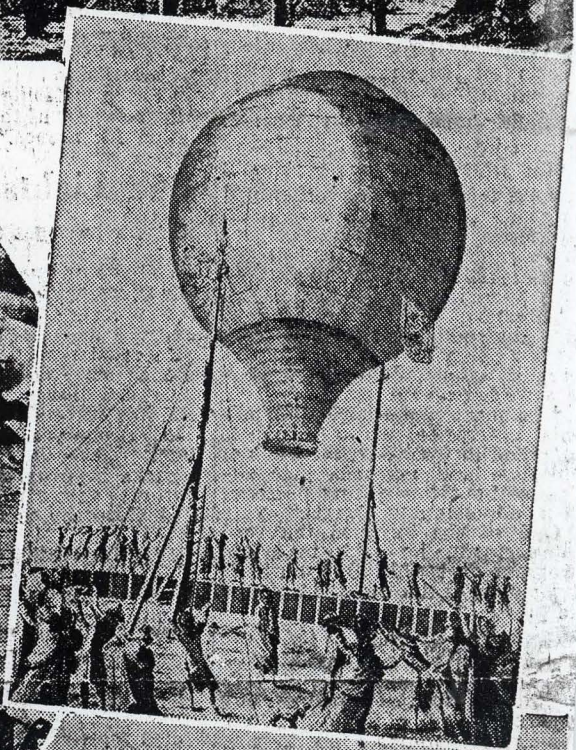
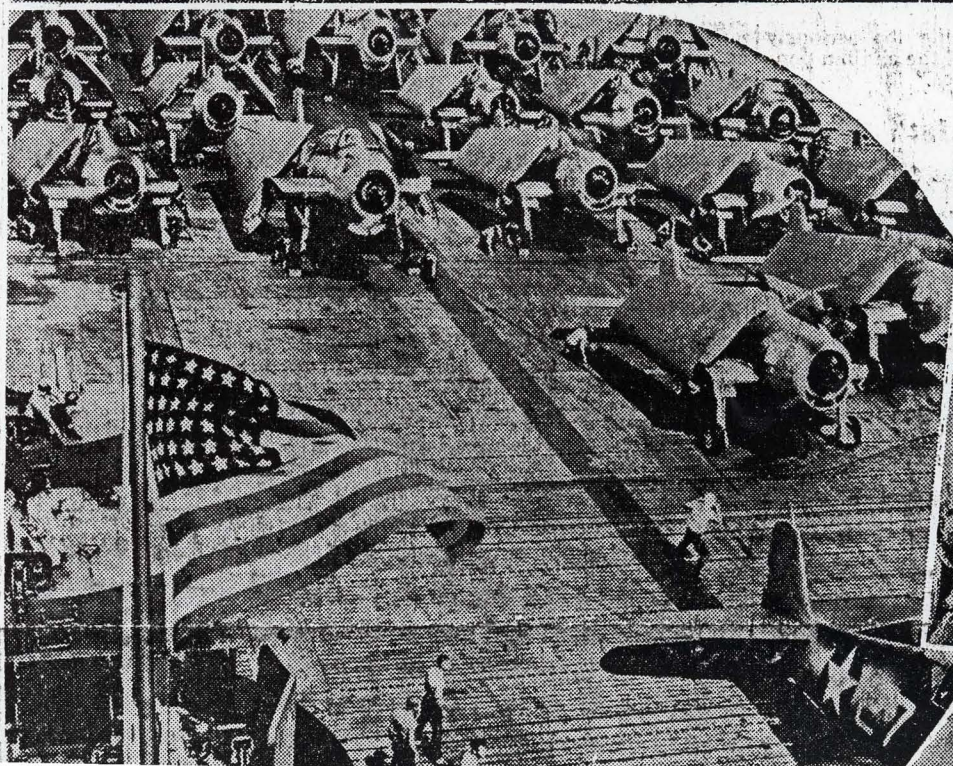
