

SCOMM

115:17

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1999 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HJR 8

Revision Date: _____

Title: RELATING TO A NATIONAL MISSILE
DEFENSE SYSTEM

Sponsor: REP HARRIS

Requester: _____

Dept. Affected N/A

BRU N/A

Component _____

Component Serial No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

CHANGE IN REVENUES []

FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
1091 Designated Program Receipts						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY98) cost: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by

CAROL E. SULLIVAN

Phone x 3183

Phone _____

Date _____

Interim
716 W. 4th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: 907-269-0174
Fax: 907-269-0177



Session:
State Capitol Bldg., Suite 406
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone: 907-465-3783
Fax: 907-465-2293

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

REPRESENTATIVE LISA MURKOWSKI, CHAIR

MEETING AGENDA

**February 2, 1999
4 p.m.**

BILL TO BE HEARD:

HJR 8 – Relating to National Missile Defense System

- I. Call to Order**
- II. Testimony:**
 - Representative John Harris, Prime-Sponsor**
 - Colonel Oates, Department of Military and Veterans Affairs**
 - Christopher Nelson, Staff, Senator Tim Kelly**
 - Anchorage Teleconference Site**
 - Fairbanks Teleconference Site**
- III. New Business**
 - Next Meeting Time – Confirmation?**
- IV. Adjournment**



OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Alaska State Legislature Senate

STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182
(907) 465-3701
FAX: 465-2832

CONCUR MESSAGE

February 17, 1999

MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER:

The Senate passed CSHJR 8(MLV) am with the following amendment:

Page 2, line 10, following "system":

Insert "; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Twenty-First Alaska State Legislature requests that, in the development and operation of a national ballistic missile defense system in Alaska, the Department of Defense provide adequate protection from any danger posed by the system to local residents; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Twenty-First Alaska State Legislature strongly encourages the Department of Defense to contract with Alaska businesses in the development, construction, and operation of a national ballistic missile defense system in Alaska"

and so,

CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8(MLV) am S
Relating to a national ballistic missile defense system.

is returned for consideration.


Nancy Quinto
Secretary of the Senate



Official Business

TWENTY-FIRST ALASKA LEGISLATURE

First Session

HOUSE CALENDAR

Twenty-third Legislative Day

Wednesday - February 10, 1999 - 10:00 a.m.

pass
34-2

Invocation: Father Peter Gorges, Cathedral of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary

SECOND READING OF HOUSE RESOLUTIONS

HJR 8

Relating to a national ballistic missile defense system.

MLV RPT CS(MLV) 7DP

ZERO FISCAL NOTE (H.MLV)

STA REFERRAL WAIVED

P.142

P.143

P.146

Bill History/Action Display



BILL: HJR 8 SHORT TITLE: NATIONAL BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM
BILL VERSION:
SPONSOR(S): REPRESENTATIVES(S) HARRIS, Barnes, Croft, Mulder, Murkowski,
Phillips, Whitaker

CURRENT STATUS: (H) RLS

STATUS DATE: 2/05/99

TITLE: Relating to a national ballistic missile defense system.

Full Text Bill/Resolution has Zero Fiscal Note(s).

Bill History

Jrn-Date	Jrn-Page	Action
1/22/99	<u>61</u>	(H) READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S)
1/22/99	<u>61</u>	(H) MLV, STATE AFFAIRS
1/27/99	<u>95</u>	(H) COSPONSOR(S): MURKOWSKI
1/29/99	<u>106</u>	(H) COSPONSOR(S): PHILLIPS, MULDER, CROFT
2/02/99	<u>Text</u>	(H) MLV AT 4:00 PM CAPITOL 124
2/02/99	<u>Text</u>	(H) MOVED CSHJR 8 (MLV) OUT OF COMMITTEE
2/05/99	<u>142</u>	(H) MLV RPT CS (MLV) 7DP
2/05/99	<u>142</u>	(H) DP: JAMES, CROFT, CISSNA, COGHILL,
2/05/99	<u>142</u>	(H) FOSTER, KOTT, MURKOWSKI
2/05/99	<u>143</u>	(H) ZERO FISCAL NOTE (H.MLV)
2/05/99	<u>146</u>	(H) STA REFERRAL WAIVED
2/05/99	<u>146</u>	(H) REFERRED TO RULES
2/05/99	<u>146</u>	(H) COSPONSOR(S): WHITAKER

Similar Subject Match or Exact Subject Match

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

MILITARY

Bill Root:

[Display History/Action](#)

[Clear Bill Root](#)

[Return to BASIS Main Menu\(21th Legislature\)](#)

BASIS Last Updated 2/09/99 3:40 PM



Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN HARRIS

District 35 - Valdez, Cordova, Whittier, Glennallen, Delta Junction, Tatitlek, Kenny Lake, Paxson, Gakona, Chenega Bay

Sponsor Statement

HJR 8 - Relating to a national missile defense system.

We live in a dangerous world. Threats to America and our precious freedoms are growing more acute in many hostile nations around the globe. While the dangers to our military forces deployed in the many regions of conflict worldwide are obvious and real, so too is the ballistic missile threat to our hometowns.

Nations that have no love for America—such as Iraq, Iran and North Korea—are rapidly developing the technology to strike American cities with nuclear, chemical or biological warheads delivered by ballistic missiles. America does not currently possess a defense system against such ballistic missile strikes from rogue nations, which could easily come without warning.

By virtue of its strategic location on the globe, Alaska has a distinguished history in defense of America and continues today to serve as a key element in our defense network. Any of the several Alaskan locations under consideration for siting of a ballistic missile defense system would provide an umbrella of protection for all 50 states against the threat of missile attack.

Every day that passes in which our federal government does not act to deploy a missile defense system brings us one day closer to that moment when some madman might decide to wipe out an American city. We in Alaska must do everything in our power to make sure our nation is protected. Passage of HJR 8 is one step toward that end. I urge the members to expeditiously approve the resolution.



Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN HARRIS

District 35 - Valdez, Cordova, Whittier, Glennallen, Delta Junction, Tatitlek, Kenny Lake, Paxson, Gakona, Chenega Bay

MEMORANDUM

February 9, 1999

To: House members
From: Representative John Harris *J.H.*
Subject: Differences between CS HJR 8 (MLV) and the original

This resolution asks the Congress and Clinton administration to select a site in Alaska for the placement of the intercept vehicles for the National Missile Defense (NMD) system now being planned by the military to protect the United States from the threat of attack by intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Most of the changes adopted by the Military and Veterans Affairs committee were fairly minor in nature, simply logical or were needed for consistency:

On page 1, line 10, the phrase "protecting all of its citizens" was changed to read, "protecting persons living in all 50 states". This was to clarify that we want to protect the populations of the 50 states, whether they are U.S. citizens or not, and to acknowledge that the NMD as conceived cannot protect U.S. citizens wherever they are in the world.

On page 1, line 12, the phrase "the state" was deleted and "Alaska" inserted in its place, to be consistent with the rest of the resolution.

On page 1, line 15, the word "Americans" was deleted and "persons" inserted in its place, to avoid sending the message that the NMD would somehow protect only Americans, but not non-Americans, living in the 50 states.

On page 2, line 2, the word "here" was replaced with "in Alaska" to be consistent with the rest of the resolution.

On page 2, line 6, the phrase "intercept vehicles for" was inserted to clarify that the Legislature is asking for siting of that particular component of the NMD in Alaska. Other components of the NMD, such as the acquisition radar and battle command facilities, will likely also be located in Alaska, but this resolution speaks directly to the question of the intercept vehicle installation.

On page 2, line 8, the committee added "the Honorable William Cohen, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Defense." It seemed logical that Secretary Cohen should be a recipient of the resolution.

FISCAL NOTE

No: 1

STATE OF ALASKA
1999 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: HJR 8

(H) Publish Date: 2/5/99

Revision Date:

Title: RELATING TO A NATIONAL MISSILE
DEFENSE SYSTEMSponsor: REP HARRIS

Requester:

Dept. Affected N/ABRU N/A

Component

Component Serial No.

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(Thousands of Dollars)

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CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

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Estimate of any current year (FY98) cost:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by

CARLE E. SMITHPhone x 3783House Special Committee on
Military and Veteran's Affairs

Phone

Date 2.4.99

Page 1 of 1

COMMITTEE COPY

Alaska targeted for possible missile defense system

KTUU News
Story
June 25, 1998
By Jason Moore

The U.S. Military is considering Alaska as a possible site for an \$11 billion national missile defense system.

Officials in the Pentagon say the Last Frontier is the optimum location. They say within five years, a system protecting the entire United States could be based in the state.

