

Straight from the [War] Horse's Mouth

The following quotations, largely culled from U.S. military sources, were selected by Press for Conversion! editor, Richard Sanders. They illustrate, beyond any reasonable doubt, that the U.S. military fully intends to continue militarizing space and to deploy space-based weapons.

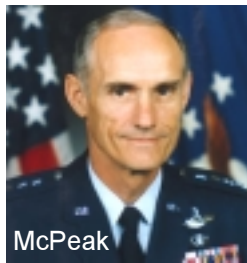
1996:

Space Operations Doctrine

“When you think about protecting this nation’s global interests, you have to remember it starts with space. It’s a presence with a real impact.... Because of what we do in the space medium, I would suggest that space is the fourth dimension of warfare.... Air and space power is the force of the future, and the Air Force – the nation’s Air Force – is America’s only full service air force that is dedicated to providing air and space power as the sole purpose of its existence.” **General Ronald R. Fogleman**



Fogleman



McPeak

“Our mission is to defend the U.S. through the control and exploitation of air and space.”

General Merrill McPeak

“Today, the ultimate high ground is space.”

General Joseph W. Ashy, then Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Space Command

“In Desert Storm, we used space-based ballistic missile warning, communications, weather, navigation, and intelligence as force enhancers and in some cases, mission enablers.... Space systems also play key roles in humanitarian operations, disaster relief, drug enforcement, and peacekeeping missions.... Exploiting space allows us to establish and maintain ‘information dominance,’ enabling our fighting forces to operate inside the enemy’s decision loop.”

Sheila E. Widnall, former Secretary of the Air Force



Widnall



Moorman

“Desert Storm...was a watershed event in military space applications because for the first time, space systems were both integral to the conflict and critical to the outcome of the war.”

General Thomas S. Moorman, Jr.

The five quotations above are from “**Space Operations Doctrine**,” *Air Force Doctrine Document 4*, July 10, 1996.

“We’re going to fight a war in space. We’re going to fight from space and we’re going to fight into space.”

General Joseph W. Ashy, then Commander-in-Chief of U.S. Space Command, August 5, 1996.

New World Vistas:

Air and Space Power for the 21st Century

“In the next two decades, new technologies will allow the fielding of space-based weapons of devastating effectiveness to be used to deliver energy and mass as force projection in tactical and strategic conflict.... These advances will enable lasers with reasonable mass and cost to effect very many kills.... This can be done rapidly, continuously, and with surgical precision, minimizing exposure of friendly forces. The technologies exist or can be developed in this time period.... Setting the emotional issues of nuclear power aside, this technology offers a viable alternative for large amounts of power in space.”

New World Vistas: Air and Space Power for the 21st Century, Report, U.S. Air Force Board, 1996.



Ashy

“It’s politically sensitive, but it’s going to happen. Some people don’t want to hear this, and it sure isn’t in vogue, but – absolutely – we’re going to fight in space. We’re going to fight from space and we’re going to fight into space. That’s why the U.S. has developed programs in directed energy and hit-to-kill mechanisms. We will

engage terrestrial targets someday – ships, airplanes, land targets – from space. We will engage targets in space, from space.”

General Joseph Ashy, then commander-in-chief, U.S. Space Command, interview with *Aviation Week Space Technology*, 1996.



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1997:

Vision for 2020

“Navies and armies have evolved to protect national interests and investments. As sea commerce advanced in the 18th and 19th Centuries, nations formed navies to project power and to protect and enhance their commercial interests. Similarly, during the westward expansion of the continental U.S., military outposts and cavalry emerged to protect our wagon trains, settlements and railroads.

Air power emerged differently because it evolved to support land and sea operations (e.g., communications and reconnaissance), not to protect national economic interests. Over time, however, air power became a separate instrument of warfare, protecting national interests and ensuring freedom of action in the air.

Eventually, space power will parallel both models. For several decades, it has mainly supported land, sea, and air operations—strategically and operationally. Early in the 21st Century, space will become another medium of warfare. As the U.S. relies more on space-based capabilities, space forces may protect the country’s commercial assets in this medium.

