

BROADWAY AND MAIN STREET

Rose Allows as How He Saw Some Flying Saucers; Claims He Wasn't in His Cups at the Time, Either

By BILLY ROSE

At the risk of being laughed out of court and countenance, I'd like to report that I've seen flying saucers.

It happened on a clear and moon-minus night two summers ago in Newton, Conn., on the lawn of the home belonging to Paul Osborne, the playwright. Among my fellow ogles were Paul and his wife, Director Josh Logan and his missus, and Author John Hersey and his. What's more, none of us was in his cups the night we watched the flying saucery.

The show began about 10 p.m. while we were sitting outdoors, enjoying and shooting the breeze, and the first thing we noticed were several searchlights some miles away poking their yellow fingers into the sky.

A few minutes later, three bits of celestial chinaware skittered into view, and from then until midnight they skipped and scampered above our bewildered heads. As nearly as I could judge, these whizzies were at least 200 feet in diameter and were flying at an altitude of from 3,000 to 5,000 feet. Their edges gave off a ghostly glow, very much like blue neon tubing seen through a heavy fog.

WHEN THE SEARCHLIGHTS finally cut off and the discs got lost in the stars, we put what was left of our heads together and decided that what we had witnessed must have been some kind of hush-hush military exercise. We also decided that, if we didn't want a butterfly net slipped over our heads, it would be smart to keep our lips zipped about the whole thing.

How come, then, that with my

bare face hanging out in print, I'm spilling the story now? Well, until recently the talk about the pernickety pancakes has been more loose than lucid—according to some writers, they were manned by Martins two inches tall; according to others, by Russians two droschkies wide.

Recently, however, documentation has begun to replace delirium, and it's becoming evident that the overgrown manhole covers are not only real, but, despite all denials, one of the top-secret weapons of our own navy and air force.

The most convincing testimony was offered April 3rd by Henry J. Taylor on a General Motors broadcast over the ABC network. Taylor, after trekking all around the country and talking to people who had seen, touched and even flown these credibility-cracking craft, made the following flat and unfrivolous statements about them:

One type of saucer is the "true" disc, which ranges anywhere from 20 inches to 200 feet in diameter, is unmanned and generally guided by some form of remote control. The other is a jet-driven platter which carries a crew and is capable of such supersonic speeds that in

flight it looks like a hundred-foot flaming cigar.

FURTHERMORE, according to Henry J., a "true" disc was actually photographed near Wildwood, N. J.; another was found in the vicinity of Galveston, Texas, and stenciled on its surface was the following:

MILITARY SECRET OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ANYONE DAMAGING OR REVEALING DESCRIPTION OR WHEREABOUTS OF THIS MISSILE IS SUBJECT TO PROSECUTION BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. CALL COLLECT AT ONCE. (Then a long distance telephone number, and the address of a U.S. Air Base, and finally the words on the "saucer" in big, black letters: NON-EXPLOSIVE.)

Well, I don't know what the saucers are for, but on the basis of this and other reports—plus the evidence of my own big eyes—I'm convinced they exist and, praise the Lord and pass the ammunition, are ours. Moscow papers please copy.

I wrote a column recently about the bureaucratic blabbermouths in our nation's capital who, at the drop of a daquiri, blurt out top military secrets to anyone who will listen. Well, I'm plenty happy to learn that—at least as regards one vital weapon—there are some folks in Washington who not only know their beans but can keep from spilling them.



SCA-AAT . . . This ferocious show of teeth by a western mountain lion didn't scare off the photographer who wanted to get this picture. And brother, how he must have wanted to get it.

This Is Your Paper Censorship Is Dangerous

By William R. Nelson

CENSORSHIP is an action Americans resist so aggressively it has not even been imposed by law in time of war. Whenever some misguided attempt is made, whether against press, movies or radio, it is quickly squelched by aroused public opinion. Yet there are other attempts which fail only because of the knowledge, tact or courage of a home town newspaper editor.

Every newspaper has frequently to resist minor efforts at censorship. They are resisted because editors know that a minor success today can become a major one tomorrow.

St-a gely enough, very few who participate in these minor instances fully realize what they are doing. Having the best of intentions, they fail to see the danger inherent in their actions.

