

SEKRET MACHINES

- OUTLINE -

by

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The true creators of tomorrow aren't building social platforms and smart phone apps. They're working to discover and develop the hidden potential of science and technologies on secret projects that have yet to see the light of day. And while these projects aren't acknowledged - for good reason - by the government, by the military, or by the developers themselves, our very freedom depends on their success.

Many of the greatest technological and scientific advancements of the past 100 years have been developed under this cloak of secrecy. From the massive Manhattan Project that harnessed the power of atomic energy, to the creation of strategic reconnaissance satellites in the earliest days of the space race; and from the revolutionary stealth technologies of the Cold War to the development of robotic/unmanned machines that are already beginning to tackle inhuman challenges on earth and in space - these advancements have pushed the boundaries of what is possible in ways that are often hard to believe.

In this documentary film, we will talk to the amazing innovators and creators themselves about the highs and lows of working in the shadows, and of the great responsibilities that they shoulder as they push the envelope - and themselves - in order to protect their fellow citizens. We will visit some of the most impactful and important historical examples of classified projects - exploring the ways that they were organized and executed in order to maintain their secrecy from any number of prying eyes.

We will investigate the people, projects, craft, and weapons that have literally changed our world and the space around it in order to showcase the extraordinary technological and scientific advancements that have been pursued to preserve our freedom. We will explore the ways that these elements are being implemented today and the ways that they might change the world for generations to come.

Our investigation will bring us closer to answering formidable questions about the vital importance and inherent risks of these secret programs, and we will gaze into the future of these developments here on earth - and in space - in defense of not only the United States, but of mankind itself...

I. ACT I - It Begins

- A. Manhattan Project - A new level of secrecy was developed and executed within the Executive Branch of the US government with the Manhattan Project that introduced the value of secrets - that with secrecy comes power, security, and protection from oversight.
 - 1. At it's height over 125,000 people were working on the project at once, and over 610,000 people worked on the secret project at some point during the war.
 - 2. Almost no one - even in the highest levels of the US military and US government - knew what they were doing.
 - a) Many involved did not know what they were working on until the first bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.
- B. Post World War II - There were a number of profound events that occurred in the years immediately following World War II that would dramatically alter the foundation upon which future military, scientific, and technological developments would be built.
 - 1. Operation Paperclip
 - a) In the end stages of the European war, Nazi resources (including technologies, personnel, and physical specimens (V-2 rockets, etc)) were captured from Nazi Germany and transported to the US where they were put under executive and intelligence control.
 - b) 1,600 Nazi scientists, chemists, and physicists - along with their rockets, equipment and other resources - were placed at secure locations throughout the US as part of Operation Paperclip.
 - c) Unbeknownst to the public, these Nazis continued their work under US Executive and Intelligence control.
 - d) A similar program, Operation Osoaviakhim, was conducted by the Soviet Union.
 - 2. Atomic Energy Act of 1946
 - a) Section 10: Control of Information "Born Secret"
 - (1) Before the Manhattan Project and the Atomic Energy Act government secrets were temporary. When the Atomic Energy Act became law, it defined a new legal term "restricted data" as "all data concerning the manufacture or utilization of atomic weapons, the production of fissionable material, or the use of

fissionable material in the production of power," unless the information has been declassified. The phrase "all data" included every suggestion, speculation, scenario, or rumor—past, present, or future, regardless of its source, or even of its accuracy—unless it was declassified. All such data were "born secret" and belonged to the government.

3. National Security Act - On 26 July 1947 the National Security Act was adopted. The effect of this act was to replace the previous American Republic with a National Security State.

- a) Created the Department of Defense (initially the National Military Establishment/NME), the US Air Force, the National Security Council, and the Central Intelligence Agency - the first peace time intelligence agency in the history of the US.
- b) Coming out of WWII the US economy depended heavily on war production but there was no war imminent. The National Security Act - as well as the Truman Act and the Marshall Plan - enabled the US to create and financially sustain wartime build-up during times of "peace" through covert programs and the resulting international instabilities.

