



ALASKA MISSILE DEFENSE WEEKLY

(Thirty-Third Edition)

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ALASKA SPECIFIC NEWS BREAKS #33

OCTOBER 14, 2002-OCTOBER 18, 2002



DELTA SUFFERS PINCH, [Daily Miner](#), October 14, 2002.

Military couples are familiar with the hardships of living apart. Ron and Terri Weber never thought it would happen while Ron was stationed at Fort Greely. Construction at the Ground-based Midcourse Defense test bed site at Fort Greely has been a boom to the local economy, but not without its negative side effects,

including a housing crunch. The growth at Fort Greely should have been great news for Army wife Terri Weber. She and her husband, Sgt. Ron Weber, and their three children lived on post from December 1997 until May 2001, when the post drew down to virtual closure. They had expected to stay in Delta until Ron retired next fall--and perhaps for years after that--but when they were squeezed out of their off-post rental unit, they found the boom for Delta was a bust for them. "Even if we could have afforded it, I would not have done it," Terri Weber said of buying or renting in Delta Junction. "I could not compete with their greed. They forced a family--and I'd like to think a good

family--that wanted to stay, out of Delta Junction." From about March until August, they looked for houses to buy or rent. Weber said prices literally climbed during their conversations with the landowners. As the GMD project moved from concept to construction, prices went from reasonable to outrageous. It was a sellers' market and "buyer beware." They encountered others who had similar experiences, like apartment rent taking steep jumps after minor renovations. "It was plain and simple greed," Weber said.

Not allowed to live on post with her husband, Terri and the children moved back to Kelso, Wash., where they had lived before moving to Alaska. Until Ron retires, the family will be separated by 1,500 miles. "It's just to give my kids some stability," said Weber. She said they still hope to find some property in Alaska for retirement. "We'd like to come back," she said. Realtor Cleeta Barger said home prices in Delta Junction rose about 12 percent between March and September. Those are the ones that are selling. Many people, Barger said, have put their homes on the market for 130 percent or more of the value, but few of those are selling.

"There are sellers who are over-encouraged by the values of property," Barger said. But, she said, appraisals are not coming in as high as sellers would like. The appraisals have yet to reflect the market's demand. "That happens in an upward market anywhere," Barger said. "For the first time in 17 years, it's turning into a sellers' market." Barger said that within the last six months prices have finally climbed to the level they were in 1985 before the economic crash. The rental market, too, is finally recovered from those bleak years. While that may be good news for property owners, it is causing trouble for Department of Defense recruiters looking for people to fill civil service positions at the Fort Greely GMD project.

Major Marie Grimmer, Fort Greely garrison commander, said about 36 of the 42 post police officer positions remain unfilled. All 26 firefighters have been hired. "Housing has been one issue, but I wouldn't say it's the only issue," Grimmer said. She said some employees have found homes in North Pole and Fairbanks. Their workweeks will be coordinated to accommodate the long commutes. While there are empty housing units at Fort Greely, Grimmer said using those for families is not an option. "That will not happen for a long time," Grimmer said, noting there are no support services for families. Some Fort Greely housing is being used as temporary quarters for Bechtel and Boeing employees. Bob and Martha Kimball, who moved here in August from South Carolina, are relieved to have found a place to lease until May, when the owners will put the house back on the market. The Kimballs spent weeks looking for a home after Bob took a job as a civil service firefighter at Fort Greely. For the Kimballs and others, refusing to buy wasn't just a matter of unwillingness to pay more for a place to live than what it is worth. "Somehow a lot of people have the impression people coming to work here

will be making more money than they actually are," Bob Kimball said. "I can't afford to spend one whole paycheck on rent."

While the need for housing is clear, there is no sign anyone will step forward and provide more options. One issue is the short period of prosperity caused by the construction. Current plans have 140-150 civilians and about 80 soldiers at the post when construction is completed in September 2004, according to Grimmer. Possible expansion plans could revise those figures dramatically upward. Barger is one of those whose memory is too long to get excited about the opportunities for speculation in Delta's housing market. She recalls when Deltans built housing units to meet the Army's demands, only to have the Army bring in modular units. Seventy-five housing units were foreclosed on in the late 1980s, Barger recalls. "I think people learned from those foreclosures," Barger said. "That's the reason I'm so conservative in all this. "I cannot see anyone in this town building a 16-plex to take care of the problem." Larry Hutto has 25 apartment units; he's been a landlord since 1978. This summer and early fall, his occupancy rate was nearly 100 percent. Hutto said while he has heard of landlords taking advantage of the housing squeeze, he said he has not. "They're still paying the same thing they did last year at this time," Hutto said in early September. Like others, Hutto doesn't see a building boom as an answer. He remembers the foreclosures after four-plexes popped up like mushrooms. Caution is the byword among wary landlords; they have seen booms go bust.

"I think in three or four years, everybody's going to pack up their tools and go home," Hutto said. With a lack of options, some, like Glenn and Shannon Heisler, have taken a creative approach solving the housing problem. Blue foam insulation stacked outside their 22-foot travel trailer forms a rough entry room into their home. Soon the foam and plywood will provide their only protection against the sub-zero temperatures of winter in Delta Junction. The Heislars had hoped to find a home to buy or rent in Delta Junction, but instead of their dream house, the couple found few options. The houses that were available were overpriced, shoddily constructed or the object of fierce competition among others who found job opportunities in Delta but no place to live. "I was flat out told by a realtor that there were no rentals," Shannon Heisler said. While they found houses for sale, the Heislars, who have been to Delta often to visit family here, found that prices had skyrocketed. Homes that would have sold for \$15,000 a few years ago were on the market for \$80,000. "And it's a plywood, tar-paper shack," said Glenn Heisler, who is working Delta Concrete. "I didn't come up here to take over their debt." The Heislars said they are wary of buying at the GMD-inflated prices when there is no reason to think the boom will last. The test bed is slated to be fully constructed by September 2004. There has been no commitment for further construction after completion of the six-missile-silo test bed site. "In a couple of years, everyone is going to sit there with their 'For Sale' signs," Glenn Heisler said.

