

Aerospace World

By Peter Grier

Bush Defers Major Budget Decision

In February, President Bush proposed an across-the-board military pay raise but said that a request for a broader defense increase would await the outcome of a review of missions and spending priorities.

Declaring that “the highest honor and the greatest duty of this office is to serve as Commander in Chief,” Bush took time during his fourth week in office to visit a number of East Coast military bases.

On Feb. 6, the White House ruled out any immediate request for a supplemental defense appropriation for the current fiscal year. Moreover, Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld told the service chiefs that, for Fiscal 2002, Bush planned to present the final Clinton defense proposal of \$310 billion.

The DoD chief reportedly told military leaders to “stick to their knitting” until the impending review was done.

That position caused a commotion on Capitol Hill, where some senior Republicans expressed concern that Bush was backtracking on his campaign promises to increase military spending.

Sen. John Warner (R-Va.), the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said, “There was [Vice President Dick] Cheney’s famous statement to the military during the campaign, ‘Help is on the way.’ That could be conceived as a bit of a disconnect with what they’re doing now.”

Within days, however, the White House had re-opened the door to some financial relief for the Pentagon during this fiscal year. An administration official told the *National Journal News Service* that “it went from no defense supplemental this year to none right now.”

Analysts Puzzled About Rumsfeld Testimony

The White House’s defense budget decisions came as a major surprise to many defense analysts, largely because of Rumsfeld’s own testimony to the contrary on the subject.

In his Jan. 11 confirmation hearing



USAF photo by SSgt. Stan Parker

Personnel with the 633rd Air Mobility Support Squadron, Kadena AB, Japan, unload earthquake relief supplies from a C-17 from McChord AFB, Wash., after its arrival at the airport in Ahmedabad, India, on Feb. 3. The earthquake, which struck Jan. 26, measured 7.9 on the Richter scale.

before the Senate Armed Services Committee, he emphatically endorsed the principle of raising the budget to close a huge gap between spending and actual defense needs.

“I’ve read a great deal about it,” said Rumsfeld. “The [Congressional Budget Office] was using one number. I think it was something like a \$40 or \$50 billion [per year] add-on. I read an article by [former Defense Secretaries] Jim Schlesinger and Harold Brown, who came up with a number that was somewhat higher than that—\$60 or \$75 billion, as I recall. And I read a report from [the Center for Strategic and International Studies] that was something in the neighborhood of \$100 [billion]. ...

“What the number is, I don’t know. Is it clear that there needs to be an increase in the budget? There is no doubt in my mind.”

He noted that Bush had not determined exactly how much to boost defense spending, but he remarked that it would likely be more than the 10-year \$45 billion increase promised during the election campaign. Rumsfeld said, “I do not believe that

he suggested that that was the total of what he had in mind.”

Rumsfeld Pushes Major Reforms

New Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld put the Pentagon on notice that he plans to move quickly to make sweeping changes in everything from the way the US military buys weapons to the number of bases it oversees.

At his Jan. 11 Senate confirmation hearings, Rumsfeld said his comprehensive review of policies and procedures would be the most thorough the Department of Defense has experienced in at least a decade.

“The legacy of obsolete institutional structures and processes and organizations does not merely create unnecessary cost ... [but] also imposes an unacceptable burden on national defense,” Rumsfeld said. “It could be said that we are in a sense disarming or underarming by our failure to reform the acquisition process and to shed unneeded organization and facilities.”

Rumsfeld—who was confirmed by the Senate on the afternoon of Inau-

guration Day, Jan. 20—declined to specifically support or oppose specific weapons systems.

NMD a Top Priority, Says Pentagon Chief

Deployment of a National Missile Defense will be one of the new national security team's top priorities, Rumsfeld vowed.

The Defense Secretary referred to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which as currently constituted would prohibit a robust defensive system, as "ancient history."

The fact that the Bush Administration is more serious about NMD than was its predecessor will inevitably cause other nations that now oppose missile defense to begin to change their minds, Rumsfeld told Senators. He made specific mention of Russia.

On some security questions, Rumsfeld's views constituted a sharp departure from those of the Clinton Administration. China, he said, is not a strategic partner. He characterized North Korea as a dictatorship more interested in weapons of mass destruction than in feeding its own people. He opposed a treaty to prohibit underground nuclear testing.

The new DoD chief concluded that the United States today faces a "dangerous and untidy world" where bio-

Bush Throws Cold Water on War Crimes Tribunal

The Bush Administration has no intention of submitting to the Senate a treaty intended to establish an international war crimes tribunal.

So said Bush spokesman Ari Fleischer on Jan. 2.

Among the new President's concerns is the danger that US military personnel could be dragged before an international court on trumped-up charges for political or ideological reasons.

Now ex-President Bill Clinton signed the treaty on Dec. 31, 2000. He recommended, however, that the pact not be submitted for ratification until some US concerns have been alleviated.

"We will review it," said Fleischer. "We are concerned about a flawed treaty."

The Clinton Administration said signing the treaty would offer the US leverage in continuing debates about the tribunal's authority.

Clinton officials were worried about indications that the tribunal might claim sweeping jurisdiction, covering citizens from nations that are not parties to the tribunal treaty.

