Chapter 1 : What is a Space Weapon?

US Space Weapon Is Now Circling the Globe. The US space weapon X is now circling the globe in relative secrecy. It is an unmanned space plane that looks like a smaller version of the Space Shuttle and was launched from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station on April 22,

Down on the surface, more and more warships and ground installations pack powerful rockets that, with accurate guidance, could reach into orbit to destroy enemy spacecraft. A war in orbit could wreck the delicate satellite constellations that the world relies on for navigation, communication, scientific research and military surveillance. Widespread orbital destruction could send humanity through a technological time warp. Space Command, told 60 Minutes. With the proverbial flip of a switch, an inspection satellite, ostensibly configured for orbital repair work, could become a robotic assassin capable of taking out other satellites with lasers, explosives or mechanical claws. Until the moment it attacks, however, the assassin spacecraft might appear to be harmless. And its dual use gives its operators political cover. The United States possesses more space weaponry than any other country, yet denies that any of its satellites warrant the term. Some of the surface-based weaponry is far less ambiguous and so easier to tally. Even taking into account the difficulty of accurately counting space weaponry, one thing is clear: But not for a lack of trying on the part of other countries. The Soviet Union destroyed a satellite for the last time in an experiment in The United States tested its last Cold War anti-satellite missile, launched by a vertically flying F fighter, in Air Force photo illustration For the next three decades, both countries refrained from deploying weapons in space. Then in , President George W. Bush withdrew the United States from a treaty with Russia prohibiting the development of antiballistic-missile weapons. But withdrawing from the treaty also undermined the consensus on the strictly peaceful use of space. Five years later, in January , China struck one of its own old satellites with a ground-launched rocket as part of a test of a rudimentary anti-satellite system. This scattered thousands of potentially dangerous pieces of debris across low orbit. The United States, in particular, seized the opportunity to greatly expand its orbital arsenal. At least of them are primarily military in nature. Most are for communication or surveillance. But a few patrol space itself. It then can beam detailed tracking data to human operators on the ground. A network of around 30 ground radars and telescopes complements the orbital sensors. A quarter-size, robotic version of the old Space Shuttle, the XB boosts into low orbit â€” around miles high â€” atop a rocket but lands back on Earth like an airplane. The two XBs take turns spending a year or more in orbit. These include two Microsatellite Technology Experiment satellites that the military boosted into low orbit in The MiTEx satellites are small, weighing just pounds each. This makes them harder for enemy sensors to detect â€” giving them the advantage of surprise in wartime. In late , an U. In early February , the Pentagon announced it would shoot down the dead spacecraft. A new Cold War was underway, this time in space. Navy photo On Feb. The rocket struck the malfunctioning satellite at an estimated speed of 22, miles an hour, destroying it. Today, the United States has dozens of Aegis-equipped warships carrying hundreds of SM-3 missiles, more than enough to quickly wipe out the approximately 50 satellites apiece that Russia and China keep in low orbit. Army and the Missile Defense Agency also operate two types of ground-launched missile interceptors that have the power to reach low orbit â€” and the accuracy to strike spacecraft. Against this huge arsenal, Russia and China possess few counterweights. In , the Chinese space agency launched a cluster of small space vehicles, including two named SJ-6F and SJ, that slammed into each other in orbit, seemingly on purpose. In July , China deployed a small inspection spacecraft, designated SY-7, in low orbit. Compared to the U. Where the United States can count on allies to host parts of a global sensor network, China has few formal allies and can only deploy space-awareness systems inside its own borders, on ships at sea or in space. The Chinese military can watch the skies over East Asia, but is mostly blind elsewhere. By contrast, Russia inherited an impressive space-awareness network from the Soviet Union. But Russia is still far behind the United States and China as far as space weaponry is concerned. On Christmas Day in , Russia quietly launched a small, maneuverable inspection spacecraft into low orbit, hiding the tiny spacecraft among a cluster of communications satellites. Two more space inspectors followed, one in May and another in March

Past Explained, Future Explored, said of the Russian craft.

