rescue officers and the first in many years to focus exclusively on pararescue.

- Four Air Force personnel are among the 30 finalists selected for the 2001-02 White House Fellows program. If selected, Lt. Col. Martha McSally, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; Maj. Bruce McClintock, Schriever AFB, Colo.; Maj. Ross McNutt, the Pentagon; or Maj. John Shaw, Ramstein AB, Germany, would serve as a full-time assistant to a Cabinet secretary or senior White House staff, beginning Sept. 1.

- Engine failure caused the Dec. 13 crash of an F-16 over the Gulf of Mexico, according to a newly released accident report. The pilot, from the 27th Fighter Wing, Cannon AFB, N.M., ejected with minor injuries.

- On April 24 Wilbur C. West of Pine Bluff, Ark., finally received a Silver Star he had earned as a B-24 copilot in World War II. More than 200 friends and family watched as West's cousin, retired Air Force Gen. Lewis E. Lyle, pinned on the medal.

- A satellite door developed in the late 1990s by high school students in New Mexico with the aid of two Air

Bond Calls for "Team B" Readiness Commission

Sen. Christopher S. Bond (R-Mo.) wants an independent investigative body of experts to examine the state of readiness in US armed forces.

"Much like the CIA required an outside panel of 'Team B' experts during the 1970s, ... the Pentagon desperately needs an outside group of experts to look at the readiness books," said Bond.

With his mention of Team B, Bond was referring to one of the most famous analytical clashes of the Cold War.

In December 1976, CIA's Team B, led by Soviet analyst Richard Pipes, produced a top secret report titled "Soviet Strategic Objectives: An Alternative View." Its first words were: "Team B found that the [CIA's series of national intelligence estimates] through 1975 has substantially misperceived the motivations behind Soviet strategic programs, and thereby tended consistently to underestimate their intensity, scope, and implicit threat."

Bond was clearly implying that non-Department of Defense personnel might issue a similarly harsh critique. Reports of declining readiness abound, Bond pointed out in a May 25 floor speech, but it is anecdotal in nature and not supported in formal DOD readiness reporting.

He pointed out, for example, that Navy E-2C Hawkeye radar airplanes carry intelligence files that in some cases are five and nine years old; the Army's 3rd Infantry Division was recently dropped to the second lowest readiness rating; the Marine Corps is diverting funds from its modernization accounts to keep combat training sharp.

Building a national consensus to address this problem will require an objective assessment by an outside board, said Bond, who introduced legislation that would mandate such a review.

Force officers has been awarded a US patent. While stationed at nearby Kirtland AFB, N.M., Capt. Phi-Anh Lutz and Capt. Wes Turner helped students from Albuquerque's Eldorado High School on the project as part of the Air Force's Students Planning and Conducting Experiments program.

- A flight from the 48th Medical Group, RAF Lakenheath, UK, was awarded a Public Employees Roundtable Public Service Excellence Award for Community Service at a May 7 Washington ceremony.

- Two Air Force enlisted personnel were recently honored as the 2000 Government Employee Insurance Co. Military Service Award winners. TSgt. Jimmy Whittington, 96th Bomb Squadron, Barksdale AFB, La., was recognized for fire prevention and fire safety efforts, while MSgt. Carol Elam, Iowa National Guard, was tapped for her drug and alcohol abuse prevention efforts.

- An Air Force bicyclist rode across America. MSgt. Wayne Bartlett, who began his trek from March ARB, Calif., on May 1 and arrived at his home base, Andrews AFB, Md., June 1, was riding to focus attention on recruiting and retention.

- Space wings from Minot AFB, N.D., Vandenberg AFB, Calif., and Peterson AFB, Colo., all walked away winners from Air Force Space Command's May 7–10 Guardian Challenge competition. The 91st Space Wing, Minot, took the Blanchard Trophy as the service's best ICBM wing. The 30th Space Wing, Vandenberg, captured the Schriever Trophy as outstanding space launch wing. The 21st Space Wing, Peterson, won the Al-



USS Cole during repairs aboard a Norwegian drydock vessel at a shipyard in Pascagoula, Miss.