KNOWLES CALLS FOR PROBE INTO ALASKA WEAPONS TESTS, Reuters, October 16, 2002. Alaska Gov. Tony Knowles called on the Defense Department on Wednesday to make public all information about the Cold War-era chemical and biological weapon tests in his state. In a letter to Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, Knowles also demanded immediate steps to help the state investigate and clean up all sites at Fort Greely in interior Alaska...The Fort Greely site was leased by the state to the U.S. Army in the mid-1960s, and returned to the state in 1973. But the Army never gave adequate assurances that the area had been decontaminated, Knowles said... Earlier this month, the Defense Department acknowledged that it had tested a variety of biological and chemical weapons in Alaska, Hawaii, Maryland and Florida. Among the test sites acknowledged was Fort Greely. The Army post, which had been mothballed, has now been earmarked as a base for the planned national missile defense system.

DELTA PLANNER PLANS ON HOLD, Delta Wind, October 15, 2002. Delta Junction will hire a planner Nov. 1—if federal impact funds ever flow into Alaska. Last week the Delta Junction City Council approved hiring a city planner, contingent on the state's imminent receipt of money earmarked to help the city deal with the influx of people due to the reactivation of Fort Greely as the Ground-based Midcourse Defense missile test bed site. City officials are no longer looking for \$9-plus million in fiscal year 2002 funds. Pete Hallgren, city administrator, said since the new fiscal year is already under way, the state will receive \$17 million in combined 2003 money, which will be channeled from the state in three to four-month increments to Delta Junction as the city applies for it. While Hallgren says the money is "just around the corner," it has apparently been stuck at that crossroads for some time. City officials had hoped to have the money months ago. The City Council last week reversed an earlier decision and authorized aerial photographs of the site of a prospective new landfill. At a meeting last month, the council voted against the expenditure, indicating no more funds should be fronted without seeing the federal millions. Now the planner's job is on hold until funding materializes.

"It all boils down to when the money is coming," Hallgren said. A grant from the Economic Development Administration for maintenance is paying for work on Kimball Street. Kimball Street, which runs from the Richardson Highway along the city park to Rapids Road, is a main thoroughfare in the city. And, like most city streets, it is gravel. But Kimball is reduced to a pothole-riddled quagmire each spring, with potholes persisting even in inclement months. The same sort of woven fabric put on Clinic Road late this summer was laid on Kimball Street last week, followed by a subsurface. The new surface was being spread earlier this week.

Firefighter training. Six Delta-area firefighters were among those attending the Alaska Firefighters Association's training late last month. City of Delta Junction Fire Chief Jim

Eden-Kilgour said the classes offered small departments like his and Rural Deltana Fire Department hands-on training they otherwise could not afford.

"It was an opportunity to engage in really high-level training," Eden-Kilgour said. City firefighters attending were Carin Bear, Harry Weaver, Pat Malone and Eden-Kilgour. Deltana firefighters attending were Ernie Wyrick, Steve Fields and Steve McCombs. They took one or more of the following classes: flammable liquids/live fire, auto extrication, LPG (propane)/live fire, fire investigating or infrared imaging. Eden-Kilgour said the classes were especially valuable because of the training made possible at the Fairbanks Fire Training Center and other locations, like the Williams Refinery training site. That allowed the expert trainers to simulate dangerous fire-fighting situations without undue risk to the trainees. The Delta firefighters will, in turn, share their new knowledge with their colleagues. "Not only do those people get trained, but they pass on the training to others, either formally or informally," Eden-Kilgour said. Training is important not only for the obvious reasons, but because it helps departments secure a better rating from the insurance industry. Those ratings help determine the cost of homeowners insurance. Homes within five miles of the downtown fire station or the new, joint city/Deltana facility at the landfill should be upgraded to an 8 rating soon. "I have been officially notified that everything within five miles of those two stations will be Dwelling 8 (rated) in the December posting," he said. "The only reason this is possible is because of the automatic-response agreement between the two departments." There has been no official indication if the same will hold true for the Clearwater station and the Big Delta station, he said. Eden-Kilgour said it would take three to five years of training and other records to reduce the commercial rating. Victoria Naegele (naegele@wildak.net) is a freelance writer who lives near Delta Junction.

ALASKA TO GET FUNDS FOR MILITARY PROJECTS, Associated Press (Alaska), October 14, 2002. Two military bills on their way to President Bush for signature contain tens of millions of dollars in Alaska projects. The bills would pay for military construction and for general Defense Department expense. The construction bill has \$53 million intended to finish the new hospital at Fort Wainwright. It also includes \$50 million for a mission support training facility, \$24 million for an infantry platoon battle course and \$18 million for a battalion headquarters, all at Fort Wainwright. Other projects for interior Alaska include 38 new family housing units at Fort Wainwright, power plant upgrades at Clear Air Force Station and fencing around the missile defense test site at Fort Greely.

OPINION

MISSILE PLANS BODE ILL FOR ALASKA, Anchorage Daily News, October 15, 2002. Alaska and the rest of the nation won't know when the Pentagon's Missile Defense Agency conducts the next test of the Ground-based Missile Defense system (formerly known as the National Missile Defense system.) In the past, the launch

window for these tests has been between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m., depending on the weather and/or technical problems. According to LTC Rick Lehner, a spokesman for the MDA, “the new policy now is that we’re not going to announce the window.” What will the increased secrecy mean for Alaska? It means that once again Alaska will be used as a testing ground with the future generation left to clean up the military’s mess. In addition to not telling the public when the tests will take place, the Pentagon is withholding more pertinent information concerning the defense program. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and the Pentagon’s MDA are doing all they can to shield the program from public and congressional scrutiny. Rumsfeld gave the MDA unprecedented authority to forgo missile defense testing and reporting requirements. Specific information on missile defense program costs, schedule and performance has not been given to Congress. Even information about the number of configurations of decoys used in the tests is now classified.

