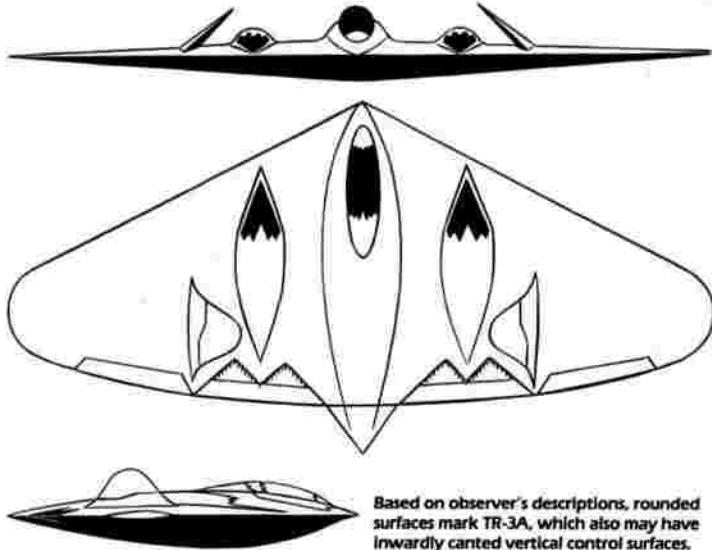


AMERICA'S NEW SECRET AIRCRAFT

It's no secret, however, that in the past decade the Department of Defense has poured money into "black" programs. The Air Force alone has spent nearly \$46 billion on classified weapons procurement over the past five years, and another \$20.3 billion in classified research and development, according to an analysis by the Defense Budget Project, a nonprofit organization in Washington, D.C.

But tracing the flow of classified funds from the Pentagon to contractors reveals little about hardware. Eyewitness reports, even from unqualified observers, tell more. And a nagging consistency ties together accounts from individual eyewitnesses and lends credibility to their claims.

The vehicles in such anecdotes fall into three categories. First, observers have reported several different triangular aircraft with wingspans ranging from roughly 60 to 160 ft. Second, witnesses have described a high-speed, high-altitude vehicle, seen only as a yellow or orange light with a



with the F-117As that pass one by one

Based on observer's descriptions, rounded surfaces mark TR-3A, which also may have inwardly canted vertical control surfaces.

could also be a follow-on to the TR-1.

The Pentagon's Biggest Cover-Up? Inside the Secret Race to Reverse-Engineer UFO Technology

[A Y M](#)

Investigating Reverse-Engineering of UAP Technology in Classified Programs

Unidentified Aerial Phenomena (UAPs)—often called UFOs—have long been the subject of secret military programs and speculation. This investigation explores multiple angles: historical cases of alleged UAP reverse-engineering, current black projects, international efforts, the secrecy surrounding these programs, and the potential strategic impact if such exotic technology is mastered. We draw on historical records, expert analyses, and credible reports to separate fact from legend.

Historical Cases: From Roswell and Project Blue Book to AATIP

Early Incidents and Myths: The modern era of alleged UAP reverse-engineering began with the 1947 Roswell incident, when wreckage found in New Mexico sparked rumors of a recovered alien craft. Pro-UFO researchers have claimed an extraterrestrial spacecraft and alien bodies were retrieved at Roswell and hidden from the public ([Project BLUE BOOK - Unidentified Flying Objects | National Archives](#)). The U.S. Air Force's official investigations at the time did not validate these claims; a later report concluded the debris was from a high-altitude balloon project, not a "UFO" event ([Project BLUE BOOK - Unidentified Flying Objects | National Archives](#)). Nevertheless, Roswell set the template for

crash-retrieval lore. In 1989, self-described whistleblower Bob Lazar further inflamed Area 51 myths by claiming he worked on a secret team to reverse-engineer alien craft at a site near Area 51 in Nevada ([Bob Lazar - Wikipedia](#)). Lazar's story, though widely publicized, came with no evidence and was largely discredited ([Bob Lazar - Wikipedia](#)), yet it cemented Area 51's reputation as the epicenter of alleged UAP tech programs.

Project Blue Book (1952–1969): In the Cold War era, the U.S. Air Force ran Project Blue Book to systematically study UFO sightings. By the time Blue Book ended in 1969, it had catalogued 12,618 reports; 701 remained unexplained ([Project BLUE BOOK - Unidentified Flying Objects | National Archives](#)). Crucially, Blue Book's final conclusions stated that no UFO investigated ever indicated a threat to national security or advanced technology beyond current science, and no evidence of extraterrestrial vehicles was found ([Project BLUE BOOK - Unidentified Flying Objects | National Archives](#)). In short, the official stance was that there was nothing to "reverse-engineer." The program was terminated with the Air Force declaring it saw no reason to resume UFO investigations ([Project BLUE BOOK - Unidentified Flying Objects | National Archives](#)). This left an official gap of decades where no public U.S. government program studied UAPs, even as rumors of secret projects persisted.

Area 51 and Skunk Works: Meanwhile, secrecy at Area 51 (the remote Air Force test site in Nevada) fueled speculation that UAP technologies were being studied there. In reality, many cutting-edge aircraft were developed and tested at Area 51, and their radical designs and flight capabilities often prompted UFO sightings among the public ([Area 51's Most Outrageous Top Secret Spy Plane Projects | HISTORY](#)). For example, Lockheed's Skunk Works – the company's legendary Advanced Development Projects division – tested the U-2 spy plane and later the SR-71 Blackbird and F-117 stealth fighter at Area 51 under extreme secrecy. These projects were human-engineered, but to unaware observers they appeared as unexplained flying objects. The CIA has since admitted that over half of UFO reports in the late 1950s and 1960s were actually sightings of secret U-2 and A-12/SR-71 flights ([Area 51's Most Outrageous Top Secret Spy Plane Projects | HISTORY](#)). Thus, historically, Lockheed Martin's Skunk Works did reverse-engineer terrestrial technology (foreign planes or radar signatures), but there's no public proof it had alien materials. Nonetheless, statements attributed to former Skunk Works directors have become UFO lore. For instance, Ben Rich (Skunk Works chief in the 1980s) allegedly hinted before his death that "we now have the technology to take ET home," a quote often cited by ufologists (though its authenticity is debated) ([Dubious quotes attributed to Skunk Works director Ben Rich - Reddit](#)). Such anecdotes, even if dubious, show the enduring mystique of Skunk Works in UAP conspiracy circles.

