



BERLIN BATTLELINE—West Zone police with clubs face a mob of shouting Communist youths intent on invading West Berlin to shout hatred of the "U.S. capitalist warmongers."



COOLED OFF—Streams of water played across the east-west border keep the young Communists in check. These are part of the 500,000 taking part in Reds' World Peace Festival.



FOUR SCORE AND ONE—Bernard M. Baruch, advisor to Presidents, on 81st birthday.



JUNKED—Hitler's yacht, the \$4,000,000 Grille, is broken up at a New Jersey boneyard. Metal will be used for scrap in the defense program.



RECOMMISSIONED—Tug nose the 45,000-ton battleship Iowa, taken out of mothballs, to a new berth at the San Francisco Navy Yard.

Buffer Zone Is Core Of Kaesong Deadlock

THE cease-fire talks droned on in Kaesong as the shooting war continued elsewhere in Korea. United Nations pressure increased along most of the front with artillery and naval guns pounding the foe in "line-straightening" operations. Air strikes continued on Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, and on Red truck convoys headed for the front.

Armistice Notes

While official negotiations went on in Kaesong, it was learned the Chinese Reds have been sending notes to small Allied units inviting them to make an informal armistice of their own. The Red notes suggested that they meet together under white flags for a "friendly party" in No Man's Land.

In an effort to find a compromise on the location of a buffer zone, official negotiators on both sides agreed to the appointment of a subcommittee to study the problem. It was hoped informal discussions by a smaller group might find room for agreement where full dress discussions had failed.

Ambush in Neutral Zone

But a new crisis developed which threatened again to disrupt efforts to end the war. A Chinese Communist soldier was killed and another wounded in an ambush in the neutral zone set up about Kaesong for the truce talks.

North Korean Gen. Nam Il, head of the Red cease-fire delegation, charged it was the work of Allied troops and/or South Koreans.

Tokyo headquarters of Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, the U.N. commander, entered a general denial after an investigation. Tokyo said the ambush may have been the work of "partisans of either side" who want to wreck the armistice talks.



SPARE A DIME FOR A CUP OF COFFEE?

Congress

Dough Deadline

Sen. Walter F. George (D-Ga.) has laid down the law to the Senate Finance Committee which he heads. He wants his group to get down to brass tacks and write a new tax bill in time for presentation to the Senate by September 1.

Some committee members hope to prune another billion or two off the House-approved total, even though President has requested an increase of 10 billion dollars.

None of the committee can estimate how much of a tax increase finally will be recommended. Sen. George said they were not approaching the tax problem from a five, six or seven billion dollar basis.

Tax recommendations of the committee will be given immediate consideration on the Senate floor. Enactment of a new tax law is one of the big obstacles in the way of a Congressional recess planned for October 1.

The WORLD This WEEK

RUSSIA: Offensive Peace Offensives

ONE school of experts, studying current Soviet diplomatic moves, is almost convinced that Premier Stalin would like to reach a broad understanding with the west—at a price.

This is the basis for a growing suspicion among these observers that the cold war, which Russia initiated, has become too hot for Red tastes.

No Soft Spots Left

Moscow, intent on expanding Communist frontiers by all means short of full scale war, may now have concluded it has absorbed all the soft spots in the European and Asian periphery.

The latest Red attempts at expansion have been met by forthright opposition and, in each case, Moscow has backed off from the ultimate showdown. Russia, it would seem, is in no position to risk all-out war now.