The Pentagon’s new approach to missile defense is a contractor’s dream and a taxpayer’s nightmare. Between the major role reserved for defense contractors Boeing and Lockheed Martin and the exclusion of the Pentagon’s independent testing office from a meaningful role in evaluating the program, no one without a vested interest in seeing the program move forward will be involved in evaluating its capabilities. Rep. John Tierney, D-Mass., pointed out the absurdity of the Pentagon’s missile defense plans during a July hearing, saying, “So we’re testing every did in grammar school all the way through high school every damn year and we’re not going to test this program against any benchmarks at all... We’re just going to occasionally look at it and see whether we want to keep on slugging up the hill or not.” Why would the Pentagon do this? One reason is that the Bush administration is trying to develop and deploy a missile defense system as fast as it can. The further along a weapons system is in development, the more difficult it is to cancel it. Nonetheless, the United States has been pursuing a missile defense system for nearly four decades. Even before the new spending proposed by the Bush administration is taken into account, the nation has spent about \$143 billion on missile defense, making it one of the most expensive military programs in history.

Another explanation for why the Bush administration is doing what it’s doing with missile defense is, in part, the administration’s heavy reliance on former defense contractor executives and investors in key policymaking positions in the White House, the National Security Council, the Pentagon and other major agencies. White corporate scandals are making headlines, the Bush administration’s reliance on individuals with ties to the arms industry to fill major posts in the national security bureaucracy deserves far greater scrutiny than it has received to date. At least 32 major administration appointees are former executives, consultants or major shareholders of weapons contractors, including 17 appointees with ties to major missile defense contractors Lockheed Martin, Raytheon, Boeing, and Northrop Grumman. If the majority of top

policymakers have long-standing ties to the companies that will benefit from the development of a missile defense shield, who will represent the public interest? Hopefully Congress will. Alaska, from Project Chariot to Amchitka, has regularly been the site for experiments that would never be conducted in other parts of this nation. Now missile defense is traveling down that road. To avoid deploying an unproven system without fully assessing its costs, capabilities, and effects on global nuclear arms proliferation, the missile defense system and its key components should be subjected to independent scrutiny by budget and technical experts who have no financial ties to missile defense development or deployment.

Michelle Ciarrocca is senior research associate at the World Policy Institute in New York City. Steve Cleary is lead organizer for Alaska CODE – Citizens Opposed to Defense Experimentation.

GLOBAL NEWS BREAKS #33

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2002

MISSILE INTERCEPT TEST SUCCESSFUL, DoD, October 14, 2002. The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) announced today it has successfully completed a flight test of the ground-based midcourse defense (GMD) development program, intercepting an intercontinental ballistic missile target. The test took place over the central Pacific Ocean in the Western Test Range. A modified Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile target vehicle was launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., at 10 p.m. EDT, and a prototype interceptor was launched 22 minutes later and 4,800 miles away from the Ronald Reagan Missile Site Kwajalein Atoll in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. The intercept took place approximately six minutes after the interceptor was launched, at an altitude in excess of 140 miles above the earth, and during the midcourse phase of the target warhead's flight. This was the fifth successful intercept--and the fourth consecutive--in seven flight tests since October 1999 for the GMD program. This test involved for the first time the participation of a U.S. Navy Aegis destroyer, the USS John Paul Jones, using its SPY-1 radar system. Although the radar was not integrated into the battle management system for the intercept, it did gather important data on the capabilities of the radar against a long-range ballistic missile. Future tests will include direct participation of the radar in order to determine its potential capability against long-range missiles. This system-level test successfully demonstrated "hit to kill" technology to intercept and destroy a long-range ballistic missile target. In addition to the Exoatmospheric Kill Vehicle (EKV) locating, tracking, and intercepting the target resulting in its destruction using only body-to-body impact, this test also demonstrated the successful integrated operation of space and ground-based sensors and radars, as well as the Battle Management, Command, Control and Communications System (BMC3) function to detect the launch of the target missile, cue an early warning radar to provide more detailed target location data; and integration of a prototype X-Band radar (based at Kwajalein) to provide precise target data to the EKV, which received the

target updates from the In-Flight Interceptor Communications Systems (IFICS) at Kwajalein.

The EKV separated from its rocket booster more than 1,400 miles from the target warhead. After separation, it used its on-board infrared and visual sensors, augmented with the X-Band radar data provided by BMC3 via the In-flight Interceptor Communications System, to locate and track the target. Sensors aboard the EKV also successfully selected the mock warhead from among the five objects in the target array, including three decoys. Only system-generated data was used for the intercept after the EKV separated from its booster rocket. This test is a major step in an aggressive developmental test program, and we will continue to pursue this testing regime to achieve a layered approach to missile defense, using different architectures to deter the growing threat of ballistic missiles carrying weapons of mass destruction. Over the next several weeks, government and industry program officials will conduct an extensive analysis of the data received during the flight test to determine whether anomalies or malfunctions occurred during the test, evaluate system performance and determine whether or not all flight test objectives were met. Since the system is in the developmental phase of design and testing, performance of individual elements and the overall system integration was as important as the actual intercept. News media points of contact are Cheryl Irwin, Defense Department Public Affairs, at (703) 697-5331, and Lt. Col. Rick Lehner, MDA External Affairs, at (703) 697-8997.

U.S. CARRIES OUT SUCCESSFUL MISSILE DEFENSE TEST OVER

PACIFIC, Washington (AFP), Oct 15, 2002. An intercontinental ballistic missile launched from the US state of California was successfully intercepted over the Pacific Ocean as part of a new test of a budding US missile defense system, the Defense Department announced late Monday. The test involved a modified Minuteman missile launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base at 10:00 pm (0200 GMT Tuesday), and a prototype interceptor fired 22 minutes later about 7,775 kilometers (4,800 miles) away from Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands. The incoming warhead was hit and destroyed about six minutes after the launch of the interceptor, at an altitude of more than 227 kilometers (140 miles), according to the Pentagon. "What these tests do is they greatly improve our knowledge of missile defense technology for our development of a missile defense system against long-range ballistic missiles," Lieutenant Colonel Rick Lehner, a spokesman for the Missile Defense Agency, told AFP. The experiment marked the fifth successful and fourth consecutive intercept in seven flight tests conducted by the United States since October 1999, as part of efforts to develop a national missile defense system. U.S. President George W. Bush has made building this system a cornerstone of his national security policy, despite criticism at home and abroad leveled by those who believe the project will be destabilizing. Administration officials have brushed off the criticism, insisting an anti-missile shield could help protect the United States from attack by "rogue" states like Iran, Iraq and North Korea.