Failures, Errors Blamed for *Cole* Disaster

USS *Cole* was not left exposed to terrorist assault by any one US decision, policy, or practice. Rather, the bombing of the Navy ship in Aden harbor in Yemen last October was the result of systemic problems in anti-terror protection, concludes a new House Armed Services Committee report.

"Many mistakes, oversights, errors in judgment, and missteps—each of which may have been insignificant on an individual basis—combined to leave the USS *Cole* and its crew vulnerable to a terrorist attack," said the chairman, Rep. Bob Stump (R-Ariz.), in a May 30 statement.

The bipartisan HASC study drew on the findings of the official Pentagon commission investigation, among other sources. Its findings include:

- The US desire to increase strategic engagement with Yemen "outpaced an understanding of the terrorist threat there."
- Navy training does not adequately address waterborne terrorist threats.
- Intelligence shortfalls led to a failure to provide tactical warning of the attack.

Efforts to remedy these mistakes "will have lasting effects on force protection activities not only for US Navy forces, but for all US forces and installations," said Rep. Ike Skelton (D-Mo.), the panel's ranking minority member.

DOD photo by PH2 Leland Comer

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dridge Trophy as the best space operations wing.

- The defending champion US Air Force team captured the Air Force Atlantic Challenge marksmanship trophy by a narrow margin over a British Royal Air Force team during a May 11–14 competition at Bisley Camp, UK.

- TSgt. Jeanne M. Vogt, formerly of the 728th Air Control Squadron, Eglin AFB, Fla., received the Air Force's 2000 Cheney Award for extreme acts of valor performed in connection with an aircraft. While on a commercial airline flight to St. Louis, Vogt's emergency medical technician skills allowed her to save the life of a young woman whose airway was blocked and who had stopped breathing due to an epileptic seizure.

■ Offutt AFB, Neb., won a Secretary of Defense Environmental Security Award for an environment restoration program that included a "bio-wall" system to prevent chlorinated solvents from migrating into groundwater.

■ The rate of men signing up for the military draft rose last year for the first time in a decade. Officials said 87 percent of men who turned 20 in calendar 2000 registered with the Selective Service System, up from 83 percent the year before. ■



The Global Hawk Unmanned Aerial Vehicle returned to Edwards AFB, Calif., June 8 after a historic trans-Pacific flight to Australia in April. The UAV is to receive \$25 million under the defense supplement for this fiscal year.

Bush Asks for Modest DOD Supplement

The Bush Administration in early June asked Congress to provide an additional \$6.1 billion in supplemental defense funds for the current fiscal year.

However, some \$505 million would be removed from the already passed Fiscal 2001 budget, under the request, making the addition closer to \$5.6 billion.

The supplemental cash would be used to address some of the armed forces' most urgent needs, said White House officials.

"The supplemental ... is focused on addressing the shortfalls in the budget ... so they can finish Fiscal 2001 in good shape," said Bush spokesman Ari Fleischer. (Fiscal 2001 ends Sept. 30.)

The biggest single item is \$1.9 billion earmarked for personnel benefits. About \$1.4 billion of that would pay for expansion in defense health care benefits already mandated by Congress.

Readiness, training, and operations would receive \$1.7 billion, including about \$970 million to pay for previously authorized flying hours.

Development programs slated to get an infusion of extra funds under the supplemental include the Air Force's Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle, which would get \$48 million, and the Global Hawk UAV, which would receive \$25 million.

The Bush supplemental falls far short of earlier service hopes and expectations and does not even meet what the military had considered the minimum requirement—\$7 billion.

Senior Staff Changes

PROMOTIONS: To **ANG Major General:** Gregory B. Gardner, Robert I. Gruber, Craig R. McKinley, James M. Skiff.

