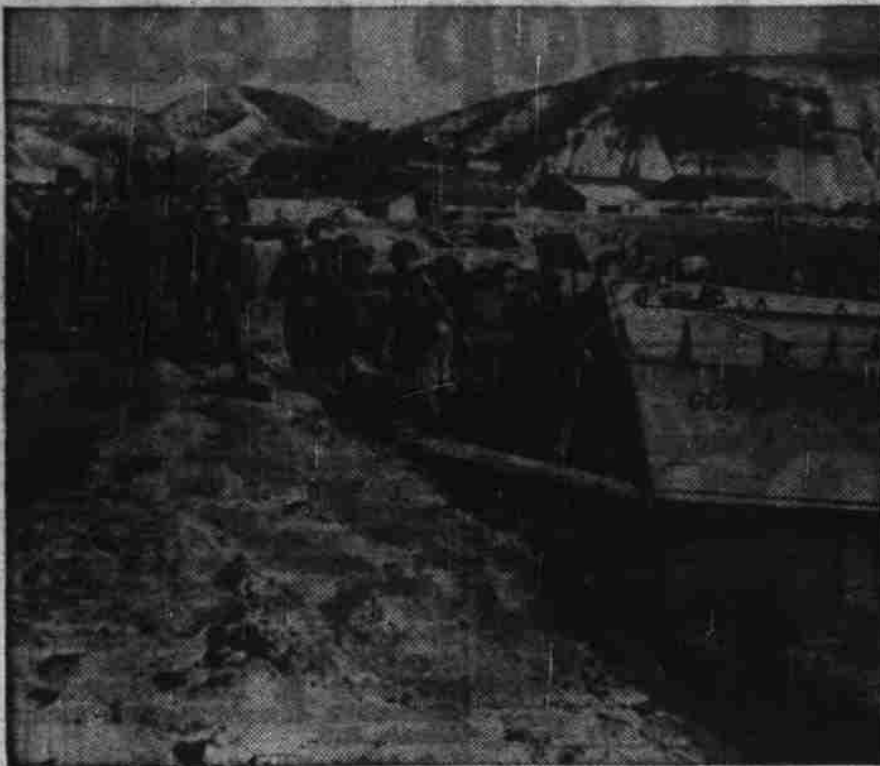




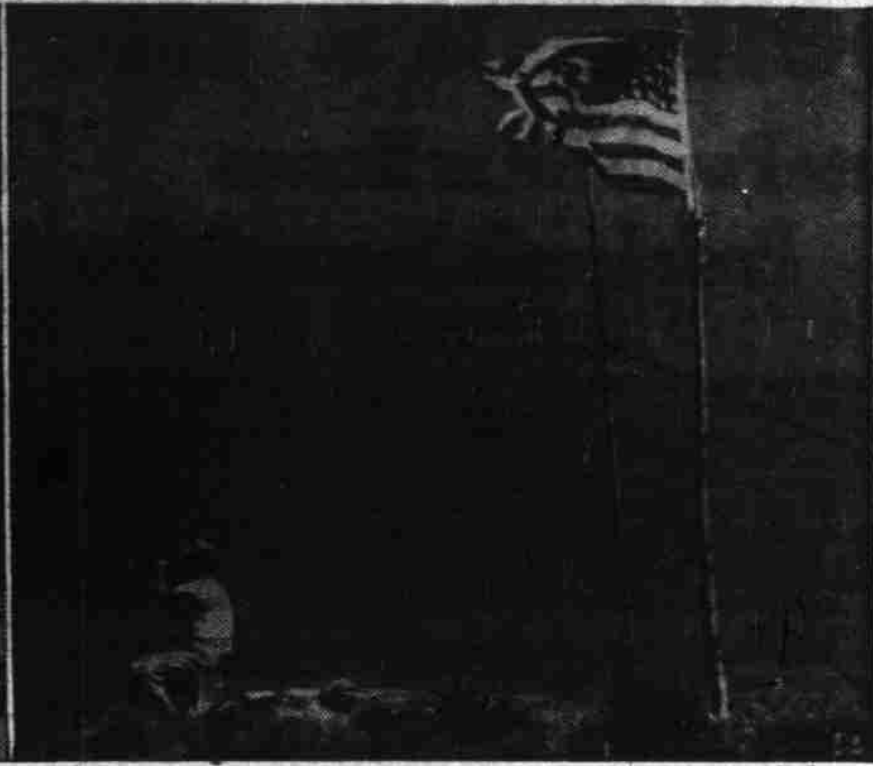
D-DAY—U. S. First Cavalry Division hits the beach in first amphibious operation since World War II. The landing at Pohang, on South Korea's east coast, was unopposed by foe.



