



Part 4 - Peculiar Phenomenon:

Early United States Efforts to Collect and Analyze Flying Discs

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The Rosetta Stone of secret science is a security clearance and a need to know that permits access to classified information and facilities." Robert W. Seidel, 1999

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Glossary continued of American government abbreviations, acronyms and nomenclature.

NACA National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (predecessor to NASA). Dr. Jerome Hunsaker (MJ-7) was director of NACA in 1947.

NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration evolved from NACA in 1957.

NAVSPASUR Acronym for the Naval Space Surveillance System constructed in 1959 as a dedicated space surveillance system with transmitters at Lake Kickapoo, Texas; Gila River, Arizona; and Jordan Lake, Arkansas.

NBS National Bureau of Standards, that housed the Central Radio (Wave) Propagation Laboratory (CRPL), Boulder, Colorado.

NDRC National Defense Research Council of OSRD.

"NEPA" Proword for a space nuclear propulsion project of the Atomic Energy Commission in 1946 through 1948.

NORAD North American Aerospace Defense Command is a joint United States and Canadian organization which provides aerospace warning and aerospace control for North America. It was founded on May 12, 1958, under the name North American Air Defense Command. Since 1963, NORAD's main technical facility has been located inside Cheyenne Mountain near Colorado Springs, Colorado. While the terms "NORAD" and "Cheyenne Mountain" are often used interchangeably to describe the facility, NORAD is the name of the Command, while Cheyenne Mountain is the name of the facility. The facility is hosted by the U.S. Air Force, under the command of the 721st Mission Support Group, part of the 21st Space Wing, headquartered out of Peterson Air Force Base.

NRL Naval Research Laboratory. Stennis Space Center, Mississippi, 45 miles northeast of New Orleans, Louisiana, (NRL-SSC) is the major center for in-house Navy research and development in oceanography, marine geology, geophysics, geoaoustics, and geotechnology. Stennis Space Center is NASA's primary center for rocket propulsion testing and home to NASA's Applied Sciences Directorate. Another NRL facility is in Monterey, California: the Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanography Center which is the only scientific center in the Navy wholly dedicated to atmospheric research. Another NRL facility is the Chesapeake Bay Detachment (CBD), which provides facilities and support services for research in radar, electronic warfare, optical devices, materials, communications, and fire research. CBD also hosts facilities of the Navy Technology Center for Safety and Survivability, which conducts fire research on simulated carrier, surface, and submarine platforms.

NRO National Reconnaissance Office jointly operated since 1961 by NSA, CIA, Air Force Systems Command under the National Security Council (NSC) to design, construct, operate and maintain high altitude aircraft, satellites and other national technical means to conduct strategic surveillance and espionage. NRO was created under the Kennedy Administration in a push to create a permanent reconnaissance organization. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara and his deputy, Roswell Gilpatric, produced a September 9, 1961, letter to the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) Allen Dulles established the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO). NRO was to be responsible for all satellite and aerial overflights over denied territory, including the CORONA, ARGON, LANYARD, GAMBIT, and SAMOS satellite programs and U-2, A-12, ST/POLY overflight programs. Two key features of the early NRO were the joint directorship and the lack of special assignment of functions to the Air Force and CIA. The joint directorship was a result, in part, of Dulles' fear that the CIA would be held liable for actions taken by Air Force personnel. NRO and NSA operate ground and space based sensors to track and catalog space borne objects as well as SDOC (Space Defense Operations Center). Many inside sources describe NRO as directly involved with monitoring and interacting with the UFO phenomenon.

NSA National Security Agency. On July 26, 1947, *only three weeks after* one or more discs allegedly crashed in the Roswell, New Mexico region, President Harry Truman signed the National Security Act of 1947, establishing a new post-WWII focus on America's perceived national security issues. One of the agencies that evolved from that act was the Armed Forces Security Agency (AFSA) that had been created on May 20, 1949, in the Department of Defense under the command of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The AFSA was to be responsible for directing the communications and electronic intelligence activities of military intelligence units such as the Army Security Agency, Naval Security Group and the Air Force Security Service. However, the agency had little power and lacked a centralized coordination mechanism. So, the idea for NSA began in a December 10, 1951, memo sent by Walter Bedell Smith to James B. Lay, Executive Secretary of the National Security Council. The super spy agency was official on June 13, 1952, by an Executive Order of President Harry S. Truman which was classified.