Space power will help overcome the widening gap between increasing military commitments and diminishing resources.”

“*Future Trends*: Although unlikely to be challenged by a global peer competitor, the U.S. will continue to be challenged regionally. The globalization of the world economy will also continue, with a widening between ‘haves’ and ‘have-nots.’ Accelerating rates of technological development will be increasingly driven by the commercial sector – not the military. Increased weapons lethality and precision will lead to new operational doctrine.”

“The emerging synergy of space superiority with land, sea and air superiority will lead to Full Spectrum Dominance. Space power will be ... decisive in war, and preeminent in any form of conflict. Increased weapons lethality will lead to new operational doctrine... space superiority is emerging as an essential element of battlefield success and future warfare. There will be a critical need to control the space medium to ensure U.S. dominance on future battlefields.”

“Control of space is... an ability to deny others the use of space, the fourth medium of warfare.

“Global Engagement is the application of precision force from, to, and through space. USSPACECOM will have a greatly expanded role as an active warfighter in the years ahead as the combatant command responsible for National Missile Defense (NMD) and space force application. Global Engagement combines global surveillance with the potential for a space-based global precision strike capability.”

“The proliferation of missiles and weapons of mass destruction requires an NMD. NMD will evolve into a mix of ground and space sensors and weapons. Existing land, sea, and air missions will be hanced by space systems. Current sea and air strategic attack missions will be augmented by the deployment of space force application systems.”

“As the US military relies more on space, our vulnerability also increases, so we must protect our space assets and be able to deny other nations from gaining an advantage through their space systems.”



US Space Command - Dominating the space dimension of military operations to protect US national interests and investment. Integrating Space Forces into warfighting capabilities across the full spectrum of conflict.

Vision for 2020. This U.S. Space Command [SPACECOM] report was first published in February 1997. Slightly modified versions have since appeared as sections within other SPACECOM documents, such as the “Long Range Plan,” April 1998. This report’s front and back covers depict space-based laser weapons, one of which is destroying a target on the Earth’s surface. The caption reads: “Space... the war fighters’ edge.” SPACECOM “coordinates the use of Army, Navy, and Air Force space forces” was created in 1985 to “help institutionalize the use of space.”

“With regard to space dominance, we have it, we like it, and we’re going to keep it... Space is in the nation’s economic interest.”

Keith Hall, Pres. Clinton’s Assistant Secretary, Air Force for Space, and Director, National Reconnaissance Office. Speech to National Space Club, 1997.



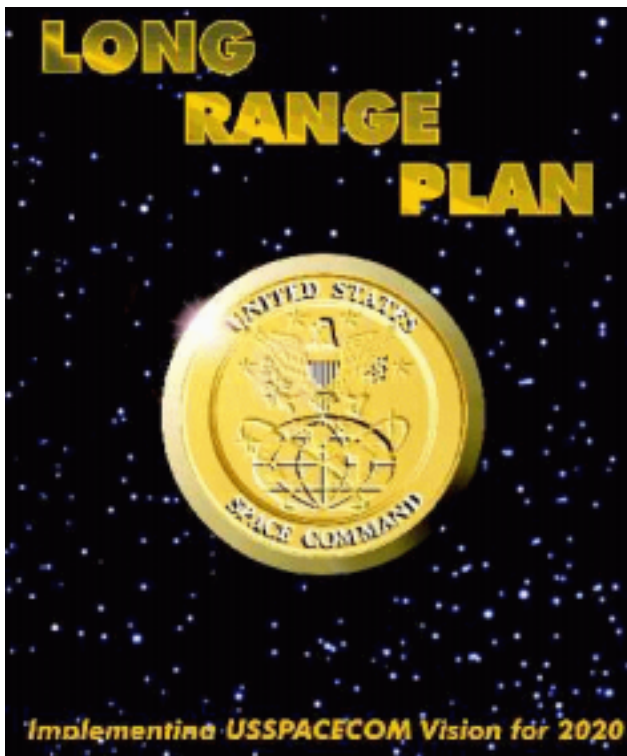
“Just as by the year 1500 it was apparent that the European experience of power would be its domination of the global seas, it does not take much to see that the American experience of power will rest on the domination of space.... Just as Europe expanded war and its power to the global oceans, the U.S. is expanding war and its power into space.... Just as Europe shaped the world for half a millennium, so too the U.S. will shape the world for at least that length of time.... For better or worse, America has seized hold of the future of war, and with it – for a time – the future of humanity.”