COMBAT—Their rifles close at hand, American GIs duck away from blast of their 81mm mortar fired in defense of Taejon. The Red Koreans won the city after suffering heavy losses.



HORS-DE-COMBAT—Wrecked North Korean tanks, made in Russia, line road after being hit by rockets from U. S. planes. Truck (center) went down an embankment after being struck.



OLD GLORY—Somewhat reminiscent of Iwo Jima, this flag on makeshift pole flies over new airbase on South Korea while a GI watches through binoculars for enemy aircraft.

Primary Politics

POLITICAL experts searched for hint of a national trend in the Oklahoma primary returns where for the first time the issue of military preparedness in Korea entered American politics.

In a runoff primary in Oklahoma, Rep. A. S. Mike Monroney defeated the white-haired Sen. Elmer Thomas, 73, for the Democratic Senatorial nomination.

Monroney assailed Thomas' record as chairman of a Senate military appropriations subcommittee. He charged that lack of equipment for American fighting forces in the early stages of the Korean campaign could be traced to failure to provide enough and the right kind of funds.

Monroney Led Before
Monroney led Thomas in the first primary July 4 by 14,653 votes but lacked a majority of the ballots cast for seven candidates. Since that time both candidates redoubled their efforts in one of the most bitter primary battles in the history of Oklahoma.

The outbreak of Korean fighting caused both Thomas and Monroney to leave their campaigns and return to Washington to attend Congressional deliberations on defense.

Monroney will be opposed in November by the Republican candidate, the Rev. William Alexander, pastor of an Oklahoma City church, who quit the July 4 Democratic primary and switched to the GOP.

Long Wins
In Louisiana, Sen. Russell Long, son of the late Huey P. Long, won the Democratic nomination in a Senatorial primary, defeating Malcolm Lafargue, candidate of an anti-Long coalition.

In Arkansas, Gov. Sid McMath, a friend of the President, won the Democratic nomination for governor, turning back former Gov. Ben Laney, an anti-Truman states rights leader.

In South Carolina, two incumbent Congressmen were defeated in a Democratic runoff primary. Rep. Hugo S. Sims, Jr., lost to former Congressman John J. Riley while Rep. James B. Hare was defeated by former Congressman W. J. Bryan Dorn. In the state, Democratic nomination is tantamount to election.

Population

Burgeoning West

The nation's population has risen almost 19 million since 1940 to a current official Census estimate of 150,250,000.

Census Bureau officials said they still must account for some 700,000 transients, who were on the move during the tabulations. A recheck of all totals also must be made before the official figures are handed the President on December 1.

It will be up to Congress to decide then how many House members each state will have on the basis of the new census returns. Speaking generally, each Congressional district will have about 344,000 inhabitants, compared with the 301,000 figure set in 1940, when the nation's official population total was 131,669,275.

California led the west in a general population gain. It registered a 51.6 per cent increase over 1940, when it had 6,907,387. That surge boosted California to the second largest state in population and dropped Pennsylvania to third.

New York, which held on to first place, ranked second in the number of persons gained but its percentage increase was only 8.4.

Other western states with big percentage population gains are Washington with 36, Oregon with 38.6, Nevada with 43.7 and Arizona with 48.7.

In Short . . .

Alerted: By the President, the nation to the danger of spies and sabotage, requesting Americans to notify the FBI promptly of any suspicious activity.

Killed: Thirty-nine, in the crash of an Air Force transport at Myrtle Beach, S. C., returning Tennessee National Guardsmen from Florida maneuvers.

