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John Barry Hennessey:

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John Barry Hennessey, a member of the Defense Intelligence Senior Executive Service, is Director of Security, Counterintelligence and Special Program Oversight, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, Washington, D.C. He is responsible for security and CI policy as well as management oversight of all Air Force Security and Special Access Programs, which includes ensuring the security of various research projects with significant potential impact on the defense capabilities of this country. The goal is to ensure protection of existing and future technological capabilities to the military. Mr. Hennessey is also a panel chair for the Air Force Board for Correction of Military Records.

Mr. Hennessey retired in 1993 after a 29-year active-duty Air Force career as a special agent. In addition to his duties as a special agent, from 1986 to 1993 he also served as Security Director for the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, Washington, D.C., with final assignment as Commander of the 7th Field Investigation Region, Air Force Office of Special Investigations. Following his Air Force career, Mr. Hennessey worked for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency as a Security Adviser, and later as Director of the Security and Intelligence Directorate. Prior to his current assignment, he was Program Manager, Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition Technology and Logistics. Mr. Hennessey was appointed to the Senior Executive Service in November 2004.

EDUCATION

1964 Bachelor of Science degree in international relations, St. Joseph's University, Philadelphia, Pa.

1975 Master of Forensic Science degree, The George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

1975 Fellowship in forensic medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C.

CAREER CHRONOLOGY

1. 1964 ? 1993, special agent, Air Force Office of Special Investigations, Washington, D.C.

2. 1993 ? 1995, Security Adviser to the High Altitude, Long Endurance, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Office, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, Arlington, Va.

3. 1996 ? 1997, Security Adviser to the Bosnia Command and Control Augmentation Program, DARPA, Arlington, Va.

3. 1997 ? 2000, Deputy Director, later, Director, Security and Intelligence Directorate, DARPA, Arlington, Va.

4. 2001, Program Manager, Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition Technology and Logistics, Washington, D.C.

5. 2001 ? present, Director of Security, Counterintelligence and Special Program Oversight, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, Washington, D.C. (1996 ?

2004, Senior Technical Adviser, Stanford Research Institute International, Rosslyn, Va.)





DEPARTMENT of DEFENSE
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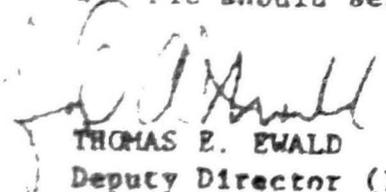
Reply to
Attn of: 70110

MAY 14 1986

SUBJECT: LEE, Marvin Graham

TO: ^{19 5-15-86} Mr. Kenneth R. McLaughlin, Director
Personnel Investigations Center, DIS

1. Subject's PSI file (CCN: 65260-DK1-3409-1W9) is being returned to your office via this correspondence. As per the request of DISCR, please reopen the subject case to conduct the interview set forth in correspondence dated April 30, 1986 (Attachment pertains).
2. It has also come to our attention that Subject has had frequent correspondence with the U.S. Air Force regarding UFOs. His correspondence may be reviewed by contacting Col. Barry Hennessey, USAF, Office of Special Projects, at the Pentagon (telephone number 694-9495).
3. When scoping these leads to local field elements, indicate that they may respond via a "Supplemental" ROI.
4. PIC should send "Supplemental" ROIs direct to DISCR (Attn: Jim Brown).


THOMAS E. EWALD
Deputy Director (Investigations)

2 Attachments

Lee M. Graham
525 W. Maple
Monrovia, CA 91016

RE: Mandatory Declassification Review (MDR) Request # 20110040

Dear Mr. Graham

This letter is in response to your Mandatory Declassification Review (MDR) request submitted to the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), dated November 2010. Your request was for "any record in which a DSP Satellite has detected an object of extraterrestrial origin, and thus determined to be of intelligent control. A record from another world", believed to be code named a Fast Walker (FW)".

With respect to your request for information and the records you seek, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency can neither confirm nor deny the existence or nonexistence of records responsive to your request. The information you requested, if it has been officially acknowledged and disclosed, or otherwise properly released to the public, would be classified for reasons of national security under Executive Order 13526 and 12951.

I have determined that under these circumstances, your request is denied. Under Executive Order 13526, Sec. 3.6(a) an agency may refuse to confirm or deny the existence or nonexistence of requested records whenever the fact of their existence or nonexistence is itself classified under this order or its predecessors.

This response constitutes a denial of your request and you may appeal this decision. The decision to withhold this information may be appealed in writing to the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency. Any appeal should be post-marked no later than 60 calendar days of the date of this letter. Please enclose a copy of this letter with your appeal along with your reasons for reconsideration. Your appeal may be sent to the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, thru: NGA/OGCA, 4600 Sangre de Cristo Trail, Mail Stop S710GC, Bethesda, Maryland 20816-5003.

Sincerely,



KAREN A. FINN

Chief, External Communications



NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

7500 GEOINT Drive
Springfield, Virginia 22150

JUL 07 2011

OGCA- 20110040

Lee M. Graham
526 W. Maple
Monrovia, CA 91016

RE: Mandatory Declassification Review (MDR) Request # 20110040

Dear Mr. Graham:

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Sincerely,

KAREN A. FINN
Chief, External Communications NGA



NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

7500 GEOINT Drive
Springfield, Virginia 22150

MDR 2011-0049A

AUG 01 2011

26 JULY 2011

Mr. Lee M. Graham
526 West Maple
Monrovia, CA 91016

RE: MDR 2011-0049A, Appeal of Mandatory Declassification Review (MDR) original file # 20110040

Dear Mr. Graham:

This is to acknowledge our receipt of your letter appealing the determination of your Mandatory Declassification Review (MDR) File # 20110040. Your appeal is regarding the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency's (NGA) assertion that it can neither confirm nor deny the existence or non-existence of records responsive to your request.

We will consider your appeal and respond to you within the requisite 60 calendar days. Should you wish to contact us in the meantime, please refer to the assigned MDR Appeal Number, MDR-2011-0049A. If you have any questions, please call me at 571-557-2987 or e-mail me at Helen.B.Chapman@nga.mil.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

HELEN BROWNIE CHAPMAN
FOIA Program Manager

Brigadier General David S. Watrous

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BRIGADIER GENERAL DAVID S. WATROUS

Retired Aug. 1, 1987.

Brigadier General David S. Watrous is director for intelligence, Headquarters U.S. Pacific Command, Camp H.M. Smith, Hawaii.

General Watrous was born in 1937, in New Haven, Conn., and graduated from East Haven High School in 1954. He earned a bachelor's degree in engineering from the University of Connecticut in 1958 and a master's degree in electrical engineering from the University of New Hampshire in 1967. He completed Squadron Officer School in 1962, Armed Forces Staff College in 1972 and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces in 1978.

Entering the Air Force in 1958, he was commissioned a second lieutenant and assigned as a communications officer at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mont. He transferred to Moore Air Base, Texas, as a student pilot and in January 1960 was assigned to the Airways and Air Communications Service at Cannon Air Force Base, N.M., as a maintenance and supply officer. From July 1962 to June 1965 General Watrous was a project engineer with the 6970th Support Squadron at Fort George G. Meade, Md.