AATIP – The Pentagon's Secret UFO Program: Decades after Blue Book, mounting sightings by military pilots (and perhaps the legacy of incidents like the 2004 "Tic Tac" encounter) prompted a quiet revival of official UAP research. In 2007, the Advanced Aerospace Threat Identification Program (AATIP) was founded at the behest of Senator Harry Reid and a few colleagues. Funded with \$22 million in black-budget money ([The Pentagon Has Confirmed its \\$22M Program to Investigate UFOs - Nextgov/FCW](#)), AATIP contracted with private firms to study unexplained aerial phenomena. Much of the work was performed by Bigelow Aerospace Advanced Space Studies (BAASS), a company owned by UFO-investigative enthusiast Robert Bigelow ([The Pentagon Has Confirmed its \\$22M Program to Investigate UFOs - Nextgov/FCW](#)). Under Bigelow's direction, specially modified buildings in Las

Vegas were prepared to store metal alloys and other materials recovered from UAPs, according to the New York Times report that revealed AATIP's existence ([The UFO Legend of Unknown "Metal Alloys" Housed in a Secret Las Vegas Warehouse - The Black Vault](#)). Researchers analyzed these materials and examined individuals who experienced physical effects from UAP encounters ([The UFO Legend of Unknown "Metal Alloys" Housed in a Secret Las Vegas Warehouse - The Black Vault](#)). AATIP also compiled military UFO reports and even produced technical papers on futuristic propulsion concepts. Although the Pentagon later claimed AATIP ended in 2012 due to "other, higher priority issues" ([The Pentagon Has Confirmed its \\$22M Program to Investigate UFOs - Nextgov/FCW](#)), insiders suggest the effort continued in some form. It came to light in 2017 only when The New York Times and Politico broke the story, forcing the Pentagon to confirm AATIP's reality ([The Pentagon Has Confirmed its \\$22M Program to Investigate UFOs - Nextgov/FCW](#)).

Claims of Crash Retrievals: The revelation of AATIP led to further stunning assertions. In 2020, astrophysicist Dr. Eric Davis, who consulted for the program, told Pentagon officials in a classified briefing that "off-world vehicles not made on this Earth" had been recovered ([Government UFO Research | Pentagon Has UFO Vehicles, Materials](#)). He later publicly confirmed he believes the government possesses exotic materials. Also, in July 2023, former intelligence officer David Grusch testified under oath to Congress that he was informed of a "multi-decade UAP crash retrieval and reverse-engineering program" and had interviewed multiple firsthand witnesses ([Former Intelligence Guy Tells Congress the Government Is Reverse-Engineering Alien Relics](#)) ([Former Intelligence Guy Tells Congress the Government Is Reverse-Engineering Alien Relics](#)). Grusch claimed U.S. authorities have recovered non-human craft and even bodies – allegations he said were illegally kept from Congress (). These claims remain unverified, and Grusch did not present physical evidence. The Pentagon's official position, as of a 2024 review, is that no extraterrestrial materials or craft have been recovered and hidden from oversight ([US once considered program to reverse-engineer alien spacecraft, Pentagon report reveals - POLITICO](#)) ([US once considered program to reverse-engineer alien spacecraft, Pentagon report reveals - POLITICO](#)). However, the testimony of figures like Grusch and Davis has given new life to long-running stories that classified programs have attempted to reverse-engineer UAP technology since at least the Cold War. In summary, history offers a mix of officially documented investigations (Blue Book, AATIP) and persistent rumors (Roswell, Area 51 projects) that together form the backdrop for current efforts.

Current and Emerging Programs: Black Projects and Reverse-Engineering Today

Today, the cutting edge of aerospace research resides in a patchwork of black budget programs and special access projects. These endeavors aim to develop next-generation flight technologies – and, if the whistleblowers are to be believed, might even be trying to exploit recovered UAP materials. Notable organizations and programs include:

- DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency): The Pentagon's R&D arm spearheads radical aerospace projects. DARPA has worked on hypersonic boost-glide weapons, scramjet-powered craft, and experimental spaceplanes. For example, DARPA's HTV-2 test vehicle reached around Mach 20 in 2011 before crashing, demonstrating extremes of human-made flight. While DARPA doesn't claim any alien inspiration, its mandate—to achieve

“breakthrough” technological advances—means it would likely jump at any physics-bending discoveries. DARPA also funded advanced propulsion physics research (such as the Breakthrough Propulsion Physics project in the late 90s), showing interest in the kind of out-of-the-box science that UAP technology might involve.