Conservatives have expressed hard opposition. It is not something that can be fixed, they say. They find abhorrent the very idea of surrendering a portion of national sovereignty to such an international court.

"This decision will not stand," declared Sen. Jesse Helms, the North Carolina Republican who chairs the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in the Jan. 1 *Washington Post*.

Some 139 nations have signed the treaty. Its language states that it will take effect when 60 signatories have ratified their participation. Currently the ratification count stands at 27.

terrorism and cyber attacks must be dealt with along with more traditional threats.

Airborne Laser \$98 Million Short
Air Force officials on Jan. 5 an-

nounced that the Airborne Laser program needs an additional infusion of \$98 million this year to stay on schedule for a live-fire demonstration in 2003.

ABL contractors Boeing, Lockheed Martin, and TRW have pledged to loan the Air Force a total of \$60 million, interest-free, to be paid back from the 2002 ABL budget. The Air Force hopes to obtain the remaining \$38 million by winning Pentagon and Congressional authority to shift money from other accounts.

"This program is too important, and we intend to keep the program on track for its 2003 missile shutdown," said Gen. Michael E. Ryan, Air Force Chief of Staff.

The sudden need for money stems from two factors, said ABL officials.

First, some \$64 million is necessary to complete certain tasks that program engineers once thought could be handled in the out-years but which they now believe must be dealt with now.

Second, the program has experienced \$34 million in cost growth due to greater technical challenges than anticipated.

The ABL program will slip 15 to 20 months behind schedule if it doesn't get the extra cash, says Col. Ellen M. Pawlikowski, ABL program director.

UK Kicks in \$2 Billion for JSF

Britain on Jan. 17 agreed to contribute \$2 billion toward Joint Strike

Cohen Finds No One, Everyone to Blame in *Cole* Disaster

In one of his last acts as Secretary of Defense, William S. Cohen on Jan. 19 said that a series of reports shows no single US officer or official is to blame for the Oct. 12 bombing of USS *Cole*.

At the same time, said Cohen, the suicide attack shows that every level of the US military chain of command could do a better job at preparing for counterterrorism in today's dangerous world.

"All of us in the leadership positions, including myself, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of the Navy, ... and others needed to engage more vigorously in examination of the range of potential threats," said Cohen in a briefing for reporters. "Clever, committed terrorists are predators who will always search and look for weaknesses."

Cohen's words echoed the findings of a Pentagon commission, which found that shortfalls in intelligence resources, training, and administration helped make *Cole* vulnerable.

While the Navy has focused on high-tech threats such as missiles, and done a good job at laying plans to protect ships tied up at a pier, US forces are less prepared to defend against a small craft that approaches them in mid-harbor, said the commission. *Cole* was attacked while moored at a refueling barge in Aden harbor.

"We must constantly search for and find the so-called 'seams' in our force protection plans before our enemies do," said Cohen.

A separate Navy investigation determined that the *Cole*'s captain, Cmdr. Kirk S. Lippold, should not be punished in the attack's aftermath. Any security steps that Lippold did not take either would not have stopped the attack or were more than the Navy could have expected under the circumstances, concluded Adm. Vernon E. Clark, Chief of Naval Operations.

(See "From Khobar to *Cole*," p. 48.)

Fighter engineering and development costs. In doing so, London fulfilled a long-standing financial commitment that will buy them a say in whether Lockheed Martin or Boeing wins the JSF production contract.

The money will create or sustain 5,000 jobs at 70 companies in the United Kingdom and represents a welcome infusion of cash to a program certain to face intense scrutiny from a new Administration looking for ways to change defense priorities and save money.

“Obviously ... the incoming Administration is going to have to consider its own position on JSF,” said Liz Symons, Britain’s weapons procurement minister, at a Pentagon ceremony.

Plans call for selection of the winning contractor in September. The programs of both contractors are proceeding on track.

F-22 Flies With Mission Avionics
On Jan. 5, the F-22 program passed



USAF photo by Sr. A. Deila Castillo

SSgt. Albert Garcia, air traffic controller supervisor, 31st Fighter Wing, Aviano AB, Italy, and Sgt. Jebara Mohamed, air traffic controller, Royal Moroccan air force, Sidi Slimane AB, Morocco, manage airfield operations during African Eagle in Morocco. During the biannual exercise USAF and Moroccan aircrews practice dissimilar air-to-air training.

Navy Changes Status of Gulf War Casualty

The Navy on Jan. 11 announced something highly unusual: It changed the status of Lt. Cmdr. Michael Scott Speicher from Killed In Action/Body Not Recovered to Missing In Action.

Speicher was shot down over Iraq on Jan. 17, 1991—the first casualty of the Persian Gulf War. The Navy and the Pentagon had long insisted he was dead. Now officials say they do not really know what became of him.

“The Navy and the US government have consistently sought new information and continued to analyze all available information to resolve Speicher’s fate,” said the official notice of the status change. “This additional information and analysis ... underscored the need for a new review.”

This strange saga began in the opening hours of the conflict with Iraq, when Speicher and 32 other pilots took off from USS *Saratoga* in the Red Sea and streaked toward the outskirts of Baghdad. Their mission was to suppress enemy air defenses and clear the way for strike aircraft.