George and Meredith Friedman, *The Future of War: Power, Technology & American World Dominance in the 21st Century*, 1997.



“The age of the gun is over... He who controls space controls the battlefield. [Other nations] lack the money and/or technology to compete with us in the development of space-age weapons.”

Interview, **George Friedman**, “Why the 21st could be the American Century,” *Parade/Washington Post*, April 6, 1997.



1998:

The Long Range Plan

“The U.S. does not expect to face a global military peer competitor within the next two decades we have entered a ‘strategic pause.’ Thus, the US military has an opportunity similar to the period between WWI and WWII a time for exploring innovative warfighting concepts and capabilities. Just as air power developed during the 1920s and 1930s, space power will advance over the next decade. The growth of space power closely resembles air power’s evolution during the first half of this century. Air power evolved from supporting war-fighters (e.g., communications and reconnaissance), to air combat, and finally to strategically projecting force on the battlefield. Similarly, space power started out mainly as support (e.g., communications and surveillance) and may move toward space combat operations.”

“Now is the time to begin developing space capabilities, innovative concepts of operations for war-fighting, and organizations that can meet the challenges of the 21st Century.... Even as military forces have become more downsized in the 1990s, their commitments have steadily increased. As military operations become more lethal, space power enables our streamlined forces to minimize the loss of blood and national treasure.... Space power in the 21st Century looks similar to previous military revolutions, such as aircraft-carrier warfare and Blitzkrieg.”

“The time has come to address, among warfighters and national policy makers, the emergence of space as a center of gravity for DOD [Department of Defense] and the nation.

“The main causes of warfare will be nationalism, ethnic separatism, religious extremism and scarce resources.

The U.S. won’t always be able to forward base its forces.

Widespread communications will highlight disparities in resources and quality of life — contributing to unrest in developing countries.”

“The gap between ‘have’ and ‘have not’ nations will widen-

creating regional unrest.”

“Future potential adversaries will challenge the US ability to maintain a comparative advantage.”

“US interests and investments in space must be fully protected to ensure our nation’s freedom of action in space.”

“By 2020, a robust and fully integrated suite of space and terrestrial capabilities will provide dominant battlespace awareness enabling on-demand targeting and engagement of all ballistic and cruise missiles, and if directed by the National Command Authority (the President), the ability to identify, track and hold at risk designated high value terrestrial targets.”

“Control of space is the ability to assure access to space, freedom of operations within the space medium, and an ability to deny others the use of space.”

“Today, policy for military space systems resembles that of aviation at the beginning of the 20th Century. In 1899, before airplanes were invented, the Hague Peace Conference banned them from combat; but countries ignored this restriction during World War I.”

“Treaties that maintain stability and strategic balance during the Cold War may need to change if we are to maintain world security in 2020.”

“Unilateral action may appear aggressive and hostile. Strong coalitions and collective security arrangements should ... provide strong political and economic support for a new generation of agreements and treaties that normalize space operations.”

The Long Range Plan, published by U.S. Space Command, April 1998. <www.fas.org/spp/military/docops/usspac/lrp/toc.htm>



Klotz

“In summary, the most immediate task of the U.S. in the years ahead is to sustain and extend its leadership in the increasingly intertwined fields of military and commercial space. This requires a robust and continuous presence in space.”

Air Force Colonel Frank Klotz, Military Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), Report *Space, Commerce and National Security*, 1998. [Editor’s note: Members of America’s elite “power structure” within this 3,000 member group includes top figures in government, banks, corporations and the media.]

“There is a role for military use of space. Space is a medium useful for human endeavor. Human endeavor is accompanied by conflict. Human conflict, at its extreme, requires military solutions. Space is a medium requiring exploitation for military purposes. Space Control is the first order of business.”