Chapter 2 : U.S. Opposes New Draft Treaty from China and Russia Banning Space Weapons

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Share via Print Anti-satellite missile tests, like this one conducted by the U. Navy in February , are part of a worrisome march toward military conflict in outer space. In fact, it cannot be located on any map of Earth, even though it is very easy to find. About 1, active satellites wreathe the globe in a crowded nest of orbits, providing worldwide communications, GPS navigation, weather forecasting and planetary surveillance. For militaries that rely on some of those satellites for modern warfare, space has become the ultimate high ground, with the U. Now, as China and Russia aggressively seek to challenge U. And though it might begin in space, such a conflict could easily ignite full-blown war on Earth. Testifying before Congress earlier this year, Director of National Intelligence James Clapper echoed the concerns held by many senior government officials about the growing threat to U. There are many ways to disable or destroy satellites beyond provocatively blowing them up with missiles. A spacecraft could simply approach a satellite and spray paint over its optics, or manually snap off its communications antennas, or destabilize its orbit. Fearing Soviet nuclear weapons launched from orbit, the U. After the ban, space-based surveillance became a crucial component of the Cold War, with satellites serving as one part of elaborate early-warning systems on alert for the deployment or launch of ground-based nuclear weapons. Throughout most of the Cold War, the U. And in , the U. Air Force staged a clear demonstration of its formidable capabilities, when an F fighter jet launched a missile that took out a failing U. Through it all, no full-blown arms race or direct conflicts erupted. Such satellites effectively hover over one spot on the planet, making them sitting ducks. But because any hostile action against those satellites could easily escalate to a full nuclear exchange on Earth, both superpowers backed down. Low- and high-Earth orbits have become hotbeds of scientific and commercial activity, filled with hundreds upon hundreds of satellites from about 60 different nations. Space junk is the greatest threat. Satellites race through space at very high velocities, so the quickest, dirtiest way to kill one is to simply launch something into space to get in its way. Even the impact of an object as small and low-tech as a marble can disable or entirely destroy a billion-dollar satellite. In the risks from debris skyrocketed when China launched a missile that destroyed one of its own weather satellites in low-Earth orbit. That test generated a swarm of long-lived shrapnel that constitutes nearly one-sixth of all the radar-trackable debris in orbit. That test produced dangerous junk too, though in smaller amounts, and the debris was shorter-lived because it was generated at a much lower altitude. More recently, China has launched what many experts say are additional tests of ground-based anti-satellite kinetic weapons. None of these subsequent launches have destroyed satellites, but Krepon and other experts say this is because the Chinese are now merely testing to miss, rather than to hit, with the same hostile capability as an end result. The latest test occurred on July 23 of last year. But one test in May sent a missile soaring as high as 30, kilometers above Earth, approaching the safe haven of strategic geosynchronous satellites. That was a wake-up call, says Brian Weeden, a security analyst and former Air Force officer who studied and helped publicize the Chinese test. Which is one reason that potential U. Russia is also developing its own ability to approach, inspect and potentially sabotage or destroy satellites in orbit. Over the past two years, it has included three mysterious payloads in otherwise routine commercial satellite launches, with the latest occurring in March of this year. Radar observations by the U. Air Force and by amateur hobbyists revealed that after each commercial satellite was deployed, an additional small object flew far away from the jettisoned rocket booster, only to later turn around and fly back. The objects, dubbed Kosmos, and , might just be part of an innocuous program developing techniques to service and refuel old satellites, Weeden says, though they could also be meant for more sinister intentions. Treaties offer little assurance Chinese officials maintain that their military activities in space are simply peaceful science experiments, while Russian officials have stayed mostly mum. Both nations could be seen as simply responding to what they see as the U. For years Russia and China have pushed for the ratification of a legally

binding United Nations treaty banning space weaponsâ€”a treaty that U. After all, the U. According to Rose, there are three key problems with the treaty. Two, it is totally silent on the issue of terrestrial anti-satellite weapons, like the ones that China tested in and again in July And third, it does not define what a weapon in outer space is. This would be a first step, to be followed by a binding agreement. Air Force Space Command. I would hope not! Meanwhile, shifts in U. Congress has been pressing the U. If an imminent threat is perceived, a satellite or its operators might preemptively attack via dazzling lasers, jamming microwaves, kinetic bombardment or any other number of possible methods. And to me, the one limiting factor is no debris. Space junk is very easy to make and very hard to clean up, so international efforts should focus on preventing its creation. Beyond the threat of deliberate destruction, the risk of accidental collisions and debris strikes will continue to grow as more nations launch and operate more satellites without rigorous international accountability and oversight. And as the chance of accidents increases, so too does the possibility of their being misinterpreted as deliberate, hostile actions in the high-tension cloak-and-dagger military struggle in space. But by then it will be too late.