- **Lockheed Martin Skunk Works (Advanced Development Programs):** Lockheed’s Skunk Works division remains at the forefront of secret US aircraft development. It has a legendary track record: from the U-2 spy plane and SR-71 Blackbird to the F-117 Nighthawk stealth fighter and cutting-edge drones. Many Skunk Works projects are Unacknowledged Special Access Programs (USAPs) shrouded in extreme secrecy. The Skunk Works operates closely with the U.S. Air Force at locales like Area 51 (Groom Lake). Because of this, it is often the center of UAP reverse-engineering rumors. Indeed, the idea of a hidden “alien tech” project within Lockheed is regularly floated in UFO circles. In 1997, a leaked interview summary (the Wilson-Davis memo) even alleged that a defense contractor (widely speculated to be Lockheed) was hiding a crashed UFO in a USAP, a claim strongly denied by the Pentagon. While no public evidence confirms Lockheed holds alien artifacts, the company’s secrecy and advanced know-how keep it in the conversation. Even a former Senate Majority Leader, Harry Reid, hinted that Lockheed Martin may have had some involvement: “I was told for decades that Lockheed had some of these retrieved materials,” Reid said in 2020 ([Government UFO Research | Pentagon Has UFO Vehicles, Materials](#)), while clarifying he never saw proof. In short, Skunk Works is a logical choice if the government were to hand off exotic materials for study, given its infrastructure and security. (It’s worth noting Lockheed also develops space technology, like advanced satellites and potential fusion reactors, that could dovetail with UAP-related breakthroughs.)
- **Northrop Grumman’s Black Projects:** Northrop Grumman, another top U.S. defense contractor, has its own legacy of secret aerospace developments. It built the B-2 Spirit stealth bomber in a highly classified program during the 1980s. Today, Northrop is developing the B-21 Raider stealth bomber under an Air Force program so secretive that even its total cost and many details are classified ([Special Access Programs And The Pentagon's Ecosystem Of Secrecy](#)). The B-21 program is an example of an “acknowledged” Special Access Program – its existence is public, but details are not. Northrop also reportedly worked on exotic concepts like the rumored “Aurora” hypersonic spy plane in the 1990s (never confirmed) and various unmanned stealth aircraft. Any current reverse-engineering of UAP might involve Northrop’s advanced materials labs or radar experts, for instance, to analyze retrieved fragments. Additionally, many “black triangle” UAP sightings in the 1980s-90s (often in U.S. airspace) are now thought to have been secret Northrop or Lockheed aircraft, possibly prototypes of stealth blimps or high-altitude craft. This demonstrates how Northrop’s projects could be mistaken for “alien” technology – and conversely, how the firm would be well-positioned to analyze true alien tech if it ever had access.
- **Boeing Phantom Works:** Boeing’s Phantom Works division is its analogue to Skunk Works – a unit for advanced prototyping. Boeing has developed top-secret planes like the Bird of Prey, a small stealth technology demonstrator in the 1990s that was kept secret until 2002 ([Area 51's Most Outrageous Top Secret Spy Plane Projects | HISTORY](#)). That oddly-shaped, Klingon

“Bird of Prey”-inspired craft flew at Area 51 and proved new radar-eluding designs ([Area 51's Most Outrageous Top Secret Spy Plane Projects | HISTORY](#)). Boeing is also behind the X-37B robotic spaceplane, a project once managed in secrecy (now public, run by the U.S. Space Force) that stays on secret missions in orbit for months. Phantom Works currently is involved in designing hypersonic missiles and the next-generation fighter under the NGAD program, likely as a SAP. If Boeing came into possession of non-human technology, its Phantom Works would be the place to quietly study it, leveraging the company’s expertise in both air and space systems. Boeing also has researched anti-gravity concepts in the past – for instance, the company reportedly looked into the controversial “Podkletnov gravity shield” claims in the early 2000s (). This shows a willingness to investigate exotic physics, relevant to UAP propulsion.

- U.S. Air Force Rapid Capabilities Office (RCO): The Air Force RCO is a special entity created to execute high-priority classified projects quickly, outside the normal bureaucracy. The RCO was responsible for developing the B-21 Raider bomber in deep secrecy and also took over operations of the X-37B spaceplane. It acts as a bridge between the Air Force and contractors for black programs. If a UAP reverse-engineering effort is underway now, it could be managed through an RCO portfolio as an unacknowledged program. The RCO’s focus is on delivering operational prototypes to the field fast – meaning if they had a breakthrough, say in propulsion, they would aim to integrate it into a demonstrator craft for testing. Notably, multiple UAP sightings by Navy pilots since 2015 (such as the “Gimbal” and “GoFast” videos) have raised concern about U.S. capabilities. The RCO or similar outfits might be spurred by these incidents to match the observed performance of UAPs (e.g. instantaneous acceleration, hypersonic speed with no sonic boom, anti-gravity lift). As of now, there is no public info on RCO working on UFO technology, but Congress has asked the military to log any UAP-related programs. If such a program exists, it likely falls under the RCO or a comparably shadowy office in another service branch.

Beyond these, there are also less formal efforts. The Navy and Air Force have in recent years established UAP Task Forces to collect and analyze new reports from military personnel. These are not reverse-engineering projects per se, but they could funnel data to the research programs. Another player is the Defense Intelligence Reference Documents (DIRDs) produced during AATIP: contracts were given to scientists to theorize warp drives, wormholes, metamaterials, etc., which suggests any current reverse-engineering would have a body of research to draw on (some of it funded by the government itself in that program). Additionally, the Department of Energy’s national laboratories (like Los Alamos or Sandia) might be quietly consulting – for instance, if strange metals with isotopic ratios not found on Earth are retrieved, labs with nuclear forensic expertise would be called in.

Unacknowledged Special Access Programs (USAPs): A thread connecting many of these efforts is that the most sensitive projects are “carved out” as USAPs – black programs that do not officially exist. Unlike a normal classified program (where at least a title and office might be known to certain Congress members), a USAP’s very existence is a secret known only to a few cleared individuals. Funding for USAPs is often hidden in unrelated budget line items or laundered through vague accounts ([Special Access Programs And The Pentagon's Ecosystem Of Secrecy](#)). Even within the Pentagon, many top leaders can be unaware of a USAP unless they have a “need to know.” This extreme secrecy

is precisely how a reverse-engineering project would be handled, due to the potentially paradigm-shifting stakes. According to investigative reports, the alleged UFO retrieval program may be a waived USAP (meaning even normal SAP reporting requirements to Congress are waived) ([Special Access Programs And The Pentagon's Ecosystem Of Secrecy](#)). As former intelligence official Christopher Mellon noted, multiple secretive aerospace programs run in parallel, and unless one is “read in,” even four-star generals might not know what’s happening in another compartment. This fragmentation means current UAP-related work could be siloed in a compartment within a compartment – perhaps under an innocuous code name – known only to a tiny group of military and contractor personnel.