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The WORLD This WEEK

NATION: Some Bitter Truths

THE Korean blitzkrieg may yet prove a blessing in disguise for the United States.

In the five weeks since Soviet-made tanks swept down across the 38th Parallel, the whole psychology of the nation has done a right-about-face. Prior to June 25, America and her western allies merely talked about preparedness. Security played second fiddle to business as usual. Economy and lower taxes were the order of the day in Congress.

Bitter Lesson
Korea changed all that. It drove home some bitter truths.

The brute force of aggression cannot be turned back by words or plans—it takes blood. It's been a shock to watch American troops die, out-classed, at least temporarily, in tanks and firepower.

Another idea Korea has just about knocked in the head is that a country with the atom bomb is supreme. Korea should make obvious that there are ways to lose a war, to lose a whole position in the world, without being able to use the bomb.

The story of Korea is the story of the GI. In these days of superweapons, battles still are being won or lost by the man with a gun.

A Time Bomb
In retrospect, Korea had all along the inevitability of a time bomb. The cold war left a trail of sparks in Trieste, Iran, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany; it had to explode somewhere. The mounting tension made a mockery of the theory that war was inconceivable in the bright, new postwar world.

Ten days ago President Truman blueprinted the extent of this psychological change by calling on Congress and the people for peacetime mobilization of industry and manpower on a scale necessary to put down aggression anywhere in the world.

Last Monday, the President asked Congress to back up this pledge with



THE QUICK AND THE DEAD—A doughboy, with his rifle at the ready, glares up an alley in Taejon. The Korean guerrilla (center) has just been killed by Yank in doorway (left rear).

men, money and machines and Congress leaped to respond.

He asked an appropriation of \$10,516,976,000 to increase the armed forces by 600,000 men and provide vast new quantities of tanks, planes, ships, guns and ammunition.

New Taxes
He asked for a \$5,000,000,000 increase in individual income and cor-

porate taxes—in effect a return to the 1945 tax rates which mean a sharp boost to the nation's \$2 million taxpayers. This is to go into effect October 1.

Mr. Truman sought the funds not only to cover needs of the "immediate situation in Korea" but to help America prepare to "deter further acts of aggression."

LABOR: AFL-CIO Tiffs Over

Union Unity?

In 1938 the American Federation of Labor expelled a group of unions which became the Congress of Industrial Organizations. In the 12 years since, the AFL and the CIO have clashed in hundreds of organizing campaigns. Year after year they criticized each other's tactics and accused the other of strikes which upped the costs of living.

Today on the threshold of what may be another international war the two great rivals are working together.

A Common Cause

A number of factors, in addition to the mellowing of time, have brought this about. The cold war between Russia and the United States is perhaps the biggest.

The cold war brought the CIO and AFL into active collaboration with the Marshall Plan. It led the CIO to expel its communist-dominated unions and secede from the World Federation of Trade Unions to join with the AFL in setting up the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions last December.

The Taft-Hartley Law gave the CIO and AFL a common target and they worked separately on political campaigns toward the same goal—repeal.

In this drive, the two organizations saw alike on strategy and they found themselves on the same side in a furious argument with John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers who denounced them both.

The Korean war has further cemented this cooperation. The government asked all organized labor to form a joint committee to work on war mobilization and enlist the full cooperation of American workers in the defense effort.

Six of the committee's nine members are from the AFL and CIO. They met last week in Washington with W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources Board.

In addition, the AFL and CIO are holding exploratory talks on labor unity. No one expects an outright merger at once. If that ever happens it will take a long time to work out details.

But delegates of the two great labor organizations which used to be bitter rivals are holding collective bargaining sessions on such subjects as the formation of a permanent committee to iron out jurisdictional quarrels and a partial pooling of efforts in politics.

Dates

Monday, July 31
Two-day regional conference of Republicans opens in Salt Lake City.

Tuesday, August 1
Primaries in Kansas, Virginia, W. Virginia and Missouri.

Thursday, August 3
Tennessee primary. Anniversary (36th), Germany declares war on England and France in World War I.