NSC National Security Council. Also emerging from the National Security Act of 1947, the NSC held its first meeting on September 24, 1947 at the White House. That very day, and likely in that same meeting, the MJ-12 document discusses an executive order by President Truman to create the MJ-12 Special Studies Group.

NSF National Science Foundation. The NSF also evolved from a National Security Act provision for funding basic research into the applied sciences to allow any program operated by NSF that discovered a physical principal, event or relationship that might apply to the national security interests of the U. S. to be immediately "militarized." Such a national security classification would automatically put the discovery under the direct control of the Research and Development Board (RDB) of the Secretary of Defense in the Pentagon. NSF was established on May 10, 1950.

ONR Office of Naval Research.

ORI Office of Research and Innovations, U. S. Navy.

OSI Office of Scientific Intelligence, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

OSRD Office of Scientific Research and Development of the Office of Emergency Management in the Executive Office of the President. From 1940 to 1947, OSRD was directed by Dr. Vannevar Bush (MJ-2) who was President of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, D. C. Dr. James Conant, President of Harvard College in Cambridge, Massachusetts, served as Deputy Director. Dr. Lloyd Berkner (MJ-12) served as deputy following Dr. Conant's return to Harvard. Dr. Detlev Bronk (MJ-6) was OSRD's principal manager of medical research and worked with General Twining's (MJ-4) AMC, especially on matters related to high altitude research and human physiology. All V-2 rocket testing and the establishment of White Sands Proving Ground in New Mexico was the direct responsibility of OSRD.

OSS Office of Strategic Services of the Joint Chiefs of Staff during WWII.

PACBAR Pacific Barrier Radar, constructed in 1983 for satellite tracking at San Miguel, Philippines and Saipan.

PAVE PAWS A system of LPAR (FPS-115) UHF space sensors to detect space vehicles, constructed in the 1980s at Beale AFB, California; Otis AFB, Massachusetts; Robins AFB, Georgia; Goodfellow AFB, Eldorado, Texas.

Phillips Laboratory A division of U.S. Air Force Systems Command, Hanscom AFB, Massachusetts, and Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Formerly the Air Force (Special) Weapons Laboratory (AFWL), AFSC.

PL80-253 Public Law 80-253 (NSA 1947) enacted by the 80th Congress in 1947 created the National Security Council. [A confidential government insider says the law allows certain U. S. government officials to materially misrepresent, disavow knowledge, or intentionally mislead and deceive any natural person, including Congress and the judicial branch, in sworn testimony regarding any act, event or program that effects the security interests of the U. S. Only two people are exempt from officially sanctioned misrepresentation (lies) - the President and his National Security Advisor. This provision of the National Security Act of 1947 was still classified in 1995 after this manuscript was completed.

"PROJECT Y" Los Alamos, NM School for Boys became Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (LASL), which became the Atomic Energy's Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL).

PROWORD/PRONAME A code word used to access information or facilities in a special intelligence compartmentalized access. In practice some prowords and pronames link to a distinctive feature in the compartmentalized program, facility or file.

RADINT Radar intelligence.

RAND Project RAND of the Douglas Aircraft Company evolved into the RAND Corp. in November 1948, a private, nonprofit research and development organization. RAND is an abbreviation for Research and Development Division - Douglas Aircraft Company. RAND has had a "special relationship" with U. S. Air Force Systems Command and the Aerospace Corporation. In July 1948, it developed another special relationship, one with the Atomic Energy Commission in RAND's Physics Department which was physically separated from other RAND divisions and required an AEC "Q" clearance for access. Later RAND developed other special relationships with the Ford Foundation, the Carnegie Institution in Washington, D. C., and with the Rockefeller Institute. RAND's only clients in its first two decades of existence were the U. S. Air Force and the Atomic Energy Commission. [Source: *The RAND Corporation* © 1966 by Bruce L. R. Smith, Harvard Univ. Press, p. 84.]

RDB Research and Development Board for the Secretary of Defense. RDB was the immediate successor to the Joint Research and Development Board of the JCS established in the last week of July 1947. The first RDB chairman was Dr. Vannevar Bush (MJ-2).