The military's Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is developing the system in reaction to emerging threats from nations like North Korea and Pakistan. "We look at some of the different threats that are developing potentially that could threaten the United States," member Tom Johnson said. "The optimal site to provide most effective defense for the entire United States would actually be Alaska."

The possible sites being looked at include Elmendorf Air Force Base, Fort Wainwright in Fairbanks, Eilson Air Force Base near North Pole and Fort Greeley in Delta Junction.

But such a system in Alaska would violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. The treaty names Grand Forks, North Dakota as the only site for such a system. Officials say a system based in North Dakota couldn't protect Alaska and Hawaii.

"If there's going to be a missile defense system, it should cover all the United States, Alaska and Hawaii," former Gov. Wally Hickel said. Hickel's organization Institute of the North is holding a forum next week in Anchorage to study the missile defense system. Military officials, along with Sen. Ted Stevens and Alaska National Guard Comdr. Gen. Jake Lestenkof, are expected to attend.

The Anchorage Times

Publisher: BILL J. ALLEN

"Believing in Alaskans, putting Alaska first"

Editors: DENNIS FRADLEY, PAUL JENKINS, WILLIAM J. TORIN

The Anchorage Times Commentary in this segment of the Anchorage Daily News does not represent the views of the Daily News. It is written and published under an agreement with former owners of The Times, in the interests of preserving a diversity of viewpoints in the community.

Incoming missiles

AN EDITORIAL in the Boston Herald a few days ago summed it up this way: "North Korea soon will have a missile that can reach Alaska and Hawaii."

That should be enough to get the attention of every Alaskan.

Not just the Boston newspaper has reached this alarming conclusion. All over America, the word is spreading that the United States has no in-place defense against a missile aimed at any target in this country.

In Anchorage just a few weeks ago, distinguished civilian and military scientists and defense experts brought the peril into dramatic focus. Panelists appearing at a conference sponsored by the Institute of the North offered sobering data on the lack of a national defense system and frightening information on the increasing danger from missiles in North Korea and other countries of its ilk.

Astonishingly, the Anchorage Daily News provided only meager coverage of this seminar that dealt with the defense of the United States. One of its columnists went so far as to ridicule the meeting and former Gov. Walter J. Hickel, its prime sponsor. He snickered that the affair failed to present the other side — presumably the proposition that Alaska and the U.S. should *not* be defended.

While that may be the position of the News and its columnist, it hardly represents the genuine fears that are arising among national leaders and many American newspapers with slightly more credentials and a lot more common sense.

Unfortunately for the nation, the Clinton administration is dragging its feet — contending, among other things, that the U.S. would violate an anti-ballistic missile treaty signed with the Soviet Union if it deployed any defense system.

That proposition is absurd. In the first place, as the Boston Herald pointed out, "this treaty is dead." It was signed with a country that no longer exists. Second, it is not just the old Russian warheads that now threaten the U.S. We are under the gun, literally and figuratively, from missiles and warheads being developed by other countries, including Iraq, Iran and North Korea.

No less an authority than Defense Secretary William S. Cohen has warned of the peril from North Korea's new medium-range Nodong missile, which already is operational.

The Washington Times reported that North Korea also "is working to develop two longer-range missiles called Taepodong-1 and Taepodong-2. The Taepodong-2 is expected to have enough range to hit targets in Alaska and could be ready for use by 2002 — a year before the United States plans to have any national missile-defense system ready to counter it."

No big deal, maybe, to the News. But it's a huge concern to other Alaskans — and to thinking Americans everywhere.

We can't let ABM block our defense

The Department of Defense indicated on Jan. 20, 1999, that it was now time to fund the development of a limited National Missile Defense for all of the United States. Secretary of Defense William Cohen announced a \$6.6 billion initiative to apparently deploy a limited missile defense by the year 2005.

While this seems like common sense to those of us who are concerned about the emerging missile threats to the United States, the administration has had a national security policy of smoke and mirrors regarding the defense of our homeland. During the past two to three years the signs have been clear through numerous hearings, testimony from defense experts, reviews by inde-



Don
Young

Guest Opinion

pendent groups, a critical report by a former secretary of Defense, and, finally, a North Korean missile fired over Japan, of a growing danger of missile strikes by a rogue nation against the American homeland. Better late than never, it appears, this administration finally decided it will move forward on defending our country against this menace.

However, rejoicing may be premature. Until recently, the Clinton administration refrained from a commitment to limited missile defense to defend the U.S. homeland because of the possible violations of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. Now, despite the assertions by Secretary of Defense Cohen that we could, if necessary, withdraw from that accord, other U.S. government voices continue to insist the ABM Treaty is fundamental to U.S. security. Something has to give.

For example, of the two sites being considered for the future deployment of a NMD system (Grand Forks, and, and Alaska), only North Dakota is ABM compliant. Yet experts say the North Dakota site cannot protect the entire country. Don't the American people deserve to expect that all 50 states will be defended? And doesn't the public expect a national security policy that will not restrain the development of a site because it is not "treaty" compliant, but would provide for the defense of the nation at all costs? Of course they do.

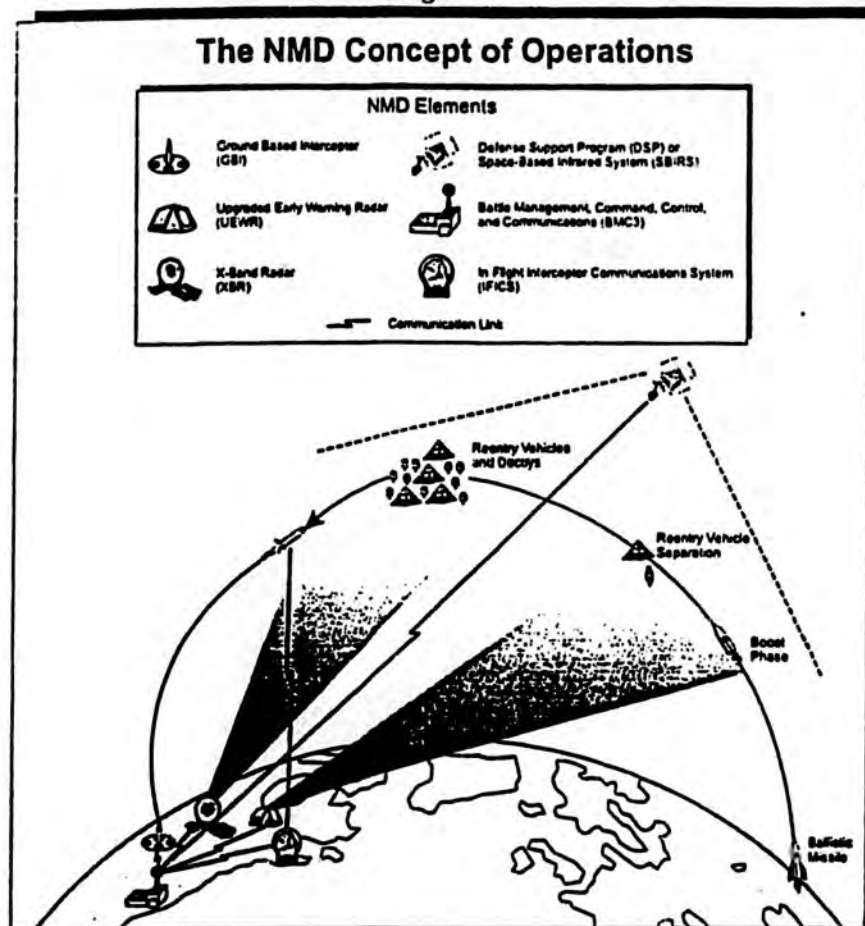
The administration says we will work out changes to the ABM Treaty with Russia. But press accounts from Secretary Albright's trip to Russia indicate how hard this will be. The Russian foreign minister and others have denounced the U.S. national missile defense program and refused to consider modifying the 27-year-old treaty to permit such deployments. This begs the question as to how will the U.S. resolve this contentious difference of policy? Will the Russians have a veto over our missile defense plans?

The answers might lie in the actions that the administration will take to appease Russia's military and socio-economic instability. Will the U.S. allow Russia to add nuclear weapons to existing missiles, backing away from the key START II provision banning multiple warhead land-based ICBMs? Or will the administration offer additional funding assistance to persuade Russian holdouts to ratify START II and show flexibility on the ABM Treaty? Or will we walk away from the ABM Treaty? Only time will tell.

But the time for having it both ways is past. The public needs to be assured the U.S. government speaks with forthrightness on America's fundamental security issues. The Clinton administration ought to resolve to do away with the smoke and mirrors. The president must be decisive in favor of protecting our national security and meeting the growing threats to the American people.