One recent revelation showed how such a program might start: the Pentagon’s 2024 UAP review disclosed a 2010s proposal code-named “Kona Blue” to recover and reverse-engineer alien spacecraft ([US once considered program to reverse-engineer alien spacecraft, Pentagon report reveals - POLITICO](#)). Kona Blue was never approved (DHS leadership rejected it for “lacking merit”) and it recovered no actual material ([US once considered program to reverse-engineer alien spacecraft, Pentagon report reveals - POLITICO](#)). But the fact it was seriously proposed illustrates that the concept of an alien-tech exploitation program has been considered within the government. It also exemplifies how these ideas can circulate in the shadows, fueling rumors. AARO’s review concluded there was no evidence of any currently hidden alien craft program ([US once considered program to reverse-engineer alien spacecraft, Pentagon report reveals - POLITICO](#)). Yet, skeptics point out that absence of evidence in official channels doesn’t mean much if the program is deeply buried in a USAP. As we’ll see in the Policy section, there are mechanisms by which such efforts escape standard oversight.

In summary, the United States today has a robust infrastructure for highly classified aerospace innovation. Agencies like DARPA push the theoretical limits, while companies like Lockheed, Northrop, and Boeing build and test black craft under military sponsorship. Whether they are actively reverse-engineering UAP technology is not publicly proven. However, the skill sets and secrecy needed for such an endeavor clearly exist. And according to multiple credible figures (from Senators to former program directors), if the U.S. has recovered “exotic” materials or devices, they would be studied under exactly these kinds of arrangements – likely hidden in plain sight within some innocuously named defense project.

International Comparison: U.S. vs. China, Russia, and Others

How does the United States compare to other nations in the pursuit of exotic aerospace technology and potential UAP reverse-engineering? During the Cold War, both the U.S. and Soviet Union were keenly interested in UFO reports – partly to ensure they weren’t covert enemy craft. Today, China has emerged as a major player investing in advanced propulsion, while Russia maintains operational hypersonic weapons and a legacy of UFO research. Here’s a look at the global scene:

China: In recent years, China’s rapid strides in aerospace have raised eyebrows in Washington. The Chinese military is aggressively developing hypersonic and novel propulsion systems. In 2021, U.S. intelligence reported that China tested a nuclear-capable hypersonic glide vehicle that orbited the Earth and struck near its target ([China Tested Hypersonic Capability, U.S. Says | Arms Control Association](#)). This unprecedented test (conducted in July 2021) demonstrated a capability that “stunned” U.S. observers – a reminder that breakthroughs in flight technology are a strategic priority for Beijing. The

U.S. Air Force Secretary noted China may be pursuing a Fractional Orbital Bombardment System (FOBS) that allows global strikes from space ([China Tested Hypersonic Capability, U.S. Says | Arms Control Association](#)). Former Pentagon official Michael Griffin bluntly said of China's hypersonics, "It is an arms race... and critically, we didn't start it." ([China Tested Hypersonic Capability, U.S. Says | Arms Control Association](#)). Beyond hypersonics, Chinese researchers have shown interest in propulsion that borders on sci-fi. For example, Chinese inventors have filed patents and built prototypes for a "hybrid aerospace-underwater craft" and an engine using "inertial mass reduction" – essentially an anti-gravity drive. (It's worth noting the U.S. Navy filed similar patents, which we'll discuss in the next section.) There are also reports that China has a program to study "transmedium" vehicles (craft that operate in air and underwater) which some speculate is a response to UAP sightings.

On the UFO front specifically, China has a dedicated, military-led UFO reporting system. The PLA is reportedly using artificial intelligence to sift through the large number of sighting reports from both civilian and military sources ([China using artificial intelligence to detect UFOs because it can 'think outside the box' | The Independent](#)) ([China using artificial intelligence to detect UFOs because it can 'think outside the box' | The Independent](#)). According to a 2019 report by Chinese radar specialist Chen Li, the frequency of unknown objects in Chinese airspace has been increasing, posing potential "air defense security" issues ([China using artificial intelligence to detect UFOs because it can 'think outside the box' | The Independent](#)). To cope, the PLA developed a centralized database and analysis platform that assigns a "threat index" to each UAP incident based on flight characteristics and behavior ([Report: China military uses AI to track rapidly increasing UFOs](#)). In other words, China takes UAP seriously as a national security matter – just as the U.S. Navy began to around 2015. The only instance China publicly confirmed a UFO intercept was in 1998, when fighter jets were scrambled to pursue a low-flying, mushroom-shaped object emitting beams of light; the UFO outran the jets, climbing beyond 20,000 meters altitude ([China using artificial intelligence to detect UFOs because it can 'think outside the box' | The Independent](#)). This incident sounds like classic UAP phenomena, and it's notable that China acknowledged it.

As for reverse-engineering non-human tech, there's little open-source evidence that China has recovered any crashed UAP. However, Chinese scientists are actively researching cutting-edge aerospace physics. China operates quantum research labs (for potential quantum radar), has built a 33-acre "Hypergravity" centrifuge facility to test materials at up to 10,000g, and even launched experiments on electromagnetic propulsion (such as tests of the controversial EM Drive in space around 2016). Some Chinese engineers have proposed wingless UFO-like drones for future air travel, and in 2023 a Chinese company flew a one-man electric VTOL craft shaped like a flying saucer for demonstration purposes (an attempt at a tourist "flying saucer") ([World's first manned 'flying saucer' aircraft for transporting people ...](#)). These are terrestrial projects, but they show a willingness to borrow from UFO imagery and concepts. Strategically, if China suspected the U.S. had access to alien technology, it would likely double down on its own R&D – potentially explaining its pursuit of things like artificial gravity and new energy sources. In sum, China is rapidly catching up or surpassing the U.S. in some advanced aerospace arenas (like hypersonics), and it is closely monitoring UAP for anything that could be an advantage or threat.