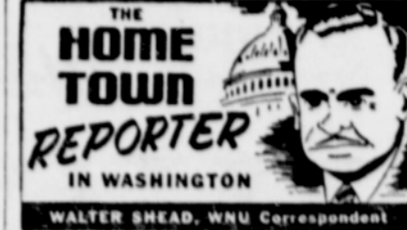
Whenever a "request" is made that a newspaper omit facts concerning a public matter, censorship is being attempted.

Even a spat between neighbors becomes a matter in which the public is entitled to the facts, if the services of police or a court are required. Police and courts belong to the public which authorizes and pays for them, and how their services are employed is of concern to the public.

There are instances, of course, where private rights outweigh those of the public, and the editor is justified in suppressing such news. There are other instances, also, where good taste may dictate that an item be omitted. But, whatever the fine points involved, it is the editor's judgement which should prevail.

Newspaper editors do not resent honestly intended requests to overlook incidents where there is doubt that the public interest outweighs the private rights. They do resent them if accompanied by coercion in whatever form.

The editor is expert in such matters as public right to news. He is the best judge of whether or not public interests outweigh those of individuals or organizations involved. His judgment should be accepted without resentment. Censorship is a dangerous force, too dangerous to set in motion, no matter how innocently it may be employed.



WALTER SHEARD, WHU Correspondent

Isolationists Fight ECA

THE SENATE, in passing the foreign aid bill which includes authorization for \$3,000,000,000 ECA funds, has weathered another storm of isolationism spearheaded by senators from the Middle-west.

The most vocal of these isolation-minded senators were Sen. Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska, the GOP floor leader, Sen. William E. Jenner of Indiana, and Sen. James P. Kem of Missouri.

Said Senator Jenner: "The Marshall plan is being used, not only to finance the destruction of Europe's economic life and not only to finance our destruction by driving us every day deeper into the red; it is also being used to underwrite a new set of international schemes in which we shall lose control, once and for all, of our own resources, our wealth, our economic freedom and our national defense."

Said Senator Wherry: "Mr. President I have found little substantiation in either the presentations of the proponents of this legislation or in the hearings and reports by the foreign relations committee, for continuation of this kind of program. Nor has any reasonable evidence been adduced to substantiate that the ECA program is still needed by most of its participants, or that the program continues to serve the purposes for which it was created."

Said Senator Ken: "The question arises, will it be to the best interests of European recovery, will it be to the best interests of our American economy, to encourage the integration of the socialistic, planned economies which exist in so many of the Marshall-planned countries. He (Paul Hoffman, ECA administrator) wants American producers to give up part of their overseas business and forfeit part of their markets here at home to foreign producers."

These quotations set off the tenor of other speeches made on the floor of the senate by others of the isolationist group against the ECA authorization measure. In fact so strong was the opposition to ECA on one roll call to slash the authorization by a half-billion dollars, the measure lost on a vote 35 to 35.

As it passed the senate however, it carried the same \$250,000,000 cut made in the House.

Appropriation Battle Seen

So ECA came through by a close margin with authorization of \$2,700,000,000 in new funds for the third year of operation. This amount is in addition to \$149 Million ECA had saved from last year's appropriation.

Now the fight will be in the house appropriations committee and the senate finance committee where the funds must actually be appropriated.

Foreign Policy Issue

Since interest is so tense and the division so close on this important question, a look at the various funds and where they go should be of interest to the folks in the home towns of the nation. The total as now authorized in HR-7797 is \$3,000,000,000. This sum includes \$2,700,000,000 for ECA; a carry-over of \$94 million in funds for China; \$100 million for economic recovery in Korea; \$27,450,000 for relief of Palestine refugees.

In addition, the senate version and the house bill differed in these respects: The senate bill authorized \$45 million for point four program of technical assistance in backward areas, the house only \$25 million. The senate version authorized use of a carryover of \$25 million for contributions to the international children's emergency funds of the United Nations. The house bill did not. The Senate denied use of counterpart funds to any country receiving ECA aid "so long as any dependent area of such country fails to comply with any treaty between the United States and such dependent area."

The use of ECA funds and the entire administration foreign policy is expected to be one of the main issues in the coming congressional campaign.

Republican Senator Wherry said: "President Truman is chasing rainbows gaudily painted by alien radical advisers seeking to put across spendthrift socialism to the United States."