Minutes from the target, some other pilots saw a bright flash in the general vicinity of Speicher’s F/A-18. When the rest of the force returned to the carrier, Speicher did not.

Based on this evidence, then-Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney publicly announced Speicher was dead during a press conference hours later in Washington.

Adm. Mike Boorda, the Chief of Naval Operations, approved the official KIA declaration in May 1991. The crash site had not been found.

According to a 1999 letter to the Navy from Sen. Bob Smith (R-N.H.) and then-Sen. Rod Grams (R-Minn.), when the war ended Iraq provided some hair and soft tissue that Iraqi officials said were from Speicher. This move was unremarkable, except for one detail. “DNA tests determined the remains were not those of Lt. Cmdr. Speicher,” claimed the letter.

Nearly three years after war’s end, members of a hunting expedition in Iraq stumbled on the wreckage of an F/A-18 in a remote desert region. One of the hunters, an official of Qatar, forwarded to US officials pictures of the airplane’s canopy and a shard of metal that bore serial numbers. He also mentioned that he’d seen an ejection seat resting some

distance from the airplane. The wreckage was Speicher’s.

US intelligence spy satellite images showed something more: a man-made symbol. It was, reportedly, an escape and evasion symbol. Had Speicher ejected and lived?

Some military officials wanted to launch a covert operation to study the wreck further. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Army Gen. John Shalikashvili, nixed the idea.

US experts did not get access to the crash site until late 1995, after requesting permission from Iraqi authorities.

When they arrived, the US experts found a site they believed had been tampered with. But they found spent flares and portions of a survival kit and no remains. They also found a flight suit lying on the desert floor.

According to an internal Pentagon memo obtained by APBNews.com, the suit was not weathered and appeared to have been planted.

Smith and Grams, among others, began agitating to change Speicher’s status from KIA to MIA. Labeling the aviator missing, they wrote, “more accurately reflects the available evidence and provides a presumptive ‘benefit of the doubt’ to Lt. Cmdr. Speicher.”

Outgoing Secretary of the Navy Richard J. Danzig finally notified Speicher’s relatives in early January that such a change was imminent. The Navy had no evidence their loved one was alive, he said, but they had no evidence he was dead, either, and an MIA tag would give them more leverage with which to press the Iraqis for information.

The soon-to-be-ex-President Clinton said Jan. 11 that Speicher may still be alive. In New Hampshire on a farewell trip, Clinton said he did not want to raise false hopes but that “we’ve already begun working to try to determine whether, in fact, he’s alive; if he is, where he is; and how we can get him out.”

Iraq, for its part, insists that Speicher died without ejecting from his cockpit, despite the fact that his remains were never found.

“All the indications were that he was killed while he was still in the cockpit,” said Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz on Jan. 15. “But there were no remnants of his body after several years in a remote desert environment.”

Former CIA Director Deutch Cops Plea, Then Gets Pardon

The saga of former CIA director John M. Deutch and his mishandling of classified information came to a surprise end Jan. 20 when President Clinton pardoned him—only two hours before Clinton himself left office.

According to news reports, Deutch had on the day before agreed to plead guilty to a misdemeanor charge in return for the government dropping more serious charges against him.

The pardon means that Deutch will avoid prosecution for putting classified information on unsecure computers.

Deutch, who ran the CIA from May 1995 until December 1996, was accused by security officials of storing hundreds of pages of secret files on home computers which were unsecured and which family members used to access the Internet.

The Pentagon, where Deutch served as deputy secretary of defense, accused Deutch of similar offenses.

Deutch's pardon was one of 104 issued by President Clinton as his time in power ran out. The former CIA chief is now free to seek reinstatement of his security clearances, although his current job—chemistry professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology—does not require handling of classified material.

an important test milestone with the first flight of a Raptor equipped with Block 3.0 combat-capable avionics software. The flight of Raptor 4005 occurred at Lockheed Martin's Marietta, Ga., facility. Preparing the software represented the most technically demanding challenge facing the F-22 team, said USAF officials.

Block 3.0 software will permit the F-22 to launch and simultaneously guide multiple weapons, such as the AIM-120 and AIM-9 air-to-air missiles. The software package also allows the F-22 to avoid incoming missiles by automatically initiating the aircraft's countermeasure systems.

"Block 3.0 is the software that provides and controls the 'first look, first shot, first kill' warfighting capability," said Tom McDermott, Lockheed Martin's F-22 avionics product manager. "Block 3.0 provides the multisensor fusion Raptor pilots will need to accurately acquire, track, identify, and engage multiple targets."

Per Congressional mandate, the F-22 program had to successfully flight test Block 3.0 before it could receive \$2.1 billion set aside to fund low-rate initial production.

Allies In Stew Over DU Shells

Some US allies in Europe have decided to become concerned about the use of Depleted Uranium ammunition—the Pentagon's tank-busting ordnance of choice. They fret that DU might turn out to be a health hazard.

Those fears have been fed by reports of cancer and other health problems among peacekeepers in the Balkans. NATO used DU ammunition

in the 1999 air war over Kosovo, when US A-10s fired about 31,000 DU rounds at Serbian tank columns. US forces also fired DU in Bosnia in 1994 and 1995.

