

CALL FOR PAPERS and VIEWPOINT ARTICLES

SPACE and DEFENSE

**Academic, Peer-Review Journal
Eisenhower Center for Space and Defense Studies
United States Air Force Academy**

Aims and Scope

The Eisenhower Center for Space and Defense Studies at the United States (U.S.) Air Force Academy is named in honor of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Eisenhower was the first U.S. President to formulate a national policy integrating defense and national interests in the space domain.

The Eisenhower Center publishes an academic, peer-review journal, *Space and Defense*. The journal exists to provide a forum for discussion of an intellectual and policy foundation for U.S. activities in space. *Space and Defense* is published both in hardcopy and electronic formats semi-annually, in the Fall and Spring, and is a work of the U.S. Government in the public domain.

It is not the business of journals, but of national leaders and decision makers to rally the U.S. for the challenge of space, to set priorities, and to settle bureaucratic disagreements. If the U.S. succeeds in establishing and formulating an intellectual and strategic vision for the next stage of its activities in space, it will be a product of a shared vision between the President and Congress and the persistence and willingness of those institutions to implement a vision.

The foundation for taking the next steps in space will be improved by vetting these steps through the process of open and honest intellectual debate. Fostering that debate is the mission of the Eisenhower Center through *Space and Defense*.

Space and Defense seeks contributions that further inquiry and intelligently inform space policy issues. Contributions are sought from: academic scholars and policy analysts at think tanks and research institutes; senior management and policy officials from international and governmental agencies and departments relevant to space issues; military officers and operators in relevant units, commands, and in staff colleges and service academies; senior management and policy officials from major aerospace corporations relevant to space issues; and scientists and engineers interested or involved in space policy issues.

Although the Eisenhower Center is located at the U.S. Air Force Academy, no preference is given in *Space and Defense* to the Air Force's position on space policy. We are not advocates, but academics, and conceive our contribution as providing Air Force and government leaders with situational awareness about thinking in other sectors of the space community, as well as in other spacefaring states.

Space and Defense is open to space-related security, intelligence, civil, and commercial topics and issues. Examples of the types of issues, among others, that will be considered for publication, include:

- **Vulnerability of Space Assets.** Space assets are vulnerable to interference and disruption, such as electronic interference and kinetic anti-satellite weapons. This vulnerability supports the view held by the U.S. security space community that space is a contested domain. The Chinese anti-satellite test in January of 2007 served to reinforce this view. What does this imply for freedom of action in space? Is space a contested domain as the number of spacefaring states proliferates worldwide and competition, and potential conflict, over the use of space grows? What are the options to address the rise of peer competitors in space, like China, and asymmetric competitors in space that will emerge in the future?

- **Societal Impacts and National Defense.** Space is a critical enabler for a number of national security and civil pursuits for the U.S. as well as a critical enabler for commercial activities. There is a broad range of national and international viewpoints about human-initiated space activity, its relationship to our globalized society, and its economic, political, and security interactions. Within this context, in what ways is space fundamentally changing human, economic, political, and philosophical assumptions? What has not really changed versus whether anything has profoundly changed when defense concerns and principals are applied to the space arena? What are the models and constructs to extend, modify, refine and integrate thinking towards developing a strategic concept for space, including a theoretical framework for space power theory?
- **Space Policy Making.** The U.S. Government lacks a centralized space policy making process. This works against the development of a strategic vision or concept for space. Space represents a set of strategic capabilities that cannot be solely “stove-piped” for specific programmatic ends. The space enterprise cuts-across many areas from security to civil, commercial, and allied/coalition space implying that space is strategic. What are the intellectual approaches to U.S. space policy and its contribution to national security, conflict, and cooperation?
- **Space Leadership.** U.S. Government leadership in space has eroded over time. The U.S. cannot be a leader if no one will follow. Today, the U.S. is not seen as a good partner in space. In what ways can the U.S. demonstrate space leadership? What are the hard power and soft power elements of such leadership? What are the cooperative approaches to demonstrate leadership in security, civil, and commercial space?
- **Space Education and Workforce Development.** An important element of space leadership is education and workforce development. This is foundational issues for anything the U.S. wants to do in space, now and in the future. What are the needs in space education and workforce development? How can these needs be met by academic institutions and by professional training efforts? What pedagogical approaches and curriculum development models best meet space education and workforce development needs?
- **Export Controls of Space Technologies.** The U.S. approach to export controls place political, legal, and bureaucratic restrictions on the aerospace industry in the U.S. These restrictions create a cost to the U.S. satellite and space launch industries through diminishing international competitiveness and the space industrial base. How and in what ways should the U.S. address export control issues and national security concerns? What are the political and legal aspects to export control both nationally and internationally?
- **Space Program and Project Development.** In the U.S., it takes 10 to 15 years or more to deploy a space capability in the security and civil space sectors and at a cost that exceeds the budgetary resources that are available. What are the means to address cost and development issues? What are the ways forward to reform space acquisition policies and processes?
- **Space Governance.** Space is more crowded than ever, not just physically, but also electronically. The number of items in orbit is a concern and electronic encroachment of data transfers from space assets is a problem. Effective international governance to address these issues is needed. What is the range of approaches to governance of space? How effective are these approaches in attending to the challenges of space governance? Will space have a future that is characterized by balanced, cooperative agreements for shared governance of the space environment and regulation on the use of space assets?
- **U.S. Space Exploration Policy.** The U.S. is at a crossroads in civil space policy with NASA efforts directed at: (1) retiring the Space Shuttle by 2010; (2) completing the International Space Station; and (3) addressing the issue of the time gap between retirement of the Shuttle and the Constellation program that is slated to replace the Shuttle and support the U.S. Space Exploration Policy. What should be the future direction of U.S. civil space efforts? What role does civil space play in U.S. foreign policy leadership, and in national security and economic interests?
- **Space Commerce.** U.S. national space policy states the need for a government role in developing space commerce. The issue with this lies in how to formulate and implement a government role that enables space commerce. What types of public and private relationships work best to support both space commerce and the national interests of the U.S.? What space functions are inherently governmental and what functions are more appropriately performed as services by the space commercial sector?