Upon graduation from the University of New Hampshire in 1967, General Watrous was assigned as a staff development engineer with the deputy for reconnaissance and electronic warfare, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Research and Development, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C. In February 1972 General Watrous transferred to Aeronautical Systems Division at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, where he served consecutively as the F-4 Wild Weasel project officer and, later, as management group leader for the Precision-Location Strike System. He became executive to the vice commander for Air Force Systems Command, Andrews Air Force Base, Md., in January 1975.

From September 1978 to June 1981 he served as director for the Joint Tactical Information Distribution System, Electronic Systems Division, Hanscom Air Force Base, Mass. He served as commander of the Foreign Technology Division at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base from June 1981 to February 1983 and then served as chief, Office of Support to Military Operations, National Security Agency, Fort George G. Meade. He assumed his present duties in April 1985.



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BRIGADIER GENERAL DAVID S. WATROUS

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His military decorations and awards include the Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters and Air Force Organizational Excellence Award.

He was promoted to brigadier general March 1, 1984, with date of rank Oct. 1, 1983.

(Current as of October 1986)



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LIEUTENANT GENERAL MARTIN J. RYAN JR.

Retired Aug. 1, 1993. Died Jan. 1, 2005.

Lt. Gen. Martin J. Ryan Jr. is commander of Air Combat Command's 8th Air Force, with headquarters at Barksdale Air Force Base, La.

General Ryan was born in 1936, in White Plains, N.Y. He graduated from St. Rose High School, Carbondale, Pa., in 1955 and earned a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Nebraska in 1975. The general completed Armed Forces Staff College in 1970, Industrial College of the Armed Forces in 1973, Air War College in 1979 and the University of Pittsburgh's Management Program for Executives in 1983.

The general entered the Air Force in August 1959 as an aviation cadet. After completing primary pilot training at Bartow Air Base, Fla., and basic flight training at Vance Air Force Base, Okla., he was commissioned as a second lieutenant and received wings in November 1960. After combat crew training at Castle Air Force Base, Calif., and Walker Air Force Base, N.M., he was assigned to Loring Air Force Base, Maine. Subsequent assignments included Plattsburgh Air Force Base, N.Y.; Homestead Air Force Base, Fla.; and Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio; flying B-52s as aircraft commander and instructor pilot.

After graduating from the Armed Forces Staff College in 1970, General Ryan was assigned to the 315th Tactical Airlift Wing, Phan Rang Air Base, South Vietnam. During this tour he flew more than 800 combat hours in the UC-123. In September 1971 General Ryan was assigned as an operations staff officer at Headquarters Strategic Air Command, Offutt Air Force Base, Neb. He became operations officer for the 2nd Bombardment Squadron, March Air Force Base, Calif., in September 1975, and in November 1976 assumed command of the unit. He entered the Air War College in August 1978, and upon graduation in May 1979, was assigned to Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C., as chief of the Strategic Forces Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Programs and Evaluation. In November 1979 he became deputy director for strategic forces, command, control and communications.

In February 1981 General Ryan was assigned as vice commander of the 19th Bombardment Wing, Robins Air Force Base, Ga. The general became vice commander of the 7th Bombardment Wing, Carswell Air Force Base, Texas, in January 1982 and in April 1982 assumed command of the wing. He was transferred to the 45th Air Division, Strategic Air Command, Pease Air Force Base, N.H., in November 1983 and served as commander. In June 1986 he became director of force structure, resource and assessment, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C. The general was assigned as vice commander of 8th Air Force, Barksdale Air Force Base, in June 1988. He became deputy commander in chief and chief of staff, U.S. Atlantic Command, Norfolk, Va., in August 1989. In May 1991 he was assigned as commander of SAC's 8th Air Force, Barksdale Air Force Base. He assumed his current command in June 1992.

The general is a command pilot with more than 6,000 flying hours, including 833 combat hours. He has flown the B-1, B-52, FB-111, KC-135, T-33, T-38, T-39 and UC-123. His military awards and decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal with oak leaf cluster, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Meritorious Service Medal with oak leaf cluster, Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters, Air Force Commendation Medal, Presidential Unit Citation, Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with "V" device and oak leaf cluster, Combat Readiness Medal with oak leaf cluster, Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal with service star, Vietnam Service Medal with three service stars, Air Force Overseas Ribbon-Short, Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with six oak leaf clusters, Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon, Air Force Training Ribbon, Republic of Vietnam Air Service Medal-Honor Class, Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm, and Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

He was promoted to lieutenant general June 1, 1991, with same date of rank.

(Current as of September 1992)



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LIEUTENANT GENERAL THOMAS G. MCINERNEY

Retired July 1, 1994.

Lieutenant General Thomas G. McInerney is assistant vice chief of staff, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C. He is responsible for the organization and administration of the Air Staff. Additionally, he serves as deputy chairman of the Air Force Council and is the Air Force accreditation official for the Air Attache Corps.

General McInerney was born in 1937, in Havre de Grace, Md., and graduated from Garden City (N.Y.) High School in 1955. He earned a bachelor of science degree from the U.S. Military Academy in 1959 and a master's degree in international relations from The George Washington University in 1972. The general completed Armed Forces Staff College in 1970 and the National War College in 1973.

After graduating from the academy in June 1959, he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Army. He then joined the Air Force, and completed initial pilot training at Bartow Air Base, Fla., and Laredo Air Force Base, Texas, in November 1960. General McInerney was assigned to Luke Air Force Base, Ariz., and later to Nellis Air Force Base, Nev., for advanced gunnery training. His first operational assignment was in October 1961 with the 476th Tactical Fighter Squadron, flying F-104s at George Air Force Base, Calif. There he took part in the Berlin and Cuban crises in 1962, flying escort missions in the Berlin Corridor and escort reconnaissance missions over Cuba. In April 1963 he was one of the first forward air controllers assigned to South Vietnam with a Vietnamese army division.

Upon his return to the United States in April 1964 he was assigned to the Tactical Air Warfare Center, Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., as an F-4C aircraft commander. In February 1966 he attended the F-4 Fighter Weapons School, Nellis Air Force Base, where he remained as an instructor with various F-4 assignments in the Weapons School and the Tactical Fighter Weapons Center, Test and Evaluation Division. Also, he participated in two Southeast Asia deployments as introduction team chief, bringing the F-4D and F-4E into combat.

The general volunteered for a fourth tour in Southeast Asia and served with the 469th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Korat Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand, from February until August 1969. After completing the Armed Forces Staff College in February 1970, he was transferred to the Directorate of Operational Requirements, Air Force headquarters. During this assignment he participated in many high-level study groups on the Middle East, air-to-air missile requirements and the F-15 advanced air superiority fighter.

Upon graduation from National War College in July 1973, General McInerney was assigned to the 58th Tactical Fighter Training Wing, Luke Air Force Base, as F-104 and F-5 director of operations. He was primarily responsible for German F-104 training and the F-5E Military Assistance Program. In August 1974 he became the air attache to the U.S. Embassy in London. There he worked for three different ambassadors, assisting them in changing U.S. policy toward the multi-role combat aircraft, and increased standardization with European aerospace and North Atlantic Treaty Organization air forces.