- C. The Cold War Begins - The Soviet Union quickly became the primary nemesis of the US after World War II. Developing supremacy through nuclear proliferation coupled with effective tools to gather surveillance on Soviet activities was paramount to the US Cold War effort.

1. Doolittle Report 1954 - Following the Soviet's explosion of a hydrogen bomb in Aug 1953, President Eisenhower commissioned the 69-page formerly classified comprehensive study on the personnel, security, adequacy, and efficacy of the Central Intelligence Agency written by Lieutenant General James H. Doolittle.

- a) "It is now clear that we are facing an implacable enemy whose avowed objective is world domination by whatever means and at whatever cost," Doolittle wrote. "There are no rules in such a game... If the United States is to survive, long standing concepts of 'fair play' must be reconsidered."

2. U-2 (CL-282) developed by Lockheed Martin's Skunk Works in Burbank, CA to provide intelligence of military activity and buildups in the Soviet Union.
 - a) Leads to the creation of facilities at Groom Lake (Watertown/Area 51)
 - b) UFO "sightings" spike whenever Skunk Works begins testing new planes
3. CIA's Corona reconnaissance satellite program (in partnership with the USAF) started in 1956 with the first satellite launched in June 1959. The first dozen or so Corona satellites and their launches were publicly acknowledged but cloaked with disinformation as being part of a space technology development program called the *Discoverer* program. Following this, the remaining 130+ launches of Corona satellites were entirely top secret (144 satellites launched in total). The last Corona launch was on 25 May 1972. The Corona program was officially top secret until 1992.
4. North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) - early warning and defense of Strategic Air Command (SAC) against Soviet nuclear attack.

D. Eisenhower Farewell Address - 17 January 1961

1. "We face a hostile ideology global in scope, atheistic in character, ruthless in purpose, and insidious in method. Unhappily the danger it poses promises to be of indefinite duration." Meaning: we must maintain war-like levels of military capability and reconnaissance at all times - indefinitely.
 - a) While it seems that Eisenhower was warning Americans of a potential problem - that of a pending military industrial complex - he's in fact warning them of a situation that had been ongoing without their knowledge (Corona, U-2, etc).

II. ACT II - Warfare State

- A. As the Cold War progressed the US foreign policy went through radical changes. No longer did the President look to Congress and the American people for approval before going to war. Time and again the US entered into military conflicts without Congressional approval but with the

President justifying the involvements as police actions, military advisors, and peacekeeping missions.

During these years, the aerospace and defense industries were successful at attracting, engaging, and retaining the top engineering and scientific talent needed to lead the world and defend the US (and all free countries) against the constant threat of the Soviet Union and the spread of Communism.

At the same time, the Cold War extended far beyond the bounds of earth, and activities in outer space would soon become defining factors of the second half of the 20th century. While the "Space Race" was publicly seen as a source of national pride, of scientific advancement, and of human exploration, the US and Soviet space programs were largely driven by their Military and Intelligence Agencies for the purposes of developing space-based offensive and defensive military capabilities and a means of clandestine surveillance.

As the Cold War came to an end, and once the US had put men on the moon, the benefits of a world-leading civilian space program aimed at simply winning global prestige and unlocking the mysteries of space could no longer warrant the massive budget resources that had been committed during the Cold War era. As a result, NASA's budget was quickly reduced in favor of increased military spending. Over time, more and more of this military spending was being allocated to the militarization of space which was playing an ever increasing role in strategic defense and surveillance.

B. In The Skies

1. The Lockheed A-12 was a Kelly Johnson designed high altitude, supersonic surveillance plane developed and built by Lockheed's Skunk Works division for the CIA to fly over the Soviet Union and Cuba.
 - a) Design work began in 1957, with first test flight on 25 April 1962 and first mission on 31 May 1967.
 - b) While never flying over the Soviet Union (satellites were used for this purpose) the A-12 did fly missions over North Vietnam and North Korea.
 - c) The A-12 was succeeded by the SR-71 which served the USAF from 1964 - 1998 as a high altitude, long range, supersonic reconnaissance aircraft.