Chapter 3 : Arms control - Wikipedia

Book/Printed Material Image 1 of Controlling space weapons: hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Ninety-eighth Congress, first session on S. Res. 43 , S.J. Res. 28 April 14 and May 18,

A thoughtful exploration of mind control technologies, with particular emphasis on psychotronics and V2K voice-to-skull weaponry Monday, January 19, Psychotropic Space Weapons The following article is taken from the Trufax website. For more information on "Sonochemistry and Neurophysics," please visit their homepage at http: When scientists project these carefully shaped sonic vibrations onto the human brain, they can induce altered states of mind, exactly as if they were injecting the person with a drug. The powerful hypodermic effect of such sonochemisty has some wonderful applications, but it also has some terrifying and very scary applications. It means that electro-magnetic beam weapons can be used to "drug" people against their will. Beam weapons can be used remotely, at a distance. When combined with space-based satellite systems, such beam weapons could potentially drug entire populations, en masse. The article below on Psychotropic Space Weapons may be found in its original format here: He discussed "for the first time in our press in Rabochaya Tribuna. However, the most important thing was deemed to be the psychotropic effect created by these systems under certain conditions. That was why they were officially called psychotropic rather than psychotronic weapons. It turned out that it was all a matter of frequency. But naturally there are also those which are hazardous. At certain frequencies I think that only professionals are interested in knowing precisely which ones microwave radiation creates that very same psychotropic effect. That is, it has a direct physical effect on the human brain. The subject of the articles is always associated with an acoustic address system involving suggestions, for instance, i. But these childish tricks will not work with psychotropic weapons. It resembles the effect of a psychotropic drug, which is why the weapons were called psychotropic: All pharmaceutical psychotropics are temporary-acting. While microwave radiation is variable: It can affect a person or an Army temporarily or possibly forever. It is all determined by the mix of frequency and the power of the radiation. These systems were called "psychotropic weapons" in official secret documents 30 years ago. It was these systems that we began to appreciate in the sixties. So let us leave the notorious science of psychotronics to the conscience of psychiatrists, psychics, and hypnotists. Nevertheless, faced with such a terrible danger as psychotropic weapons and other kinds of space-based weapons , it is our duty to ensure that the development and operation of space based solar energy system receive popular and above all mass media scrutiny. Ptushenko questions the psychotronic weapons school of thought and whether hypnosis will work on unwilling subjects. Hypnosis does work on unwilling subjects [see Dr. Colin Ross, Bluebird Both books document government involvement in hypnosis research and disinformation surrounding this issue. He can be controlled either from earth or from a command center lost in space. Ptushenko has obviously given the matter serious consideration and believes that there are terrible dangers from psychotropic weapons and public debate is necessary. Further research is needed.