From November 1976 until October 1977 he was vice commander of the 20th Tactical Fighter Wing, Royal Air Force Station Upper Heyford, England. The general then became military assistant to Ambassador Robert W. Komer, the adviser to the secretary of defense on North Atlantic Treaty Organization affairs. In this capacity, he assisted in developing the organization's long-term defense program, which was announced at the 1978 Washington Summit. In March 1979 General McInerney became commander of the 3rd Tactical Fighter Wing, Clark Air Base, Philippines, and was deeply involved in implementing the base agreement that placed Clark Air Base under Philippine sovereignty.

In February 1981 he was assigned as commander of the 313th Air Division, Kadena Air Base, Japan. The general then served as deputy chief of staff for operations and intelligence, Headquarters Pacific Air Forces, Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, from June 1983 to July 1985, when he became commander of 3rd Air Force, Royal Air Force Station Mildenhall, England. In October 1986 General McInerney was assigned as vice commander in chief, Headquarters U.S. Air Forces in Europe, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.

He became commander of Alaskan Air Command, Alaskan NORAD Region, and Joint Task Force Alaska in May 1988. The general assumed command of Alaskan Command upon its activation in July 1989, and became commander of 11th Air Force when Alaskan Air Command was redesignated 11th Air Force in August 1990. He assumed his current position in July 1992.

The general is a command pilot with more than 4,100 flying hours, including 407 combat missions (243 in 0-1s as a forward air controller and 164 in F-4C's, D's and E's). His military awards and decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross with oak leaf cluster, Bronze Star Medal with "V" device and oak leaf cluster, Meritorious Service Medal with oak leaf cluster, Air Medal with 17 oak leaf clusters, Air Force Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster and Vietnam Service Medal with six service stars. He has also been awarded the Third Order of the Rising Sun by the Japanese government.

In addition, the general was inducted into the Order of the Sword in July 1980. This award recognizes both military and civilian individuals for conspicuous and significant contributions to the welfare and prestige of the noncommissioned officer corps and the military establishment. The general was the sixth Pacific Air Forces officer and the 63rd officer overall inducted into the order since the Air Force became a separate branch of the armed services in 1947.

He was promoted to lieutenant general Oct. 8, 1986, with same date of rank.

(Current as of August 1992)

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Brigadier General Robert H. Jones



LT. ROBERT H. JONES

Retired July 15, 1992

Brigadier General Robert H. Jones is the mobilization assistant to the commander, Headquarters United States Air Forces Europe (USAFE), Ramstein Air Base, Germany.

General Jones was born June 22, 1938, in Madison, Kansas. He attended Arlington State College (now University of Texas at Arlington) prior to entering the U.S. Air Force, and received a bachelor of science degree from Edison State College, Trenton New Jersey. The general completed Squadron Officer School in 1965, and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces in 1984.

General Jones enlisted in the Air Force in 1957. He served as an electronics technician on Okinawa prior to entering the Aviation Cadet program in August 1959. After completing primary flight training at Bartow Air Base, Fla., and basic flight training at Reese Air Force Base, Texas, he was designated Distinguished Graduate and received his commission and wings in November, 1960.

Following gunnery school at Luke Air force Base, Arizona, and Nellis Air force Base, Nevada, General Jones was assigned to the 479th Tactical Fighter Wing, George Air Force Base, California, where he flew F-104 Starfighters. While a member of the 479th, he participated in deployments in support of the nation's response to the Berlin Wall and the Cuban Missile crises.

In November, 1963 General Jones returned to Nellis for transition training in the F-105 Thunderchief. Following training, he was assigned to Itazuke Air Base, Japan. His tour in Japan was interrupted by the Vietnam war where he flew 100 combat missions over North Vietnam, operating from the Korat and Takhli Royal Thai Air Force Bases in Thailand.

Released from active duty in September, 1966, General Jones became a cockpit crewmember with American Airlines, and in March 1967, joined the 141st Tactical Fighter Squadron of the New Jersey Air National Guard, McGuire Air Force Base. There he served as F-105 instructor pilot and squadron standardization/evaluation pilot.

From March 1972 through March 1984, General Jones was assigned to the 301st Tactical Fighter Wing, Carswell Air Force Base, Texas. He was a flight examiner, flight commander, and squadron executive officer before serving as commander of the 457th Tactical Fighter Squadron from January 1979 until March 1984, when he assumed

Command of the 442 Tactical Fighter Wing located at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri.

In January 1987, he was assigned as vice commander, Headquarters 10th Air Force, Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas. He became Mobilization Assistant to the Commander, 12th Air Force, at Bergstrom, in June, 1988, and assumed his current assignment in January, 1990.

The general is a command pilot with more than 5,000 flying hours in Air Force fighter aircraft, including the F-100, F-104, F-105, F-4 and A-10. As an American Airlines pilot, he has flown Boeing 707, 727, 757, 767, Lockheed L-188, BAC-111, DC-10 and MD-11 aircraft.

His military awards and decorations include the Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross with oak leaf cluster, Air Medal with six oak leaf clusters, Air Force Commendation Medal, Presidential Unit Citation, Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with V device and oak leaf cluster, Combat Readiness Medal with three oak leaf clusters, Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal with star, Vietnam Service Medal with three stars, Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with six oak leaf clusters, Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon, Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with palm, United Nations Service Medal, and Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

He was promoted to Brigadier General August 16, 1988

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BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM G. KING JR.

Retired April 1, 1971. Died June 21, 2008.

Brigadier General William G. King Jr. is director of special projects, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, and has additional duty as deputy commander for satellite programs, Space and Missile Systems Organization, Los Angeles Air Force Station, Calif.

General King was born in Topeka, Kan., in 1918. He attended Kansas public schools and graduated from the Dodge City High School in 1937. He attended Kansas State University where he received a commission from the Army Reserve Officers Training Corps Program as a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps. Active military duty during World War II interrupted his undergraduate work.

During World War II, General King spent 39 months in the Pacific Theater of Operations serving as an antiaircraft artillery officer. He returned to Kansas State University to complete a final semester work for a bachelor of science degree in civil engineering and graduated in January 1946.

He accepted a regular Army commission in 1947 and reentered active duty at Fort Warren, Wyo., with the Aviation Engineers Training School as a group commander. General King became a member of the U.S. Air Force upon its formation in 1947.

In 1949 after completing the guided missile course at Fort Bliss, Texas, he was assigned to the newly formed Joint Long Range Proving Center at Patuxent Air Force Base, Fla. In this assignment he participated in a variety of activities including the initial exploration and surveys of the islands that became the downrange stations of the Air Force Eastern Test Range. He also served as the station commander at Grand Bahama Island Auxiliary Air Base.

General King attended the University of Chicago and received his master's degree in business administration in research and development management in 1954. His next assignment returned him to the Air Research and Development Command, Detachment 1, at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, where he served as the weapon systems project officer for the Snark Weapon System and for the Advance Reconnaissance System.

In July 1959 he began a series of assignments in the Los Angeles area which lasted for eight years. He served briefly as a program director for a space program within the Air Force Ballistic Missile Division before being assigned to the Directorate of Special Projects, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force. In September 1966 he became commander of the Air Force Satellite Control Facility, headquarters of the worldwide tracking network, located at the Los Angeles Air Force Station.

In August 1967 he reported for duty as the assistant deputy chief of staff for operations, Headquarters Air Force Systems Command, Andrews Air Force Base, Md. In January 1969 he became assistant to the director of special projects, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, Los Angeles Air Force Station, Calif.