President Truman told an Illinois audience: "These men (isolationists) can't see beyond the end of their noses. They don't see that isolationism would let the rest of the world be swallowed up by communism. That would certainly bring on a new world war just as it did in 1939. We reneged in 1921 just as Russia, today is doing it with the help of our own isolationists."

Truman is using ridicule in his campaign against the enemies of his program, asking them to name specific projects they are against.

SAVINGS BOND DRIVE

Replicas of Liberty Bell Tour Nation During Bond Campaign

Few historic relics have a greater romantic or sentimental appeal to the people of this country than the Liberty Bell—symbol of the 1950 Savings Bond drive now underway.

None, certainly, could tell so completely the story of a nation winning its independence if it could speak. If it could tell of the great men who touched it and their thoughts, or of its own adventures, a new history of the United States would be revealed.

In 1751 the assembly of the colony of Pennsylvania appointed a committee, headed by Isaac Norris, speaker of the body, to purchase a bell to be put in the state house.

After due consideration and debate, the committee commissioned a bell that was cast in London in 1752 and had it brought to Philadelphia. It was recast the following year when the inscription, "proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof," was placed on it.

Then on July 8, 1776, 23 years after it was cast, it pealed the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The next year the British took it from the tower of Independence Hall and threw it in the Delaware river. But it was recovered and rung on July 4 every year until the day it cracked.

That is the bell which is the symbol of the 1950 Savings Bonds Independence Drive. The theme: "Save for your independence—buy U.S. savings bonds."

Silent for 69 Years

On May 15 the drive got underway with Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder symbolically tapping the bell. The drive opened with a nation-wide radio program carried by 2,000 stations and featuring stars of stage and screen.

Television stations on networks lined with Philadelphia and New York carried the program direct from those places. A record number of people heard the broadcasts and saw the television show.

But the most dramatic moment of the show was when Secretary Snyder gently tapped the cracked, old bell that symbolizes liberty for the people of this country. Why did he just tap the bell? Therein lies another story of interest to every American.

The last time the Liberty Bell really rang was on Washington's birthday, 1846. The original crack, that had appeared when the bell was being tolled in mourning for Chief Justice John Marshall in 1835 had been drilled out in 1846.



Bennie Ray Wagner, Jr., 6, is the son of a war hero. His father, Pfc. Bennie Ray Wagner, was killed in action on Luzon, March 15, 1945. Here he displays the government bonds he has purchased each month with a government allotment check. He is well on the way to Independence, his guardian says, with Savings Bonds amounting to \$1,000.

so that the edges would not vibrate against each other. The bell rang clear until almost noon in honor of the father of his country, when the crack spread and the ringing changed to a hoarse rumble. That was the last time anyone heard the true voice of the original Liberty Bell.

In 1926, to usher in the sesquicentennial year of American independence, the wife of Philadelphia's mayor tapped out 1-9-2-6. The ceremony was broadcast, but radio could only reach about half the nation 24 years ago.

The shattered rumble of the cracked relic has been heard by radio only once since then: on D-Day, June 6, 1944, to signal the invasion of the continent of Europe by American and allied forces in another way for freedom — and then a recording of its sound made on New Year's, 1926, was used.

On February 11, 1915, the bell's silence of nearly 69 years was broken to signal the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by long distance telephone. Three times it rumbled hoarsely over the wire to San Francisco. In the conversation that followed, the mayor of San Francisco made a personal plea



to the mayor of Philadelphia to have the bell sent to the Panama-Pacific exposition.

Symbol of Freedom

There and on its journey by rail and from the Golden Gate, an estimated 17,000,000 Americans turned out to see the bell. Since New Year's, 1926, when it was struck 18 times with a rubber-tipped gold mallet to spell out the new year, it has not been sounded directly, nor is it likely to be again.

A trip across a continent, the voice of sorrow and happiness, stolen and cast into a river, the first to proclaim freedom—all that is but a part of its history. And it continues to serve its country. Today it is the symbol telling Americans to purchase savings bonds to insure their freedom and independence.

Fifty-two replicas of the bell have been donated to the savings bond cause and are now on tour of the country. The bells, one for each state, one for the District of Columbia, and one each for Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, are exact copies of the original; the crack is indicated on the surface; the bells ring and are harmonically tuned.