NATO has already rejected German and Italian requests to place a moratorium on the use of DU. On Jan. 17, the European Parliament voted to ask NATO to suspend use of DU ammunition, pending further inquiry into its possible health risks.

Depleted Uranium is a nuclear by-

product, a heavy metal that contains extremely small trace measures of radioactivity. Its military virtue is its penetrating power, which is up to 20 percent greater than alternatives such as tungsten.

DU burns on impact, creating powder that can be hazardous if ingested in significant quantities, but the health risks are no greater than those associated with such other potentially damaging substances as old lead paint.

"It is uranium that is less radioactive by some 40 percent than naturally occurring uranium," said Pentagon spokesman Ken Bacon at a Jan. 4 press briefing.

No Cancer Link, DoD Declares

Years of study have found no link between Depleted Uranium and increased risk for cancer or other serious illness, said Bernard Rostker, undersecretary of defense for personnel and readiness, at a briefing for reporters Jan. 12.

Specifically, Rostker cited a 1999 report from RAND that reviewed scientific literature on the subject, as well as subsequent reports from the Department of Health and Human Services and the Institutes of Medicine.

"Cancers do not develop, even leukemia, in the periods of time we are talking about here," he said. "And there is no indication from 50 years of research and monitoring of people

Rumsfeld's Really Relevant Rules

During a long career in government and business, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld jotted down thoughts, reflections, and aphorisms concerning leadership and management of organizations. He compiled these into what is now known as "Rumsfeld's Rules," a few of which seem particularly relevant.

- Beware when any idea is promoted primarily because it is "bold, exciting, innovative, and new." There are many ideas that are "bold, exciting, innovative, and new," but also foolish.

- Reserve the right to get into anything, and exercise it. Make your deputies and staff realize that, although many responsibilities are delegated, no one should be surprised when the Secretary engages an important issue.

- Manage the interaction between the Pentagon and the White House. Unless you establish a narrow channel for the flow of information and "tasking" back and forth, the process can quickly become chaotic.

- Normal management techniques may not work in the department. When pushing responsibility downward, be sure not to contribute to a weakening of the cohesion of the services; what cohesion exists has been painfully achieved over the decades.

- Develop a personal relationship with the Chairman and each of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. They are almost always outstanding public servants. In time of crisis, those relationships can be vital.

- Find ways to decentralize. Move decision-making authority down and out. Encourage a more entrepreneurial approach.

- Beware of the argument that, "this is a period for investment; improvements will come in the out-years." The tension between the short term and long term can be constructive, but there is no long term without a short term.

working with natural uranium ... that would associate it with leukemia.”

Veterans Affairs has been monitoring the health status of 33 Gulf War veterans who were exposed to DU, said Rostker. Of those, 16 still have small Depleted Uranium fragments in their bodies. “They continue to have elevated levels of uranium in their urine, and they’ve experienced no renal failure [evidence of kidney disease] or lung cancers,” he asserted.

Nuclear Jobs Opened to Reservists

The Pentagon on Jan. 11 announced that National Guard and Reserve troops may now serve in nuclear-related jobs, such as missile silo staffing, that previously were closed to them.

The move could particularly ease a staffing crunch in the Air Force, which controls many of the nuclear jobs in the military.

“The number of Reserve and National Guard forces to be used in nuclear-related missions will be up to commanders to determine, as they work through this process,” said Charles L. Cragin, principal deputy assistant secretary of defense for reserve affairs. “However, a major structural barrier to full integration of the force has been shattered with this determination.”

Previously military officials felt that the typical commitment levels expected of Guardsmen and Reservists—one weekend per month and two weeks of active duty per year—simply weren’t enough to ensure proper training. In recent years, however, the military has relied more heavily on reservists—and many reservists are serving more.

Reservists who now wish to serve in nuclear-related posts will still face intense medical and security evaluations, noted Pentagon officials. Only those who serve in the military at least 12 days a month, with no more than 14 days in between stints, will be eligible.

“This was determined to be the minimum level of direct observation required to meet the spirit and intent of the program for the Total Force,” said Cragin.

USAF Consolidates RC-135 Linguist Training

In a change of policy, all Air Force linguists assigned to RC-135 Rivet Joint duty will soon get their initial qualification training at Offutt AFB, Neb.

The Rivet Joint provides real-time intelligence and electronic warfare

High Hopes for New ACP Program

The Air Force is hoping revisions to the Aviation Continuation Pay program put in place for Fiscal Year 2001 will provide enough financial incentive to keep additional experienced pilots in service cockpits and away from the lure of airline jobs.

The revised ACP program increases the lump-sum, up-front payment a pilot can receive for a long-term Air Force commitment from \$100,000 to \$150,000. According to Col. Jim Brooks, chief of Air Force operational training at the Pentagon, ACP helps the service “keep more pilots longer,” although the program is just one part of the “tool kit” being used to help stem the loss of pilots.

Most continuing pilots take the largest possible lump-sum payment when signing on for an additional term, so the \$50,000 increase is a significant boost. Overall, however, independent analysis has shown Air Force pilots effectively lose some of their lifetime income every year they stay in uniform instead of leaving to join the airlines—even when bonuses such as ACP are factored in.