Rep. Don Young, R-Alaska, has served as Alaska's sole member of the U.S. House of Representatives since 1973.

Figure 1



Support Program satellites. For the NMD program, the SBIRS constellation of sensor satellites would acquire and track ballistic missiles throughout their trajectory. This information would provide the earliest possible trajectory estimate to the BMCC subelement.

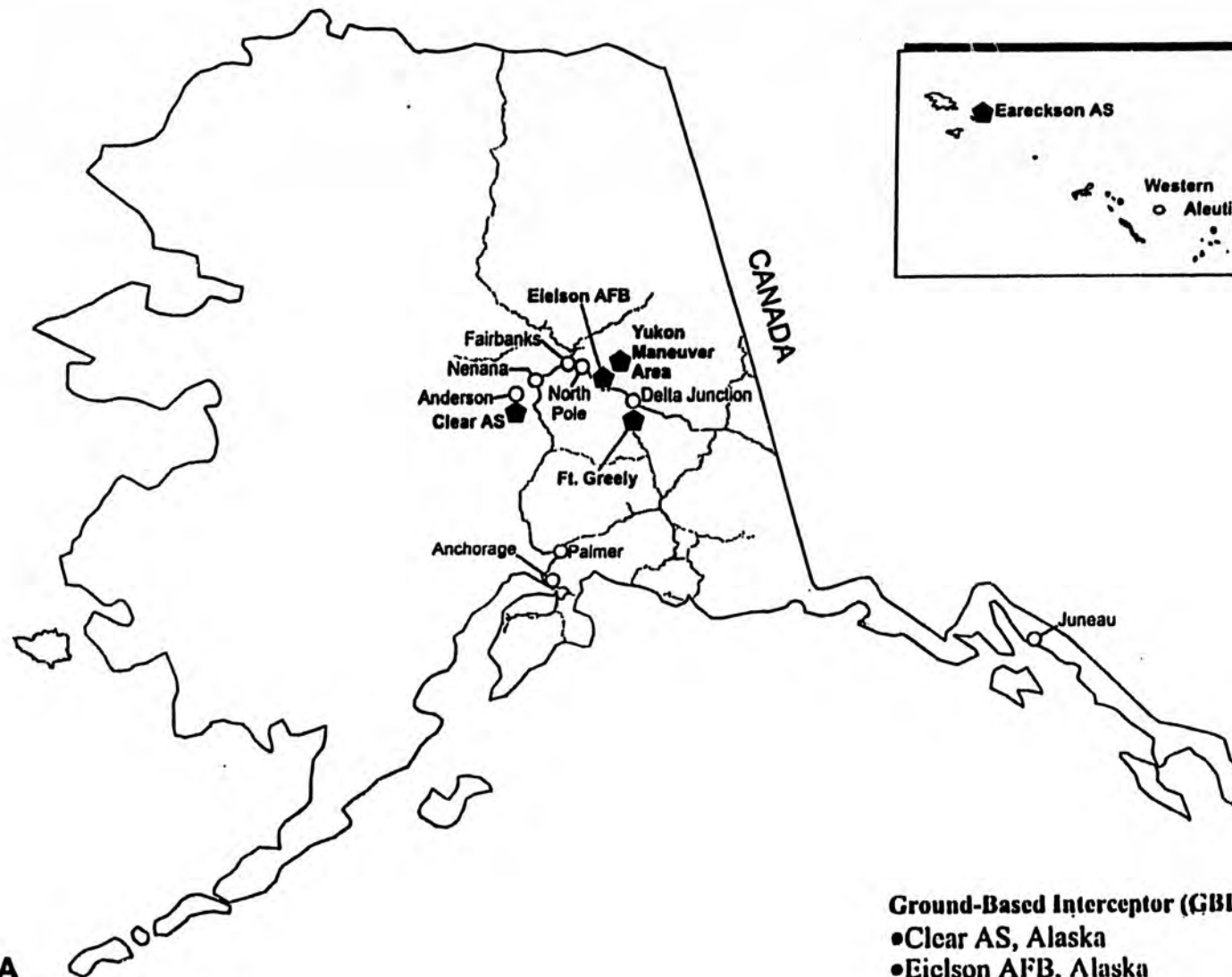
include a radar mounted on its pedestal and associated control and maintenance facility, a power generation facility, and a 150-meter (492-foot) controlled area. The radar would be radiating during a ballistic missile threat, testing, exercises, training, or when supporting collateral missions such as tracking space debris or a Space Shuttle mission.

The *UEWRs* are phased-array surveillance radars used to detect and track ballistic missiles targeted at the United States. Software upgrades to these existing early warning radars would provide the capability to support NMD surveillance requirements.

Existing *Defense Support Program* satellites provide the U.S. early-warning satellite capability. The satellites are comparatively simple, inertially fixed, geosynchronous earth orbit satellites with an unalterable scan pattern. *SBIRS* would replace the *Defense Support Program* satellites sometime in the next decade. NMD would use whichever system is in place when a deployment decision is made and can use a combination of the two if the transition is still in progress.

SBIRS would be an element that future NMD systems would utilize. *SBIRS* is currently being developed by the Air Force independently of NMD as part of the early warning satellite system upgrade which would replace the *Defense*

Potential National Missile Defense Deployment Locations in Alaska



See Inset A

- City
- ◆ Potential NMD Deployment Location

Ground-Based Interceptor (GBI)

- Clear AS, Alaska
- Eielson AFB, Alaska
- Fort Greely, Alaska
- Yukon Maneuver Area (Fort Wainwright), Alaska

- X-Band Radar (XBR)
- Eareckson AS, Alaska

Battle Management, Command, and Control (BMC2)

- Clear AS, Alaska
- Eielson AFB, Alaska
- Fort Greely, Alaska
- Yukon Maneuver Area (Fort Wainwright), Alaska

In-Flight Interceptor Communications System (IFICS)

- Clear AS, Alaska
- Eareckson AS, Alaska
- Eielson AFB, Alaska
- Fort Greely, Alaska
- Yukon Maneuver Area (Fort Wainwright), Alaska
- Western Aleutians, Alaska

HOUSE AMENDMENT #2

✓
failed

TO: CS HIRS (MLV)

BY: DAVIES

Page 2 Line 6

After "system"

Insert "if and when it proves feasible"

**Submit original amendment to the Chief Clerk.
It will then be numbered and duplicated.**

Amendment #

To: CS HJR 8 (MLV)
offered by Rep. Kemplen, *HARRIS*

Page 2, line 3 insert the following:

Whereas construction, operation and maintenance of a high-technology missile defense system would require advanced labor skills;
and

Whereas these high-technology workers would increase Alaska's human asset base and provide a highly skilled labor force for use by private enterprise;

Questions
Military and Veterans Affairs Committee Hearing

How has the Clinton's 3-plus-3 strategy changed? Or is it still on track for deployment in 2003?

Is there an actual timeline to this project? If so, when is the nearest date of completion? How does this conform to the President's 3-plus-3 program?

**** Any idea how many satellite based infrared systems would have to be in orbit to provide maximum coverage?**

Now as I understand it, this NMD is only a phase one that would only defend against a VERY limited attack. Would you describe for us the intention of the overall plan.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union, isn't the ABM treaty essentially void.

****ONLY IF IT COMES UP.. => no need to sound like a treckie.**

- Hinton & Williams (Heritage Foundation) says ABM is unenforceable. Treaty impossible to perform b/c of change in underlying parties & none could carry out terms of treaty. Therefore, obligations discharged.
- Early deployment will freeze technology @ lower, less effective levels than if it were deployed later



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Military & Veterans Affairs
committee on National Missile Defense, dated 2/2/99 ^{committee name}
bill/ subject

See Attached

15
13
45
25
205

Signed:

Jaune Bager-Jensen

Testifier

Dept of Econ. Develop. - City of Delta Junction

Representing (Optional)

POB 229, Delta Junction, AK 99737

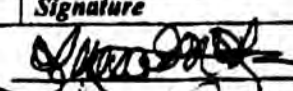
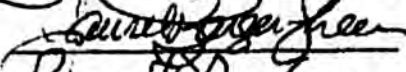
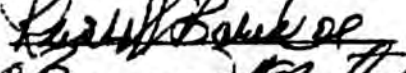
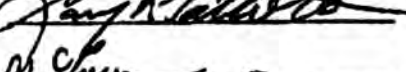
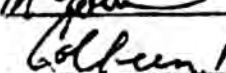
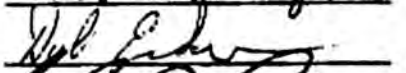
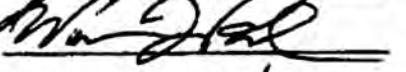
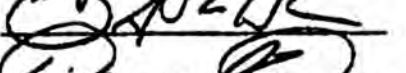
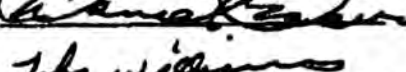
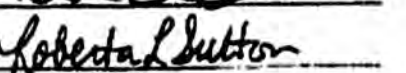
Address

(907) 895-1081

Phone No.