He became Director of Special Projects, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, Los Angeles Air Force Station, Calif., in July 1969.

His military decorations include the Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster, Bronze Star Medal, and Air Force Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster.

(Current as of Oct. 15, 1969)



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FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS OF THE RADIATION FROM ROCKET MOTOR FLAMES



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**FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS OF THE
RADIATION FROM ROCKET MOTOR FLAMES**

J. A. Curcio and J. A. Sanderson

July 26, 1948

CLASSIFIED

Approved by:

E. O. Hulburt, Superintendent, Optics Division



NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

CAPTAIN H. A. SCHADE, USN, DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

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ABSTRACT

The spectra of acid-aniline flames from 220- and 400-pound-thrust rocket motors were photographed in the interval 2500A to 7000A. The spectral distribution of energy was essentially that of a gray body of temperature 2712°K, emissivity 0.0055. Band systems at 3064A (NH), and at 3590A and 3883A (CN) were barely distinguishable in the continuum.

The spectrum of a 1000-pound-thrust alcohol-oxygen motor was discontinuous between 2350A and 7000A, consisting of sharp lines and band systems superposed on a weak continuum. Components of the spectrum were:

NA	5893A
CaO	5560A and 6260A
OH	2811A and 3064A
CH	4312A

The true spectral intensity of this flame was not measured.

The total radiant intensity of the acid-aniline flames was measured with a radiation thermocouple. Values of 1560 and 1800 watts/ft² steradian were obtained on separate runs of the motor. These and earlier measurements of radiant intensity were used, together with Aerojet Engineering Corporation measurements and data derived from the ultraviolet and the visible spectra of the flames, to compute detectability of rocket flames by infrared lead sulfide cell detectors. Under favorable nighttime conditions in the absence of haze, it was estimated that a 12-inch-diameter optical system with lead sulfide cell detector would exhibit signal-to-noise ratios of 50 against a 200-pound-thrust motor at horizontal range 8.8 nautical miles at 30,000 feet altitude, or 50 against a 400-pound-thrust motor at range 13 miles at 10,000 feet, or 200 against a 1000-pound-thrust motor at range 25 miles at 40,000 feet, or 9 against the same motor at range 91 miles at 20,000 feet. These estimates indicate the desirability of airborne measurements of the target strengths of rockets and jet aircraft in flight.

PROBLEM STATUS

This is an interim report on this problem.

AUTHORIZATION

NRL Problem No. N28-02 (N04-02R)

AD-A209 227



ORBIT DETERMINATION OF SUNLIGHT
ILLUMINATED OBJECTS DETECTED BY
OVERHEAD PLATFORMS

THESIS

Richard P. Osedacz
Captain, USAF

AFIT/GA/ENY/89J-3

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Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

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Vita

Captain Richard P. Ouedace was born on 24 February 1962 in Central Falls, Rhode Island. He graduated from high school in Cumberland, Rhode Island in 1980 and attended the United States Air Force Academy from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Astronautical Engineering in May 1984. Upon graduation he received a regular commission in the USAF and was assigned to the Foreign Technology Division, Directorate of MASINT Exploitation, Powered Flight Performance Group where he spent the next three years as a ballistic missile performance engineer. In 1987 he served as Deputy Branch Chief, Powered Flight Performance Group until entering the School of Engineering, Air Force Institute of Technology, in May 1988.

Permanent Address: 44 E. Earle St
Cumberland, RI 02864

Orbit Determination of Sunlight-Illuminated Objects
Detected by Overhead Platforms

I. Introduction

Objective and Scope

Due to the multitude of objects in the geostationary belt, overhead platforms are being saturated by reflected sunlight from orbiting objects passing through the sensors' field of view. These objects, known as fastwalkers, are creating a suspicion that some uncatalogued objects may exist or are being cross-tagged within the data base. The North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) tasked the Foreign Technology Division, Flight Performance Division (FTD/SQDF) to analyze these 15 to 30 minute data tracks and determine the element set, identifying the object.

The objective of this thesis is twofold: to determine the feasibility of determining the element set of an orbiting object from space-based metric data and if so, perform a commonality/occurrence frequency study of a year's worth of collected data. The project can be expanded to warn the sensor operator when the next occurrence will be so that he can take preventative measures to protect the sensor from damaging cell over-saturation.

Table I Description of Simulated Test Case Data

Data Rate: 1pt/10 sec	
Nominal 1- σ Data Errors	
Azimuth: 3.5×10^{-1}	Elevation: 4.3×10^{-1}

Research

Since the fastwalker data base goes back as far as 1972, it is safe to assume that the problem has been in existence since then. It is most prevalent with a certain ballistic missile early warning satellite system located at various geostationary locations. Wong in his paper performed his analysis using various intensity models and a least squares estimator (MVS/TRP) to find that there is a family of least squares solutions in r which satisfy the collected azimuth and elevation data (21:23-25). Little was done to resolve this family into a single possible fastwalker, hence his conclusion was that the problem was unsolvable.

Some undocumented simulations were performed in the Space Surveillance Center within the NORAD Cheyenne Mountain Complex where the sensor was boosted into a higher orbit and then circularized 500 km above its original position. Then based on the viewing angle a collection of other satellites in its

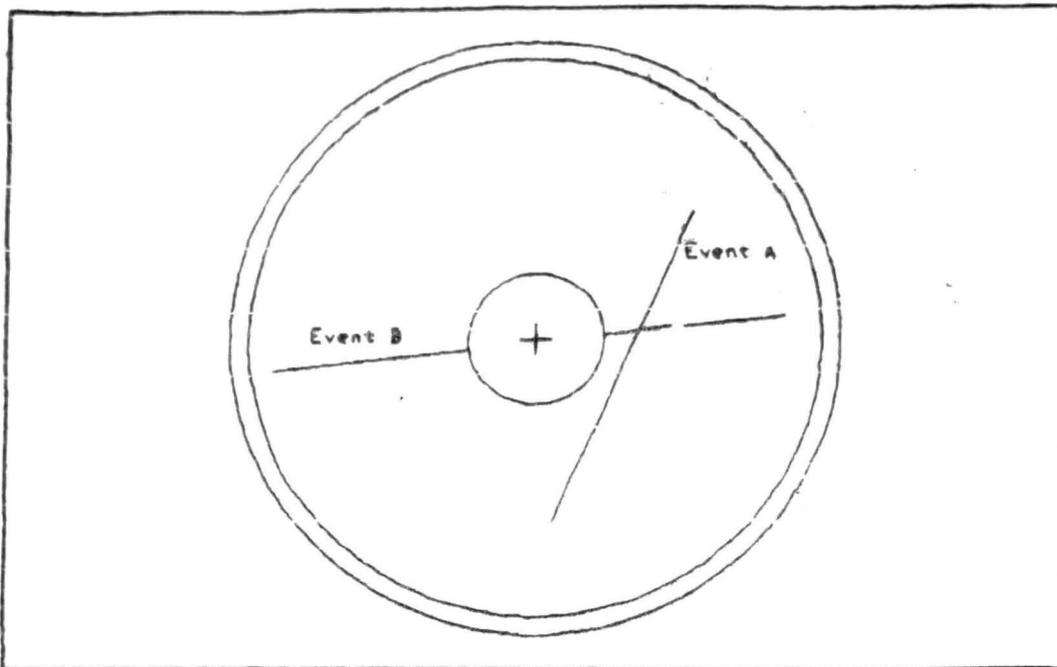


Figure 5 Single Data Set Focal Plane Traces

which was expected from the expansion (realistically, $\delta a/a, \leq 0.024$, which is an optimistic figure). This means the sum $3/2\omega_r + B'$ must lie between -0.008877 and zero to yield a semi-major axis change of less than 1000 km, implying that $B' < 0$ since the change in semi-major axis, and hence slant range must be negative due to the equation's derivation (expansion of the quantity $\delta a + a_r$). These constraints on B' gave rise to another problem.