Chapter 4 : U.S. Says Small Russian Satellite A Space Weapon

Enactment[edit] Arms control treaties and agreements are often seen as a way to avoid costly arms races which could prove counter-productive to national aims and future peace. Additionally, some arms control agreements are entered to limit the damage done by warfare, especially to civilians and the environment, which is seen as bad for all participants regardless of who wins a war. While arms control treaties are seen by many peace proponents as a key tool against war, by the participants, they are often seen as simply ways to limit the high costs of the development and building of weapons, and even reduce the costs associated with war itself. Arms control can even be a way of maintaining the viability of military action by limiting those weapons that would make war so costly and destructive as to make it no longer a viable tool for national policy. Enforcement[edit] Enforcement of arms control agreements has proven difficult over time. Most agreements rely on the continued desire of the participants to abide by the terms to remain effective. Usually, when a nation no longer desires to abide by the terms, they usually will seek to either covertly circumvent the terms or to simply end their participation in the treaty. This was seen in Washington Naval Treaty [3] and the subsequent London Naval Treaty [4] , where most participants sought to work around the limitations, some more legitimately than others. The nations which violated the terms of the treaty did not suffer great consequences for their actions. Within little more than a decade, the treaty was abandoned. The Geneva Protocol [6] has lasted longer and been more successful at being respected, but still nations have violated it at will when they have felt the need. Enforcement has been haphazard, with measures more a matter of politics than adherence to the terms. This meant sanctions and other measures tended to be advocated against violators primarily by their natural political enemies, while violations have been ignored or given only token measures by their political allies. This last has been a major obstacle to effective enforcement, as violators often attempt to covertly circumvent the terms of the agreements. Verification is the process of determining whether or not a nation is complying with the terms of an agreement, and involves a combination of release of such information by participants [8] as well as some way to allow participants to examine each other to verify that information. This is for two major reasons. To openly defy an agreement, even if one withdraws from it, often is seen in a bad light politically and can carry diplomatic repercussions. Additionally, if one remains in an agreement, competitors who are also participatory may be held to the limitations of the terms, while withdrawal releases your opponents to make the same developments you are making, limiting the advantage of that development. Theory of arms control[edit] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. August Learn how and when to remove this template message Scholars and practitioners such as John Steinbruner , Jonathan Dean or Stuart Croft worked extensively on the theoretical backing of arms control. Arms control is meant to break the security dilemma. It aims at mutual security between partners and overall stability be it in a crisis situation, a grand strategy , or stability to put an end to an arms race. Other than stability, arms control comes with cost reduction and damage limitation. It is different from disarmament since the maintenance of stability might allow for mutually controlled armament and does not take a peace-without-weapons-stance. Nevertheless, arms control is a defensive strategy in principle, since transparency , equality, and stability do not fit into an offensive strategy. Preth century[edit] One of the first recorded attempts in arms control was a set of rules laid down in ancient Greece by the Amphictyonic Leagues. Rulings specified how war could be waged, and breaches of this could be punished by fines or by war. There were few recorded attempts to control arms during the period between this and the rise of the Roman Catholic Church. The church used its position as a trans-national organization to limit the means of warfare. The Peace of God extended in ruling protected noncombatants, agrarian and economic facilities, and the property of the church from war. The Truce of God also tried to prevent violence between Christians. The Second Lateran Council in prohibited the use of crossbows against other Christians, although it did not prevent its use against non-Christians. The

development of firearms led to an increase in the devastation of war. However, during the period until the beginning of the 19th century few formal arms control agreements were recorded, except theoretical proposals and those imposed on defeated armies. One treaty which was concluded was the Strasbourg Agreement of This is the first international agreement limiting the use of chemical weapons , in this case, poison bullets. The treaty was signed between France and The Holy Roman Empire 19th century[edit] The Rushâ€”Bagot Treaty between the United States and the United Kingdom was the first arms control treaty of what can be considered the modern industrial era, leading to the demilitarization of the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain region of North America. The industrial revolution led to the increasing mechanisation of warfare, as well as rapid advances in the development of firearms; the increased potential of devastation which was later seen in the battlefields of World War I led to Tsar Nicholas II of Russia calling together the leaders of 26 nations for the First Hague Conference in The Conference led to the signing of the Hague Convention of that led to rules of declaring and conducting warfare as well as the use of modern weaponry, and also led to the setting up of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. Various naval conferences, such as the Washington Naval Conference , were held during the period between the First and Second World Wars to limit the number and size of major warships of the five great naval powers. The Geneva Conference led to the banning of chemical weapons as toxic gases during war as part of the Geneva Protocol. The Kellogg-Briand Pact , whilst ineffective, attempted for "providing for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy". The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was signed to prevent further spread of nuclear weapons technology to countries outside the five that already possessed them: The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty was signed between the United States and Soviet Union in and ratified in , leading to an agreement to destroy all missiles with ranges from to 5, kilometers. The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty was signed in banning all nuclear explosions in all environments, for military or civilian purposes, but it has not entered into force due to the non-ratification of eight specific states. Its goal is to promote nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and the strengthening of the disarmament regimes in respect to other weapons of mass destruction, chemical and biological weapons. It also promotes disarmament efforts in the area of conventional weapons, especially landmines and small arms, which are often the weapons of choice in contemporary conflicts. As of December , the United Nations is preparing for entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty , which has been ratified by 89 nations. Washington Naval Treaty , [25] as part of the naval conferences Geneva Protocol on chemical and biological weapons, Antarctic Treaty , signed , entered into force

Chapter 5 : The Most Dangerous Space Weapons Ever

space weapons or space arms control? Means have been found for regulation and agreement to minimize interference in the radio spectrum, while making more efï¬•cient use of.