Major Kevin Kimble, U.S. Space Command lecture “to future Air Force officers” at the U.S. Air Force Academy, 1998.

1999:

“[Space is] increasingly at the center of our national and economic security.... The threat, ladies and gentlemen, I believe is real. It’s a threat to our economic well-being. This is why we must work together to find common ground between commercial imperatives and the President’s tasking to me for space control and protection.”

General Richard B. Myers, then commander-in-chief of the U.S. Space Command, in a speech entitled “Implementing Our Vision for Space Control,” delivered to the U.S Space Foundation in Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 1999. [Editor’s note: Myers became the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff soon after September 11, 2001 (on October 1).]



2000:

Almanac 2000

“Set our sights high, on that high frontier, and be the space warfighters our nation needs today – and will need even more so in the future.”

General Ralph E. Eberhart, Commander, Air Force Space Command

“Through the years, military commanders have recognized the advantage of ‘owning’ the high ground in battle. In World War II, the high ground was controlled by those persons who could fly over the battlefield in airplanes....

The future of the Air Force is space – a fully integrated, inseparable part of operations.

Into the 21st Century, [the U.S. Air Force needs to be:]

Globally dominant – Tomorrow’s Air Force will likely dominate the air and space around the world....

Selectively lethal – The Air Force may fight intense, decisive wars with great precision hitting hard while avoiding collateral damage in both ‘real’ space and in computer cyberspace.

Virtually present – Space forces compliment [sic] the physical presence of terrestrial forces. Although they are not visible from the ground, space forces provide virtual presence through their ability to supply global mobility, control the high ground, support versatile combat capability, ensure information dominance and sustain deterrence. The future Air Force will be better able to monitor and shape world events.”

Almanac 2000, Air Force Space Command. [Editor’s note: This report’s cover says Space Command is “defending America through the control and exploitation of space.”]

“A key mission is space control, which means ensuring the U.S. retains access to and use of space during a conflict and that adversaries don’t. From a military point of view, space is the ultimate ‘high ground.’”

Air Force Major Perry Nouis, U.S. Space Command spokesman, 2000.



“Today, space-based assets transmit a significant portion of the information critical to military operations.... It’s clear this reliance on space will continue to grow. Traditionally, we’ve talked about space as a combat multiplier in a combat support role, and that thinking was on target as we attempted to get all the warfighters to think and integrate space. However,

now space has become much more basic and intrinsic than just a force multiplier. Space is a prerequisite. It’s not a luxury anymore; it’s a requirement for conducting military operations. Space has proven itself vital to our national interests.”

Air Force General Ralph E. Eberhart, commander-in-chief, SPACECOM and host for Joint Warrior Interoperability Demonstration 2000. News Release, July 6, 2000. “JWID 2000.” U.S. Department of Defense. <www.defenselink.mil/releases/2000/b07062000_bt385-00.html>

“I wrote the Republican Party’s foreign policy platform... The Bush administration will be using a foreign policy platform ... written by a top executive of Lockheed Martin, the world’s biggest weapons manufacturer.”

Bruce Jackson, vice president of corporate strategy and development, Lockheed Martin, in an interview with Karl Grossman, December 2000. [Editor’s note: In a 2001 interview, Jackson admitting he was the “overall chairman of the Foreign Policy Platform Committee” at the Republican National Convention, denied that he had led the advocacy for Star Wars because “that would be an implicit conflict of interest with my day job.”]

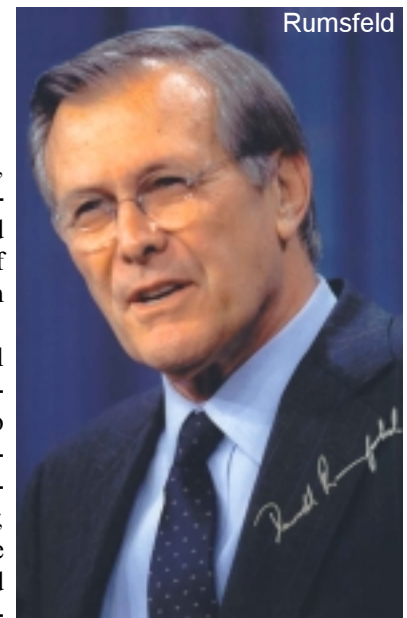
2001:

The Rumsfeld Commission

“In the coming period, the U.S. will conduct operations to, from, in and through space in support of its national interests both on earth and in space.”