Russia: During the Soviet era, Russia arguably had the largest official UFO investigation in the world. From 1978 to 1990, the Soviet Ministry of Defense and Academy of Sciences ran a massive program nicknamed “The Network” or SETKA ([Little Green Men: A Look at the Official Soviet X-Files Investigation](#)) ([Little Green Men: A Look at the Official Soviet X-Files Investigation](#)). This 13-year study collected some 3,000 UFO reports across the USSR ([Little Green Men: A Look at the Official Soviet X-Files Investigation](#)). The Soviet approach was two-pronged: civilian scientists analyzed reports for scientific anomalies, while the military treated UFOs as potential enemy technology. The dual effort shows the Soviet recognition that some UFOs might represent advanced flight capabilities (either foreign or otherworldly). In the end, the official conclusion in 1990 was that 90% of cases were misidentifications (often Soviet rocket or weapon tests viewed under unusual conditions) and no evidence of alien visitation was found ([Little Green Men: A Look at the Official Soviet X-Files Investigation](#)). About 300 incidents remained unexplained, but the investigators did not confirm any “flying saucer” crash or ET contact. One of the scientists involved, Yuly Platov, noted that most UFO waves coincided with secret rocket launches or space events the public wasn’t aware of ([Little Green Men: A Look at the Official Soviet X-Files Investigation](#)) ([Little Green Men: A Look at the Official Soviet X-Files Investigation](#)) – a parallel to the U.S. experience with U-2 spy planes causing UFO reports.

That said, stories of Soviet crash recoveries do exist in Russian UFO lore. For example, Russian ufologists speak of a UFO that allegedly crashed near Vladivostok in 1986, supposedly retrieved by the Soviet military ([Little Green Men: A Look at the Official Soviet X-Files Investigation](#)). Another famous account is the 1979 crash near Minsk (often cited as the “Russian Roswell”), and a 1968 incident in Sverdlovsk depicted in a controversial KGB video (likely a hoax). The Soviet government never confirmed any of these. In fact, a Russian Navy admiral once quipped that if the USSR had found alien tech, “our government would have already used it in this new standoff with the United States.” ([Little Green Men: A Look at the Official Soviet X-Files Investigation](#)). This underscores a key point: during the height of the Cold War, if either superpower had gained revolutionary technology, it likely would have shown up in the geopolitical balance. No such game-changing craft emerged, lending credence to the idea that neither had cracked any alien super-propulsion (at least by the 1980s).

In modern times, Russia’s most notable exotic aerospace achievements are in hypersonic weapons. Russia has deployed the Avangard hypersonic glide vehicle and the Kinzhal air-launched ballistic missile, which can reach Mach 10+ and maneuver unpredictably. President Putin has touted these as “invincible” weapons to restore parity against U.S. missile defenses. While these are cutting-edge, they are based on known physics (boost-glide principles) and not an order-of-magnitude leap beyond U.S. capabilities. There isn’t evidence Russia is fielding anything akin to the observed “Tic Tac” UAP (which could hover silently, then zip to hypersonic speeds instantly – far beyond a Kinzhal’s abilities).

However, Russia does continue to research UFO phenomena at a low level. In 2021, Dmitry Rogozin (then head of Roscosmos, the Russian space agency) said that Russian scientists have been collecting UFO reports and that 99.9% are explainable, but a few cases make him think “we may be the object of external observation” ([Russian scientists carry out research on so-called UFOs, Roscosmos chief says - Russia - TASS](#)) ([Russian scientists carry out research on so-called UFOs, Roscosmos chief says - Russia - TASS](#)). He acknowledged being familiar with test pilot accounts of unusual phenomena, and

said the Russian Academy of Sciences is investigating historical UFO data ([Russian scientists carry out research on so-called UFOs, Roscosmos chief says - Russia - TASS](#)). This stance is remarkably similar to that of Western agencies: mostly dismiss the topic, but don't entirely rule out the unknown. There have been claims that Russia and China believe the U.S. might have exotic technology and thus have their own crash-retrieval teams. In one 2005 workshop, attendees (including American physicist Hal Puthoff) were told that the US, Russia, and China all had recovered "alien hardware" in their possession () (). One scientist in attendance, Dr. Jacques Vallée, questioned whether that was true or a form of disinformation (). We have no way to verify such assertions. But it's telling that even within defense circles, people suspect rival powers might also have "the good stuff." Notably, during the 1980s there were rumors that the KGB had a special unit to steal UFO secrets from the West, and vice versa.

Outside the big three, other nations have shown interest in UAPs largely from a scientific or aviation safety perspective. Europe: France's space agency CNES has run GEIPAN, a unit to study UFO reports, for decades – including the famous COMETA committee report in 1999 that concluded some UFOs may be extraterrestrial and urged preparation. But France has no known military crash retrieval program. The UK's Ministry of Defence conducted its own UFO study (Project Condign, 1997–2000) which concluded UFOs posed no threat and were likely natural phenomena or misidentified craft. No evidence of recovered materials appeared in UK files. Canada in the 1950s funded Project Magnet, which flirted with the idea of analyzing UFO propulsion (its head Wilbert Smith believed in alien tech), but that was short-lived. Brazil and some Latin American countries had incidents (like Brazil's 1957 Ubatuba fragments, or the 1977 Colares encounters) where materials were supposedly collected, but nothing conclusive was proven.

In summary, the U.S. still appears to be the furthest along in formally examining UAP technology, thanks to its resources and decades of reports. China is rapidly advancing in relevant aerospace tech and is paying close attention to UAP encounters (possibly to avoid technological surprise). Russia has top-notch aerospace engineers and some hypersonic tech deployed, but publicly it denies any breakthrough alien tech. If an arms race in exotic technology is underway, it's currently more about who can achieve hypersonic glide, quantum sensing, AI analysis of anomalies, etc., rather than who can reverse-engineer a UFO first. But as we'll discuss in the next sections, the secrecy around UAP programs makes it hard to know what any nation truly has in its vaults.

Policy and Secrecy: Unacknowledged Programs and Oversight Challenges

The world of classified aerospace programs is governed by layers of secrecy. When it comes to UAP-related efforts, this secrecy is often even more acute, given the potentially revolutionary (or alarming) information at stake. This section examines how Unacknowledged Special Access Programs (USAPs) shield activities from scrutiny, the role of the military-industrial complex in keeping secrets, and the tension with Congressional oversight.