To **AFRC Major General:** James Sanders, David E. Tanzi.

To **ANG Brigadier General:** Richard W. Ash, Thomas L. Bene Jr., Philip R. Bunch, Charles W. Collier Jr., Ralph L. Dewsnup, Carol Ann Fausone, Scott A. Hammond, David K. Harris, Donald A. Haught, Kencil J. Heaton, Terry P. Heggemeier, Randall E. Horn, Thomas J. Lien, Dennis G. Lucas, Joseph E. Lucas, Frank Pontelandolfo Jr., Ronald E. Shoopman, Benton M. Smith, Homer A. Smith, Annette L. Sobel, Robert H. St. Clair III, Michael H. Weaver, Van P. Williams Jr., Lawrence H. Woodbury.

To **AFRC Brigadier General:** Fred F. Castle Jr.

CHANGES: Lt. Gen. Brian A. Arnold, from Dir., Space & Nuclear Deterrence, Asst. SECAF, Acq., Pentagon, to Cmdr., SMC, AFMC, Los Angeles AFB, Calif. ... Maj. Gen. John D. Becker, from Dir., Ops. & Log., TRANSCOM, Scott AFB, Ill., to Cmdr., 15th AF, AMC, Travis AFB, Calif. ... Maj. Gen. Carrol H. Chandler, from Dir., Operational Plans, DCS, Air & Space Ops., USAF, Pentagon, to Dir., Aerospace Ops., ACC, Langley AFB, Va. ...

Brig. Gen. Scott S. Custer, from Dep. Dir., Ops., Natl. Mil. Cmd. Ctr., Jt. Staff, Pentagon, to Dir., P&P, AETC, Randolph AFB, Tex. ... Lt. Gen. (sel.) Timothy A. Kinnan, from Vice Dir., Strategic P&P, Jt. Staff, Pentagon, to US Mil. Rep. to NATO Mil.

Committee, JCS, Brussels, Belgium ... Maj. Gen. (sel.) Jeffrey B. Kohler, from Spec. Asst., DCS, Air & Space Ops., USAF, Pentagon, to Dir., Operational Plans, DCS, Air & Space Ops., USAF, Pentagon ... Lt. Gen. Donald A. Lamontagne, from Dir., Aerospace Ops., ACC, Langley AFB, Va., to Cmdr., AU, AETC, Maxwell AFB, Ala. ...

Lt. Gen. Lance W. Lord, from Cmdr., AU, AETC, Maxwell AFB, Ala., to Asst. Vice C/S, USAF, Pentagon ... Maj. Gen. (sel.) Wilbert D. Pearson Jr., from Dir., Ops., AFMC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, to Cmdr., AFFTC, AFMC, Edwards AFB, Calif. ... Lt. Gen. (sel.) Richard V. Reynolds, from Cmdr., AFFTC, AFMC, Edwards AFB, Calif., to Cmdr., ASC, AFMC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio ...

Maj. Gen. James G. Roudebush, from Cmd. Surgeon, TRANSCOM, AMC, Scott AFB, Ill., to Dep. Surgeon General, USAF, Bolling AFB, D.C. ... Brig. Gen. Norman R. Seip, from Cmdr., 4th FW, ACC, Seymour Johnson AFB, N.C., to Dep. Dir., Ops., Natl. Mil. Cmd. Ctr., Jt. Staff, Pentagon ...

Maj. Gen. James N. Soligan, from Dir., Strategy, Policy, & Plans, SOUTHCOM, Miami, Fla., to DCS, UN Cmd. Korea, Yongsan, South Korea ... Maj. Gen. (sel.) Joseph B. Sovey, from Dir., Spec. Projects, SECAF, Pentagon, to Dir., Space & Nuclear Deterrence, Asst. SECAF, Acq., Pentagon.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE CHANGE: James C. Barone, to Dir., Personnel, AFMC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. ■