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Submission of Manuscripts and Notes to Authors

The journal welcomes submissions of scholarly, independent research articles and viewpoint essays. There is no standard length for articles, but 7,500 to 10,000 words, including notes and references, is a useful target for research articles, and viewpoint essays should be in the range of 2,500 to 5,000 words.

The opinions, conclusions, and recommendations expressed or implied within *Space and Defense* are those of the contributors and do not reflect those of the Eisenhower Center for Space and Defense Studies, the Air Force Academy, the Air Force, the Department of Defense, or any other agency of the U.S. Government.

Articles submitted to *Space and Defense* should be original contributions and not under consideration for any other publication at the same time. If another version of the article is under consideration by another publication, or will be published elsewhere in whatever format, authors should clearly indicate this at the time of submission.

All articles are required to have a separate abstract of up to 250 words that describes the main arguments and conclusions of the article. Details of the author's institutional affiliation, full address, and other contact information should be included in a separate file or cover sheet.

Contributors are required to submit all articles electronically by e-mail attachment as a **.doc (or .docx)** file. Contributors should not submit PDF files.

All manuscripts submitted need to be double-spaced with margins of 1" or 2.5 cm. All pages, including those containing only diagrams and tables, should be numbered consecutively.

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Manuscripts and all correspondence should be e-mailed to Eligar Sadeh at: eligar.sadeh@usafa.edu.

Editorial Procedures

Providing the manuscript submitted meets editorial standards, i.e., relevant to aims and scope, analytical rigor, spelling, grammar, properly noted and referenced, and suitable length, the editor will first undertake a review of the submission. If required, the author(s) will be invited to make any changes and corrections as a result of the review by the academic editor. For viewpoint essays, the process stops here and a publication decision is made.

Following this, the manuscript will be sent to appropriate members of the editorial board, and others as needed, for peer review. In the peer review process, the author(s) and peer reviewers shall remain unknown to each other to ensure impartiality. On the basis of the peer reviews, the academic editor will make a final decision for publication. If required, the author(s) will be required to make additional changes and corrections as a result of the external peer review.

Tables and Figures

All maps, diagrams, charts, and graphs should be referred to as figures and consecutively numbered and given appropriate captions. Captions for each figure should be submitted on the same page as the figure to avoid confusion. Tables should be kept to a minimum and contain only essential data. Each figure and table must be given an Arabic numeral, followed by a heading, and be referred to in the text. Figures and tables are not to be embedded in the text. Each table and figure should be clearly labeled. In the text, make sure and clearly explain all aspects of any figures or tables used.

Style

Authors are responsible for ensuring that their manuscripts conform to the style of *Space and Defense*. The editors will not undertake retyping of manuscripts before publication. Please follow the Chicago Manual of Style.

Listed below are some additional style and writing guides:

- Dates in the form: 1 January 2008
- U.S. English spelling
- Headings (bold title case and centered)
- Sub-headings (italics title case and centered)
- Acronyms and abbreviations should always be spelled out in full on the first use
- The 24-hour clock is used for time: 0800 or 1300
- Use percent rather than % except in figures
- For numbers, spell out numbers less than 10
- Make use of 21st style where appropriate
- Keep capitalization to a minimum
- Concise paragraphs and sentences are desirable
- Avoid a paper that is just descriptive, rather engage in analytical rigor
- Avoid policy recommendations in the analysis part of paper; leave this, if applicable, for a separate section at the end of the paper
- Define all new terms used in paper
- Avoid hyphenated words when possible
- Use the following sparingly: additionally, finally, further, furthermore, however, in addition, in fact, moreover, thus, hence, etc...
- Avoid the use of passive voice when possible

Endnotes

Endnotes need to be numbered consecutively with a raised numeral in the text. Please make use of the Insert-Endnote function of Word. Endnotes should be in full bibliographic style.

Please do not use footnote style or scientific notation.