The tour of the replicas, which will end July 4, will enable millions of Americans, who have never seen the original bell and might never get to Philadelphia to see it, to inspect an exact copy of this most hallowed of our historic relics.

Since its return from the San Francisco exposition in 1915, the bell has not been allowed to leave Philadelphia. Since October 10, 1917, when it was the star attraction in Philadelphia's first liberty loan parade during the first World War, it has not even left its shrine in Independence Hall, because of the danger of further cracking of the historic relic.

Made in France

On the last journey in 1915, a six-armed iron spider was fastened to the clapper bolt inside its crown, with arms hooked under the lip of the bell to distribute the strain of its weight, 2080 pounds, more evenly.

The bells now on tour of the nation were made at the foundry of the Sons of George Paccard at Ancey-le-Vieux in France. Dr. Arthur L. Bigelow, professor of engineering and bellmaster of Princeton university, made the measurements and drawings from which the new bells were made.

Andrew J. Dunn, director of the labor section of the U. S. savings bonds division in Washington, and its liaison officer with the American Federation of Labor, went to France to expedite the production and shipment of the bells to this country.

To symbolize for millions of Americans the idea of thrift which is essential to independence, the replicas will have visited 2,900 communities during the nation-wide tour.

Authorities report the bells, because of the painstaking, old-world production, sound exactly like the Liberty Bell would if it could be rung. They attributed this to the fact the bells are of the same composition as the original, 85 plus per cent copper, and that their construction gives the same tone.

Millions of Americans will thrill to the sound that the people of Philadelphia heard when the original bell proclaimed liberty "throughout all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof."

At the conclusion of the bond drive on July 4, the secretary of the treasury will lend one bell to each state and territory for permanent exhibit.

Bells Donated by Copper Industry

Actual cost of the 52 bells on tour in the treasury department's bond drive is not known. They are being paid for by America's copper industry.

The Ford Motor company will haul the bells from the Brooklyn navy yard to each state capital and Washington. Exact duplicates of the Liberty Bell, each weighs 2080 pounds and is composed of 85 plus per cent copper. They were produced by the ancient bell-master's formula called the "lost wax" process.

Star Dust STAGE SCREEN RADIO

By INEZ GERHARD

CLAUDETTE COLBERT won a popularity poll that really means a lot—the one conducted by the Woman's Home Companion; her latest picture is "Three Came Home." June Allyson was second; her "The Stratton Story" was voted last year's best picture. In third place, Loretta Young; fourth, Olivia de Havilland. Bing Crosby headed the men's list for the fifth time in succession; then came Spencer Tracy; his "Adam's Rib" was the second best picture. Third, Cary Grant; fourth, Clark Gable. Jeanne Crain got a special award for her "Pinky" performance. Last year Ingrid Bergman, Irene Dunne and Bette Davis were the three leaders among the women.

M-G-M is going to resurrect "The Merry Widow" again, this time in Technicolor, starring Lana Turner and Richardo Montalban. They made it first in 1925, with John Gilbert and May Murray; then in 1935, with Maurice Chevalier and Jeanette MacDonald.

Louis Calhern must be very happy. Ever since he starred so successfully on the stage in "The Magnificent Yankee," as Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, he has wanted to do it in pictures. Now it's all arranged, at Metro.

Wally Butterworth thought he had an easy name to remember, but some of the bushels of letters coming in to his "Voices that Live" treasure hunt have made him wonder. Mail has come addressed to "Walla Walla," "Valley Water Works," "Wally Boderwald" and "Walter Warwurst," among others. And he's acquired such first names as "Rolly," "Art," "Perry" and "Olive."

Why, oh why doesn't some record company persuade Pia Tassinari and Ferruccio Tagliavini to record "Lontano, lontano"? It has brought the greatest listener response in the history of the Telephone Hour whenever they sing it.

Ed "Duffy's Tavern" Gardner's first film production will be "The Man with My Face." The story's locale was a western frontier town but Ed changed it to Puerto Rico, where he now lives.

The police of Miami, Fla., were bewildered; instead of getting official orders on their radio-phone system they got instruction like "Rush lunches to 'The Breaking Point' unit at Newport Harbor, Calif. John Garfield and Patricia Neal are getting mighty hungry." They appealed to the Federal Communications Commission—and Warner Bros. had their frequency changed.