“It is in the U.S. national interest to ... use the nation’s potential in space to support its domestic, economic, diplomatic and national security objectives; develop and deploy the means to deter and defend against hostile acts directed at U.S. space assets and against the uses of space hostile to U.S. interests.”

“If the U.S. is to avoid a ‘Space Pearl Harbor,’ it needs to take seriously the possibility of an attack on U.S. space systems.... [Due to the] virtual certainty [of war in space], the



U.S. must develop the means both to deter and to defend against hostile acts in and from space. This will require superior space capabilities, including weapons in space.”

“We know from history that every medium – air, land and sea – has seen conflict. Reality indicates that space will be no different. Given this virtual certainty, the U.S. must develop the means both to deter and to defend against hostile acts in and from space. This will require superior space capabilities.”

“The Commissioners believe the U.S. Government should vigorously pursue the capabilities called for in the National Space Policy to ensure that the President will have the option to deploy weapons in space to deter threats to and, if necessary, defend against attacks on U.S. interests.”

“In order to extend its deterrence concepts and capabilities to space, the U.S. will require development of new military capabilities for operation to, from, in and through space.”

“[It is] possible to project power through and from space in response to events anywhere in the world... Having this capability would give the U.S. a much stronger deterrent and, in a conflict, an extraordinary military advantage.... [They urged the U.S. president to] have the option to deploy weapons in space... and to ensure that the U.S. remains the world’s leading space-faring nation.”

“The U.S. Government should pursue the relevant capabilities to ensure that the President will have the option to deploy weapons in space to deter threats to and, if necessary, defend against attacks on U.S. interests.”

Report of the Commission to Assess U.S. National Security Space Management and Organization, January 11, 2001. [Editor’s note: The commission’s report was issued at the request of outgoing Secretary of Defense William Cohen. It was chaired by Donald Rumsfeld, until he became U.S. Secretary of Defense.] <www.defenselink.mil/pubs/space20010111.html>



“The freedom to operate in space is widely acknowledged as an American vital interest.... We must plan to both protect our access to space and deny access to those adversaries who want to use their own space systems against the U.S. and our allies. Investigating today’s technologies better postures us for tomorrow.”

Brig. Gen. **Gary R. Dylewski**, Air Force Space Command’s director of operations.

“Concepts of futuristic offensive and defensive counterspace weapon systems will soon be taken out of the lab and put to the test with the activation of the 76th Space Control Squadron at Peterson Air Force Base.... The control squadron, Air Force Space Command’s first counterspace technology unit, will explore future space control technologies by testing models and prototypes of counterspace systems for rapid achievement of space superiority.”

“U.S. Air Force Forms Counterspace Technology Unit,”

SPACEWAR, January 22, 2001. <www.spacer.com/news/milspace-01c.html>

“Going with the conventional wisdom in the U.S. military, the [war] game assumed that the heavens will be full of weapons by 2017.”

Thomas E. Ricks, “Space is Playing Field for Newest War Game,” *Washington Post*, January 29, 2001.

Transformation Flight Plan



Overview of Capabilities:

Space weapons provide a number of distinct advantages: *Access and reach.* Space weapons can attack targets that may be inaccessible to other weapons, could provide access to targets without concern for transit of denied airspace, and could provide global power projection to nations that possess them.

Rapid response. In contrast to weapons launched from ships or aircraft, which could take a few days to some weeks to reach a theater of operations far from the U.S., space-based weapons could offer response times from several minutes to several hours. Only long-range ballistic missiles can achieve similar performances.

Distance. The great distance of space-based weapons from earth and from other objects in space have two key advantages. First, it makes space-based weapons less vulnerable to attack. Second, it would help distinguish them from terrestrial ballistic missiles carrying nuclear weapons.