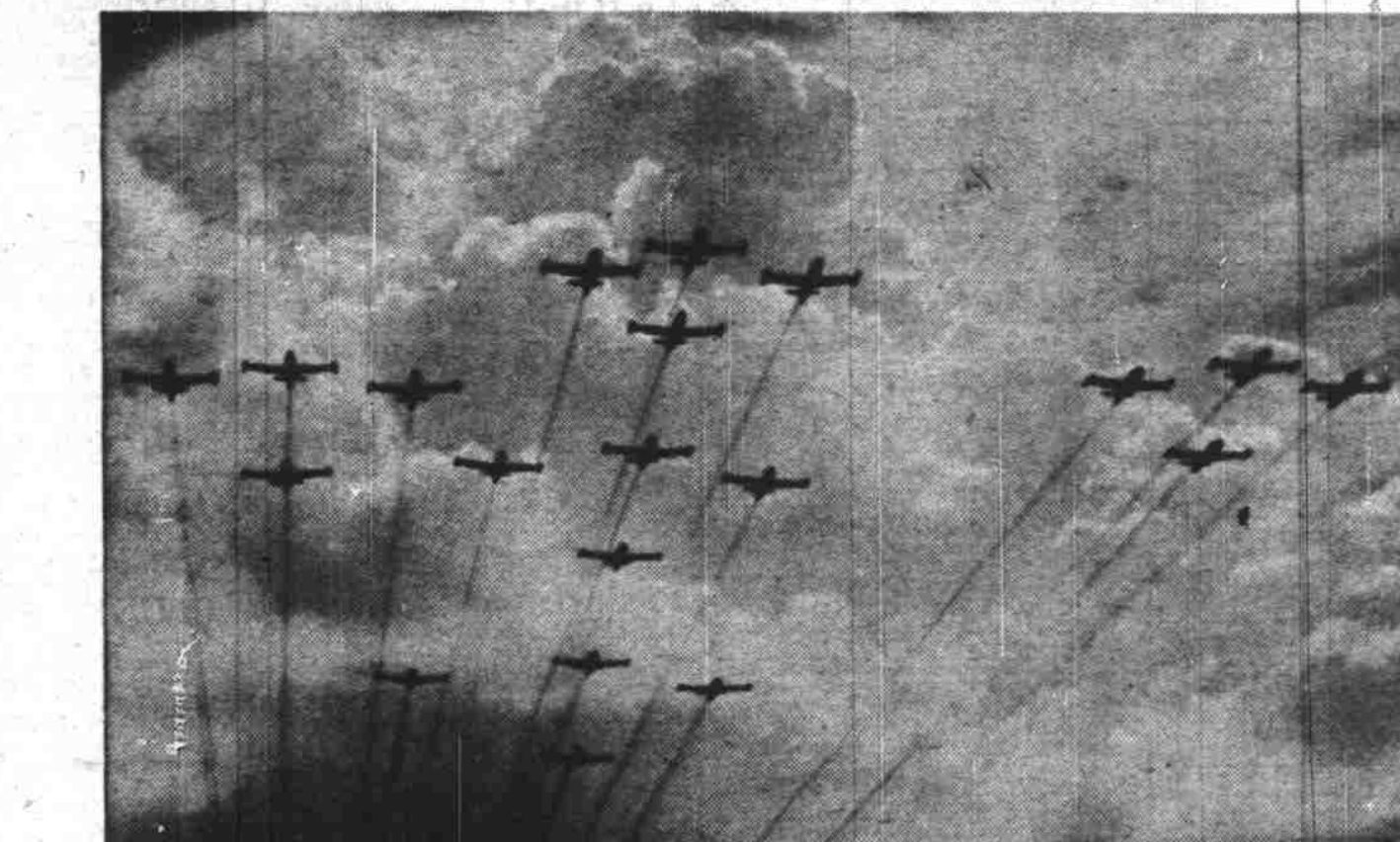
A study of events since the breakdown of Big Four conferences on Germany shows an almost uninterrupted sequence of Soviet diplomatic and semi-military reverses.

These include the Berlin blockade, circumvented by the Allied airlift; failure of the guerrilla revolt in Greece; political defeats of Communist parties in France, Italy and west Germany; Tito's defection in Yugoslavia and a spreading wave of unrest in the satellites.

Korea, No Blitzkrieg

The Korean invasion, plotted as a blitzkrieg, has proved anything but that and brought heavy losses to North Korea and Communist China.