For that reason, Brooks noted that ACP is but one part of a broader effort the Air Force is using to improve retention of experienced pilots. Officials say compensation continues to be a major factor cited by separating pilots as a reason for wanting to leave the Air Force, along with quality-of-life issues such as frequent, unpredictable deployments.

The Air Force is addressing deployment rates with its Aerospace Expeditionary Force structure, now more than a year old, which helps pilots predict when they will be away from home, and officials predict the ACP reform will pay retention dividends as well.

For Fiscal 2001, pilots can take 50 percent of their total ACP bonus up front, up to the new limit. Aviators signing on for more than three additional years at once will earn a \$25,000 ACP bonus per year. Amounts not taken in the lump sum are distributed in annual payments.

Signing on for three years or fewer of additional service will net pilots \$15,000 per year.

Brooks said the minimum active duty commitment, currently 10 years, will remain in place because analysis has shown “that’s the right term to shape our force.”

Despite a pilot shortage that is not expected to dissipate until after 2010, the service still needs some pilots to leave at the end of their initial commitment. Fewer officers are needed the more senior they become—for example, the service has a need for more captains than lieutenant colonels.

—Adam J. Hebert

Senior Staff Changes

CHANGES: Maj. Gen. Robert F. **Behler**, from Dep. Cmdr., Jt. Subregional Cmd. North, NATO, Stavanger, Norway, to Spec. Asst. to Cmdr., ACC, Langley AFB, Va. ... Brig. Gen. Kenneth M. **Decuir**, from Cmdr., 354th FW, PACAF, Eielson AFB, Alaska, to Dep. Cmdr., Canadian NORAD Region, Winnipeg, Canada ... Brig. Gen. Bob D. **Dulaney**, from Commanding Gen., CTF, Operation Northern Watch, EUCCOM, Incirlik AB, Turkey, to Cmdr., 354th FW, PACAF, Eielson AFB, Alaska ... Brig. Gen. Gary R. **Dylewski**, from Dir., Ops., AFSPC, Peterson AFB, Colo., to Cmdr., Jt. Task Force, Southwest Asia, CENTCOM, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia ... Brig. Gen. Edward R. **Ellis**, from Dep. Cmdr., CAOC 7, Air South, NATO, Larissa, Greece, to Commanding Gen., CTF, ONW, EUCCOM, Incirlik AB, Turkey ... Brig. Gen. Jeffrey B. **Kohler**, from Vice Cmdr., 7th AF, PACAF, Osan AB, South Korea, to Spec. Asst., DCS, Air & Space Ops., USAF, Pentagon ... Brig. Gen. Dennis R. **Larsen**, from Cmdr., AEF Ctr., ACC, Langley AFB, Va., to Vice Cmdr., 7th AF, PACAF, Osan AB, South Korea ... Brig. Gen. Maurice L. **McFann Jr.**, from Dir., Plans, NORAD, Peterson AFB, Colo., to Dep. Cmdr., Jt. Subregional Cmd. North, NATO, Stavanger, Norway ... Brig. Gen. Craig R. **McKinley**, from Dep. Dir., ANG, Arlington, Va., to Dep. IG, OSAF, Pentagon ... Maj. Gen. Howard J. **Mitchell**, from Spec. Asst. to ASD, C4I, Pentagon, to Dir., Ops., AFSPC, Peterson AFB, Colo.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE RETIREMENTS: Joseph F. **Janni**, Robert E. **Mulcahy Jr.**

SES CHANGES: Horst R. **Kelly**, to Dir., Personnel, AFMC, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio ... Richard J. **Millies**, to Dir., Policy, Intl. Affairs, OSAF, Pentagon ... Phillip W. **Steely**, to Dep. Dir., DLA, Pentagon ... Theodore J. **Williams**, to Asst. Auditor General, Field Activities, AFAA, Arlington, Va. ■

support to theater commanders. Currently, linguists assigned to the aircraft get initial qualification at their duty stations following graduation from technical training. Kadena AB, Japan, RAF Mildenhall, UK, and Offutt are the RC-135 duty stations.

Consolidation at Offutt ensures that all students receive comparable training, and it is expected to reduce training time and costs. Students will make use of the 97th Intelligence Squadron's Airborne Training Center and two of its simulators, the Rivet Joint Mission Trainer and the Ground Data Processing System.

"The [Airborne Training Center] training complements the time students spend training in the air, and that allows us to get more training done without having to use more valuable flying hours," said Capt. Lori Calabrese, the squadron's future-requirements coordinator.

New System Eases Bad-Weather Landings

A new mobile Ground Control Approach system, the GCA-2000, should make it much easier for Air Force crews to make bad-weather landings in areas with little infrastructure.

Air Mobility Command recently received the GCA-2000 system, which could help prevent such accidents as the 1996 crash of an Air Force CT-43A into a Croatian mountainside that killed Commerce Secretary Ron Brown and 34 others.

"This mobile radar system provides our Air Force and our allies the ability to operate wherever we need to deploy and in virtually any weather," said Col. Bud Vazquez, global air traffic operations and mobility command and control systems program office director, Electronic Systems Center, Hanscom AFB, Mass.