The constant term in the series equals $1.09079624 \times 10^{-4}$ radians per second, which is approaching the data noise level.

VI. Summary and Conclusions

Fastwalker orbit determination cannot be performed with a single data set. Multiple simultaneous collections by different sensors or another sighting by the same sensor on a different day is required to determine the orbital element set with any certainty. Hence any future occurrences with other sensors cannot be computed accurately since errors are also propagated along with the state.

A near-perfect estimate of the sensor position and velocity is required so any errors contributed to the results will be due to the data and not the ephemeris. This is accomplished by assuming the first ephemeris position point is known and fitting the remainder of the position ephemerides by estimating the velocity. This adds confidence to the propagated state vector when fitting multiple day collections.

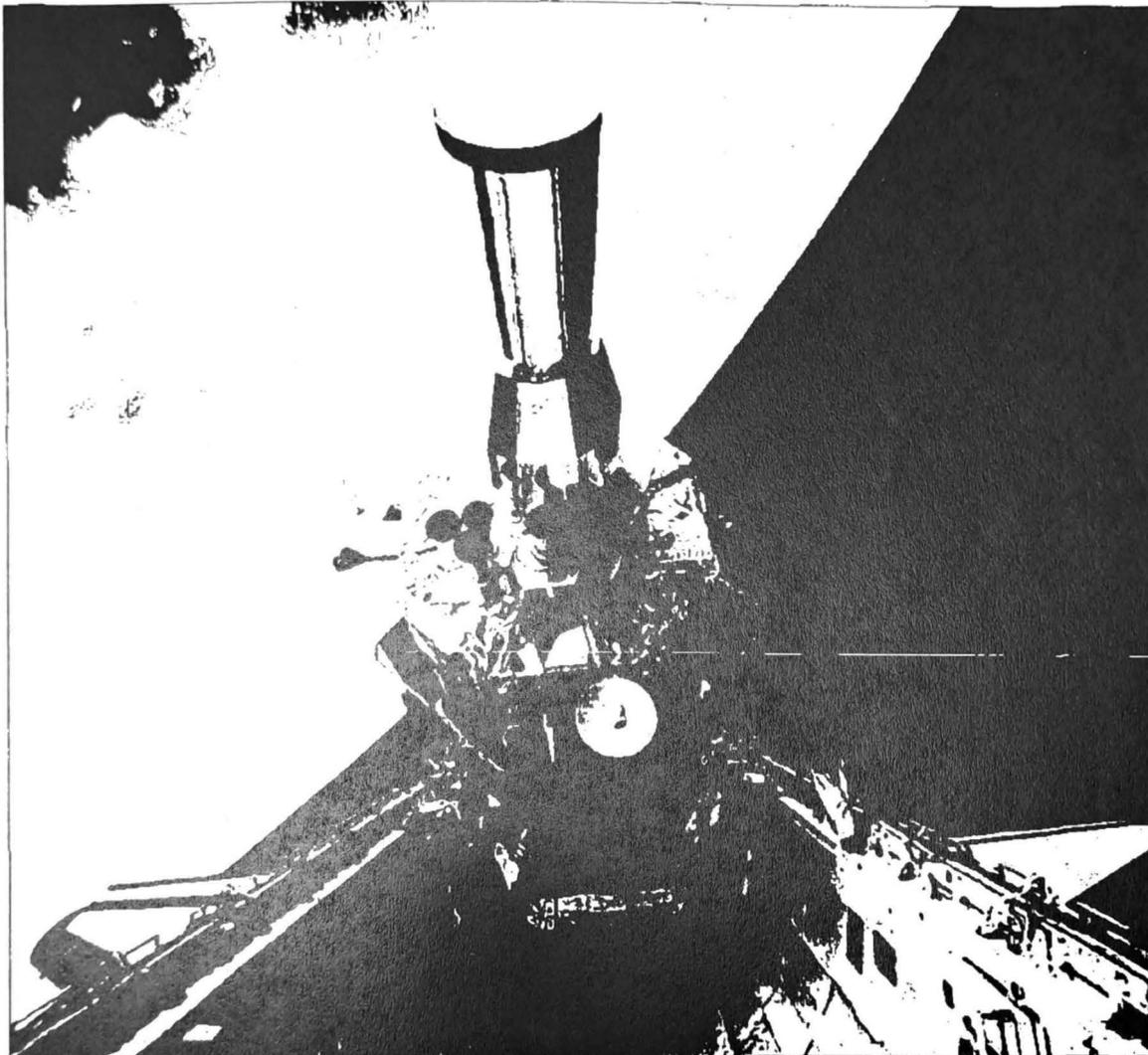
The Gauss method provides a good initial orbit provided the data does not have any biases (zero mean), especially since the method assumes perfect data. Hence, no error statistics are associated with the elements. Once the eighth-order polynomial is factored, the method occasionally produces possible target ranges where the target would not be detected due to the lower reflected sunlight intensity level or a negative range meaning the target is behind the sensor. These outputs are naturally impossible and the method fails. The

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DO SPY SATELLITES SEE UFOs?

DO OUR SPY SATELLITES SEE UFOS?

Sensors designed to pick up one thing may well detect another. Could some "others" be UFOS?

By Ronald S. Regehr

The United States' premier surveillance satellites, the Defense Support Program (DSP) series (also the oldest satellite series currently in the inventory), have detected unidentified flying objects. The U.S. Air Force, who owns and operates these satellites, continues to classify UFOs as "valid IR sources," and various contracts have been let to further study this phenomenon. Are there any hard data to support these contentions?

I believe there are. With the assistance of several astrophysicists and lots of head scratching recalling my college advanced physics and mathematics, presented is proof of the DSP satellite's UFO detection capability.¹ (See sidebar—ed.)

Even though the DSP's primary mission has always been the detection of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs), it proved its value during Operation Desert Storm by detecting the launch of every one of the 70 Iraqi Scud missiles launched, thus providing invaluable alert time to allow our allies and our troops to seek shelter and for the Patriot batteries to lock onto their target.² Compared with an ICBM, the Scud is a very low-intensity target, thus bolstering our premise that the DSP could detect UFOs.

Armed with this mathematical proof of the DSP's UFO detection capability, Lee Graham, in his own enigmatic way, started a string of correspondence seeking to find if the DSP or any federal agency's satellites had detected UFOs. Freedom of information act (FOIA) requests to the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD), the presumed users of this type of satellite data, revealed that USAF units assigned to NORAD were exempt from the FOIA because of an interlocking treaty with Canada. Ostensibly, the law (5 U.S.C. §552) provides a legal loophole through which all manner of data can fall—including UFO data! Undeterred, Graham continued his quest.