Please allow this statement to represent the interest and desire of the individuals signed below, as members of the Delta/ Greely Community, to support the placement of the Strategic Missile Defense system at the Ft. Greely Military Reservation. For a variety of technical and security reasons, the Ft. Greely Reservation offers the ideal location. The selection of this area, in effect, will reduce construction and maintenance costs for such an operation. We are an accessible, remote location, which provides an excellent defensible position for any missile site. We have an existing airfield with the capability of handling the military's & civilian's largest aircraft (the C-5); we have facilities for housing personnel; we have support services available and the infrastructure in-place for handling military needs. Ft. Greely and the Delta area are considered the "Los Alamos" of Alaska, offering a wide variety of technical and specialized expertise. Previously there have been missile successful operations/testing in our region. The preliminary site surveys have been completed and support the fact that we are an excellent choice.

Delta Junction has enjoyed a successful and mutually beneficial 50-year relationship with the Department of Defense and wishes to continue in our fine tradition of cooperation. Our area has long been the "launching" area for forward thinking technologies. We are small but are well rooted in the 21st century. In this era of "released technologies", a global defense network supports worldwide security. We fully support the placement of a ballistic missile defense system in our nation and specifically in our community

Name	Address	Registered Voter	Resident Since	Signature
1. ~~TERESA FREDERICKSON~~	POB 1530 Delta 99737	Yes	'95	
2. Laurel Barger-Sheen	POB 738, Delta 99737	yes	1973	
3. Ryan Barger	P.O. Box 1058, 99737	yes	1978	
4. ~~Donna M. A. Norton~~	~~PO Box 767 Delta Junction~~	yes	95	
5. Larry Talbott	Box 857 Delta Jct	yes	84	
6. Michael D. McLowan	HC 40 Box 4120 Delta	yes	73	
7. Colleen Rugh	P.O. Box 253 Delta	yes	83	
8. Dale Ecker	HC 60 Box 3650	yes	69	
9. Bill Pugh	P.O. Box 253 Delta	YES	83	
10. Maureen J. Sheldy	P.O. Box 1268 Delta	YES	83	
11. ~~Donna M. A. Norton~~	~~P.O. Box 1452, Delta~~	yes	84	
12. Daniel P. Davis	P.O. Box 1285 Delta	yes	81	
13. Toby Williams	P.O. Box 734 Delta	no	76	
14. Robert Sheldon	P.O. Box 1268 Delta Jct	yes	83	
15. Roberta Sutton	PO Box 112 Delta Jct	yes	72	

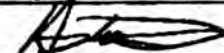
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Name	Address	Registered Voter	Resident Since	Signature
16. Dee Hen	P.O. Box 681	yes	1981	Dee Hen
17. Lorraine Stockwell	Bx 404	yes	32 yrs	Lorraine Stockwell
18. HARRIETT HARKNESS	Box 852 Delta	yes	1968	Harriett Harkness
19. Dwight Nissen	Box 158 Delta	yes	1967	Dwight Nissen
20. JON DUPENDAK	Box 309 Delta	yes	1962	Jon Dupendak
21. Ron Lester	#660 Box 8450 Delta	yes	1974	Ron Lester
22. Paul Knapp	Box 794	yes	1989	Paul Knapp
23. Phil Kaspari	P.O. Box 177	Yes	84	Phil Kaspari
24. Regina Pelto	P.O. Box 624 Delta AK	yes	1993	Regina Pelto
25. Boby Gilbertson	P.O. Box " "	yes	1955	Boby Gilbertson
26. Audrey Brown	Box 990	yes	1995	Audrey Brown
27. William LARANT	Box 45	yes	1974	William Larant
28. J. Joseph Smith	P.O. 485	yes	1992	J. Joseph Smith
29. James R. Smith	P.O. Box 485	YES	1992	James R. Smith
30. MANSI KENNEDY	P.O. Box 1323	YES	1969	Mansi Kennedy

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31. Hilroy Kennedy	Box 621 Delta, AK	YES	MAY 79	
32. F. Whiteside	Box 885 Delta	YES	69	726 Antenna
33. DAVID BELLIS	P.O. Box 804 Delta	Yes	Nov 67	David Bellis
34. GAY BOWLEY	PO Box 246 Delta	yes	June 81	Gay Bowley
35. TOM BOWLEY	PO Box 246 Delta	yes	May 81	Tom Bowley
36. Mike Bennett	PO Box 823 "	yes	Sept 77	Mike Bennett
37. James Mellott	Box 108 "	Yes	Aug 72	James Mellott
38. DENA Wm Cummings	Box 737, Delta	Yes	1957	Dena Wm Cummings
39. John Harris	Box 1245 Valdez	Yes		John Harris
40. PETE FELIMAN	Box 1700 Delta Junction	Yes	1986	Pete Feliman
41. Joanne Tidgett	Box 175 Delta Jct.	Yes	1965	Joanne Tidgett
42. James Jennings	PO Box 153	Yes	1958	James Jennings
43. Todd Zachary	P.O. Box 991	Yes	1957	Todd Zachary
44. BILL TODD	POB 916	Yes	1989	Bill Todd
45. Donnell Dandee	Box 468	yes	1975	Donnell Dandee

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Name	Address	Registered Voter	Resident Since	Signature
Richard C. Hodges	P.O. Box 1328 Delta Jct	yes	1966	<i>Richard C. Hodges</i>
Jeffery A Barkley	HC60 Box 3720	yes	1999	<i>Jeffery A. Barkley</i>
ULYSSES SING	HC 60 Box 3680	yes	1993	<i>Ulysses Sing</i>
Jody Zollman	2529 Deborah	yes	1997	<i>Jody J. Zollman</i>
Paul Reynolds	1677 SARADA	YES	1997	<i>Paul Reynolds</i>
Janette Padgett	P.O. Box 175	yes	1979	<i>Janette Padgett</i>
Clint W Cusby	PO Box 588 Delta Jct	yes	1989	<i>Clint W Cusby</i>
Larry LaRue	HC 10 M 86	YES	75	<i>Larry LaRue</i>
Lolita Smith	Box 241 DELTA	yes	1981	<i>Lolita Smith</i>
Mike Smith	Box 78 DELTA	yes	1970	<i>Mike Smith</i>
David Lovett	PO Box 411	yes	1971	<i>David Lovett</i>
Michael Ellis	Box 271	yes	1977	<i>Michael Ellis</i>
Laural Jackson	P.O. Box 1038	yes	1993	<i>Laural Jackson</i>
Jeanette Branson	P.O. Box 483	yes	1974	<i>Jeanette Branson</i>
Jim Mayo	P.O. Box 201 DJ	yes	1987	<i>Jim Mayo</i>

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Philip H. Sobers	P.O. Box 1238 Delta Junction	Yes	1977	Philip H. Sobers
MARTIN L. SOBERS	Box 1238 Delta Jct.	YES	1979	Martin Sobers
Richard Kozarik	Box 190 Delta Jct	Yes	1991	Richard Kozarik
Susan Dickinson	HCLC Box 3830 Delta Junction	Yes	1997	Susan Dickinson
Mary Barkley	HCLC Box 3720	yes	1988	Mary A. Barkley
Tim Pratt	Box 1390	yes	1968	Tim Pratt
Sue Pratt	Box 1390	yes	1963	Sue Pratt
Don R. Hochstetler	Box 705	yes	1981	Don R. Hochstetler
R. HOCHSTETLER	Box 705 D.J.	YES	1981	R. Hochstetler
LESLIE KOBIEROWSKI	Box 1188 D.J.	NO	1980	Leslie Koberowski
Bill Ziegler	Box 166 D.J.	yes	1980	William Ziegler
JOHN GIDLOF	Box 3830	YES	1996	John Gidlof
John Finn	Box 105	NO	1980	John Finn
Leanne Black	Box 105	Yes	1997	Leanne Black
Gloria E. Chastant	Box 526	Yes	1952	Gloria E. Chastant