The unique system actually includes three radars in one:

- A mobile airport surveillance radar, which provides bearing and range data to air controllers.
- A secondary surveillance radar, which provides flight code and altitude data.
- A precision-approach radar.

The system even generates its own power. "It can be shipped on a single C-130, and it can be set up by a small crew in less than three hours," said CMSgt. Scott Caldwell, the ESC program manager for the system.

USAF Expands Commissioning Program

The Air Force is increasing the number of positions in the program enlisted airmen can use to earn an officer's commission. The Airman

Education and Commissioning Program manpower authorization will go from 90 to 180 positions each year through Fiscal 2004, officials announced Dec. 26, 2000.

Currently the program each year produces about 30 graduates and selects another 30 to begin the program. Starting with the April 2001 AECPE board, that number will double.

The Air Force also has increased the number of academic majors in the program. Until now, candidates had been limited to electrical engineering, computer engineering, meteorology, nursing, foreign languages, and foreign area studies. Now, AECPE will accept additional technical degrees, including math, physics, and computer science.

Air Force Targets New Contracting Law

The Air Force wants to soften a provision of the 2001 defense bill that was intended to increase the professionalism of the contracting career field within the military. The provision requires military contracting members to have a college degree and 24 semester hours of college business courses. USAF said the law has unintended negative consequences.

"Previously, the law required con-

tracting members to possess either a college degree or 24 semester hours of college business courses, but not both," said Lt. Col. Robert Winiecki, chief of the Air Force's Contract Support Division.

The law has had a sharp impact on the Air Force's enlisted workforce, which is the most critical element of contracting support for Air Force expeditionary forces and other deployments. Enlisted personnel, in fact, account for 90 percent of the service's deployable contracting capability.

"The new law restricts our ability to recruit and hire enlisted people who do not possess a college degree and 24 semester hours of college business courses," said Winiecki. "Enlisted attrition rates for contracting are about 14 percent each year. Air Force operations will quickly be impacted if we cannot continue to access new enlisted contracting personnel."

Enlisted contracting personnel deployed 303 times in 2000 and executed 11,957 contract actions valued at \$44.3 million.

For now, the Air Force is working on implementation guidance that includes some waiver approval of personnel who do not meet the new guidelines. For the long term, the service is working with DoD leadership to de-

For the Clintons, a Polite Military Farewell

US armed forces on Jan. 5 gave President Clinton and First Lady Hillary Clinton a polite but not effusive farewell. The low-key and correct Full Honors Review was staged at Ft. Myer, Va.

The now ex-First Couple was feted by honor guards from military installations. A jazz version of "America the Beautiful" was played on saxophone by Marine SSgt. Greg Ridlington.

Outgoing Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen lauded Clinton's military interventions in the Balkans. Army Gen. Henry H. Shelton, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, cited the largest military pay raise in two decades and improvements in the military health care and retirement systems.

"Mr. President, on quality-of-life issues for the members of our armed forces and their families, you stood tall," said Shelton.

Clinton's evasion of the draft during the Vietnam War and his Presidential record on such hot-button issues as gays in the military did not overly endear him to those in uniform. Still, Clinton paid homage to the men and women wearing the country's uniform. "You are America's finest, and America must always be prepared to give you what you need to do your job," he said.

velop legislative proposals that reverse what Air Force officials see as the harmful side effects of the law.

DoD Grants Higher Arduous Duty Pay

Troops serving in remote or dangerous posts will be paid a new hardship allowance, beginning this year. Hardship Duty Pay-Location officially replaced the old Certain Places Pay, also known as Foreign Duty Pay, on Jan. 1. Unlike CPP, HDP-L is payable to officers as well as enlisted personnel. It is also more generous than its predecessor program, with increments of \$50, \$100, or \$150 a month, as opposed to the old \$8 to \$22.50 scale.

Locations covered are not necessarily the same. Some 70 factors were considered in the HDP-L assessment, including degree of remoteness, prevalence of disease or pollution, and crime rate. Areas assigned the highest \$150 increment include Diego Garcia, Johnston Atoll, Korea's demilitarized zone, and the polar ice cap regions.

Enlisted members in areas not covered under HDP-L will continue to receive CPP allowances for the rest of 2001, stated Pentagon officials.

Leadership Development Office Stands Up

The Air Force's new Developing Aerospace Leaders office is open and in business, its director told a Bolling AFB, D.C., audience Dec. 18.

DAL's charge is to review a wide spectrum of service development activities and recommend ways they can be changed to purposely develop leaders conversant in staff, joint, and operational assignments.

"Recognizing the pace of Air Force

change demands that we take a new look at our professional military education," said DAL director retired Maj. Gen. Charles Link.

Encouragement of mentoring will be one DAL thrust. The office also intends to work with personnel officials to ensure that every officer has adequate opportunity for broadening professional growth.

"DAL initiatives are designed to ensure we have the appropriate leadership available to continue to fulfill America's expectations," said Link.

News Notes

■ George J. Tenet, director of central intelligence, will stay on the job an indefinite period per request from President George W. Bush. The decision ensures continuity in a sensitive post during a changeover in Administrations, said Bush officials.