Friday, August 4
Birthday (160th), U. S. Coast Guard.

Saturday, August 5
Kentucky primary.

Modes

Return to Romance

The new fall modes, displayed in the big Paris showings, bade farewell to the saggy sack look of the 1920's and ushered in the era of shapely feminine silhouettes again.

Gowns are lean looking and simple, relying on trimming and cut for distinction. Hemlines remain about the same but designers who went overboard with the short 1920 length last spring lowered them a trifle.

Waistlines are at natural level, well pinched in. Some designers brought back the rounded look to the hips.

The Paris shows started a few days early at the request of American buyers who wanted to get Paris reproductions into the shops in time for late fall.

One of the few hangovers from the 20's is the tight skirt that flutes into fullness just above the knee. Dior showed it last spring.

Fath discarded the garconier (boyish) look he featured for two seasons to stress what he calls "romantic femininity."

Short evening dresses won't be seen much.

Dior based his collection on the narrow, waist-pinch, hippy silhouette he produced recently for his New York show.

Color schemes for fall include apricot and pale shades of tan, flint, stone, steel greys and a color called "gold-mine."

Designer Pierre Balmain said the bust and waist have been spotlighted long enough and his new modes give the hips their full innings. He introduced "half and half" skirts that fall straight in one place and full in another.

Red Invaders Batter Yank Lines in Korea

THE North Korean invaders have conquered more than two-thirds of South Korea since June 25. American troops are dug in on the remaining sector centering about the port of Pusan. Their tactics of trading space for time have almost run their course. Their last-ditch goal now is to preserve enough ground for a buildup of power to spark the counteroffensive.

That such a counteroffensive is coming is the belief in Washington. There is a surge of optimism among Congressional leaders, given secret "briefings" at the Pentagon by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Said Defense Secretary Johnson: "We'll have a different story a month from now."

Sen. Millard Tydings, chairman of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, declared: "I came away much impressed with general improvement of the situation but it is yet far from good."

Desperate Red Gamble
American military leaders believe the North Koreans threw their full strength into a desperate attempt to drive the Americans off the peninsula. They say the Red-dominated invaders are fighting without reserves and with virtually no air force.

North Korean prisoners say their divisions were expected to live off the country. Some outfits had only one meal in two days. Others ran short of ammunition.

There have been no indications that the North Koreans are receiving any help from Chinese Communists or Russian troops, although some Soviet military advisers undoubtedly are with the North Korean army.

The counteroffensive, however, is said to be some months away. One bottleneck is the supply of American tanks. Not many were available in Japan. Gen. MacArthur's occupation forces had very few tanks because Japan's bridges were no strong enough to support them.

Payroll taxes would be more than doubled over the next 20 years to pay for the expanded benefits.

Sidelights

● In Los Angeles, a wife testified her husband, a wealthy operator of parking lots, paid no attention to her but spent all his time nights toting up his income. She said the noise of the adding machine kept her and the children awake. She won a divorce and one million dollars in community property.

● Shark Industries, a Florida branch of the Borden Co., which caught thousands of sharks for liver oil and did \$500,000 in business annually, is going out of business. Synthetic production of Vitamin A is the reason.

● In Tokyo, Japanese artist Sadamichi Hirazawa was sentenced to death for a \$456 bank robbery. Two years ago he walked into a Tokyo bank, posing as a health inspector, ordered employees to drink medicine which he had loaded with potassium cyanide. Twelve bank clerks died.

Medicine

Cancer Clues

A cancer meeting in progress at Oxford, England, is probing why geography so often turns up wide and startling differences in the number and types of cancers humans contract.

It is an offshoot of the Fifth International Cancer Research Congress, just concluded at Paris, where about 20 clues to the causes of many types of cancer were reported.

The apparent causes lie in how you live and where.

Cancer of the hard palate often occurs among east Indians who smoke by putting the burning end of the chutta leaf in their mouths.

Chewing betel nuts causes mouth cancer in Malaya, Indonesia and some parts of the Philippines.

