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unknown) has been working on a similar design, but that Mr. Frost is much further along and the United Kingdom is considering his proposal with a view toward adopting his proposals at the expense of their own.

The Defense Research Board of Canada and the Royal Canadian Air Force have been aware of Mr. Frost's work for sometime. Several months ago they took an interest in the project and a proposal was made to the Minister of Defense recommending that a developmental contract be let to A.V. Roe, Limited, to develop this concept. The Minister, at Cabinet hearings, recommended approval which was rejected because of the fact that the CP-100 program had been such an expensive venture that it was not practical to consider contracting for any new design at the time.

It was stated that the Defense Research Board and the RCAF have been unable to push this project regardless of the personal enthusiasm of the members of both organizations.

In the light of Mr. Frost's reception in England, it can be anticipated that the entire project will be reconsidered at the highest government levels.

It must be remembered that this project at the present time is entirely supported by A. V. Roe, Limited, and that the company has patented certain design features. It must also be remembered that Mr. Frost was the project engineer of the CP-100, an all-weather interceptor. A key member of the Defense Research Board has indicated that he believes the project will receive favorable reconsideration. If approval is obtained and a definite Department of Defense project is established, the U.S. Air Attache in Ottawa has been assured that USAF authorities will be given every opportunity to cooperate in the furtherance of this development. Until this approval is granted, the Department of Defense has no official position in relation to the entire project.

It has been determined that Mr. Frost has not actually flown a small model. He has arranged a model on a test stand and has used compressed air as a motive power rather than a combustion engine. Mr. Frost claimed that he had flown the model from Malton Airfield and it is actually a "flying saucer" type.

On two known occasions, Mr. Frost briefed RCAF and United Kingdom officers on his project. On 13 May 1953 RCAF officers went down to the A. V. Roe aircraft factory for the purpose of viewing a "flying saucer" demonstration by Mr. Jack Frost. Mr. Frost was delighted by their interest and went into great detail in explaining his pet project. Following this interview, the officers returned to Ottawa with glowing account of Mr. Frost's remarkable "flying saucer". On the other occasion, a United Kingdom Army officer visited the factory and received a comprehensive briefing by Mr. Frost. The officer was reportedly enthusiastically impressed and appeared to understand fully the air-flow concepts involved. He claimed that it was the greatest thing he had ever seen.

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Mr. Frost is reportedly a very serious, unpretentious man who wants only to build his "saucer". If the British or the Canadians refuse to back him, it is believed that he would go somewhere else. He has read many stories of "flying saucers" and they all seem to fit in with his own concepts, such as the housing, extreme speeds, etc. He claims it is basically simple and is amazed that it hasn't been produced before. For this reason he claims emphatically that he is not the first to build a "saucer"; he feels confident that the Russians have a similar model and have been operating it from submarines. He has checked with medical authorities who have confirmed his positioning of the pilot as in a seated position, legs slightly apart, upper-trunk of body leaning forward for vertical vision, up and down.

Mr. Frost is extremely confident that his radical design will work and will attain fantastic speeds. His first prototype he claims will be 24 feet across, travel at speeds up to 3000 MPH, be capable of being operated from a submarine or other small space, be housed in an ordinary garage, and have tremendous payload capacity. He claims that it will have a range of 1000 miles at extreme speeds and be able to hover over one spot and then dart off again in any desired direction. Frost claims that he can produce four "saucers" for the price of one F-86.

Project Blue Book is continuing an active interest in this matter and making every effort to obtain the latest true facts on the "saucer". More pertinent information is expected from the U.S. Air Attache in London, England.

III. AIR FORCE REGULATION 200-2

Air Force Regulation 200-2 dated 26 August 1953 supersedes Air Force Letter 200-5 dated 29 April 1952. This regulation requires more complete information which will simplify the evaluation of unidentified flying object (UFOB) reports. Instead of a TWX being followed by a written report within 72 hours, as was prescribed in AFL 200-5, AFR 200-2 requires that only a detailed TWX be forwarded to ATIC except when requested. By setting up more appropriate methods, it is believed that this new directive will aid Project Blue Book in the analysis of unidentified flying object reports.

IV. CONTRACTOR STATUS

A representative from the civilian research organization, Project Stork, which is preparing the IBM study on reports of unidentified flying objects from 1947 to 1952 visited Project Blue Book on 20 August 1953 for the purpose of explaining the status of the study. These reports do not include the many letters that were received directly from the public, but they do include all sightings reported through military channels and questionnaires filled out by observers and forwarded directly to the Air Technical Intelligence Center. The representative stated that the statistics on all these sightings would be completed not later

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