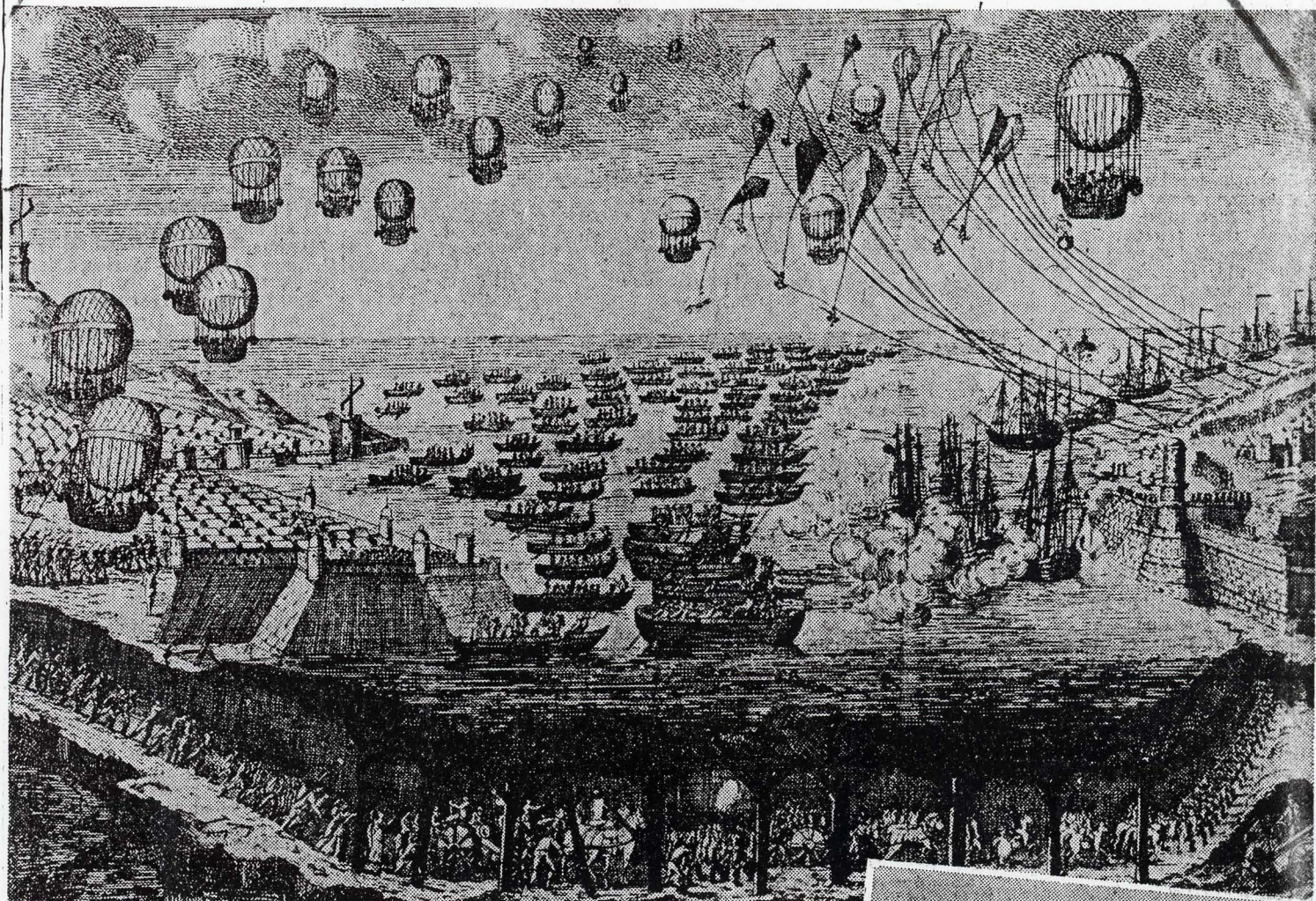
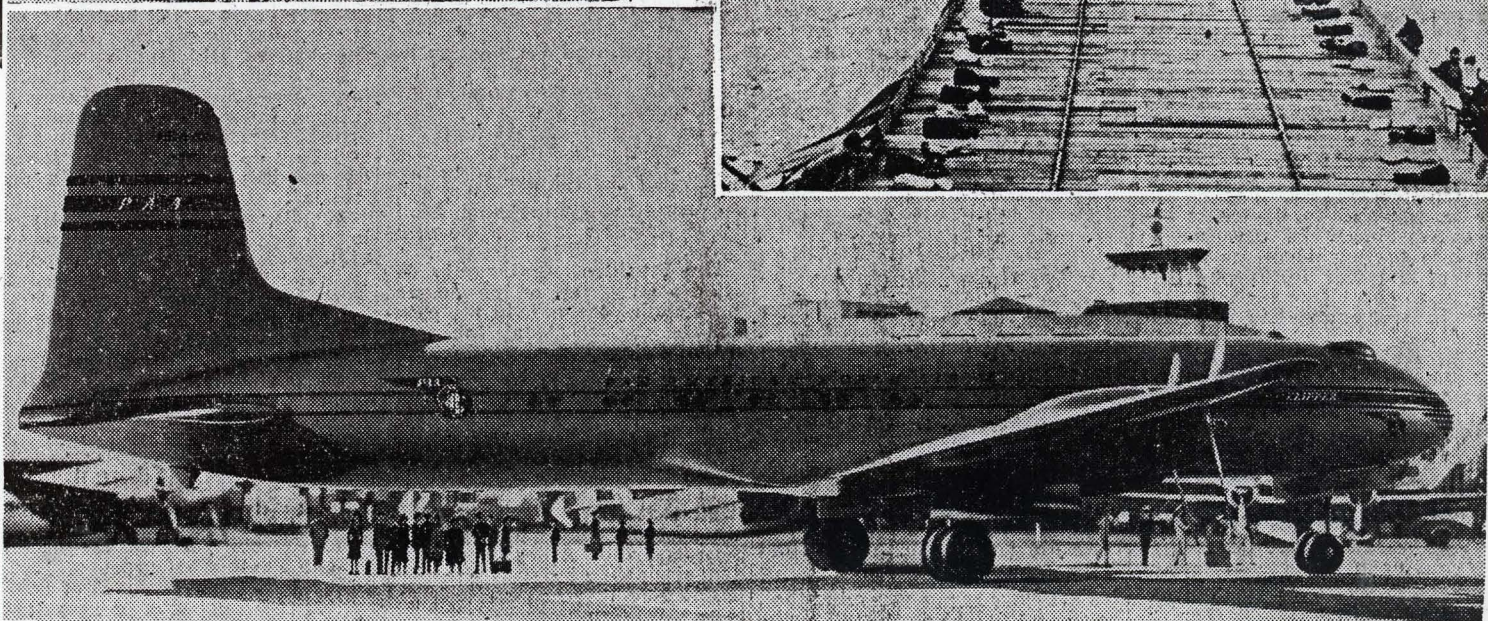