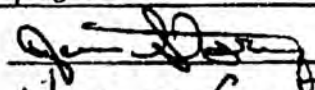
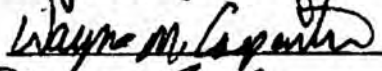
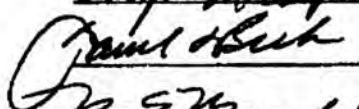
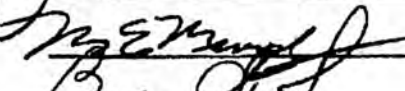
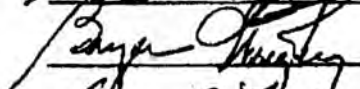
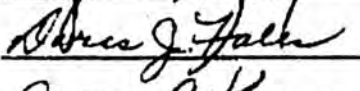
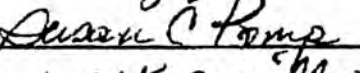
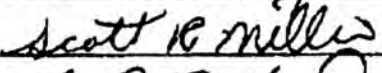
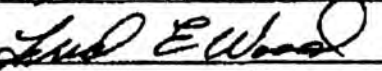
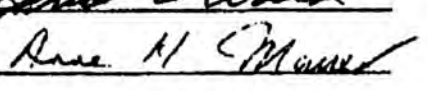
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Bob Goss	Box 755 Delta Jet	yes	1982	<i>Bob Goss</i>
Barbara Goss	P.O. Box 755 - Delta Jet	yes	1997	<i>Barbara Goss</i>
James O. Dove	P.O. Box 1502 Delta Jet	yes	1990	<i>James O. Dove</i>
Kevin Kelly	P.O. Box 40 DJAK	yes	1989	<i>Kevin Kelly</i>
Cynthia Hiltner	P.O. Box 40 DJAK	yes	1991	<i>Cynthia Hiltner</i>
Billy Estis	P.O. Box 730 DSAK	yes	1993	<i>Billy Estis</i>
Julianne Szidloski	H.C. 60 Box 4499	Yes	1990	<i>Julianne K. Szidloski</i>
M.J. Szidloski	H.C. 60 Box 4499	Yes	1990	<i>M.J. Szidloski</i>
J. Chapman	P.O. Box 729	yes	1987	<i>Jen. Chapman</i>
Stephen Ruhl	P.O. Box 1665	yes	1998	<i>Stephen Ruhl</i>
J. Machanka	P.O. Box 358	Yes	1978	<i>J. Machanka</i>
CAROL WARD	Box 772 Delta Jct	Yes	1994	<i>Carol Ward</i>
CAROL J. Corey	P.O. Box 222 Delta Jet	YES	1976	<i>Carol J. Corey</i>
GAIL M. SHETLER	P.O. Box 534 Delta Jet	yes	1976	<i>Gail M. Shetler</i>
LARRY R. SHETLER	P.O. Box 534 Delta Jet	yes	1975	<i>Larry R. Shetler</i>

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61. JIM STOREY	PO BOX 1052 DELTA JUNCT	YES	1975	
62. WAYNE CARPENTER	Delta	YES	1974	
63. DAN BECK	Box 945	YES	1976	
64. MIKE MURPHY	Box 351 Delta Jct	YES	1989	
65. Bryce Whitney	PO Box 1036 Delta Jct	Yes	1983	
66. DORIS FALES	HCGO, Box 4800, Delta Jct	YES	1958	
67. Susan C. Kemp	PO Box 626 Delta Jct	Yes	1953	
68. SCOTT R. MILLER	HCGO Box 4140 Delta Jct	yes	1981	
69. FRED E. WOOD	P.O. BOX 1342	YES	1998	
70. Anite H. Mauer	P.O. Box 1302 D.J.	Yes	1983	
71.				
72.				
73.				
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75.				

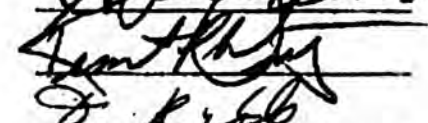
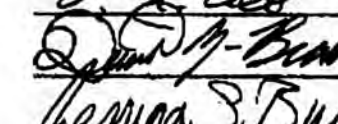
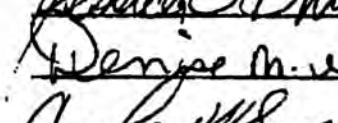
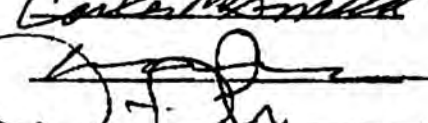
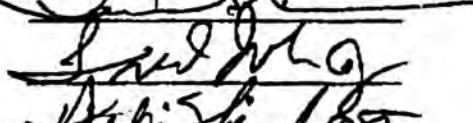
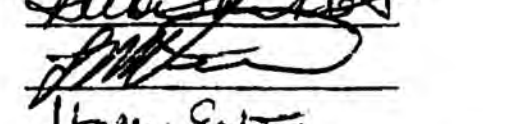
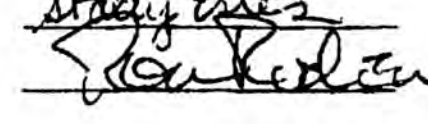
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46. <u>Net Good</u>	<u>2283 Brooks</u>	<u>city-yes</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>Patricia L. Self, c/o U.S. Pat. & Schlichting</u>
47. <u>Patricia L. Self, c/o U.S. Pat. & Schlichting</u>	<u>HC 60 Box 3050</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>Patricia L. Self, c/o U.S. Pat. & Schlichting</u>
48. <u>Wang B. Lee</u>	<u>Box -1135 Delta Jct.</u>	<u>yes-</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>Wang B. Lee</u>
49. <u>MICHAEL KINGSTON</u>	<u>2384 AK HWY</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>M. Kingston</u>
50. <u>ALICE PENNINGTON</u>	<u>HC 60 Box 4025</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>Alice Pennington</u>
51. <u>James E. Wiedeman</u>	<u>PO Box 1635</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>'990</u>	<u>JAMES E. WIEDEMAN</u>
52. <u>Janell Dinger</u>	<u>PO Box 106</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>JEEROLD G. BARGER</u>
53. <u>Vi Cummings</u>	<u>P.O. Box 862</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>Vi Cummings</u>
54. <u>Cleeta Barger</u>	<u>P.O. Box 106, D.J. AK</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>Cleeta P. Barger</u>
55. <u>Michael Ferra</u>	<u>Box 57 D.J. AK</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>MT F</u>
56. <u>Janell Dillerbon</u>	<u>PO Box 1069</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>Janell Gilbertson</u>
57. <u>Patricia L. Self</u>	<u>PO Box 877</u>	<u>Yes - City</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>Patricia L. Self</u>
58. <u>Wang B. Lee</u>	<u>P.O. Box 527</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>Wang B. Lee</u>
59. <u>Judy H. Clamflet</u>	<u>PO Box 147</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>Judy H. Clamflet</u>
60. <u>Cherie Kingfield</u>	<u>P.O. Box 1115</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Cherie Kingfield</u>

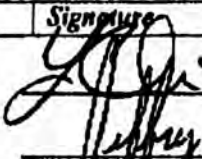
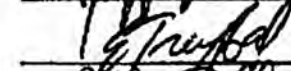
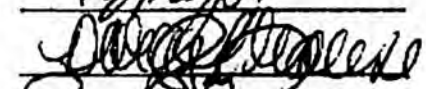
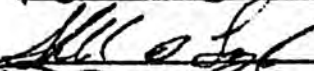
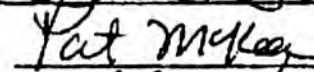
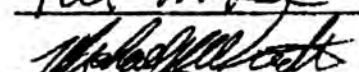
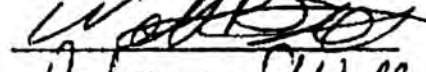
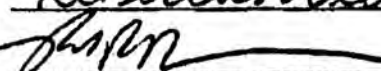
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GRAINGER, T. Dan	1423-99737	NO	1974	
IELDS, STEPHEN	1013-99737	YES	1982	
Leimert, P. Wayne	Box 982- 99737	YES	1961	
D. P. White	Box 431	yes	1975	
David Z. Brasier	Box 653 Delta Jct, AK	YES	1976	
Jessica Brasier	Box 653 Delta Jct, AK	YES	1977	
Denise Williams	Box 181 D.J. AK	yes	1998	
Carlene M. Smith	PO Box 485 D.J. AK	YES	1992	
William K. Borchert	PO Box 1633 D.J. AK	yes.	1998	
David L. Sorenson	P.O. Box 316 D. Jct	YES	83	
Frank John J.	P.O. Box 316 D. Jct	ye	1943	
Debi Shinhoff	P.O. Box 234 D. Jct	NO	1997	
Larry Veihl	P.O. Box 135 D. Jct	yes	1993	
Stacy Estes	P.O. Box 1545 D. Jct	yes	1996	
Karen Kaden	P.O. Box 305 D.J.	YES	1973	