The United States formally withdrew from the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty with Russia last June to pave the way for a stepped up testing program of the concept.

Under a Department of Defense appropriations bill, Senate and House of Representatives negotiators last week earmarked 6.9 billion dollars for missile defense programs in fiscal 2003, which began October 1. For the first time, the US withdrawal from the ABM Treaty has allowed the participation of a US Navy Aegis destroyer, the USS John Paul Jones, which was positioned "somewhere between Hawaii and California" and used its SPY-1 radar system to track the warhead, according to defense officials. "It's a very valuable addition," Lehner said. "Possibly in the future we can incorporate that radar in the missile defense system. It gives us an alternative we could not test under the ABM Treaty." To hit the incoming warhead in space, the US military relied on a so-called Exoatmospheric Kill Vehicle, which separated from its rocket booster more than 2,268 kilometers (1,400 miles) from its target and used on-board infrared and visual sensors, as well as signals from a Kwajalein-based X-band radar to home in on the mock warhead. Sensors aboard the kill vehicle were able to successfully select the warhead from among five objects in the target area, including three decoys, the defense officials said. It will take specialists several weeks to fully analyze data collected during the test to determine whether malfunctions have occurred and all the objectives established before the launch had been met. But it did not prevent the Pentagon from declaring that its new success will help Washington get closer to its ultimate goal. "This test is a major step in an aggressive developmental test program, and we will continue to pursue this testing regime to achieve a layered approach to missile defense, using different architectures to deter the growing threat of ballistic missiles carrying weapons of mass destruction," the department said in a statement. As part of that approach, Boeing Company is already testing in Kansas a jumbo jet retrofitted to carry a laser gun that military planner believe will be capable of shooting down ascending enemy missiles.

ARMY CONTRACT, DoD, ELMCO Inc., Huntsville, Ala., was awarded on Oct. 10, 2002, a \$6,345,198 increment as part of an \$18,474,097 cost-plus-fixed-fee contract for design, development, integration, testing and utilization of a family of systems simulation capability. Work will be performed in Huntsville, Ala., and is expected to be completed by Oct. 9, 2003. Contract funds will not expire at the end of the current fiscal year. There were an unknown number of bids solicited via the World Wide Web on Aug. 26, 1999, eight and bids were received. The U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, Huntsville, Ala., is the contracting activity (DASG60-00-C-0059).

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2002

INTERCEPT TEST HITS BULL'S-EYE, Santa Maria Times, October 15, 2002. The Pentagon's missile defense system logged its fourth consecutive intercept with Monday's twilight test that created a colorful display in the sky, sparking inquiries from around the West. Lt. Col. Rick Lehner, a Missile Defense Agency spokesman, reported late Monday night that the prototype interceptor successfully slammed into a mock warhead about 140 miles above the central Pacific Ocean. "A success like we had this evening greatly expands our knowledge of missile defense technology and increases our confidence that we can build a system to defend the U.S. from a long-range missile attack," said Lehner... "The performance appears to be nominal at this point," said Lehner. "It will be some time before we have a complete analysis of all test elements." For the first time, the Pentagon employed a previously banned radar aboard a Navy Aegis destroyer. The SPY-1 radar, which couldn't be used under the Antiballistic Missile Treaty, was to gather data and wasn't involved in a direct intercept. This marked the fifth success among seven tries for the Pentagon, officials said. The next intercept test is planned within three months, he said. Vandenberg's portion of the test prompted more attention for what has become a routine event. Called twilight phenomenon, a normally routine launch turns into a celestial exhibition as sunlight reflects off unburned fuel particles and water. The result is a palette of colors that evolve as upper level winds carry the contrail, sometimes creating a rainbow sheen that looks like the interior of an abalone shell. The contrail can be seen as far away as Nevada, Utah and Arizona.

U.S. CARRIES OUT SUCCESSFUL MISSILE DEFENSE TEST OVER

PACIFIC, Agence France Presse, October 15, 2002. An intercontinental ballistic missile launched from the U.S. state of California was successfully intercepted over the Pacific Ocean as part of a new test of a national missile defense system, the U.S. Defense Department announced late Monday. The test involved a modified Minuteman missile launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base at 10:00 pm Eastern Daylight Time (0200 GMT Tuesday), and a prototype interceptor fired 22 minutes later about 7,775 kilometers (4,800 miles) away from Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands, it said. The intercept took place about six minutes after the launch of the interceptor at an altitude of more than 227 kilometers (140 miles) above the Earth during the mid-course phase of the warhead's flight... The experiment marked the fifth successful -- and the fourth consecutive -- intercept in seven flight tests conducted by the Pentagon since October 1999 as part of efforts to develop a national missile defense system... It will take specialists several weeks to fully analyze data collected during the flight test to determine whether malfunctions have occurred and all the objectives set before the launch had been met.

U.S. MISSILE DEFENSE NOTCHES ANOTHER KILL, United Press International, October 15, 2002. The United States' fledgling missile defense program notched another success Monday night when, for the fourth consecutive time, a target missile launched from California was obliterated by a killer rocket fired from a distant South

Pacific Island. The direct hit by the “Exoatmospheric Kill Vehicle,” or EKV, high above the Pacific was the fifth successful test of the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense system in seven tries, and the first to include the radar system of a Navy warship, something that would have been prohibited had the United States not withdrawn from the historic Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty in order to pursue the development of a missile defense system... “This test is a major step in an aggressive developmental test program, and we will continue to pursue this testing regime to achieve a layered approach to missile defense... to deter the growing threat of ballistic missiles carrying weapons of mass destruction,” the Pentagon said in a statement. “Over the next several weeks, government and industry program officials will conduct an extensive analysis of the data received during the flight test.”... “Sensors aboard the EKV successfully selected the mock warhead from among the five objects in the target array, including three decoys,” the Pentagon said. “Only system-generated data was used for the intercept after the EKV separated from its booster rocket.”