Special Access Programs 101: A Special Access Program is a classified project with access restricted beyond normal clearance levels. They come in flavors – acknowledged, unacknowledged, and the ultra-rare waived programs. An acknowledged SAP is known to exist (e.g. the B-21 bomber program), but details are classified ([Special Access Programs And The Pentagon's Ecosystem Of Secrecy](#)).

An Unacknowledged SAP (USAP) is so secret that its existence is a secret; only a “carved-out” group knows of it ([Special Access Programs And The Pentagon's Ecosystem Of Secrecy](#)). If someone not read-in asks about it, officials are allowed to act as if it doesn’t exist. Even within a USAP, there can be further compartmentation. A waived USAP is one that is exempt from reporting even to the small Congressional leadership group that is usually briefed on SAPs ([Special Access Programs And The Pentagon's Ecosystem Of Secrecy](#)). This is the “blackest of black” classification – essentially a secret program with no external oversight aside from the Secretary of Defense and a few insiders. The existence of waived USAPs is provided for by law (10 U.S.C. 119 allows DoD to waive Congressional reporting under extraordinary circumstances) ([“Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena: Implications on National Security, Public Safety, and Government Transparency” | Congress.gov | Library of Congress](#)). In theory, the Gang of Eight in Congress (House/Senate leaders and intel committee chairs/ranking members) must at least be notified a waived program was created ([“Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena: Implications on National Security, Public Safety, and Government Transparency” | Congress.gov | Library of Congress](#)), but not given details. In practice, this notification can be as minimal as a codename.

For those concerned with UAP secrecy, USAPs are the obvious hiding place. The Pentagon’s All-Domain Anomaly Resolution Office (AARO) noted that the proposed Kona Blue program was not a USAP only because it was never formally established ([US once considered program to reverse-engineer alien spacecraft, Pentagon report reveals - POLITICO](#)). Had it been funded, it likely would have become one. Whistleblower David Grusch alleged that UAP crash retrieval efforts have been run as illegal USAPs, without proper notification to Congress ([“Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena: Implications on National Security, Public Safety, and Government Transparency” | Congress.gov | Library of Congress](#)). He testified that he knew of programs that were “above Congressional oversight”, involving misappropriation of funds and corporate contractors to hide their true nature ([“Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena: Implications on National Security, Public Safety, and Government Transparency” | Congress.gov | Library of Congress](#)) ([“Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena: Implications on National Security, Public Safety, and Government Transparency” | Congress.gov | Library of Congress](#)). Specifically, Grusch suggested that money from legitimate programs was diverted and that defense contractors were overcharging the government, then using the excess on internal secret projects (known as IRAD, Independent Research and Development) ([“Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena: Implications on National Security, Public Safety, and Government Transparency” | Congress.gov | Library of Congress](#)). In this way, a contractor could self-fund a covert UAP tech effort off the books. This kind of shell game is exactly what makes oversight difficult.

Role of Defense Contractors and Intelligence Agencies: The military-industrial complex – a term President Eisenhower famously warned against – is highly relevant when discussing UAP technology control. If a non-human craft were retrieved, the government might choose to hand it to a private defense contractor for analysis, rather than keep it in-house. Why? Contractors like Lockheed or Northrop have specialized facilities, but more cynically, placing something with a contractor can put it outside the reach of FOIA (Freedom of Information Act) requests and many government audits. It becomes proprietary information under a company’s security, with government oversight only via a black contract monitor. Historically, the Manhattan Project used private firms (DuPont, University of

Chicago labs) to build the atomic bomb under extreme secrecy; a similar model could apply to a “Starship Project.” Indeed, multiple insiders have claimed that crashed UFO material is being held by aerospace companies under government contract (). For example, in 1996 Apollo astronaut Dr. Edgar Mitchell stated he heard of a Roswell debris lab run by a contractor. More recently, investigative journalists like Michael Shellenberger have reported that “multiple current or former military and intelligence officials have told Congress of a secret UAP crash retrieval program” involving defense contractors (). One unnamed source told him that a major contractor has a craft in its possession right now – a claim not verified, but being taken seriously by oversight committees.

Intelligence agencies also play a part. The CIA had teams monitoring UFO reports during the Cold War, partly to see if they were Soviet tech or could be used in psychological warfare ([Little Green Men: A Look at the Official Soviet X-Files Investigation](#)). If an exotic technology was found, agencies like the CIA or NSA might classify it under intelligence programs rather than military, further shielding it. Also, intelligence “black budgets” can fund SAPs without public budget lines. The line between military and intelligence programs blurs in cases like alleged UFO exploitation: for instance, if a craft’s analysis is under an Air Force program, but the existence of the craft is an intelligence secret, who “owns” the info? This murkiness can lead to situations where special access “control groups” are set up jointly by DoD and the intelligence community, often in concert with contractors. Such groups operate with carte blanche, and even high-ranking officials can be frustrated trying to penetrate them. A famous anecdote in UFO lore is that in the late 1990s, Admiral Thomas Wilson (then J-2 for the Joint Chiefs) was denied access to a crash-retrieval SAP run by a defense contractor, being told he didn’t have need-to-know – a story that came to light via leaked notes. If true, it exemplifies how even top brass and senior intelligence officials can be kept out of the loop if they’re not explicitly cleared.

Oversight and Accountability: By design, USAPs severely limit oversight. Only a handful of Congressional leaders and cleared staffers might be aware, and even they might not have details. In the case of UAP programs, there are accusations that even the legally required briefings have been circumvented. A growing number of lawmakers have voiced concern. Senator Marco Rubio confirmed that multiple individuals “with first-hand knowledge” have spoken to the Senate about UAP-related programs kept from Congress (). Congress has responded by including provisions in recent defense bills (FY2023 NDAA, for example) that compel the Pentagon to report all UAP-related activities, even past ones, to the new AARO office. There is also now a whistleblower protection for anyone under NDAs related to UFO programs to come forward to Congress. These measures indicate a skepticism on the part of legislative overseers that not everything has been shared up to now. In July 2023 House hearings, Representatives pressed DOD officials about how a UAP program could be hidden. They asked questions like “How would such a program be funded?” and Grusch’s answer – “misappropriation of funds...self-funding...IRAD” – pointed the finger at budgetary sleight-of-hand and contractor indirection ([“Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena: Implications on National Security, Public Safety, and Government Transparency” | Congress.gov | Library of Congress](#)) ([“Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena: Implications on National Security, Public Safety, and Government Transparency” | Congress.gov | Library of Congress](#)). They also inquired about how a program could be concealed from Congress. Grusch referenced the loophole of waived SAPs where notification is minimal and can be overlooked ([“Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena: Implications on National Security, Public Safety, and Government Transparency” | Congress.gov | Library of Congress](#)).