Stanley Kramer wisely chose Mala Powers to play "Roxanne" in "Cyrano de Bergerac." Discovered by Ida Lupino, her first picture was "Outrage"; Howard Hughes subsequently took over her contract. Jose Ferrer predicts that "In another ten years she will have so many Oscars in her pocket she'll be able to use them for book ends." He took part in her tests.

ON THE PAYROLL

By Richard H. Wilkinson

JUD HAD SEEN the redheaded girl in Mr. Jones' outer office every day for a week.

He himself was a copy man, and if she were after the same job that he wanted it would complicate things. It would cut his chances of success in half, and last year's best picture. In third place, Loretta Young; fourth, Olivia de Havilland. Bing Crosby headed the men's list for the fifth time in succession; then came Spencer Tracy; his "Adam's Rib" was the second best picture. Third, Cary Grant; fourth, Clark Gable. Jeanne Crain got a special award for her "Pinky" performance. Last year Ingrid Bergman, Irene Dunne and Bette Davis were the three leaders among the women.

On Monday of the second week, the redheaded girl dropped her handbag. Its contents spilled all over the place. Jud helped pick them up—lipstick, a bunch of keys, a pawn ticket! Jud's lips tightened when he saw that. Just as he thought—she's had to pawn something in order to live.

Of course the handbag episode gave him the liberty of talking with her. Without half trying, he got her story. It was just as he figured. A sad tale of deprivation and lost hope. If only she could see Mr. Jones. She knew he needed a stenographer and she really was awfully good.

A determined light came into Jud's eyes. Ignoring the protestations of the switchboard girl, he burst through the railed-in space, crossed it in two bounds and threw open the door to Mr. Jones' office.

Mr. Jones was sitting at his desk, smoking a cigar. He looked up with a startled expression when Jud entered. He had heavy jaws and a shock of gray hair and belligerent, bushy eyebrows.

The cigar fell from his mouth. He stood up. Before Jud could utter



"Of course, I'm serious. I made a bet with Dad that I'd marry you."

a word, he barked: "Your name Jud Essex?"

"Yes, sir," said Jud, taken aback.

"It'll be damned!" exclaimed Mr. Jones. "Did she tell you who she was?"

"Did who tell me who who was?" Jud asked, beginning to think he was mistaken for some one else. "My daughter! That redheaded girl in the outer office?"

or don't you?" Mr. Jones stalked out of the office. A man came in another door and told Jud to follow him. "Kate always wins," the man said. "Here's your desk. Kate wants you to go to lunch with her this noon."

JUD SAT DOWN, speechless. "Do you mean—I am I one of several who have been hired in this fashion?"

Jud passed a hand through his hair. The man left. Jud sat down at his desk. He tried to straighten things out in his mind, and was beginning to get places, when Kate entered.

At lunch Kate said: "Would you like to marry me?"

"Sure," said Jud, grinning weakly.

"All right then. Right after work. I'll be waiting."

She was, too.

He wondered what was next. He found out. She took him to a minister's. She produced a license. Jud tried to grin. He gulped and stared at her.

Jud suddenly no longer had the feeling that he liked all this. "Now listen," he said. "I can't marry you. In the first place I don't love you. In the second I think you and your old man are crazy. And in the next place, I'm already married and have three kids!"

Mr. Jones called Jud on the phone the next morning. "Mister, you're still working for me if you want the job. I won a bet from Kate, and it's cured her of her screwy notions. Come on down. Your salary's doubled."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

LAST WEEK'S ANSWER

ACROSS 1. One of Israel's great kings (Eph.) 5. Mutilate 9. Impolite 10. Girl's name 11. Bodies of water 12. Dirties 14. Part of "to be" 15. Bounder 16. Lines (abbr.) 17. Subdivisions of scout troops

DOWN 1. Fragrance 2. Vandal 3. Sum up 4. God of pleasure (Egyp.) 5. Flat-topped hills 6. Land held in absolute independence 7. River (Russ.-Turk.) 8. Croquet sticks 11. Invalid food

13. Cut 15. Split 18. Cornered, as in a tree 19. Girl's name 20. Make choice 21. Large fish net 23. Flippant 24. Quick 25. Tending to erode 26. Trick 30. Companionable 31. Full of rats 32. Timid 34. Male descendant

37. By way of 38. Dickens' pen name 39. Old wine cup 40. Metal



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