■ The Electronic Systems Center, Hanscom AFB, Mass., delivered the

ninth production E-8C Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System aircraft to the 93rd Air Control Wing, Robins AFB, Ga. The aircraft was delivered seven weeks ahead of schedule, the fifth consecutive E-8 to arrive early.

■ On Jan. 3, a California Air National Guard transport unit, the 146th Airlift Wing, Channel Islands ANGB, sent 30 people and two aircraft to help battle a wildfire burning east of San Diego. The unit's C-130 cargo airplanes were both equipped with modular airborne firefighting systems capable of carrying 3,000 gallons of retardant.

■ Last year the Defense Commissary Agency broke \$5 billion in sales for the first time since 1997, according to recently released figures. The final figure of \$5.03 billion represented a 1.3 percent increase over the previous year.

■ The in-the-promotion-zone selection rate for pilots in the Calendar 2000B Majors Board were slightly below board average, at 86.7 percent. Officials said they were at first surprised by the shortfall but have attributed it to an increase in the percentage of pilots who had an established date of separation at the time of the board.

■ Col. John Lauten, 51st Fighter Wing vice commander at Osan AB, South Korea, successfully ejected from his A-10 Jan. 12 while on a training mission. He suffered only minor injuries. The aircraft crashed a mile east of Osan airfield. A board will investigate the accident.

■ The Alaska Air National Guard recently passed a major milestone—more than 150,000 hours flown without a major accident. The wing's last major crash was Dec. 15, 1965, when a C-123 transport went down west of Anchorage.

■ On Dec. 21 Maj. Bobby Loher, an

Index to Advertisers

Boeing	40-41, 53, Cover IV
EDO Marine & Aircraft	15
Globalstar USA Satellite Services	Cover III
Hertz	17
Lockheed Martin	Cover II
Lynn Boughy	19
Motion Models	7
Northrop Grumman	21
Pratt & Whitney	3
USAA	5
<hr/>	
AEF Wings Club	69
AFA Membership	75
AFA Wear	78
Industrial Associates	65

50 Largest Air Force Contractors

Net value of prime contracts, Fiscal 2000

1	Lockheed Martin	\$9,111,916,000	26	Engineered Support Systems	112,442,000
2	Boeing	5,938,877,000	27	IT Group	107,401,000
3	Raytheon	2,196,122,000	28	BF Goodrich	97,980,000
4	Northrop Grumman	1,539,361,000	29	General Atomic Technologies	91,519,000
5	United Technologies	1,257,471,000	30	Dell Marketing	86,754,000
6	TRW Inc.	1,169,853,000	31	L-3 Communications	83,667,000
7	General Electric	579,691,000	32	Titan Corp.	76,831,000
8	FedEx	443,620,000	33	United Industrial Corp.	72,525,000
9	SAI Corp.	434,909,000	34	Chugach Alaska Corp.	70,881,000
10	General Dynamics	385,276,000	35	GTSI	69,748,000
11	Honeywell International	363,044,000	36	CH2M Hill Companies	62,906,000
12	Mass. Institute of Technology	339,841,000	37	Motorola	58,869,000
13	The Aerospace Corp.	334,194,000	38	Harris Corp.	56,241,000
14	Hughes Arabia	308,875,000	39	URS Corp.	55,152,000
15	Rockwell International	308,059,000	40	Veridian	50,585,000
16	Jacobs Engineering Group	289,565,000	41	Booz Allen & Hamilton	48,648,000
17	Computer Sciences Corp.	283,079,000	42	Government of Canada	46,972,000
18	Litton Industries	248,292,000	43	Caci International	45,779,000
19	DynCorp	238,020,000	44	Arinc, Inc.	32,102,000
20	Marconi Corp.	216,773,000	45	Johnson Controls	30,578,000
21	Mitre Corp.	197,828,000	46	Alliant Techsystems	29,962,000
22	ITT Industries	176,736,000	47	Parsons Corp.	29,453,000
23	CNF Transportation	165,126,000	48	Philipp Holzmann	24,165,000
24	Carlyle Group	142,980,000	49	Unicor/Federal Prison Industries	23,740,000
25	Textron	122,116,000	50	AT&T	22,856,000

Air Force Reserve Command associate instructor pilot with the 12th Flying Training Wing, Randolph AFB, Tex., won honors for being the first military aviator to log more than 2,000 flying hours in the T-1A Jayhawk. Randolph T-1A aircrews have chalked up more than 80,000 major accident-free flying hours since the aircraft first arrived in May 1993.

- On Dec. 21, Northrop Grumman announced that it has agreed to buy Litton Industries for \$3.8 billion. The deal would create one of the nation's largest defense contractors and is unlikely to face serious opposition from the Pentagon, said analysts.

- India successfully flew its first indigenously produced fighter airplane Jan. 4. The domestic light combat aircraft has been in development for 17 years, and it will be at least another decade before it joins the Indian air force's largely Russian-made fleet.

- The Air Force announced winners of the service's Lance P. Sijan leadership award on Jan. 16. They are: senior officer, Lt. Col. Joseph W. Mazzola, formerly of the 31st Support Group, Aviano AB, Italy; junior officer, Capt. Michael A. Geer, 52nd Civil Engineering Squadron, Spangdahlem AB, Germany; senior enlisted,

SMSgt. Lee A. Gorrell, Air Intelligence Agency; and junior enlisted, TSgt. Brian O. Miller, Air Mobility Command.