Essentially, if those safeguards are abused (or if a group decides to run a rogue operation without even following the waiver process), a truly unacknowledged project can persist for years or decades.

This creates a constitutional issue: the U.S. Constitution tasks Congress with oversight of the military and intelligence (the power of the purse, etc.), yet here are claims that “elements within the military and IC are violating their duty to notify Congress” regarding UAP matters (). Such allegations are taken seriously, as they imply a breakdown of checks and balances. In the 1980s, a notorious example of an out-of-control SAP was the “Yellow Fruit” operation – a covert Army intelligence program that went rogue with fraud and illegal activities ([Special Access Programs And The Pentagon's Ecosystem Of Secrecy](#)) ([Special Access Programs And The Pentagon's Ecosystem Of Secrecy](#)). When discovered, it led to courts-martial and scandal. The UFO topic, due to stigma and classification, could allow a similar lack of accountability if not actively supervised.

Information Control: The role of secrecy goes beyond hiding budgets; it also controls the narrative. The Pentagon only grudgingly released UAP videos (like the Navy “FLIR1”, “Gimbal”, “GoFast”) after leaks forced their hand. Even then, officials have been very careful in public statements, usually emphasizing “no evidence of extraterrestrial origin”. Internally, however, the culture of silence around “weird stuff” has likely prevented many service members from reporting encounters until recently. That is changing with directives encouraging reporting, but any analysis of those reports likely goes into classified channels. Historically, agencies have sometimes downplayed UFO incidents to avoid public panic or distraction – Project Blue Book’s mandate was arguably to debunk sightings to keep pilots focused during the Cold War ([How the Pentagon Started Taking U.F.O.s Seriously | The New Yorker](#)). Today, some suspect similar downplaying happens to prevent clamoring for disclosure.

The military-industrial complex thrives on secret programs – they mean exclusive funding streams and less public scrutiny. Contractors and agencies may have an incentive to keep revolutionary discoveries under wraps, at least until they can understand and replicate them. One reason often floated: if UAP tech has potential weapons applications, no nation would want to advertise what it has until it can deploy it effectively. This mirrors the development of the atomic bomb (kept secret until use) or stealth technology (the F-117 was operational for years before being revealed). The downside is that extreme secrecy can slow progress (only a small pool of brains working on a problem) and can lead to ethical lapses.

In the context of UAP, secrecy is sometimes justified by officials as avoiding adversaries learning what we know. For instance, if some UAP are foreign drones or craft, classification is needed. However, over-classification is a known issue. Even the Director of National Intelligence’s 2021 report on UAP had a classified annex not shared publicly. Critics argue that too much UFO-related data is classified when it need not be – possibly to avoid embarrassment or difficult questions.

In conclusion, classification and secrecy regimes (USAPs, contractor propriety, etc.) form a barrier that makes it hard to ascertain the truth about UAP reverse-engineering efforts. Public and even Congressional visibility is limited by design. However, recent moves by lawmakers suggest a push for more transparency. The clash between a traditionally secretive military-intel complex and the demands of democratic accountability is coming to a head over this issue. As Congressman Tim Burchett said regarding UAP secrecy, “We can’t trust a government that does not trust its people.” ([Former](#)

[Intelligence Guy Tells Congress the Government Is Reverse-Engineering Alien Relics](#)) The coming years may force a paradigm shift in how much the public is allowed to know about these shadowy aerospace endeavors.

Strategic Impact: Game-Changer Potential and Risks

Finally, we consider the “So what?”: If a nation succeeds in reverse-engineering UAP technology – essentially harnessing capabilities far beyond current aviation – what would it mean for global power, the economy, and security? The consensus among experts is that it would be transformational on multiple levels. Below, we outline the key strategic implications:

1. **Military Supremacy and Geopolitical Power:** A breakthrough in UAP-derived technology could confer absolute military superiority to the nation that achieves it. Imagine craft that can outrun and out-maneuver any missile, or energy weapons drawn from novel physics. If the U.S. were first, it could maintain dominance for decades; if China or Russia were first, the balance of power would shift dramatically. Lawmakers like Senator Rubio have openly voiced this concern. Rubio said he “hopes [UFOs] are extraterrestrial and not Chinese,” because if an adversary has made a technological leap such that they can do what these UAP do, “that to me is a national security risk” ([Marco Rubio Hopes UFOs Are Aliens, Not Chinese Planes](#)). In other words, it’s better to face unknown aliens than a very known rival with vastly superior tech. During the 2023 hearings, intelligence veteran David Grusch affirmed that “non-human tech” is being hidden and argued that unveiling it would prompt an “ontological shock” but ultimately could benefit humanity ([Former Intelligence Guy Tells Congress the Government Is Reverse-Engineering Alien Relics](#)). In pure military terms, devices exhibiting UAP capabilities (e.g. anti-gravity, inertia-less propulsion, instantaneous acceleration) would render current aircraft and even space systems obsolete. A stealth fighter or even a nuclear ICBM is useless if your opponent can zip across the globe in minutes and disable it with impunity. It’s akin to one side having nuclear weapons while the other has bows and arrows – a game-ender. We could expect the loser in that scenario to become extremely destabilized or desperate, possibly igniting conflict before the tech gap becomes too wide. Thus, whoever gets UAP tech first might try to keep it secret until it’s deployable, to avoid provoking a pre-emptive response. Historically, the U.S. kept the A-bomb secret as long as possible; one can imagine similar or even greater secrecy around a functional alien propulsion system.
2. **Economic and Technological Disruption:** Reverse-engineered UAP technology wouldn’t just affect the military. It likely involves breakthroughs in energy production, propulsion efficiency, materials science, and computing. For instance, if a UAP’s power source is understood, it might be a form of compact, high-output energy (something like zero-point energy or a novel reactor). That could revolutionize energy markets – potentially providing limitless clean power, undermining fossil fuels, and reordering which nations are energy-independent. Whistleblower Grusch hinted that successful investigations could enable “extraordinary technological progress... in propulsion, material science, energy production and storage.” ([Former Intelligence Guy Tells Congress the Government Is Reverse-Engineering Alien Relics](#)). Think of anti-gravity or inertia control: this could lead to flying vehicles that render cars, trains, even airlines obsolete. Industries worth trillions (automotive, oil and gas, airlines, shipping) would