Difficulty of defense. Space-based kinetic-energy weapons directed at surface targets are very difficult to defend against because of their very high velocity and very brief flight through the atmosphere. The difficulty is similar to that involved in defeating reentry vehicles from ICBMS but is complicated by the possibility of a much shorter warning time.

Transformation Flight Plan, February 22, 2001.

“Thank God for missile defense... missile defense is about preserving America’s ability to wield power abroad. It’s not about defense. It’s about offense. That’s exactly why we need it.”

Lawrence Kaplan, “Why the Best Offense is a Good Missile Defense,” *New Republic*, March 12, 2001.

<www.tnr.com/031201/kaplan031201.html>



“It is time to push up the ‘space superiority throttle.’ We have left this throttle at a low power setting for too long. We must ensure our continued access to space, to deny space to others when directed... This is a medium crucial to our military operations and one we’ll have to fight for in the future.”

“Warfighting CINCs [Commanders in Chief] recognize [Space-Based Lasers] SBL’s inherent capability to support other [Department of Defense] DoD missions such as air defense, global surveillance, space control and target detection... The mere fact that the U.S. is developing means to employ force in space may serve as a significant deterrent.”

General Ralph Eberhart, U.S. Air Force, Commander in Chief, North American Aerospace Defense Command & U.S. Space Command. Statement before the Strategic Subcommittee of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, July 11, 2001.

<www.senate.gov/~armed_services/statemnt/2001/010711eberhart.pdf>



McCasland

“[The Space Based Laser, could enable the U.S. military to] deny access to space,... deny information to/from satellites [and engage in] defensive/offensive counter-air operations.”

Colonel William N. McCasland, system program director for the Space Based Laser, Briefing, July 18, 2001.

2002:

“Weapons will go into space. It’s a question of time.”

Pete B. Teets, Undersecretary, U.S. Air Force, March, 2002.

“Our vision calls for prompt global strike space systems with the capability to directly apply force from or through space against terrestrial targets. International treaties and laws do not prohibit the use or presence of conventional weapons in space.”

Joint Doctrine for Space Operations, Joint Chiefs of Staff, August 9, 2002. <www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/new_pubs/jp3_14.pdf>



Teets

Strategic Master Plan FY04 and Beyond

“To fully develop and exploit potential Counter-space and space-based Space Force Application capabilities, some U.S. policies and international treaties may need to be reviewed and modified.”

“As guardians of the High Frontier, Air Force Space Command has the vision and the people to ensure the U.S. achieves space superiority today and in the future.”

General Lance W. Lord, Air Force Space Command



Lord

“21st century space warriors [will fight] from and in [space. This Space Corps] is just as crucial to the success of our vision as employing new technologies.”

Air Force Space Command was formed in 1982 to defend America through space and intercontinental ballistic missile operations. [Its ultimate goal is to] project global reach and global power.” [The strategy of the Space Master Plan] will enable us to transform space power to provide our nation with diverse options to globally apply force in, from, and through space with modern intercontinental ballistic missiles ... and new conventional global strike capabilities.”

“Precision weapons guided to their targets by space-based navigation – instant global communications for commanders and their forces – enemy weapons of mass destruction held at risk by a ready force of intercontinental ballistic missiles – adversary missiles detected within seconds of launch. This is not a vision of the future. This is space today!”

“Our space team is building capabilities that provide the President with a range of space power options to discourage aggression or any form of coercion against the U.S..”

“Effective use of space-based resources provides a continual and global presence over key areas of the world ... military forces have always viewed the ‘high ground’ position as one of dominance. With rare exception, whoever owned the high ground owned the fight. Space is the ultimate high ground of U.S. military operations.”

“Today, control of this high ground means superiority ... and significant force enhancement. Tomorrow, ownership may mean instant engagement anywhere in the world.”

“Planners should consider...the capability to deliver attacks from space.”

“[One] Mission Area, Space Force Application, focuses on missions carried out by weapons systems operating from or through space for holding terrestrial targets at risk.”