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L.C. Gorman	Mi 1400 AK HWY	AIR	1990	
J. HARRIS	2631 HANNON RD	YES	1974	
E TREYDAL	2499 SCHOOL RD	NO	1994	
D. KRANSE	856C 3rd St.	NO	1996	
Bruce Grossmann	1535 HEALY CIRCLE	YES	1983	
Shellen Longnecker	11660 Ave 3075	YES	1997	
James O'Malley	2240 Butte St	NO	1980	
PAT McKeen	Box 151 D.J., AK.	Yes	1971	
Michael A Wright	P.O. Box 789 DELTA	NO	1981	
Ken Fair	P.O. Box 1283 Delta	yes	1982	
Walter Stockwell	P.O. Box 1195 Delta AK	NO	1970	
Rebecca Wells	P.O. Box 155 Delta Jct	Yes	1989	
Paul Dudgeon	P.O. Box 1474 Delta	YES	1991	
Jesse Payne	P.O. Box 1664 D.J.	no	1991	
Cathy Payne	P.O. Box 1664 D.J.	no	1991	

Calvin A. Papp

Please allow this statement to represent the interest and desire of the individuals signed below, as members of the Delta/ Greely Community, to support the placement of the Strategic Missile Defense system at the Ft. Greely Military Reservation. For a variety of technical and security reasons, the Ft. Greely Reservation offers the ideal location. The selection of this area, in effect, will reduce construction and maintenance costs for such an operation. We are an accessible, remote location, which provides an excellent defensible position for any missile site. We have an existing airfield with the capability of handling the military's & civilian's largest aircraft (the C-5); we have facilities for housing personnel; we have support services available and the infrastructure in-place for handling military needs. Ft. Greely and the Delta area are considered the "Los Alamos" of Alaska, offering a wide variety of technical and specialized expertise. Previously there have been missile successful operations/testing in our region. The preliminary site surveys have been completed and support the fact that we are an excellent choice.

Delta Junction has enjoyed a successful and mutually beneficial 50-year relationship with the Department of Defense and wishes to continue in our fine tradition of cooperation. Our area has long been the "launching" area for forward thinking technologies. We are small but are well rooted in the 21st century. In this era of "released technologies", a global defense network supports worldwide security. We fully support the placement of a ballistic missile defense system in our nation and specifically in our community

Name	Address	Registered Voter	Resident Since	Signature
Kathryn Rogers	P.O. Box 1233 DS	yes	1979	Kathryn Rogers
Ralph W. Long	P.O. Box 1255 DS	yes	1983	RW Long
Sally M. Heikari	P.O. Box 886, AK 99737	yes	for Alaska 1986	Sally M. Heikari
Marlene Gorman	P.O. Box 66	yes	1978	Marlene Gorman
Ben Sancho	H460 Bx 3020	YES	1981	Ben Sancho
Floyd Phelan	PO Box 1251 Delta	yes	1981	Floyd Phelan
Heather Mahan	P.O. Box 1431 Delta	yes	1982	Heather Mahan
Karen Mahan	PO Box 1431 Delta	yes	1975	Karen Mahan
DAVID HENDRY	POB 86 99737	YES	1988	David Hendry
James L. Miller	P.O. Box 42	YES	1980	James L. Miller
Vickie Shatt	Box 175	yes	1973	Vickie Shatt
Myron Hosier	Box 1333	yes	1981	Myron Hosier
Steve Lupo	Box 837	yes	1979	Steve Lupo
Sy Leivdal	Box 1536 Delta	yes	1988	Sy Leivdal
Karol Blessing	BOX 1092 Delta	yes	1992	Karol Blessing

Name	Address	Registered Voter	Resident Since	Signature
DONALD HANNAH	686 ANGUS AV.	yes	1995	<i>Don Hannah</i>
David Comeau	1655 Aurora Ave	yes	1990	<i>David Comeau</i>
Mary Pagnossio	1 Sycamore Ave	yes	1977	<i>Mary Pagnossio</i>
John Williams	4538 Jackwarren Rd	yes	1998	<i>John Williams</i>
Joe Gibson	1418 Spruce Rd	yes	1996	<i>Joe Gibson</i>
Annette Hannah	686 Angus Ave	yes	1995	<i>Annette Hannah</i>
Ann Joe	Box 1123	yes	1974	<i>Ann Joe</i>
Linda Chapman	Box 1125	yes	1991	<i>Linda Chapman</i>
JERILYN PRESTON	P.O. Box 223	yes	1955	<i>Jerilyn Preston</i>
Alfred Preston	P.O. Box 223	yes	1988	<i>Alfred Preston</i>
Nathan Miller	PO 384	yes	1967	<i>Nathan Miller</i>
ROBERT M. HEDDS	PO Box 1079	yes	1987	<i>Robert M. Heds</i>
CA. PARKER	HC 62 Box 5873	yes	1993	<i>Carl Parker</i>
M. N. Ziegler	PO 166 Delta	yes	1980	<i>M. N. Ziegler</i>



Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN HARRIS

District 35 - Valdez, Cordova, Whittier, Clennallen, Delta Junction, Tatitlek, Kenny Lake, Paxson, Gakona, Chenega Bay

Sponsor Statement

HJR 8 – Relating to a national missile defense system.

We live in a dangerous world. Threats to America and our precious freedoms are growing more acute in many hostile nations around the globe. While the dangers to our military forces deployed in the many regions of conflict worldwide are obvious and real, so too is the ballistic missile threat to our hometowns.

Nations that have no love for America—such as Iraq, Iran and North Korea—are rapidly developing the technology to strike American cities with nuclear, chemical or biological warheads delivered by ballistic missiles. America does not currently possess a defense system against such ballistic missile strikes from rogue nations, which could easily come without warning.

By virtue of its strategic location on the globe, Alaska has a distinguished history in defense of America and continues today to serve as a key element in our defense network. Any of the several Alaskan locations under consideration for siting of a ballistic missile defense system would provide an umbrella of protection for all 50 states against the threat of missile attack.

Every day that passes in which our federal government does not act to deploy a missile defense system brings us one day closer to that moment when some madman might decide to wipe out an American city. We in Alaska must do everything in our power to make sure our nation is protected. Passage of HJR 8 is one step toward that end. I urge the members to expeditiously approve the resolution.

Amendment no. _____

by: _____

To: HJR 8

On page 2, line 8, following the phrase, "United States;" insert:

"the Honorable William Cohen, Secretary of Defense;"

02/02/99

16:04:14

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK SYSTEM

PARTICIPANT LIST (ALL PARTICIPANTS)

LTN1150

BY:DJT

TCN:90097 SCHEDULED FOR:02/02/99 16:00 TO 17:30

FOR:DJT

PUBLIC HEARING

HOUSE SPECIAL CMTE MILITARY & VETERANS A

LOCATION:DELTA JCT.

HJR 8

MRS.

LAUREL

BARGER-SHEEN

TESTIFY

FAIRBANKS

ONE TO OBSERVE

Voice of The Times

Who put Russia in charge of our defense?

By CHARLES KRAUTHAMMER

Better late than never. After six full years of dithering and denying, the Clinton administration has finally recognized the need to defend the United States from missile attack by a rogue state like North Korea or Iran.

Right now if an enemy fired just one nuclear missile at Los Angeles or New York, there is nothing, absolutely nothing, the United States could do to stop it. That has been true for decades. Yet the Clinton administration has refused to commit this country to deploying a system to shoot down the missile before it obliterated an American city.

Till the other day. On Jan. 20, 1999, the Democrats finally threw in the towel and admitted the obvious: The United States needs an antiballistic missile (ABM) defense and soon.

What happened? For 15 years Democrats have been ridiculing the ABM idea, derisively calling it "star wars," a product of Ronald Reagan's Hollywood naivete and crude anti-communism.

For decades, Democrats remained theologically bound to the ABM treaty, a 27-year-old anachronism signed with a country that no longer exists (the Soviet Union) to deal with a problem that no longer exists (the Cold War nuclear arms race), but that today prevents us from building defenses against the coming threat of missile attack by rogue states.

Former deputy assistant defense secretary Douglas Feith shows in a paper released on Jan. 22 by the Center for Security Policy that as a matter of international law the treaty is dead. Gone. Ex-parrot. And yet so thorough is the liberal enthrallment with arms control that the Clinton administration actually strengthened and broadened the treaty with its 1997 agreement bringing in Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan, in addition to Russia.

Moreover, this is an administration that in 1995 predicted that no ballistic missile threat would emerge for 15 years and that only weeks ago was denying any urgency to countering a missile attack.