Some 200 (Two-hundred—no, that is not a typographical error!) FOIA requests and several years later, Lee has discovered some puzzling terminology used to describe some of the detected events—the terms "Slow Walker," "Fast Walker," and "Unidentified Object." Just as the term "Slow Walker" most likely does not denote the tortuously slow gait of a geriatric, arthritic perambulator, neither is the term "Fast Walker" likely to denote the oftentimes humorous gait of an Olympic speed walker. But what do these terms mean? Asteroids? Space Junk? UFOs? Repeated efforts have failed to reveal the true meanings of the

terms, leaving speculation to those who gain comfort in that endeavor.

Sky & Telescope, in their February 1994 issue, had an article "Secret Impacts Revealed," in which they claimed that the DSP detects upwards of eight "probable meteoroids" per year, but admit that this only accounts for about one-fourth of the actual "events."

Bill Moore, of MJ-12 fame, mentioned the term "Fast Walker" to Graham, who then inquired of Moore if "Falcon" (one of Moore's aviarian cohorts) had used the term. Moore confirmed Graham's suspicions, thus linking modern-day technology with the (in)famous MJ-12.

Joseph Stefula, former MUFON State Director from New Jersey, posits that "Fast Walkers" are incoming space objects and that the DSP detects on the order of 3 or 4 per month! Stefula's report to "Mark" stated:

"I have information that at 1126Z, 5 May 1984, a DSP platform detected an object with heat in the 9,000 KW/SR range coming out of deep space and passing within 3 Km of the DSP. Its star tracking telescope first detected the object (Used to insure (sic) that the DSP is in the correct position by tracking the location of stars in relation to the platform). The observation lasted 9 minutes. A detailed investigation failed to explain what caused the sensor reading, other than a real object of some type. Do these DSP systems have these capabilities? "Fastwalker" is the term used to identify objects that are being picked up on these and similar sensor systems in orbit. My source indicated that 2-3 times a month "Fastwalkers" are being detected. Without proof of some form of "threat", experts don't want to spend the money or resources to examine the phenomenon."

Subsequently, Stefula faxed what he claims to be a "copy" of this sighting, presented in Figure 1.

Not too surprisingly, the enigmatic Phil Klass also figures into this satellite/UFO scenario. When Graham queried Klass regarding the DSP's capability of detecting intense IR sources on the ground, Klass's response was typically biased. Moreover it revealed another subject on which Klass is ignorant—satellite surveillance technology. Instead of alluding to a theoretical possibility (thus not revealing his ignorance), Klass proceeded to pontificate as to the shortcomings and limitations of the DSP (one of the most successful of all of our spy satellites), continued by presenting his unfounded hypothesis, and concluded by destroying his hypothesis while hyping his book wherein he

claims to explain the 1976 Imperial Iranian AF sighting as the planet Jupiter.*

Meanwhile, during this investigation, Ed Dames and his crew at PSI-TECH ostensibly received a contract from the USAF Space Command, headquartered at Peterson AFB, Colorado, rumored "home" of the DSP, to ascertain if the DSP has spotted incoming UFOs. Based on his "remote viewing" of the DSP, Dames stated unequivocally that the DSP has, in fact, detected many UFOs originating in deep space and entering our (i.e., Earth's) air space. Hence, one clue as to the USAF's reluctance to discuss UFOs.

The DSP's Sandia Bhangmeter (an optical burst detector) spotted what appeared to be intense flashes of light in the Earth's atmosphere. They were believed to be meteors or asteroid fragments racing toward the planet's surface. On October 1, 1990, two DSP satellites recorded a burst of light over the western Pacific Ocean. "Analysis carried out by Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque, New Mexico, showed that the fireball released the energy equivalent of 500 tons of high explosives. Such an energy release could be caused by a 20,000 metric ton meteor, Sandia analysts concluded." But could it not have been one of the UFOs Ed Dames "spotted"?

But why would the U.S. Government (or any other government, for that matter) be concerned with detecting or tracking UFOs? One reason is that they could be confused with "real" threats.

"We believe that lack of information on the characteristics and influence of UFOs increase the threat of incorrect identification. Then, mass transition of UFOs along trajectories close to those of combat missiles could be regarded by computers as an attack."

At least once, a series of false alarms resembling a raid by Soviet bombers was detected, resulting in a SAC (Strategic Air Command) red alert (no pun intended). B-52 bombers loaded with nuclear weapons were poised for take-off when the "targets" disappeared. The launch was scrubbed, and nuclear war was avoided. The targets? Well, they were classified as "radar reflections off the Moon"!

Because of these and similar incidents, I believe that the Soviet Union, United States, Great Britain, and France all have conducted in-depth analyses of UFOs, if for no other reason than to provide a plausible explanation for unexplained phenomena that could result in their falsely initiating a world-ending nuclear raid. Curiously enough, this contention is bolstered by one cryptic sentence in the official USAF Policy Statement regarding UFOs... "They (UFOs) have not proven to be a threat to the security of the United States of America." This statement has no validity unless UFOs have been

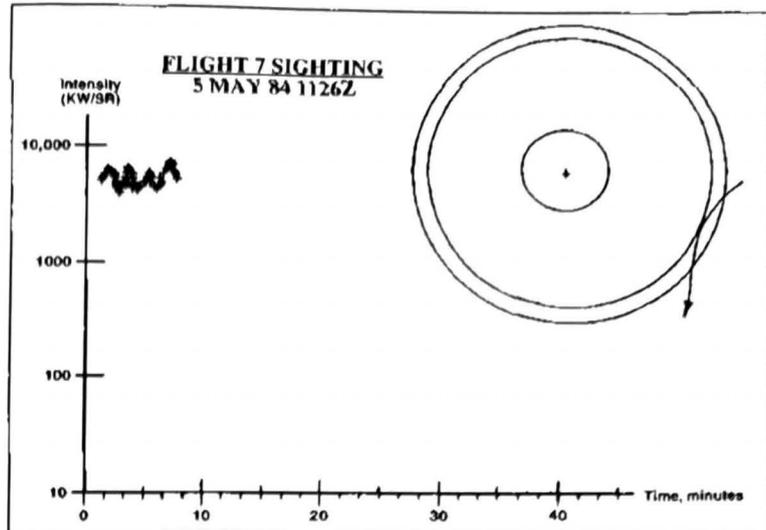


Figure 1 DSP SIGHTING OF 5 MAY 1984

analyzed, characterized, and cataloged into the identification data base of the nations' defense-network computers.