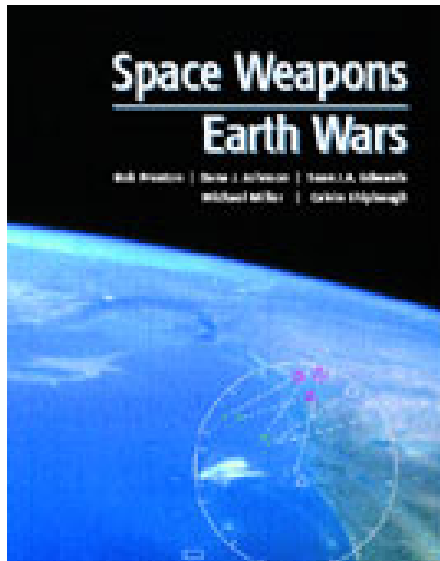
2002: RAND Report, "Space Weapons - Earth Wars"

By Leonard David, Senior Space Writer

Space-based weapons are the topic of a new report: *Space Weapons - Earth Wars*. Authored by think-tank experts at RAND – dedicated to help improve policy and decisionmaking through research and analysis – the just released study was prepared for the U.S. Air Force.

Bob Preston, who led the RAND's research effort, said that just about all use of space from the beginning has been about national security: "Even civilian scientific uses were undertaken in large part for security reasons in the context of the Cold War. There's a pretty good point of view that says that almost everything we've ever done in space has been predominately motivated by a security perspective," the RAND analyst said.

The RAND report reviewed



several distinct classes of weapons:

- Directed-energy weapons, such as space lasers. They use millions of watts of power and large optics to deliver a speed-of-light knockout punch as a missile arcs over Earth. Depending on the wavelength of the

energy beamed out and atmospheric conditions, an energy beam can destroy a target on Earth's surface;

- Kinetic-energy weapons against missile targets. This hardware can ram headlong into a target in space or an object still within the upper reaches of Earth's atmosphere;
- Space-based kinetic energy weapons that slam into targets on the ground, such as large ships, tall buildings, and fuel tanks. Sleek and meteoroid-like in speed, these weapons attack targets at steep, nearly vertical trajectories; and
- Space-based conventional weapons capable of maneuvering to hit terrestrial targets. These carry and dispense rather exotic packages of destruction, such as radio-frequency or high-power-microwave munitions.

Source: "Space Weapons For Earth Wars," May 15, 2002 <www.space.com/business/technology/technology/space_war_020515-1.html>

"The [*Air Force Space Master Plan*] vision looks 25 years into the future and is summed up as follows: 'Space warfighting forces providing continuous deterrence and prompt global engagement for America and its allies ... through the control and exploitation of space.'"

"Space warfighting forces are our people, weapon systems and other capabilities that operate and employ space power in, from and through space. When fully and seamlessly integrated with other warfighting forces, space forces extend the reach, precision and intensity of U.S. military power and operations. Continuous deterrence and prompt global engagement ensures the ability to apply space forces when and where we need them and that our adversary understands the advantage we possess from these forces. We will also provide space support to U.S. warfighters as well as our Allies and ensure our space systems are integrated and usable by coalition forces. Control and exploitation of space implies that we can use our space capabilities at our discretion while at the same time denying our adversaries access to space assets at their disposal."

"Such a capability [nuclear and conventional] will provide warfighting commanders the ability to rapidly deny, delay, deceive, disrupt, destroy, exploit and neutralise targets in hours/minutes rather than weeks/days."

"Strategy and Objectives:

- ♦ Fully integrate space systems into the warfighter's package to enable rapid, effective engagement of adversary forces worldwide.

- ♦ Modernize [nuclear] Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles and develop non-nuclear prompt global strike capabilities.
- ♦ Transform space from being focused on Force Enhancement to also providing a range of Force Application capabilities beyond ICBMs in, from and through space.
- ♦ When challenged, pursue superiority in space through robust space situation awareness, and defensive and offensive counterspace capabilities.
- ♦ Conceiving and developing space systems responsive to

the war-fighter's needs/concepts of operation and fully integrated into land, sea, air and space warfighting systems."

"Today's Space Force Application capabilities focus on nuclear deterrence... We are aggressively modernizing our existing nuclear forces while developing an advanced, flexible and responsive, global deterrent force."