On Aug. 24, 1998, Gen. Hugh Shelton, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, assured Congress in writing "that the intelligence community can provide the necessary warning of the indigenous development and deployment by a rogue state of an ICBM threat to the United States."



Unfortunate timing for Shelton. Not a week had passed before North Korea shocked the world with a test of its Taepo Dong 1 missile, a three-stage rocket with intercontinental potential — exactly the kind of threat the CIA had said was 15 years away. After that, even Democrats could no longer deny the obvious. Defense Secretary William Cohen announced the change in policy: The administration finally supports building a territorial missile defense for the United States. Cohen went so far as to say that if the Russians refuse to amend the ABM treaty, which as written prohibits such defenses, the United States might just have to withdraw from it.

(The treaty explicitly provides for withdrawal on six months' notice if "extraordinary events" make adherence a threat to a signatory's "supreme interests." North Korea is the "extraordinary event"; preventing the obliteration of L.A. is the "supreme interest.")

And still the old theology dies hard. After Cohen made his statement, the White House began backtracking furiously. It repeated the hoary mantra that "the ABM treaty remains . . . a cornerstone of strategic stability." And it disclaimed Cohen's threat to withdraw from the ABM treaty, saying that we only would deploy what would be permitted under amendments to the ABM treaty agreed to by Russia.

Why? Why in God's name do we need Moscow's permission to defend ourselves against a catastrophic threat from North Korea or Iran? Because of a piece of parchment that is legally dead? Because the Communist-dominated Duma, which opposes American foreign policy on everything from Iraq to Kosovo, will be cross with us?

What standing does Russia, of all nations, have to dictate how and whether the United States will defend itself? Russia is the principal supplier to Iran of precisely the missile and nuclear technology that could one day turn New York into Hiroshima.

President Clinton promptly dispatched Secretary of State Madeleine Albright to Russia to ask them to say yes to an American ABM system. They instead gave her a resounding nyet. She smiled and said that a delegation of experts would visit Moscow to continue the dialogue.

The only purpose of such a mission should be to politely tell the Russians to go jump in the lake. After having admitted that the ICBM threat is real and that we must defend ourselves, the Clinton administration cannot possibly allow Russia to stop us from doing what it has just said we must do. Or can it?

Charles Krauthammer writes a weekly, nationally syndicated column for the Washington Post. His column is distributed by the Washington Post Writers Group. © Copyright 1999 The Washington Post Co.

We can't let ABM block our defense

The Department of Defense indicated on Jan. 20, 1999, that it was now time to fund the development of a limited National Missile Defense for all of the United States. Secretary of Defense William Cohen announced a \$6.6 billion initiative to apparently deploy a limited missile defense by the year 2005.

While this seems like common sense to those of us who are concerned about the emerging missile threats to the United States, the administration has had a national security policy of smoke and mirrors regarding the defense of our homeland. During the past two to three years the signs have been clear through numerous hearings, testimony from defense experts, reviews by inde-



**Don
Young**

Guest Opinion

pendent groups, a critical report by a former secretary of Defense, and, finally, a North Korean missile fired over Japan, of a growing danger of missile strikes by a rogue nation against the American homeland. Better late than never, it appears, this administration finally decided it will move forward on defending our country against this menace.

However, rejoicing may be premature. Until recently, the Clinton administration refrained from a commitment to limited missile defense to defend the U.S. homeland because of the possible violations of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. Now, despite the assertions by Secretary of Defense Cohen that we could, if necessary, withdraw from that accord, other U.S. government voices continue to insist the ABM Treaty is fundamental to U.S. security. Something has to give.

For example, of the two sites being considered for the future deployment of a NMD system (Grand Forks, and, and Alaska), only North Dakota is ABM compliant. Yet experts say the North Dakota site cannot protect the entire country. Don't the American people deserve to expect that all 50 states will be defended? And doesn't the public expect a national security policy that will not restrain the development of a site because it is not "treaty" compliant, but would provide for the defense of the nation at all costs? Of course they do.

The administration says we will work out changes to the ABM Treaty with Russia. But press accounts from Secretary Albright's trip to Russia indicate how hard this will be. The Russian foreign minister and others have denounced the U.S. national missile defense program and refused to consider modifying the 27-year-old treaty to permit such deployments. This begs the question as to how will the U.S. resolve this contentious difference of policy? Will the Russians have a veto over our missile defense plans?

The answers might lie in the actions that the administration will take to appease Russia's military and socio-economic instability. Will the U.S. allow Russia to add nuclear weapons to existing missiles, backing away from the key START II provision banning multiple warhead land-based ICBMs? Or will the administration offer additional funding assistance to persuade Russian holdouts to ratify START II and show flexibility on the ABM Treaty? Or will we walk away from the ABM Treaty? Only time will tell.

But the time for having it both ways is past. The public needs to be assured the U.S. government speaks with forthrightness on America's fundamental security issues. The Clinton administration ought to resolve to do away with the smoke and mirrors. The president must be decisive in favor of protecting our national security and meeting the growing threats to the American people.

Rep. Don Young, R-Alaska, has served as Alaska's sole member of the U.S. House of Representatives since 1973.

Missile defense: join Russia

Yavlinsky plan finesses impasse

DAVOS, Switzerland — With Russian inflation running at 100 percent a year, Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov told a little joke about being forced to accept demands to be disclosed next week by the International Monetary Fund.

"A man is handed a letter from his wife," he said at the World Economic Forum. "He opens it and the page is blank. 'How can that be?' he is asked. 'It's all right,' he replies. 'We don't talk.'"

He had begged Al Gore to lean on the IMF for repayment delay and new loans, and was turned down for good reason: The former spymaster has no economic plan to deal with congenital corruption beyond "optimizing the prison population."

But if Russia goes under, 30,000 nuclear missiles and the scientists and engineers behind them go on sale. The nation is not "too big to fail" (its population is smaller than Indonesia's, and is slumping toward half that of the United States), but the fallout from its collapse could be dangerous.

The usual cast of pompous Russian reformers and Yeltsin bureaucrats who used to parade around this Alpine conclave is absent. Now, a skeleton crew of Primakov's bankers wring their hands about devaluation and default, in contrast to the single longtime voice of opposition with the plan and self-confidence to turn Russia around — Grigory Yavlinsky.

The economist and former pugilist, 47, is the last democratic reformer left standing. That's because he ignored Boris Yeltsin's

William Safire



seductive revolving door and instead built a grassroots party. In December's parliamentary elections, his Yabloko Party will grow; and running for president in 2000, Yavlinsky will at least be kingmaker.

Western Kremlinologists no longer hoot in derision when I say that; they saw Yabloko make possible Primakov's temporary ascension. Yavlinsky insists it was the only way to ensure free elections after Yeltsin, but power-hungry Primakov may have other ideas.

Yavlinsky preaches the need for "tough love" to top American officials, to get us to assume Russia's IMF repayments without new IMF cash infusions. To regain the confidence of investors, he seeks new ways to reestablish Russian self-confidence.

One way is to break the mold on missile defense. President Clinton, after six years of pooh-poohing a shield against rogue-state missiles, suddenly reversed field lest he be blamed for vulnerability to germ blackmail. But Russians do not want to change the old anti-ballistic missile treaty that kept each superpower defenseless against the other. When I asked Primakov about it, he stayed in the old communist rut: Touch ABM and START II won't be ratified.

Yavlinsky comes at it creatively: "America has a right to missile defense against terrorism, as does Europe, of which Russia is a part." He proposes a nonstrategic missile defense in coopera-

tion with NATO, capable of shooting down fewer than 100 missiles, thereby providing an umbrella against terrorist attack without destabilizing the Russian-American standoff. That would finesse the impasse and ease ratification of START II's reductions.

Russian pride would thus be saved and money saved, but I see other motives: It would provide paying work for thousands of talented Russian technologists now looking hungrily toward Iran and Iraq, and would lessen the pressure for sales of missile and nuclear plants to states already taking advantage of Russian desperation.

Does Russia have anything to offer in missile defense? Using a handy-dandy cell phone, I called Andrei Piontkovsky in Moscow, director of the Academy of Science's strategic studies, to ask what Russia had on the shelf to shoot down missiles.

"The S-300," he replied promptly, as if I were a customer, "two years more advanced than your Patriots." That's dubious; he could not point to a single successful test of that missile against missiles. Besides, the S-300 is the weapon Russia peddled to Greek Cypriots until the Turks warned they would take out any such missiles that were delivered.

Still, Russians have long been adept at making long-range nukes and might bring expertise to the anti-missile table. Rather than punish Russia for dealing with Iran, the West, Yavlinsky urges, should cooperate with Russia to keep its scientists, know-how and products at home.