VANDENBERG MISSILE LAUNCH LIGHTS UP NORTH STATE’S SKY, Sacramento Bee, October 15, 2002. The bright lights that lit up sky over Northern California about 7:20 p.m. Monday were the result of a missile launch from Vandenberg Air Force Base in Southern California, officials said. Twenty minutes after the launch, a ground-based interceptor missile was launched from Ronald Reagan Missile Test Facility at Kwajalein Atoll in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. “This is an interceptor missile that is designed to protect the U.S. from a long-range missile attack,” said Lt. Col. Rick Lehner, the spokesman for the Missile Defense Agency. “We had a successful intercept this evening.” A modified Minuteman II, carrying a mock warhead, was launched from Vandenberg at 7 p.m. and as it traveled 4,800 miles to its intercept point 140 miles above the Pacific Ocean, “it put on quite a light show,” said Lehner. “When it gets to be sunset and you have low clouds, the crystallization of the rocket motor propellant fuel creates the burst of light seen from the ground,” he said. This was the second launch of its kind this year. A Minuteman III missile was launched from Vandenberg on Sept. 19.

LIGHT SHOW CAUSED BY UNARMED MISSILE, Reno Gazette-Journal, October 15, 2002. For the second time in a month, an unarmed Air Force missile launch from a California base created an aerial show Monday for residents in northern Nevada and the West Coast. “It was in the southwest sky,” said Patrick Gilmore of Robb Drive in Reno. “It was super, super bright and put out a pretty good stream.”... “We saw a missile flying and putting out white light,” said Scott Rittenour of Lemmon Valley. “The it looked like a jet was flying towards it and it disappeared with a poof. The missile was spraying exhaust. It was a very bright light.”... [Lt. Col. Rick Lehner of the Missile Defense Agency] said he had heard from reporters in Portland, Ore., and Phoenix. One caller from Truckee claimed the missile blew up. “What they’re seeing is rocket motor

stage separation," Lehner said. "The spray effect is because of twilight and the crystallization of the fuel."

RESIDENTS OF U.S. WEST COAST PANICKED BY MILITARY MISSILE TEST, Deutsche Presse-Agentur, October 15, 2002. California and Nevada residents jammed emergency lines Monday to report a nation under attack, which U.S. military officials later said was merely a successful test of its military defense shield. A target ballistic missile launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California reached an altitude of 225 kilometers before it was intercepted and destroyed about 20 minutes later. The intercepting rocket was fired from the Marshall Islands in the Pacific, officials said. Residents in the two western states called police departments and local television stations. Many callers said they feared an enemy attack, local media reported.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2002

MISSILE DEFENSE FOCUS SHIFTS TO FIELDING, Aviation Week & Space Technology, October 14, 2002. The Pentagon's Missile Defense Agency has brought in some high-profile management prowess to accelerate the fielding of new missile defense equipment and to quickly deliver new tools such as high-performance boosters, mini kill vehicles and High-Altitude Airship sensor platforms. The recent managerial moves are part of MDA Director Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish's effort to overhaul the agency and position it to develop an overarching missile defense system--freed of 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty restrictions--and to shed ballistic missile defense's stigma as being little more than an expensive technology incubator...MDA's larger initiative to revamp how it operates has drawn criticism from several camps. For instance, congressional critics worry about relaxed reporting requirements. Also, within the agency there is a backlash. Some long-time members are griping about the changes and Kadish's management style. An early test for the new management approach will be the KE boost project, which is slated to grow rapidly in scope in the coming months. The traditional science and technology mind-set will be replaced with an acquisition focus, said [Terry R. Little, director of the kinetic energy (KE) boost program office]...For the larger technology programs, the focus also has become fielding hardware. "Everything we are going to do is aimed at a certain block upgrade [of the missile defense system]," said [Gary Payton, deputy for advanced systems]. "When you are more rigorous about managing your technology objectives to particular block upgrades, it does a better job of keeping the programs on track."

SPAIN SEEKING TO BUY PATRIOT MISSILES FROM GERMANY, Madrid El Pais Online (Madrid), October 10, 2002. Spain seeking to buy Patriot missiles from Germany Spain is negotiating the purchase of two batteries of Patriot antiballistic missiles from Germany...If the operation is completed, the Spanish army will acquire an antimissile defense capacity for the first time. The defense minister, Federico Trillo,

announced during the presentation of his ministry's budget at the PP [governing Popular Party] headquarters on Tuesday [Oct. 8] "a significant investment in missile defense". According to the sources consulted, no allocations for this purpose have initially been included in the budget sent to parliament. However, Spain has been negotiating for months the purchase of two of the six Patriot missile batteries that Germany wants to offload. The Netherlands and, according to some sources, also Italy have expressed an interest in buying them. No agreement or price has yet been fixed, which is why the missiles are not mentioned in the budget, but if the operation is confirmed it will happen next year.

TRILLO'S PATRIOTS, Defense Daily, October 15, 2002. Spain is currently in negotiations with Germany to purchase two batteries of their Raytheon-built Patriot missiles, according to defense minister Federico Trillo. A spokesman for Raytheon said that the company is aware of the negotiations and could provide technical and logistical assistance in the event of a sale.