2. Northrop Grumman B-2 Spirit (aka Stealth Bomber)
3. Lockheed Martin F-117 Nighthawk
4. Developmental aircraft like the Boeing Phantom Works Bird of Prey and the X-51 WaveRider, and the McDonnell Douglas A-12 Avenger II, acted to excite and compel the public about the capabilities of the US government to fund development of craft beyond the wildest imagination.

C. In Space

1. The Apollo program became a pawn in the Cold War game between the US and the USSR when President Kennedy - who's "not that interested in space" - fast-tracked it in order to achieve a "win" over the Soviets.
 - a) Feb 1961 - Kennedy, "We are very concerned that we do not put a man in space in order to gain some prestige and have the man take a disproportionate risk... even if we should come in second in putting a man in space, I will still be satisfied if when we finally put a man in space his chances of survival are as high as I think they must be."
 - b) Mar 1961 - With little interest in space, Kennedy denies NASA Administrator James Webb's request for budget to get man to the moon by end of decade.
 - c) 12 Apr 1961 - the Soviet Union beats the US when Yuri Gagarin becomes the first man in space.
 - d) 15 - 19 Apr 1961 - Bay of Pigs debacle in Cuba embarrasses Kennedy and enhances worldview of USSR.
 - e) 20 Apr 1961 - Kennedy asks what we can do in space that will put the US ahead of the Soviets. "This is, whether we like it or not a race," Kennedy said. "Everything we do ought to be tied into getting to the moon ahead of the Russians." 27 Apr 1961 - Wernher von Braun tells Kennedy's Space Council that "with an all-out crash program" the US could achieve a lunar landing by 1967 or 1968.
 - f) 25 May 1961 - Kennedy announces that the US will put a man on the moon by end of decade.
 - g) According to Kennedy winning the moon race "is the top priority of the agency and except for defense, the top priority of the United States government. Otherwise, we shouldn't be spending this kind of money, because I'm not that interested in space."

2. Wernher von Braun and much of his rocketry team had been brought over to the US as part of Operation Paperclip. They were now playing a key role in the advancement of US technologies and accomplishments in space.

- a) Explorer I - The first US orbital rocket launch exposed trajectory anomalies that von Braun had not expected. In search for the cause, he was soon investigating alternate gravitational physics.
- b) Antigravity - As his investigations into gravitational characteristics continued, von Braun mentioned the neutral point of gravity is further out from the moon than initially believed resulting in higher gravity. This has raised questions about how the lunar module was able to leave the surface.
- c) This was an early example of the government's no-stone-left-unturned approach to ideas that lie outside of the accepted principles of mainstream science. Other examples include cold fusion, antimatter weapons, remote viewing, and isomer weapons.

3. NASA post-Apollo/Saturn programs

- a) Once the Cold War was over and the US had "won" the Space Race, NASA would never again see such ambitious and aggressive funding of its programs. However, the USAF Space Command budget has continued to swell.
- b) The closest NASA has come to a return to aggressive funding was in 2004 when President Bush announced an "ambitious" plan to return Americans to the moon by 2020.
- c) Why would it take so long to repeat a mission NASA had completed several times before? Following the Apollo programs, the FBI removed the technical information needed to transport humans beyond low earth orbit from NASA and classified it as top secret information.

4. Early Weapons in Space

- a) Both the US and the Soviet Union developed weaponized military space stations and conducted nuclear testing in space during the Cold War.
 - (1) Soviet Union Almaz space station was a weaponized military space station that conducted live firing exercises in space of on-board Rikhter R-23 cannon.
 - (2) USAF was developing MOL (Manned Orbital Laboratory) in 1965 - cancelled prior to launch.
 - (3) Soviet Union 11F19DM Skif-DM/Polyus - an orbital weapons platform designed to destroy SDI satellites

with a megawatt carbon-dioxide laser. Failed on launch in 1987.