either adapt or collapse. Early adopters (likely defense contractors at first) would gain immense wealth, while other companies might go bankrupt if they fail to pivot. There's also the intellectual property aspect – if this comes from non-human source, can a company patent it? It raises questions of how we integrate essentially alien tech into our economic system. History provides analogies: the introduction of electricity upended societies that relied on gas lamps; the digital revolution destroyed some businesses while creating new ones overnight. UAP tech could be even more drastic. If suddenly we had craft that can go to space cheaply or extract energy from vacuum, the first nation to commercialize that would lead the 21st (and 22nd) century economy. We could see a new class of trillionaires and also massive displacement in labor sectors tied to old transportation and energy. On the positive side, such tech could solve problems like climate change (if fossil fuels are replaced) or enable space colonization and asteroid mining (with fast travel, the solar system opens up economically). On the negative side, economies not in possession of the tech could fall into depression, and inequality between tech-haves and have-nots would widen dangerously.

3. **Arms Race and Global Security Risks:** If one nation demonstrates capabilities suggestive of alien-level tech, others will race to catch up. This could spawn a new arms race, potentially more destabilizing than the nuclear one. During the Cold War, the concept of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) kept U.S. and USSR cautious because nuclear war had no winner. But if UAP tech offers ways to win (e.g., defenses against nukes or first-strike superiority), it might erode deterrence and encourage reckless strategies. Michael Griffin's comment "I'm not one to mince words – it is an arms race" ([China Tested Hypersonic Capability, U.S. Says | Arms Control Association](#)) (regarding hypersonics) could apply in spades to exotic technology. Nations might pour resources into any rumor of alien tech, possibly believing the hype and overspending on wild goose chases. There's also a risk of proliferation: unlike nukes, which need rare materials and huge industrial efforts, certain advanced tech (like software-based or materials-based innovations) could potentially spread more easily or be stolen. If anti-gravity devices could be 3D-printed in a garage in 50 years, controlling them becomes a nightmare – we might see rogue actors with flying craft or even improvised weapons of mass destruction if the energy allows. Another security concern is the unintended consequences of using a technology we don't fully understand. For example, if a reverse-engineered device taps into unknown physics, misusing it could cause catastrophic accidents (imagine a mini black hole or vacuum energy mishap). During the Manhattan Project, some feared a chance of igniting the atmosphere – but they proceeded after analysis showed it was extremely unlikely. With alien tech, the risks might be less known. There could also be strategic paranoia: if Country A has a weird craft, Country B might misinterpret a test flight as a potential attack (given the craft's unconventional movement), leading to conflict sparked by misperception. Thus, introducing these systems might require new international norms or agreements, much like arms control treaties, to prevent worst-case scenarios.
4. **Societal and Philosophical Impact:** Although not asked explicitly in the question, it's worth noting that confirmation of non-human technology would have broad effects on society and human self-perception. Grusch called it an "ontological shock" – shaking our understanding of our place in the universe ([Former Intelligence Guy Tells Congress the Government Is Reverse-](#)

[Engineering Alien Relics](#)). This could, in the long run, unify nations against a potential common mystery (or threat), or conversely, cause divisive reactions (e.g., panic, religious or cultural upheaval). Governments likely keep such secrets partly to avoid panic or destabilization. However, if one nation uses UAP tech openly in warfare, the secret is out – the world would know something truly new is in play. We could expect public demand for answers: Is it alien? How did you get it? Why wasn't it shared? The revealing nation might attempt to control the narrative (“we developed it in-house”), but physical evidence or whistleblowers could tell a different story. Strategically, some argue that if UAP tech exists, it should be shared globally to avoid conflict – much like how some scientific discoveries are international efforts (e.g., CERN). But military establishments are loath to share advantages. The tension between global benefits (clean energy, etc.) and national interest (military edge) will be a major ethical question.

In essence, the successful exploitation of UAP technology would be the most significant technological development in modern history, potentially in all of history. The nation that leads it would gain power and influence perhaps unrivaled ever. But managing that power will be the real test – it could either uplift all of humanity (if used wisely) or trigger new conflicts and inequalities (if mishandled). As one defense official mused in an interview: If we have UFO tech, God help us – because whoever controls it could rule the world, or destroy it.

The prudent course, as many suggest, is transparency and international dialogue before such a capability becomes operational. Similar calls were made when nuclear energy was new – leading to Eisenhower’s “Atoms for Peace” proposal, etc. For UAP tech, a hypothetical “Propulsion for Peace” framework could be envisioned, where nations agree to share knowledge for civilian use while preventing weaponization. Whether that is realistic is debatable, given current great power rivalries.

In conclusion, the stakes could not be higher. If reverse-engineering UAP is even partially successful, it might kick off a new era – one in which the current global order, and perhaps our basic way of life, is upended. It’s a fascinating and daunting prospect. No wonder these programs, if they exist, are buried under layers of secrecy: the first side to crack the puzzle wants to delay the others finding out for as long as possible. And if no one has cracked it yet, the race is on – a race that, for now, continues in the shadows of the black world.

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