It was adopted by a unanimous vote BUT there were two abstentions. Israel and the USA. See the details from U. It is an unmanned space plane that looks like a smaller version of the Space Shuttle and was launched from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station on April 22, This new weapon poses a massive threat to global peace and is provoking an arms race in space. The V2 Rocket was the first weapon in space. They were given US citizenship and helped the US develop ballistic missiles. China is also likely to expand its offensive capacities if the US continues its programs of weaponizing space. In , the United States accounted for 95 percent of total global military space expenditures. India and Israel are both discussing anti-satellite weapons. The main purpose of these space missile programs is the ability to target other satellites. They can destroy any satellite in orbit. Space has become the new frontier used to protect and advance US commercial interests. The US government is not only trying to control space, but to dominate it and not allow other countries access to it. The USA already owns Out of every tax dollar, 50 cents is going to the Department of Offense Defense, which is handing out contracts to build lethal weapons that kill and destroy. US propoganda has made China the new threat. The truth is - China is leading efforts in the United Nations to preserve space for peaceful purposes. Their anti-satellite test in was showing the US that it did not have the authority to dominate space. The US space weapons programs allow the US to hit any target on the planet within minutes. President Barack Obama promised during his campaign in that he would not weaponize space and that he would seek to ban weapons intended to interfere with satellites. Certain orbits are already not even possible because of this man-made debris. There is no way to clean it up. If we continue launching and blowing up satellites, putting weapons into space, it will threaten the peaceful satellites that are so critical to our society. Indeed, a similar craft has been glimpsed several times streaking over the North Pole. Satellite imagery has also captured a single, high-altitude contrail stretching from Area 51 to deep into the Atlantic. Obama is doing virtually nothing to reverse the militarization, weaponization, and nuclearization of space. What was it doing? Speculation ranges from space-based nuke launches to satellite destruction.

Chapter 6 : News headlines: America's Weapons In Space

Weapons in the Heavens: A Radical and Reckless Option. Michael Krepon. Of all the risky "transformation" initiatives championed by Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, the one receiving the least media attention is the weaponization of space.

Yleem Poblete, assistant secretary of state for arms control, verification, and compliance, made the accusation in a speech declaring Moscow is promoting a draft treaty aimed at banning arms in space while advancing an array of space weaponry. Russia in October conducted tests of a "space apparatus inspector" that was detected by U. But Poblete said the satellite is "obviously a very troubling development. Sergei Surovikin also have raised alarms. The plans call for creating a space command in the coming years and the new space force by Few details have been disclosed about plans for U. China, in addition to Russia, also has a well-developed space warfare capability that includes three types of ground-launched anti-satellite missiles, anti-satellite lasers, and maneuvering satellites. The Pentagon also has been testing a maneuverable spacecraft called the XB that has been conducting orbiting experiments for the past several years. Most of its activities are secret. Describing the system as a "small space apparatus," the ministry said it will be used for "examining the condition of a Russian satellite. According to the report, the satellite was coupled to a larger satellite, Kosmos, and then conducted autonomous flight, a change in orbit, and a satellite inspection before returning to the base station. Schneider noted that senior U. This is a very serious threat," he said. Russia space weaponry includes a new anti-satellite missile fired from aircraft and a mobile attack anti-satellite system. Additionally, Russia recently announced that the space troops have been equipped with a mobile laser system that was touted in a speech last month by Russian President Vladimir Putin. In November, Russian official Oleg Achasov, deputy head of Federal State Budgetary Institution 46th Central Scientific Research Institute, announced that Moscow is developing a the mobile anti-satellite strike system called Rudolf, along with a mobile anti-communications satellite electronic warfare system known as Tirada-2S. The latter system will be used to conduct radio-electronic attacks on satellites, he said. In July, Russia revealed plans for an advanced aircraft called Porubshik-2 that is capable of blinding orbiting satellites with electronic strikes. The electronic warfare system will be deployed in a modified IL transport. The Nudol will utilize a high-speed interceptor missile that destroys satellite targets using kinetic energy of impact. Poblete stated that Russia will likely deny that the spacecraft is intended for hostile purposes and noted that the Russian Defense Ministry has published a statement that the satellite in question will be used only for inspecting orbiting satellites. The Russia denial is suspect because activity of the supposed inspection satellite is "not acting in a manner consistent with a satellite designed to conduct safe and responsible inspection operations. Poblete said the proposed Russian-Chinese treaty will not reduce the possibility of conflict extending into space. This entry was posted in National Security and tagged Russia.