RUSSIA-NATO COUNCIL WORKING ON MISSILE DEFENCE

COOPERATION, RIA News Agency (Moscow), October 15, 2002. The new Russia-NATO Council has to draw up a clear-cut program of cooperation in the sphere of Theatre Missile Defense TMD, said Russian Foreign Ministry's official spokesman, Aleksandr Yakovenko, according to a ministry report received by RIA-Novosti on Tuesday 15 October. Asked by Russian journalists about cooperation between Russia and NATO in the sphere of TMD, Yakovenko said "practical work to implement this agreement has already started within the framework of the working group on TMD established for this reason by the Russia-NATO Council." Meetings of this group showed "the readiness of the sides to start specific mutual work in the sphere of TMD in all aspects," the Russian diplomat said. "A detailed dialogue of experts on the main areas of cooperation between Russia and NATO in the sphere of TMD put forward in the declaration is under way," Yakovenko said. Russia and NATO countries have to "draw up and implement measures directed towards the strengthening of trust and expansion of transparency in the sphere of the European missile defense," the diplomat said.

OPINION/LETTERS

WE NEED STAR WARS (WHEN PIGS CAN FLY), The Houston Chronicle, October 13, 2002. A delightfully rude advertising campaign is springing up in Washington's subway system. "Enron in Space" is the headline on the posters. The principal artistic element is three pink piggies being propelled heavenward by gaseous emissions from the anatomically correct orifice. The point of the ads is to spell out the similarities between the operation of the defunct Houston-based energy fiasco/scam and the similarly specious work toward a ballistic missile defense system (Son of Star Wars) being championed by President Bush. It's rare for the often overly conscientious "peace"

movement to take such a catchy Madison Avenue approach...What effect the ads will have on legislators and policy-makers, whom one seldom sees on public transport, is uncertain and doubtful. I'm assured, however, that the posters are supposed to be on the Metro lines that run through the Pentagon and Capitol South stops, so maybe some of the grunts, civilian staffers and congressional aides will get the message...If nothing else, the campaign points out that choices - even in defense, and especially during a war against terrorism - need to be made and how unwilling the Bush administration (like most of those before it) and Congress are willing to make those choices. *Cragg Hines is a Houston Chronicle columnist based in Washington, D.C.*

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2002

BUSH GETS \$355 BILLION DEFENSE BILL, Associated Press, October 16, 2002.
The Senate increased defense spending by the largest amount in decades Wednesday, approving \$355.4 billion for the fiscal year that began Oct. 1. The vote came as the Republican-controlled House, badly divided with the Democratic Senate over non-defense budgetary issues, decided to go home until after the Nov. 5 election...The defense measure increases spending in almost every area, from weapons procurement to payroll. It includes a 4.1 percent pay raise for military personnel and nearly all the \$7.4 billion President Bush requested to keep developing a national missile defense system. The bill also provides \$3.3 billion for 15 C-17 transport aircraft, \$2.3 billion for two Aegis destroyers, \$3.2 billion for 46 Navy F/A-18 E/F fighters and \$3.5 billion to continue developing the Joint Strike Fighter. Another \$249 million is allotted for Navy Tomahawk cruise missiles, a key weapon in the Persian Gulf War.

BUSH, SHARON TO DISCUSS IRAQ, Associated Press, October 15, 2002.
President Bush and senior U.S. officials plan to discuss with visiting Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon how to reduce the risk of an Iraqi attack on Israel. Sharon, who calls at the White House mid-afternoon Wednesday, has declared Israel "will take the proper steps to defend its citizens" if Iraq should attack Israel or injure Israelis. Bush and his top advisers are determined to keep Israel on the sidelines in the event of a U.S. war with Iraq...Iraq's missile arsenal is considered far less potent than the one it had a decade ago, but administration officials worry that Iraq might use chemical or biological weapons against American troops and others...Sharon has complained that Bush's father "did not take enough steps to protect Israel or to prevent attacks on Israel." U.S.-supplied Patriot missiles helped defend Israel, but they did not provide an airtight defense. Since then, with U.S. help, Israel has developed, tested and begun to install an Arrow anti-missile defense system, which is designed to intercept a Scud at high altitude early in its flight, before it reaches Israeli airspace. A Patriot knocks out a Scud only toward the end of its flight.

MISSILE TEST SUCCESSFUL, CBS Evening News, October 16, 2002. DAN RATHER: The Defense Department says it conducted the fourth successful test in a row of a U.S. missile defense shield. The rocket trail seen in the sky over the U.S. West coast last night was a Minuteman missile launched from an Air Force base in California. Thousands of miles away, this interceptor missile was launched from the Marshall Islands, and minutes later it hit and destroyed the target. Some scientific critics insist these tests are rigged. The Defense Department and their contractors deny it.

OPINION/LETTERS

MISSILE DEFENSE MILESTONE, Wall Street Journal, October 16, 2002. For those of us who think it's just a matter of time before the Saddam Husseins and Kim Jong IIs of the world get their hands on missile technology that could threaten an American city, Monday's successful test of the nation's developing missile defense system is very good news. It was the seventh such test of the missile-defense system and the fifth success. There's another milestone worth noting here too. For the first time ever, the test included the participation of a Navy Aegis destroyer and its SPY-1 radar system. Such testing would have been entirely illegal under the 1972 ABM Treaty, which banned the development, testing and deployment of sea-based defenses...There's a lot to be said for pursuing a sea-based system at the same time, using the nation's existing fleet of Aegis cruisers. A shipboard system offers the important advantage of mobility, thereby making it easier for the U.S. to deploy defenses to areas under threat of attack. That means not only the American homeland but U.S. troops stationed overseas and our allies. The Aegis destroyer participating in Monday's test was the USS John Paul Jones, named after the Revolutionary War naval hero who famously said, "I have not yet begun to fight." When it comes to deploying sea-based missile defenses, Monday's test shows that the U.S. has finally begun to fight.

MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM IS NEEDED, Wheeling News Register (W.Va.), October 16, 2002. Growing concern about rogue nations - not just Iraq, but also others with similarly militaristic regimes - is validating the U.S. missile defense program, once condemned by critics who said it couldn't stop a major attack launched by a power such as Russia and wasn't needed against less formidable foes...On Monday, the Pentagon scored its fifth consecutive test of a missile defense system prototype. A rocket fired from California was intercepted and destroyed over the Pacific Ocean, by a 123-pound defense missile fired from 4,800 miles away. U.S. officials say target missiles have used defensive countermeasures in efforts to decoy interceptors away from them. But some critics, including the Union of Concerned Scientists, protest that test countermeasures are not effective enough to provide a valid challenge. Clearly, as testing continues, more effective countermeasures should be included. But if, as seems likely, part of the system's value lies in defense against relatively unsophisticated rockets, ability to outsmart countermeasures may not be essential. Questions about the

system's effectiveness, cost and configuration certainly remain to be addressed - but the issue of whether it meets a need has been settled.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2002

NORTH KOREA TOLD TO RENOUNCE NUKES, Associated Press Writer, October 17, 2002. WASHINGTON — The United States and South Korea, stung by North Korea's admission that it has a secret nuclear weapons program, are calling on Pyongyang to reverse course and abide by promises to renounce development of these armaments. The startling disclosure, announced Wednesday night by the White House, changed the political landscape in East Asia, setting back hopes that North Korea was on the road to becoming a more benign presence in the region. Japan expressed "grave concern" about the North Korea's nuclear revelation. The disclosure adds to the administration's list of foreign policy headaches, coming on top of a possible U.S. attack on Iraq and the overall U.S. war on terrorism. Any administration inclination to try to confront North Korea, which President Bush has labeled as part of an "axis of evil" with Iraq and Iran, could be tempered by a desire not to become overextended internationally.

Presidential spokesman Sean McCormack said North Korea was guilty of a serious infringement of a 1994 agreement with the United States under which Pyongyang promised to be nuclear-free in return for economic assistance. "The United States and our allies call on North Korea to comply with its commitments under the nonproliferation treaty and to eliminate its nuclear weapons program in a verifiable manner," McCormack said. U.S. officials, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, said North Korea told U.S. diplomats that it was no longer bound by the anti-nuclear agreement.

In Seoul, South Korean Deputy Foreign Minister Lee Tae-sik, said South Korea has consistently pursued the de-nuclearization of the Korean peninsula in line with international agreements. Japan and South Korea are treaty allies of the United States. "We urge North Korea to abide by its obligations," he said. State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said late Wednesday the United States had been ready to offer North Korea economic and other benefits if Pyongyang agreed to curb missile programs, end threats and change its behavior in other ways. "In light of our concerns about the North's nuclear weapons program, however, we are unable to pursue this approach," Boucher said. For a time, North Korea had seemed ready to shed Bush's "axis of evil" designation. Pyongyang was carrying out capitalist reforms and reaching out to both Japan and South Korea. It also resumed talks with the United States earlier this month. It is not clear what steps the Bush administration may have in mind now for North Korea.

Also unclear is just how far along the North Korean nuclear program is. Both U.S. and South Korean officials, however, have said that North Korea also maintains vigorous programs to build large stockpiles of chemical and biological weapons. Last November, South Korea's defense minister said that North Korea kept between 2,500 tons and 5,000 tons of biochemical weapons in six different facilities and had the capability to wage germ warfare.

As McCormack made the announcement, Undersecretary of State John Bolton was flying to East Asia to consult with allies on the changed situation. William Triplett, a defense writer and East Asia expert, said the North Korean admission means Pyongyang now has or will soon have the ability to export nuclear warheads along with the long-range missiles it is already exporting to the Middle East and South Asia. The new development is certain to have an impact in Japan, which may now feel vulnerable to potential nuclear blackmail by North Korea. There may also be increased challenges in Japan to the country's postwar commitment to pacifism. Political tremors also are likely in South Korea, where President Kim Dae-jung's rule is best known for his incessant search for a more amicable relationship with his neighbor. North Korea is certain to be a major element in political campaigning in South Korea for December presidential elections. Under the 1994 agreement, in return for renouncing nuclear weapons, Pyongyang was to receive two light water nuclear reactors to replace the country's plutonium-producing reactors. Groundbreaking for the new reactors, which were supposed to have been completed by 2003, just took place in August, with a State Department official on hand.

The two countries had just resumed high-level security talks less than two weeks ago for the first time since October 2000. It was during those discussions that North Korea informed the United States of its nuclear activities.

The United States has been suspicious about North Korea's nuclear intentions for some time despite the 1994 agreement. A CIA report in January said that during the second half of last year, North Korea "continued its attempts to procure technology worldwide that could have applications in its nuclear program." "We assess that North Korea has produced enough plutonium for at least one, and possibly two, nuclear weapons." That has been a U.S. concern dating from before the 1994 agreement. International inspections were supposed to clear up that mystery but the North never permitted them despite a commitment to do so. The North Korean revelations apparently refer to more recent nuclear development activities, possibly encompassing the period when former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright visited Pyongyang in October 2000. President Clinton thought seriously about making a visit as well before leaving office. North Korea may have foreshadowed the sudden souring of relations 10 days ago when, after

Kelly's departure, it called the U.S. diplomat "high-handed and arrogant." It also vowed to maintain a high military vigilance unless Washington changes its policy

MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY CONTRACT, Department of Defense, No. 532-02, October 18, 2002. The Computer Sciences Corporation, El Segundo, Calif., and Moorestown, N.J., is being awarded a cost-plus-award fee contract for scientific and engineering technical assistance support to the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense Joint Program Office. The total contract value, including an option, is estimated at \$280,000,000. The principal places of performance will be in Arlington and Fairfax, Va., and Huntsville, Ala. Contract funds will not expire at the end of the current fiscal year. The Missile Defense Agency is the contracting activity (HQ0006-03-C-0003).