Rockefeller Institute A private, non-profit research and development institute financed by John D. Rockefeller, primarily for medical research. Dr. Detlev Bronk (MJ-6) became President of the Rockefeller Institute in 1948. David Rockefeller served as Chairman of the Board of Trustees. In 1995, the Department of Energy published that the Rockefeller Institution was working cooperatively with the AEC to collect and analyze biological tissue samples from corpses of human infants and living animals worldwide to determine the extent of nuclear testing contamination from the late 1940s through 1980. [Source: *The Albuquerque Journal*, February 15, 1995, p. A9.]

ROVER A proname for the joint NASA-AEC Space Nuclear Propulsion Office's efforts to develop a solid core heat exchanger nuclear rocket engine for interplanetary and geosynchronous flight. Primary facilities were Jackass Flats, Nevada Test Site. Projects included KIWI and NERVA. LANL's effort included PHOEBES. In 1958, NASA inherited the program from NACA and the USAF and ROVER operated until 1969. The program "vanished" in 1969, according to a NASA spokesman, after substantial progress had been made on space nuclear propulsion for lifting heavier than air vehicles from the Earth's surface to orbit. [Source: "United States Civilian Space Programs, 1958-1978," by Subcommittee on Space Science and Applications, Committee on Science and Technology, U. S. House of Representatives, 97th Congress, First Session, January 1981, p. 225.]

"SANDY BEACH" Proname for Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory's and Naval Bureau of Ordnance test facility at the Salton Sea, California. [Source: *Sandia National*

Laboratories © by Furman, p. 98.] The Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C. was also active in the "SANDY BEACH" area at the same time, ostensibly to study "the mechanics of evaporation."

SCI Sensitive Compartmented Intelligence, available only to those cleared with a specific, defined compartment which requires Special Access procedures and clearances.

"SECTION T" Inside Applied Physics Laboratory (APL), Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. Section T designed, developed, fabricated and manufactured the first radio-controlled proximity fuse for artillery munitions for OSRD during WWII. Section T was staffed from the Carnegie Institution's Department of Terrestrial Magnetism (DTM). [Source: *Encyclopedia of the U. S. Military* © by Arkin et al, p. 628.]

SDOC Space Defense Operations Center. Operates at least 24 radar and optical sensors for near space and deep space surveillance through its 1st Space Wing. SDOC is associated with NRO and operates as a division of the USAF. SDOC's parent agency is the U. S. Space Command at Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Also, SDOC indirectly controls a number of university and private observatories "as need arises." SDOC also operates optical sensors constructed by the Vatican. [Source: *Ibid.* p. 628.]

"SITU" Proname for a satellite tracking facility operating in the visible light spectrum at St. Margarets, Canada.

SNL Sandia National Laboratory, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

SOI Space Object Identification, Space Defense Operations Center (SDOC).

"SPACETRACK" Common proname for Space Surveillance Network. [Source: *Ibid.* p. 636.]

Special Access Categories of information which require a "Need To Know" certification above TOP SECRET. Special Access requires a more thorough background investigation before individuals are granted that access. Background checks are done by the Federal Investigative Service. Special access information might be provided to others cleared at the same or superior level only if those individuals have Need To Know. It has been suggested to this author by a U. S. Army counter-intelligence officer that the President is not routinely informed about "black" programs unless the NSC or JCS certifies the President has a "Need To Know."

Special Weapons A class of munitions and unconventional weapons which require the use of unique, Special Access procedures. Categories include: nuclear and non-nuclear warheads, nuclear demolition munitions, missile bodies and missile components, lethal and incapacitating chemical agents. [Source: *Science With A Vengeance: How the Military Created the U. S. Space Sciences After W. W. II* © 1992 by David Devorkin, Springer-Verlag, New York, p. 82.]

T-FORCE Specialized, often inter-service, U. S. military unit assigned a mission to take, hold and defend a specialized enemy facility or specific piece of enemy equipment possessing high scientific or technical value as defined by OSRD and the JCS during WWII. [Source: *Ibid.* p. 52]

"TEAL AMBER" Proname for a space sensing system based at Malabar, Florida.