SIDEBAR

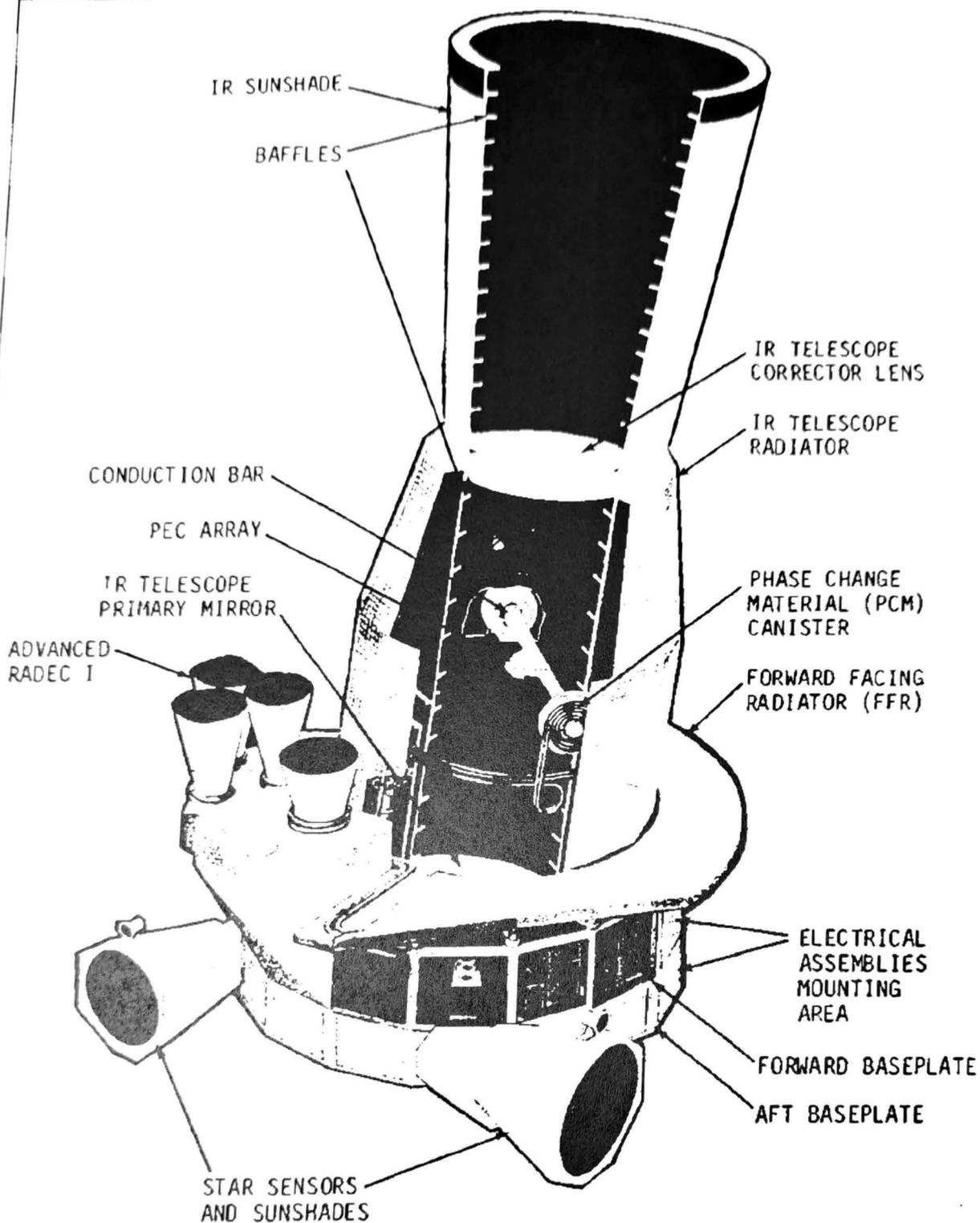
Various options and viewing/selection criteria lead to the design of a hypothetical "perfect" satellite for detecting UFOs. Applying these criteria leads us to examine the world's inventory of "spy" satellites, with the resulting conclusion that in addition to the United States, Great Britain, France, the (former) Soviet Union, Japan, and the People's Republic of China most likely have exploited this capability as added insured of their country's security and well being. None of these powerful nations wishes to trigger a nuclear holocaust; and none wishes to be the first to suffer from it either.

This article details the physical characteristics of a "typical UFO" and the calculations involved in determining whether or not this particular UFO could have been detected by existing satellite technology. Note that we're not discussing detection by some esoteric "pie in the sky" system, but real, existing satellite sensing systems built with your tax dollars.

The UFO that provides a basis for our mathematical model baffled the latest weapons in use in late 1976⁷.

"... These unidentified flying objects were described as bird like or as brightly lit helicopters although none were airborne at the time. Unable to convince the callers that they were only seeing stars, a senior officer went outside to see for himself. Observing an object in the north like a star, only larger and brighter, he immediately scrambled an Imperial Iranian Air Force (IIAF) F-4 to investigate.

"The F-4 pilot stated that the brilliant object was easily visible 70 miles away ... as the F-4 continued pursuit south of Teheran, a second brightly lit object (about 1/2 to 1/3 the size of the moon) detached from the



OOH-2721

SED SENSOR

original UFO and headed straight for the F-4 at a high rate of speed. The pilot attempted to fire an AIM-9 at the new object and was prevented by a sudden power loss in his weapons control panel. The UFO was described by both ground witnesses and the F-4 chase pilots as being about 30 feet in diameter and very bright. Its altitude ranged from ground level to 40,000 feet (12 Kilometers)."

There are several important facts we can glean from this article and use to narrow our spy satellite search. Most importantly, it was big and bright, was approximately 30 feet (9.15 meters) in diameter, and radiated sufficient IR energy to enable the AIM-9 air-to-air missile to obtain "lock." Although the *Sidewinder's* sensitivity band is classified, its bandwidth of sensitivity approximates that of other IR sensors.

We can use these data to calculate the UFO's apparent brightness, compare this with the satellites' presumed sensitivities, and thus determine the UFO's detectability. I'll try to keep the mathematics and modeling assumptions as simple as possible.

MODELING ASSUMPTIONS'

1. The UFO produces a layer of ionized gas (primarily nitrogen) surrounding itself.
2. The ionized gas is optically opaque with a blackbody radiation temperature of 3000K (the minimum molecular ionization temperature of air below 12 km.) and is described as a Lambertian surface.⁹
3. For simplicity, assume that the UFO is spherical in shape. The area of the UFO that is seen is effectively the top projected half, having an area of approximately 66 square meters.

$$A = \pi R^2 = \pi \times 15ft^2 = \pi \times 4.572 \text{ meters}^2 = 65.7 \text{ meters}^2 = 65.7 \times 10^4 \text{ centimeters}^2$$

4. The UFO's emissivity is 1 (blackbody radiator). It could be lower, but the UFO description matches this emissivity.

CALCULATIONS

Using these, we can calculate the spectral radiant emittance (in watts/cm²μm) of the UFO using the following formula (Planck's law of spectral radiation from a blackbody.):

$$W_{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi hc^2}{\lambda^5} \frac{10^{-4}}{e^{\frac{hc}{\lambda kT}} - 1} \quad [1]$$

where:

$$10^{-4} = \text{conversion constant} = 10^{-4} \text{ cm}/\mu\text{meter}$$

$$h = \text{Planck's constant} = 6.6262 \times 10^{-34} \text{ watt sec}^2$$

$$c = \text{speed of light} = 3.0 \times 10^8 \text{ meters/sec} = 3 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm/sec}$$

$$k = \text{Boltzmann's constant} = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ watt sec}/K$$

$$T = \text{blackbody temperature} = 3000 K$$

$$\lambda = \text{center wavelength} = 2.0 \mu\text{meters} = 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}$$