HOON HINTS AT SUPPORT FOR U.S. MISSILES, London Times, October 18, 2002. The Government gave the clearest signal yesterday that it will back an American proposal to construct a ballistic missile defense system that needed special links on British territory. The Americans are still researching a range of possible systems but one of them might have to rely partly on the missile-tracking capability at RAF Fylingdales in North Yorkshire. Geoff Hoon, the Defense Secretary, told the Commons that no request had yet been made by the U.S., but that it was right to recognize the potential contribution of missile defense in facing up to the threat from ballistic weapons. He added: "If a U.S. request for the use of Fylingdales, or any other UK facility for missile defense purposes, is received, we will consider it very seriously. The Government would agree to such a request only if it were satisfied that the overall security of the UK and the alliance would be enhanced." The U.S. is not expected to make any formal request until President Bush has decided which of the systems can be deployed within the next few years.

APPROPRIATORS CAST WARY EYE ON SEA-BASED X-BAND RADAR, Inside Missile Defense, October 16, 2002. House and Senate appropriators have put a hold on money the Missile Defense Agency wants to spend on a sea-based X-band radar until the agency explains how much the system will cost, and whether its development would affect the fielding date for the Bush administration's planned national missile defense system...According to the conferees' report, MDA told Congress it wanted to buy a sea-based X-band radar instead of the land-based X-band radar Congress has already funded. The request came subsequent to the Pentagon's submission of its FY-03 budget, the conferees said... "At this juncture, the conferees have little insight about the technical and cost feasibility of this initiative, or about the impact of this change on the schedule and test plan for the ground-based midcourse segment," the conferees said in their report. Because they are unsure of what MDA's plan to buy a sea-based X-band radar platform entails, the conferees have told the agency that none of the money approved for the ground-based midcourse program should be spent on the sea-based platform until 30 days after Kadish delivers a report to Congress "on the cost and

schedule impact of this approach, including a comparison to the cost and capability of the previously proposed land-based site and the technical criteria used to determine that a sea-based platform will provide effective test and operational performance for the missile defense system.”

KOREA UNLIKELY TO ALTER BUSH PLAN; HUSSEIN STILL SEEN AS KEY TARGET, Miami Herald, October 18, 2002. The startling revelation that North Korea has an active nuclear weapons program may complicate life for the White House but is unlikely to alter its plans to go after Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein. In fact, several security experts said, President Bush may find greater public support for U.S. military action to crush threats to American and global security...Bush administration officials are unlikely to let North Korea’s revelation of a secret program to develop nuclear weapons derail the U.S. campaign to remove Hussein, several experts said. The White House has said its goal is regime change in Baghdad...Earlier this month, North Korean officials confessed to U.S. diplomats that Pyongyang has worked on developing nuclear weapons in spite of a formal 1994 pledge not to do so. North Korea has ballistic missiles capable of carrying a small payload to Hawaii and parts of Alaska.

NORTH KOREA ‘HAS TWO NUCLEAR BOMBS’, London Telegraph, October 18, 2002. North Korea possesses two plutonium-based nuclear bombs, a senior Bush administration official said yesterday. It was the first official confirmation that a member of President Bush’s “Axis of Evil” has obtained nuclear weapons. “It is our assessment that North Korea has reprocessed before 1994 sufficient plutonium for one or two nuclear weapons,” the official said, asking to remain anonymous. When pressed he said North Korea had two bombs...Donald Rumsfeld, the U.S. defense secretary, said that although no western intelligence official had physically laid a hand on a North Korean nuclear warhead: “I believe they have a small number of nuclear weapons.” Mr. Rumsfeld’s remarks were prompted by North Korea’s own admission that - separately from any plutonium stockpiles - it has been running a secret program to produce enriched weapons-grade uranium.

OPINION/LETTERS

NAVY FINDS ITS ROLE IN MISSILE DEFENSE, Washington Times, October 18, 2002... For the first time, Monday’s test included a track of the target missile by the SPY-1 radar of an Aegis destroyer, the USS John Paul Jones. While the ship’s radar did not assist in directing the interceptor to the target as it might in an operational system, it did show how the Navy could play an important role in defending against long-range missiles... Instead of trying to compete with the Army’s more advanced program to test and deploy the primary national missile defense interceptor, the Navy is wisely emphasizing its strength in deployed sea-based radars. With more than 60 Aegis-equipped cruisers and destroyers operating around the world and two dozen more under construction or planned, the Navy is uniquely equipped to assist the missile-tracking

mission...Taking advantage of this naval capability was not possible until now because Article 5 of the ABM treaty banned the use of sea-based systems for national missile defense. It was OK to use the Navy to defend Kuwait and Taiwan, but not the United States. President Bush's withdrawal from the treaty last June opens the door for full Navy participation in the program...As more progress in missile defense is demonstrated and a worldwide, layered defense including Aegis ships begins to take shape, it is a good bet more countries will lose interest in developing weapons the U.S. and its allies can defeat. *James T. Hackett is a contributing writer to The Washington Times based in San Diego.*

ANTI-MISSILE UMBRELLA FOR SALE, Defense and Security, October 18, 2002. The Pentagon has announced the fourth test of the national missile defense system...It was the first time that a destroyer participated in targeting a missile at the warhead of Minuteman...In the opinion of our source in the Russian general Staff, the U.S. has made a principal decision to approach its nuclear shield to the borders of Russia and China. That is why the Pentagon has activated its tests of sea-based components of the missile defense system lately...He has said in this connection, "The next test of destruction of a missile target will involve the aiming systems and the weapon system based on ships. As a result, Americans will give up the idea of construction of underground bases of the national anti-missile defense system and will construct them in the ocean, as close to the potential threat as possible."...The Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty of 1972, from which the US withdrew this year, allowed Russia deploying anti-ballistic systems only around Moscow. However, even this system has not been modernized for almost one-fourth of the century...However, on October 3, the Space Forces have conducted a successful test launching of an anti-ballistic missile at the testing area of Sary-Shagan, Kazakhstan...Thus, Russia, too, is trying to react to changes in the world caused by the abolition of the ABM treaty. We are unable to adequately respond to the deployment of the national anti-missile defense system for financial reasons. However, Russia could make a lot of money from the anti-missile umbrella. Moscow and Washington have already been conducting unofficial negotiations on this topic for nearly a year.