"TEAL BLUE" Proname for the MOTIF facility in Maui, Hawaii.

"TEAL RUBY" Proname for a TOP SECRET facility.

TECHINT General term used to describe intelligence collected by national technical means, which is different from HUMINT, human-gathered intelligence.

"TK-SI" Talent Keyhole - Special Intelligence. Proword prefix for access to the compartment concerned with satellite intelligence collection in the early 1980s. TK is the overhead part; SI is the COMINT part.

UARRP Upper Atmosphere Rocket Research Panel composed of experts from the

JRDB and RDB.

USAIMA United States Army Institute for Military Assistance. An August 2003, *Special Warfare* article entitled "The evolution of Special Forces training: maintaining high standards" by Joseph Lupyak stated: "In June 1952, the United States Army activated a unique unit--the 10th Special Forces Group--at Fort Bragg, N.C. The unit's primary mission, as defined by the Army, was "to infiltrate by land, sea or air, deep into enemy-occupied territory and organize the resistance/guerrilla potential to conduct Special Forces operations, with emphasis on guerrilla warfare."

The 10th Special Forces Group's commander was Colonel Aaron Bank, a veteran of World War II's Office of Strategic Services, or OSS. As the 10th Group grew, Bank trained them in advanced tactics of unconventional warfare. Today, Special Forces train at the JFK Special Warfare Center and School in Ft. Bragg, North Carolina.

USAIMA's secondary missions included deep-penetration raids, intelligence missions, counterinsurgency operations, and tactics of unconventional warfare. Today, the 10th Special Forces train at the JFK Special Warfare Center and School in Ft. Bragg, North Carolina.

V-2 Vengeance-2 German ballistic missile system tested and used for research by U. S. Army Ordnance, the U. S. Naval Research Laboratory and Bureau of Ordnance at White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico, from 1946 through 1949.

V-2 Panel Joint new weapons and equipment expert panel concerned with V-2 rocket development in the 1940s.

VLA Very Large Array, National Radio Astronomy Observatory under the National Science Foundation. Extreme deep space surveillance and deep space research. VLA was designed and constructed, as were all NRAO major facilities, by Associated Universities, Inc., the parent organization of Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL). Dr. Lloyd Berkner (MJ-12) became Director of BNL in 1948. Dr. Donald Menzel (MJ-10) served as Chairman of NRAO for more than a decade beginning in the mid-1950s.

VLBA Very Long Baseline Array, National Radio Astronomy Observatory of the National Science Foundation. Extreme deep space surveillance and space research. Constructed by Associated Universities, Inc.

Wasserfall German program name for the first surface-to-air missile system tested and deployed in the spring of 1947 by the Air Material Command (AMC) and operated by the National Antiaircraft Artillery School at Ft. Bliss, Texas. [Source: *International Missile and Spacecraft Guide* © 1960 by Frederick I. Ordway III, McGraw-Hill, New York, p. 96.]

"WATERSUPPLY" Proword for AFSWP program to develop the United States's first three underground nuclear weapons storage and final assembly sites. [Source: *Sandia National Laboratories* © 1990 Necah Furman.]

"W-47" Second proword for Wendover Field, Utah. [Source: *Ibid.* p. 93.]

"WINDMILL" Second pronomine described to author as associated with a classified intelligence compartment for flying disc information.

WSMR White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico.

WSPG White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico, renamed WSMR in 1956.

Z Division Named after Jerrold R. Zacharias. Z(acharias) Division was within Project Y established at Sandia Base in Albuquerque between 1946 and 1948. [Source: *Ibid.* p. 126.] Z Division evolved using the Project Y staff at W-47 into Sandia National Laboratory. Z Division was administered through Presidential invitation to AT&T beginning in March 1948. Z Division's Group 12 was established in September 1947. Group 12's function and purpose apparently remained classified as of 1995 after I completed this manuscript. The MAJIC-12 document released to Stanton Friedman in 1984 links to the original flying disc compartment as: MANHATTAN (Engineering District) JOINT (Chiefs of Staff) INTEGRATED COMMAND - (Z Division, Group) 12 or: *MAJIC-12*.

Continued in **Part 5** - Trouble in the Desert

Credits

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