"Conventional, non-nuclear prompt global strike from and through space and space-based Target and Engagement for missile defense will *transform* AFSPC Space Force Application capabilities."

"A conventional strike capability, possibly in the form of a Common Aero Vehicle [will be] launched by a ballistic missile, air launch system, or a space launch system."

"Expanding the role of space in future conflicts... produces a fully integrated air and space force that is persuasive in peace, decisive in war and pre-eminent in any form of conflict."

Strategic Master Plan FY04 and Beyond, U.S. Airforce Space Command, November 5, 2002. <www.peterson.af.mil/hqafspc/library/AFSPCAOffice/Final%2006%20SMP—Signed/v1.pdf>

2003:

"Secret," "Confidential" and "Canadian Eyes Only"

In January 2004, as a result of an Access to Information request, I [Mel Hurtig] received 306 pages of Department of National Defence (DND) documents. Almost all were labelled "secret," "confidential" and "Canadian Eyes Only:" 222 pages were "withheld" and the 84 released pages had blanked-out words, sentences and paragraphs. Some briefing notes were apparently prepared for cabinet, including defence minister John McCallum, and successor David Pratt.

It's quite clear that our DND had long ago made up its mind and strongly favours Canadian participation in the U.S. BMD plans.

The documents explain that President Bush's plans are far more ambitious than those of his predecessors, with huge increases in annual spending (2004 more than doubles previous years) and larger increases planned for the future.

The DND briefing notes say that:

"Canada amended the NORAD agreement to specifically exclude Canada and NORAD from BMD activities – a policy that continues to this day."

This is not correct. In 1968, the Pearson government insisted that a clause be added to the NORAD agreement that:

"will not involve in any way a Canadian commitment to participate in an active ballistic missile defence."

This clause was dropped by the Trudeau government in 1981.

DND notes that so far, the U.S.:

"has spent an estimated \$100 billion since 1983 on missile defence research, and a similar amount in the 30 years before that."

DND also notes that the:

"BMD program could present Canadian industry with significant commercial opportunities in strategic sectors."

And, they state that:

"Washington, for the most part, is limiting the industrial benefits to those nations that actually endorse the concept of BMD politically."

This is exactly the kind of inducement the U.S. government used to encourage Western support for involvement in Iraq.

Now consider this:

"A significant risk associated with BMD from the non-proliferation and disarmament perspective is its reinforcement of trends towards the weaponizing of outer space."

Moreover, the DND documents also state:

"BMD could...increase the risks of further proliferation of missile technologies and weapons of mass destruction. Competitor states could seek to overwhelm missile defences through qualitative and quantitative improvements to their missile fleets, or simply attempt to circumvent defences through aggressive exploitation of cruise missiles

and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle technologies."

More recently, the U.S. Defense Department now admits that missile defence costs will be far higher than earlier estimates. One reason DND documents cite is work to develop:

"a new platform for airborne laser, plus a new multipurpose 'kill vehicle' and new satellites. Some observers fear that BMD could accelerate... nuclear missile deployments, fuelling an arms race that could have an impact on [text blanked out] tensions."

And, in conclusion, the DND briefing notes state:

"BMD is perhaps one of the most important security questions the government will have to consider."

Mel Hurtig, *Rushing to Armageddon: The Shocking Truth about Canada, Missile Defence and Star Wars*, 2004.

2004:

"Among top-priority Air Force missions, controlling space is fast becoming as important as controlling the air. The nation has come to count on air superiority in war, and now must be able to count on space superiority as well, claim Air Force space officials. Many in the military space community believe that to achieve this, the U.S. will have no choice but to deploy weapons in space."

James W. Canan, *Aerospace American Online*, February 22, 2004.

"The U.S. plan to build a missile defence shield poses a significant risk by paving the way for putting weapons into orbit."

Canadian Department of National Defence, report, cited by the *Ottawa Citizen*, January 9, 2004.

"I was briefed by Pentagon and CIA on their plans to put weapons into space. So I simply know they're going to do it."

Georgiy Mamedov, Russian Ambassador to Canada, CBC TV, October 3, 2004.



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