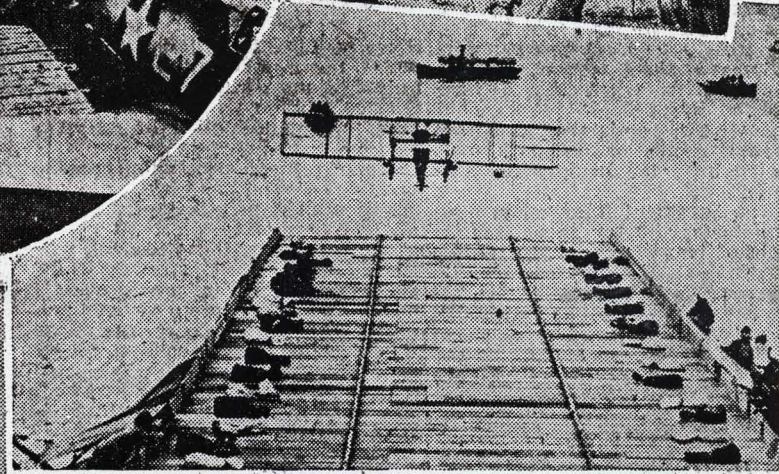
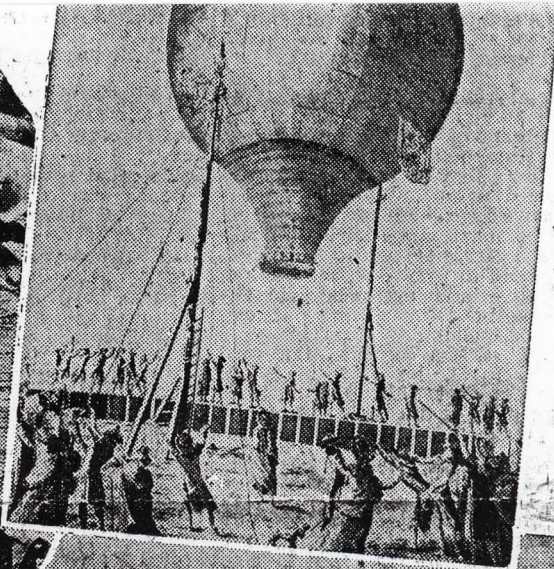
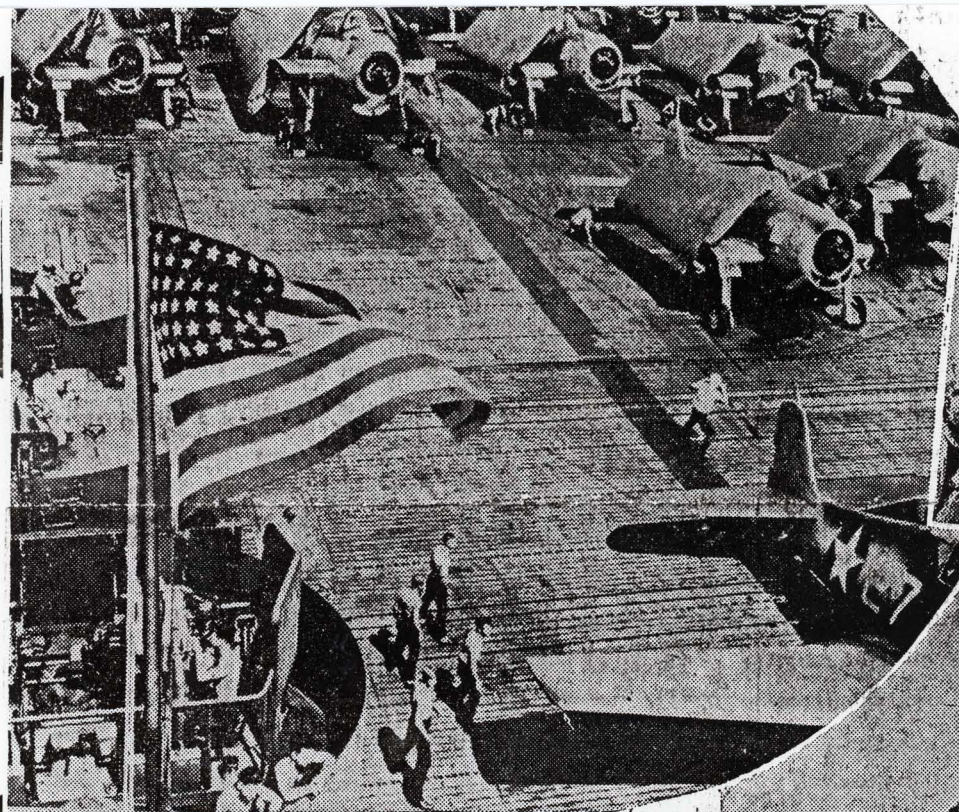


BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1945

' for Italy to Let People Decide B

Aviation Shrinks Globe and Eliminates Boundaries





Motion Picture 'World Without Borders' Traces History of Aeronautics

Upper: Standing upon the shores of France, 135 years before Hitler, Napoleon contemplated an invasion of Britain by air, sea, and underwater. This scene from an old print is shown in Universal Pictures' history of aviation, "World Without Borders." Fantastic though it may have seemed at the time, on D-Day last June the Channel was even more filled with ships and planes than in this scene. The underwater tunnel, though not yet built, is on the list of postwar projects. Left center: Like birds of prey poised to take off in pursuit of their enemies, these Navy planes, with folded wings, stand ready for a take-off on the deck of a carrier. The development of carrier aviation is among the subjects in the motion picture. Center right: The first successful aerialist was Montgolfier, who ascended in a balloon 100 feet in diameter and 130 feet high on Jan. 19, 1784. The balloon burst 3,000 feet in the air, but the seven occupants

escaped unhurt. This scene from an old print is reproduced in the movie. Lower right: The first landings of planes on ships were fraught with hazard for the crews of both. Here is shown one of the first successful landings on a covered deck of the Pennsylvania in 1914. This was a forerunner of today's tremendous fleets of carrier planes. It is interesting to note that the battleship Pennsylvania today carries four planes launched by catapult. Bottom: The world truly will have no borders when planes like this Pan American Clipper of the future, carrying 108 passengers and a crew of 13, shrink the earth to almost Lilliputian proportions. In "World Without Borders" Universal Pictures, with a background of aviation history, paints a picture of the future of air transportation. The wing spread of this new-style leviathan of the skies is as great as the height of a 16-story building.

History of Air Depicts Trend to Closer-Knit Winged World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A cinematic history of aviation, together with a glimpse into the future when no place on earth will be more than a few hours away, is furnished in a new motion-picture featurette "World Without Borders."

Postwar aviation will, the Universal Pictures Company film shows, make a world without borders. As recalled by the film, the first conquest of the air was by the Montgolfier brothers, Frenchmen who invented in 1783 a hot-air balloon which stayed aloft for 10 minutes.

The film traces the history of various balloonists, including one who is credited with saving the Union Army during the United States Civil War battle of Fair Oaks.

The origin of the parachute is traced to 1797, when Jacques Garnerin made the first parachute descent. Today's invasion spearheads are led by direct descendants of this early chute.

Early and Present Gliders

The first glider was built by Otto Lillienthal, who made 2,000 flights and inspired many visionaries. The film shows some of to-

day's gliders which carry 30 fully equipped infantrymen and some of which have even moved jeeps and light tanks to the front.

The original flight of the Wright brothers at Kitty Hawk, N. C., also is shown in the picture. It was in December, 1903, when Wilbur and Orville Wright laid the cornerstone for a world without borders.

Other earlier aviators shown are Glenn Curtis, Henri Farman, and Louis Blériot, all of whom blazed the trail which has led to today's conquest of the air.

One of the strangest stories of aviation also is depicted in the film. The Gilmore brothers disclose their 1898 machines, on which they were refused a patent five years before the Wright brothers flew, because the authorities contended that heavier-than-air ships never would fly, and that the idea alluded to perpetual motion.

First Monoplane

Their early model was the first cabin passenger plane, the first monoplane, and the first to mount a screw propeller on the nose of the ship. Strangely enough it never flew because the Gilmore brothers always lacked the funds to buy

suitable motors. These early aeronauts also claim—and they have patent papers to prove it—that they were able to fly robot gliders with electromagnetic remote control over distances of more than a mile, returning them to the starting point.

Naval aviation is commemorated in the picture first with some scenes showing the epoch-making flight of the NC-4 which crossed the Atlantic under Commander A. C. Reed. Another early experiment was shown with a take-off platform from the battleship Pennsylvania which today launches its four planes from a catapult.

Badge Still Worn

The first plane-carrier Langley, sunk by the Japanese early in this war, is shown as its pioneer pilots tested new devices designed to halt planes on the short flight deck. A number of crashes occur during these experiments. The later scenes of naval aviation include the famous flight of B-25 Mitchell Bombers from the deck of the Hornet, which first brought the war to the Japanese homeland.

Among the oddities in aero-

autical history is the military aviator's badge awarded to General H. H. Arnold in 1913, who still wears it beneath his rows of ribbons.

A glimpse into the future is provided by the vertical flying planes, the autogiro first used by the Army in 1938, and the helicopter which the Coast Guard uses today for rescues at sea.

Another invention tested before the war which may be developed is the pickaback plane which was helped into the air with a gas load which could not lift itself, by a heavier ship.

Gen. Billy Mitchell is heard making his famous forecast of 1937 in which he said that the next war would be with Japan and that the United States should establish and maintain a large force of airplanes in Alaska.

War Planes Shown

Subsequent developments of war planes are shown in several scenes including Flying Fortresses and the new Superforts. Some scenes of bombing in this war also are included in the picture and a number of air combats including some of the best newsreel shots of the war showing planes in air combat.