f. ME 329. This is a tailless mid-wing monoplane driven by two pusher propellers with the engines centrally located in the wings on each side of the stubby rounded fuselage.

Span	56 feet
Length	25.4 feet
Max. Speed	455-465 miles per hour
Power Plant	2 DB 603 reciprocating engines

g. HORTEN WING. The closest resemblance to the estimated configuration of "Flying Disks" is represented by the Horten Wing aircraft. Work on the Horten 229, a twin jet fighter, had progressed to the final stages at the end of World War II. Its prototype, a Horten glider, successfully soared to an altitude of 14,200 feet as early as 1938, proving the soundness of this design. (Figs. 1, 2 and 3)

3. GREAT BRITAIN.

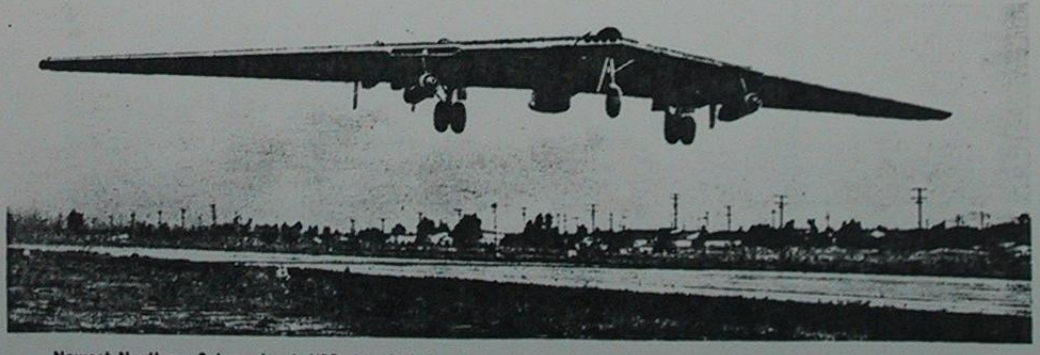
a. THE ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH. The AW 52 G, a glider, and the AW 52, a twin-jet airplane, are British designs of tailless aircraft. The vertical stabilizers are located at the tips of the swept-back wing. (Figs. 4 and 5) Data on the AW 52 appear below.

Span	90 feet
Length	37 feet
Max. Speed (sea level)	435 knots
Max. Speed (20,000 feet)	435 knots
Max. Speed (36,000 feet)	417 knots
Range	1300 nautical miles
Power Plant	2 Nene II turbo jet units

4. UNITED STATES

a. NORTHROP B-35. This is a flying wing type aircraft, powered by four reciprocating engines and has a wing span of 172 feet and a length of only 53 feet. (See Fig. 6)

b. NORTHROP YB 49. Powered by eight turbo-jet engines, this airplane is the jet-propelled version of the Northrop Flying Wing (B 35). (See Fig. 7)



Newest Northrop flying wing is YRB-49A which features new mounting for its six jet engines. Pressurized craft is designed for photo-reconnaissance purposes, carries crew of six. It is powered by Allison J-35's, has undisclosed speed and range.

Fig. 7