Worth discussing. As Clinton belatedly dumps his resistance to missile defense, we can usefully explore with NATO and Russia ways to stop incoming terrorist missiles.

William Safire is a New York Times columnist.

Alaska targeted for possible missile defense system

KTUU News
Story
June 25, 1998
By Jason Moore

The U.S. Military is considering Alaska as a possible site for an \$11 billion national missile defense system.

Officials in the Pentagon say the Last Frontier is the optimum location. They say within five years, a system protecting the entire United States could be based in the state.

The military's Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is developing the system in reaction to emerging threats from nations like North Korea and Pakistan. "We look at some of the different threats that are developing potentially that could threaten the United States," member Tom Johnson said. "The optimal site to provide most effective defense for the entire United States would actually be Alaska."

The possible sites being looked at include Elmendorf Air Force Base, Fort Wainwright in Fairbanks, Eilson Air Force Base near North Pole and Fort Greeley in Delta Junction.

But such a system in Alaska would violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. The treaty names Grand Forks, North Dakota as the only site for such a system. Officials say a system based in North Dakota couldn't protect Alaska and Hawaii.

"If there's going to be a missile defense system, it should cover all the United States, Alaska and Hawaii," former Gov. Wally Hickel said. Hickel's organization Institute of the North is holding a forum next week in Anchorage to study the missile defense system. Military officials, along with Sen. Ted Stevens and Alaska National Guard Comdr. Gen. Jake Lestenkof, are expected to attend.

ice of The Times

Don't amend ABM treaty; declare it dead

By SEN. JESSE HELMS

Under pressure from the Pentagon and congressional conservatives, President Clinton reluctantly decided to request \$6.6 billion over six years in his new budget for missile-defense research. And Defense Secretary William Cohen announced Jan. 21 that the administration wants permission from Russia to renegotiate the Antiballistic Missile Treaty.

But administration officials have made it clear that unless the Russians are willing to give that permission, they have no intention of actually deploying a nationwide missile defense system. Why? Because the administration believes that any such deployment would violate the ABM treaty. And, as National Security Adviser Samuel Berger affirmed in a speech just last week, "We remain strongly committed to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty [as] a cornerstone of our security."

What that means is that in Mr. Berger's view, deploying even the most limited missile defense would require getting permission from Russia to revise the ABM treaty.

Consider that for a moment: The Clinton administration wants to negotiate permission from Russia over whether the U.S. can protect itself from ballistic missile attack by North Korea.

The ABM treaty is the root of our problems. So long as it is a "cornerstone" of U.S. security policy, as Mr. Berger says, we will never be able to deploy a nationwide missile defense that will provide real security for the American people.

We do not need to renegotiate the ABM treaty to build and deploy national missile defense. We can do it today. The ABM treaty is dead. It died when our treaty partner, the Soviet Union, ceased to exist. But rather than move swiftly to declare the treaty dead, and to build and deploy a national missile defense, the Clinton administration is attempting to resuscitate the ABM treaty with new protocols to apply its terms to Russia and all the other nuclear states that were once part of the Soviet Union.

The world has changed a great deal since the ABM treaty was first ratified 27 years ago. The U.S. faces new and very different threats today — threats which are growing daily. China has 19 intercontinental ballistic missiles, 13 of which are aimed at the U.S. As recently as 1997 a



senior Chinese official issued a veiled nuclear threat, warning that the U.S. would never come to the defense of Taiwan, because we Americans "care more about Los Angeles than we do Taipei."

Saddam Hussein is doggedly pursuing nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and the long-range missiles to deliver them, and the will of the international community to confront and disarm him is crumbling. Iran, which is also developing a nuclear capability, just tested a new missile — built with Russian, Chinese and North Korean technology — which can strike Israel and Turkey, a NATO ally. And, according to the Rumsfeld Commission, Iran "has acquired and is seeking advanced missile components that can be combined to produce ballistic missiles with sufficient range to strike the United States." If Iran succeeds, the commission warns, it will be capable of striking all the way to St. Paul, Minn.

North Korea's unstable communist regime is forging ahead with its nuclear weapons program, and test-fired a missile over Japan last August which is capable of striking both Alaska and Hawaii. And Pyongyang is close to testing a new missile, the TD-2, which could allow it to strike the continental U.S. America is today vulnerable to ballistic missile attack by unstable outlaw regimes, and that missile threat will increase dramatically in the early years of the 21st century. What are we doing today, in this waning year of the 20th cen-

tury, to defend ourselves against these emerging threats? Practically nothing.

When the Senate votes on the new protocols expanding the ABM treaty to Russia and other post-Soviet states, we will in fact be voting on the ABM treaty itself. For the first time in 27 years, the Senate will have a chance to re-examine the wisdom of that dangerous treaty. If I succeed, we will defeat the ABM treaty, toss it into the dustbin of history and thereby clear the way to build a national missile defense.

The Clinton administration wants to avoid that at all costs. So the president has delayed sending the new protocols to the Senate for approval. But Mr. Clinton does not have a choice — he is required by law to submit the ABM protocols to the Senate. On May 14, 1997, Mr. Clinton agreed to explicit, legally binding language that he submit the protocols, a condition that I required during the ratification of another treaty, the Conventional Forces in Europe Flank Document. It has been 618 days since Mr. Clinton made that commitment under law. I am going to hold him to it.

I am setting a deadline for the president to submit the ABM protocols to the Senate. I expect them to arrive by June 1. In the meantime, I will begin ratification hearings on the treaty shortly, so that the Foreign Relations Committee will be ready to vote and report the treaty to the full Senate by June 1. I say to the president: Let your administration make its case for the ABM treaty, we will make our case against it, and let the Senate vote. If I have my way, the Senate this year will clear the way for the deployment of national missile defense.

Not until the administration has submitted the ABM protocols and the Kyoto global-warming treaty, and the Senate has completed its consideration of them, will the Foreign Relations Committee turn its attention to other treaties on the president's agenda.

Mr. Clinton cannot demand quick action on treaties he wants us to consider, and at the same time hold hostage other treaties he is afraid we will reject. The president must submit all of them, or we will consider none of them.

Sen. Jessie Helms, R-N.C., is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. This column is reprinted with permission of the Wall Street Journal, which published it Jan. 22. Reprinted with permission of the Wall Street Journal © 1999 Dow Jones & Company, Inc. All rights reserved.

The Anchorage Times

Publisher: BILL J. ALLEN

"Believing in Alaskans, putting Alaska first"

Editors: DENNIS FRADLEY, PAUL JENKINS, WILLIAM J. TORIN

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Incoming missiles

AN EDITORIAL in the Boston Herald a few days ago summed it up this way: "North Korea soon will have a missile that can reach Alaska and Hawaii."

That should be enough to get the attention of every Alaskan.

Not just the Boston newspaper has reached this alarming conclusion. All over America, the word is spreading that the United States has no in-place defense against a missile aimed at any target in this country.

In Anchorage just a few weeks ago, distinguished civilian and military scientists and defense experts brought the peril into dramatic focus. Panelists appearing at a conference sponsored by the Institute of the North offered sobering data on the lack of a national defense system and frightening information on the increasing danger from missiles in North Korea and other countries of its ilk.

Astonishingly, the Anchorage Daily News provided only meager coverage of this seminar that dealt with the defense of the United States. One of its columnists went so far as to ridicule the meeting and former Gov. Walter J. Hickel, its prime sponsor. He snickered that the affair failed to present the other side — presumably the proposition that Alaska and the U.S. should *not* be defended.

While that may be the position of the News and its columnist, it hardly represents the genuine fears that are arising among national leaders and many American newspapers with slightly more credentials and a lot more common sense.

Unfortunately for the nation, the Clinton administration is dragging its feet — contending, among other things, that the U.S. would violate an anti-ballistic missile treaty signed with the Soviet Union if it deployed any defense system.

That proposition is absurd. In the first place, as the Boston Herald pointed out, "this treaty is dead." It was signed with a country that no longer exists. Second, it is not just the old Russian warheads that now threaten the U.S. We are under the gun, literally and figuratively, from missiles and warheads being developed by other countries, including Iraq, Iran and North Korea.

No less an authority than Defense Secretary William S. Cohen has warned of the peril from North Korea's new medium-range Nodong missile, which already is operational.

The Washington Times reported that North Korea also "is working to develop two longer-range missiles called Taepodong-1 and Taepodong-2. The Taepodong-2 is expected to have enough range to hit targets in Alaska and could be ready for use by 2002 — a year before the United States plans to have any national missile-defense system ready to counter it."

No big deal, maybe, to the News. But it's a huge concern to other Alaskans — and to thinking Americans everywhere.