Too little iodine in water and food causes goiter and probably many thyroid cancers in the U. S. Great Lakes region, Switzerland and other regions.

Three U. S. reports said cigarette smoking is apparently partly responsible for the rise in lung cancers.

Breast cancer seems lower in women in Japan where it is the custom to nurse babies.

Women who have never borne children are far less likely to get cancer of the cervix.

Bladder cancer epidemics have broken out in the past among aniline dye workers in Germany, Britain and the U. S. So did bone cancer among workers painting watch dials with radium.

Light-skinned people constantly exposed to the sun often get skin cancer.

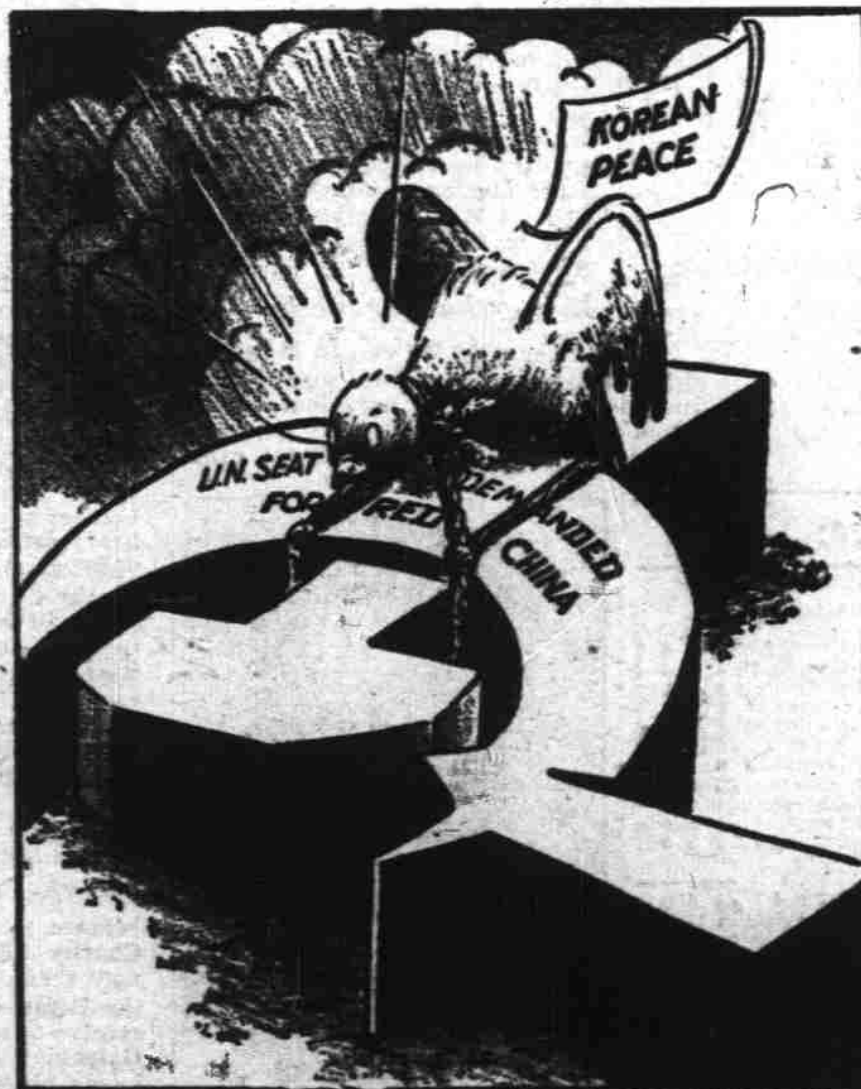
Statistics

Soaring Income

The national production in 1949 was valued by the Department of Commerce at \$255,500,000,000—well below the current rate which President Truman recently estimated at "nearly" \$270,000,000,000 a year.

Last year's production of goods and services was only three and one-half billion dollars below the 1948 high mark for a full year.

Department estimates show a \$263,900,000,000 rate was attained during the first quarter of 1950. Therefore the President's report indicates a substantial second quarter rise.



SITUATION AT A GLANCE

IS THIS THE NEXT STEP?