- (4) Nuclear weapons have been tested in space by both the Soviet Union and the US to determine their effectiveness against incoming missiles, enemy spaceships (manned and unmanned) and orbiting satellites.

- (a) Operation Fishbowl was a series of high-altitude nuclear tests conducted by the US in 1962.

- b) Directed Energy Weapon technologies have been pursued since the early days of the 20th century and many have been developed for use in space. Examples include:

- (1) Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory began development of nuclear-powered x-ray lasers to be used against satellites in 1968.
 - (2) The Soviet Union developed a laser pistol for their cosmonauts to use against enemy spacecraft.
 - (3) Electromagnetic Weapons
 - (a) Microwave Weapons used during the Iraq War
 - (4) Lockheed Martin developed ATHENA (Advanced Test High ENergy Asset)
 - (5) Electrolasers
 - (6) Pulsed Energy Projectiles
 - (7) Plasma Weapons
 - (8) Particle-beam Weapons
 - (9) Sonic Weapons

- 5. The Space Transportation System (aka the Space Shuttle program) began unofficially in 1969 with early designs for a reusable space shuttle. The project officially began in 1972 and continued until shutdown in 2011.

- a) National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) drove many aspects of the design of the space shuttle including payload specs and glide landing requirements so that the shuttle could be used for DoD missions.
 - b) In order to facilitate DoD managed classified Shuttle missions the following installations were created:
 - (1) Mission Control West in Silicon Valley
 - (2) Launch Center at Vandenberg AFB
 - c) The DoD and NASA flew 11 classified shuttle missions primarily to deploy and maintain military satellites.
 - d) Due to the Challenger disaster in 1986 and subsequent delay in the Shuttle program, planned launches from Vandenberg were scrapped - negatively affecting the scheduled deployment of critical DoD satellites. This

affected war efforts in the middle east and was used by the DoD to justify ending their reliance on NASA.

III. ACT III - Tomorrow's Wars

- A. US military capabilities are dependent on access to, and control of, space and cyberspace for operational logistics; missile warning, positioning, navigation and timing; satellite communications; control of unmanned craft; space situational awareness; and coordinating space launches. Moving further into the 21st century, the dependency on space will continue to grow.

Technological innovations that suppress the risk of casualties (cruise missiles, smart bombs, robotic weapons systems (drones)) can maintain the exclusion of both Congress and the public from the decision making and oversight processes of the agencies involved. But as technology promises to deliver the so-called Zero Casualty Wars that will allow covert actions to stay buried well off of the public radar, the question arises: Can the US be a permanent warfare state and a democracy, too?

B. Satellites as Targets

1. In 1985 the US shot down P78-1 Solwind, one of their own satellites, with an ASM-135 ASAT missile. The missile was fired from a USAF F-15 and hit the satellite when it was orbiting at an altitude of more than 325 miles.
2. In 2007 the People's Republic of China used a missile system to destroy one of its obsolete satellites, and in 2008 America similarly destroyed its malfunctioning satellite USA 193.
3. Anti-satellite (ASAT) weaponry is an ever-growing field:
 - (1) Russian 2014-28E ASAT
 - (2) Directed Energy Weapons (Airborne Laser, Active Denial System, Tactical High Energy Laser (THEL))
 - (3) Microsatellite and Nanosatellite technologies
 - (4) Kamikaze Satellites
 - (5) Non-nuclear EMP's
4. In order to succeed as a military in space, New breed of craft is being developed that defy traditional explanation/roles

- a) X-37B - largely classified USAFSC reusable unmanned spacecraft.
- b) Lockheed Martin SR-72 - unmanned hypersonic spy plane
- c) Astra TR-3B - Aurora Program tactical reconnaissance plane

C. Control of Space Means Control of the World

- a) "Manned platforms in outer space or missile ramps upon the moon would give the controlling nation a seemingly overwhelming advantage from which to dictate." - C.L.Sulzberger
- b) As other countries increase their presence in space, what will the next point of contention be? Will it be a battle for the Moon? If so, will we (the American public) even know - **or has it already begun?**