Inserting these values into the Equation, [1] the spectral radiant emittance is calculated as

$$W_{\lambda} = 1.16 \times 10^7 \text{ watts/cm}^2 \mu\text{meter}$$

From this, we can calculate the UFO's spectral radiant intensity (watts/steradian meter) using the formula:

$$J_{\lambda} = \frac{A_e}{\pi} W_{\lambda} \quad [2]$$

and radiant intensity (watts/steradian)

$$J = J_{\lambda} \Delta_{\lambda} = \frac{A_e W_{\lambda} \Delta_{\lambda}}{\pi} \quad [3]$$

where:

$$A_e = \text{Area of emitting surface} (65.7 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^2) \times \text{emissivity} (1)$$

$$\pi = \text{constant} = 3.1416$$

$$\Delta_{\lambda} = \text{Bandwidth} (\mu\text{meters})$$

Inserting these values into Equation [3] results in an unattenuated (ground level) radiant intensity of about 2 x 10⁷ watts/steradian.¹⁰

Our next step is to convert this ground-level intensity to what the satellite would actually see. Because of the density and water vapor content of the atmosphere, some of the ground-level radiant intensity is attenuated (or *absorbed*), thus not reaching the satellite. We need to multiply the ground-radiant intensity by the attenuation factor (transmission coefficient). We will assume there is no cloud cover (the article actually refers to a 'cloud-free night') and that the UFO is at an altitude of less than 12 kilometers. We will further assume that the satellite-to-UFO zenith (or viewing) angle is less than 30° (a worst-case condition). For these conditions, if the UFO's altitude is 6 km, its apparent radiant intensity would be

$$J_a = 0.010 \times 2 \times 10^7 \text{ watts/steradian} = 2.0 \times 10^5 \text{ watts/steradian} = 200 \text{ Kw/sr}$$

Continued on Page 18

the *JSE* contains several items of interest to MUFON members, including Peter Sturrock's "Report on a Survey of the Membership of the American Astronomical Society Concerning the UFO Problem, Part I," "Anatomy of a Hoax: The Philadelphia Experiment Fifty Years Later" by Jacques Vallee, and "Alleged Experiences Inside UFOs: An Analysis of Abduction Reports" by Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos, with a response by David Jacobs.

David Webb is MUFON's newly elected Eastern Regional Director.

STRINGFIELD RECOVERING

One of the most well-known investigators of crash/retrieval cases is recovering from surgery at his home near Cincinnati, Ohio.

The last week of February, Leonard Stringfield entered the hospital to undergo an operation that removed two growths from his left lung. The operation was successful, and a biopsy revealed the growths to be benign.

Len was reported to be weak, but doing well overall. An operation on his right lung is scheduled as soon as he is sufficiently recovered.

Despite his illness of the last few months, Len was still able to complete his last book and get it back from the printer before the end of February. Its title is *UFO Crash/Retrievals: Search for Proof in a Hall of Mirrors, Status Report VII*, and is available directly from the author for \$16.50, which includes postage and handling. You can write Mr. Stringfield at 4412 Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45227.

Please join MUFON and his many friends in wishing Mr. Stringfield a speedy recovery.

ABDUCTION NOTES - Continued from Page 16

to rationalize and minimize their unusual experiences—sometimes to an irrational or absurd extent.

(20) Subjects have been found in both clinical interviews and through psychological testing to typically not possess any problems of a psychological nature that could serve as a source for their experiences. Subjects usually dread publicity, fear ridicule, and hesitate to tell anyone.

These twenty aspects give a researcher a good idea of what kinds of data to expect and watch for in abduction research. Not all aspects will be part of each subject's world, but a researcher needs to know what could arise in any investigation.

Next column: "Phobic Responses and Resolutions."

SPY SATELLITES - Continued from Page 9

This intensity is certainly detectable by today's technology satellites, thus effectively proving that at least one of our spy satellites could detect UFOs.

NOTES

1. And so you overzealous security agents won't further harass us, please note that all of this information comes from unclassified sources.
2. Ninth National Space Symposium. Proceedings report.
3. Prodigy interactive news service. Science & Environment Board; Topic: UFO: 09/21/93 at 10:45 p.m., E.S.T.
4. He wrongly assumed that the scientific team responsible for the satellite's design chose a bandwidth that would not see through the atmosphere. They chose this bandwidth, he erroneously continued, to ensure against detecting jet aircraft plumes, thus precluding the possibility of detecting Soviet bombers which would provide false data, leading US air defense forces to assume that an attack was being launched.
5. "Sandia Scientists Intrigued by Flashes in Atmosphere," *Space News*, December 7-13, 1992, page 15.
6. "UFOs and Security," *Soviet Military Review*, No. 6, June 1989. Published by Krasnaya Zvezda Publishing House, Marshall Biryuzov St., Moscow, 123298, USSR.
7. The UFO used for this model is based on a best-fit of data collected from the USAF article "Now You See It, Now You Don't" concerning a UFO sighting over Teheran in 1976. Copies of this article are available from most researchers. If you cannot find a copy, notify the author care of this magazine.
8. In modeling, we mathematically simulate processes and assign values to critical parameters so that we can analyze empirical data and come to intelligent conclusions regarding the process or event being modeled. The model can also be used to test predictions by changing the values of specific variables and comparing the results.
9. For a Lambertian surface, the radiant intensity is independent of the viewing angle, which is always true for a blackbody.
10. A steradian is the solid angle that encloses a surface area on a sphere equivalent to the square of the radius.

Mr. Regehr has worked for 25 years on the Defense Support Program. He wrote the performance/design specifications for each series of sensor systems, the Operational Software specifications and edited the Satellite Performance Reports. He also prepared the SED (Sensor Evolutionary Design) Familiarization Manual, used to introduce the DSP to Air Force personnel new to the program.



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

18 Feb 2011

HAF/IMIO (MDR)
1000 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1000

Mr. Lee M. Graham
526 W. Maple
Monrovia, CA 91016

Dear Mr. Graham,

Reference your letter dated 31 January 2011, requesting a Mandatory Declassification Review (MDR) for the following document:

“DSP Mission to Detect and Identify the UFO Phenomena”

This request is being staffed out to the appropriate Air Force agency to do a search and review of any records found. You will be notified in writing of the declassification decision from this office upon completion.

Address any questions concerning this review to the undersigned at (703) 693-2260 and refer to our case number 11-MDR-074.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jeanne Wright". The signature is fluid and cursive.

JEANNE WRIGHT

Mandatory Declassification Review Specialist



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

WASHINGTON, DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 March 2011

HAF/DMIC (MDR)
1000 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1000

Mr. Lee M. Graham
526 W. Maple Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016-3225

Mr. Graham,

(U) Reference your letter 31 January 2011. The appropriate Air Force Agency has reviewed your request and determined the information revealing the various missions of the Defense Support Program (DSP) is classified in accordance with Executive Order 13526. Consequently, release of this information is denied pursuant to 5 U.S.C., 552(b)(7).

(U) Address any questions concerning this review to the undersigned at (703) 693-2260 and refer to our case number 11-MDR-074.

JEANNE WRIGHT

Mandatory Declassification Review Specialists



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, DC

16 August 2011

Dear Requester,

We received your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request, dated 12 August 2011. We will provide you our release determination by 12 September 2011. Please contact Della Macias at (703) 693-2579 if you have any questions and reference case #2011-06331-F.

Headquarters Air Force FOIA Office

HAF/IMIO