■ The June 16 crash of an F-16C Fighting Falcon from the 309th Fighter Squadron, Luke AFB, Ariz., was caused when student pilot 1st Lt. Doyle Pompa inadvertently shut down the engine during aggressive aircraft maneuvering and was unable to restart it before nearing minimum safe ejection altitude, according to an accident report. The student ejected safely, suffering only minor cuts and bruises, near Sells, Ariz.

■ On Dec. 14, 49 years of manned high-frequency radio operations at RAF Croughton, UK, home of the 422nd Air Base Squadron, came to an end. Instead of contacting "Radio Croughton," USAF crews en route across the Atlantic will now be able to direct-dial phone numbers on the new System Capable of Planned Expansion, or SCOPE, Command. The system automatically selects the best frequency available.

■ On Jan. 18, Air Force officials announced they were investigating 15 service personnel who work at Peterson AFB, Colo., and Cheyenne Mountain AFS, Colo., on suspicion of drug use. None of those involved were from either the North American Aerospace Defense Command or US Space Command.

■ Boeing's X-32A Joint Strike Fighter demonstrator recently took to the air with the JSF's first UK pilot at the controls. Royal Navy aviator Lt. Cmdr. Paul Stone, a fighter pilot with nearly 2,400 total flying hours, including 1,350 hours in the short takeoff and vertical landing Harrier, praised the prototype's handling qualities.

■ On Jan. 10, Chinese officials announced they had successfully launched the second flight test of a spacecraft they hope will soon carry

a Chinese astronaut into orbit. The Shenzhou II capsule and Long March 2-F booster could be ready for manned

Osprey Undergoing Thorough Probe

The Pentagon took charge of a major investigation into the V-22 Osprey program, following two multifatality crashes this year.

Marine officials had said they would thoroughly investigate allegations into Marine Corps falsification of the maintenance records in a V-22 Osprey squadron, but DoD was, evidently, taking no chances.

Among the key questions is whether undue pressure from higher-ups caused Lt. Col. Odin "Fred" Leberman, the squadron's commander, to exaggerate the tilt rotor aircraft's readiness record.

So far, the Marine probe has found no connection between the alleged paperwork fraud and two recent fatal Osprey crashes.

"Based on all of the information that we have, we see no relationship," said Lt. Gen. Fred McCorkle, Marine Corps deputy commandant for aviation, at a Jan. 19 press briefing.

An anonymous letter sent to Navy officials in early January charged that Leberman was ordering his subordinates to falsify Osprey data. The letter was accompanied by an audiotape on which Leberman is allegedly heard saying that maintainers in his VMT-204 training squadron had to lie to help preserve the troubled tilt rotor program.

Leberman has admitted playing a role in creating misleading data, according to Pentagon officials. He was removed as squadron commander, pending the investigation's outcome.

Specifically, the letter charges that Ospreys unable to fly due to maintenance problems were marked as fully mission capable on squadron books. The deception has been going on for several years, according to the letter, and had reached the point where it may begin to affect safety.

"It all stems from an attitude that we have to have the plane whether or not it is ready," the letter said.

However, the letter specifically states that two recent Osprey accidents weren't caused by any maintenance fraud cover-ups. Last December a V-22 crash in North Carolina killed four Marines. An April accident in Arizona killed 19.

A previous accident investigation had determined that maintenance was not a factor in the Arizona crash incident. The investigation into the December crash is "99 percent complete," said McCorkle, and all indications are that the aircraft suffered a hydraulic system failure followed by a software error in the flight control system.

In the North Carolina accident, the aircraft was first at 100 percent fixed wing mode. It began to transition to helicopter mode, but only got 10 percent of the way there before it ran into trouble. It then transitioned back to full fixed wing.

"They were 100 percent in the fixed wing mode when they did crash," McCorkle told reporters.

flight in as few as 18 to 24 months, according to at least one Western analyst.

■ A new Congressional report notes that the international demand for Airborne Early Warning aircraft is growing and that the US may soon have to weigh whether extensive AEW proliferation is in its national interest. China and India are among the countries interested in acquiring AEW capability, according to the Congressional Research Service study.

Obituary

Brig. Gen. Joseph Myers, 82, died Jan. 4 in St. Petersburg, Fla. He is credited with the destruction of 7.5 enemy aircraft in aerial combat, including the first jet, an Me-262, shot down in World War II. He retired from the Air Force in 1970. ■

Wolfowitz Tapped for High DoD Post

President Bush on Feb. 5 announced he had selected Paul Wolfowitz, a veteran of the Administrations of both Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush, to be deputy secretary of defense.

Wolfowitz has long been an intellectually conservative force in the fields of military power, foreign policy, and arms control.

If confirmed, he would become the No. 2 official at the Defense Department, with responsibility for day-to-day management of the vast Pentagon bureaucracy.

His most recent government service was as the undersecretary of defense for policy under the elder Bush. He has also held top posts in the State Department and the diplomatic service.

Wolfowitz is dean of Johns Hopkins University's Washington-based Nitze School of Advanced International Studies.