To better understand the structure of contemporary state secrecy and the anxieties it engenders—the breadth of secrecy practices, the seemingly routine disclosure of classified information, the division of labor between state agencies and private contractors—we can step back in time. During and after the Second World War, the military industrial economy was one of the formative sites of contemporary practices of knowledge production and regulation. Hundreds of thousands of workers produced weapons systems in defense firms, government agencies, and military nonprofits. In these circuits, classified and proprietary information moved alongside publicly accessible data, shape shifting into material things across an array of weapons programs. Most military-industrial secrets were not Durkheimian; they were neither scarce nor sacred. Instead, they were segments of technical information accessible to thousands rather than a charismatic elite. An analysis of the material practices of knowledge production in Southern California's aerospace economy offers an opportunity to track the consolidation of a form of technological manufacturing that required both mass circulation and mass secrecy. Understanding this form of manufacturing helps us contextualize the functions and limits of secrecy in the contemporary national security state.