Chapter 7 : Putin Reportedly Talks Nukes, Space Weapons With Trump | calendrierdelascience.com

The militarisation of space is the placement and development of weaponry and military technology in outer calendrierdelascience.com early exploration of space in the midth century had, in part, a military motivation, as the United States and the Soviet Union used it as an opportunity to demonstrate ballistic missile technology and other technologies having the potential for military application.

Rockets using a solid propellant had been used as weapons by all sides in World War I, and as a result, the Treaty of Versailles forbade solid fuel rocket research in Germany. By the Reichswehr started taking notice of their developments for potential long-range artillery use, and a team led by General Walter Dornberger was shown a test vehicle designed and flown by Wernher von Braun [citation needed]. In December von Braun scored another success with the flight of the A2 A for Aggregat rocket, a small model powered by ethanol and liquid oxygen , with work on the design continuing in an attempt to improve reliability. By , the team had moved on from the A2 and started work on both the A3 and A4. This increase in capability had come through a complete redesign of the engine by Walter Thiel. The A3 proved to be problematic, and a redesign was started as the A5. This version was completely reliable, and by the team had fired about 70 A5 rockets. The first A4 flew in March , flying about 1. The third rocket, launched on October 3, , changed things by following its trajectory perfectly. The Cold War[edit] Main article: The drive to place objects in orbit stimulated space research and started the Space Race. By the end of the s, both countries regularly deployed satellites. As time passed the resolution and accuracy of orbital reconnaissance alarmed both sides of the iron curtain. Directed-energy weapons , kamikaze -style satellites, as well as orbital nuclear explosion were researched with varying levels of success. Spy satellites were, and continue to be, used to monitor the dismantling of military assets in accordance with arms control treaties signed between the two superpowers. To use spy satellites in such a manner is often referred to in treaties as "national technical means of verification". The superpowers developed ballistic missiles to enable them to use nuclear weaponry across great distances. As rocket science developed, the range of missiles increased and intercontinental ballistic missiles ICBM were created, which could strike virtually any target on Earth in a timeframe measured in minutes rather than hours or days. In order to cover large distances ballistic missiles are usually launched into sub-orbital spaceflight. As soon as intercontinental missiles were developed, military planners began programmes and strategies to counter their effectiveness. This idea was soon scrapped and work began on Project Defender in This programme proved infeasible with the technology from that era. In , a feasibility study of a possible military base on the Moon Project Horizon was conducted. In , a plan for a airman underground Air Force base on the Moon by was developed Lunex Project. The Safeguard Program was deployed in the mids and was based on the Sentinel Program. One major problem with the Safeguard Program, and past ABM systems, was that the interceptor missiles, though state-of-the-art, required nuclear warheads to destroy incoming ICBMs. Future ABMs will likely be more accurate and use hit-to-kill or conventional warheads to knock down incoming warheads. The technology involved in such systems was shaky at best, and deployment was limited by the ABM treaty of The plan was ridiculed by some as unrealistic and expensive, and Dr Carol Rosin nicknamed the policy "Star Wars", after the popular science-fiction movie franchise. According to this doctrine, Communist leaders were forced to either shift large portions of their GDP to counter SDI, or else watch as their expensive nuclear stockpiles were rendered obsolete. The Commander in Chief of U. Space systems are considered indispensable providers of tactical information to U. As part of the ongoing initiative to transform the U. The UCP directed that Unified Combatant Commands be capped at ten, and with the formation of the new United States Northern Command , one would have to be deactivated in order to maintain that level.

Chapter 8 : Space Weapons: The Arms Control Dilemma | SIPRI

Get Ready, America: Russia and China Have Space Weapons. Adversaries and potential adversaries are developing, and in some cases demonstrating, disruptive and destructive counterspace capabilities.

Chapter 9 : Leaked document: Putin lobbied Trump on arms control - POLITICO

Wild Space Weapons Ideas While space has been an excellent forum for peaceful exploration, it is also an excellent high ground from which to gain a military advantage. Spy satellites have been in.