The cumulative effect of these abortive campaigns has knitted the west into a cohesive band of allies. What



GLOBAL AIRPOWER—U.S. Thunderjets, in formation over Tokyo, have fought one year in Korea.

started as the Truman Doctrine for aid to Greece and Turkey was soon expanded into the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic defensive alliance.

The Politburo understandably can be worried at the rate of west Europe's economic rehabilitation and the creation of a continental defense force under command of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The threat of Soviet aggression has brought about integration of west Germany into the western sphere—

militarily as well as economically. A move is now underway to bring Spain, whose dictator Franco was a protégé of Hitler and Mussolini, into it also.

Aroused U.S.

This unrelenting Soviet pressure has brought about upheavals in political thinking. The Schuman plan for harnessing west Europe's iron and steel production would have been unacceptable to France five years ago. Perhaps the greatest failure, from

the Kremlin point of view, has been the effect of Russian tactics upon the United States. The arsenal of the democracies in two world wars has been goaded into the greatest mobilization in peacetime history.

Russia is now engaged in an armaments race with the U.S., the acknowledged industrial leader of the world. It is a race in which the Soviet Union, without mass production techniques and facilities, must be considered the underdog.

Science

Stranger Than Fiction

The American Chemical Society will celebrate its 75th anniversary September 3 in New York. In preparation for its diamond jubilee, the ACS asked members to predict what may be commonplace in another 75 years.

Here are some of their forecasts—fantastic, but assuredly scientific: Foods will be built up synthetically and economically from carbon dioxide, water and ammonia with the help of the sun's energy.

A new industry will make proteins and fats from algae, tiny plants in the sea.

Sawdust will supply cellulose to produce more beef than farm acreage can do. Direct feeding of plants by spraying nutrients on leaves will lower costs and increase yields.

Salt marshes will be farmed with chemical feeding. Drinking water will be drawn from the sea. There will be cures or preventives for infantile paralysis, the common cold, allergies and mental illness.

At least one man will have circumnavigated the moon and returned safely. Automobiles will be of weight-saving, plastic-metal combinations. Housing will make use of synthetics; all piping will be plastic. Most roofing and sides will be coated fabrics.

Quotes

Bernard M. Baruch, advisor to presidents on his 81st birthday: "The Kremlin and inflation are this country's two main enemies. The best advice for Americans in the present emergency is get to work and don't bellyache."

Prince Igor Troubetsky, divorced in Mexico by Barbara Hutton, dime store heiress: "Divorces and papers don't matter. The only thing that matters is in the heart. More than anything else I want Barbara back."

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TV: Spanning a Continent

Microwave Relays

The first major event to be telecast coast to coast will be the Japanese peace conference at San Francisco and not the world series, as originally planned.

Opening of the new \$40,000,000 microwave radio relay system across the continent was moved up at the request of the U.S. State Department. The first program to be telecast will be President Truman's address to the peace parley delegates at 9:30 P.M. (EST) September 4.

Vital for Defense

The State Department request underlines importance of the 3,000-mile network as a vital communications link in the national defense setup rather than merely as a channel for carrying entertainment across the country.

The series of 107 relay towers that zig-zag across the country will, when fully equipped, carry six broad band channels from coast to coast in each direction. One pair of channels can carry some 500 simultaneous tele-

phone conversations or two television programs—one in each direction.

Only one pair of channels is currently in use for telephone service. A second pair will go into operation to provide two television channels—one from west to east and the other east to west.

Four Years to Build

The hookup for the San Francisco conference will be temporary and from west to east. The first regular commercial TV service, starting later in September in time for the world series, will be from east to west.

The microwave system was started late in 1947 and has been in use for television as far as Omaha nearly a year. The American Telephone and Telegraph Co., operator of the new system, has several shorter microwave relays in operation, including one between New York and Boston and one between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

These are in addition to thousands of miles of underground coaxial cable maintained by A.T.&T. for telephone and TV communications.

Industry Converts

IN THE three months before the Korean invasion, the annual rate of U.S. production was 275 billion dollars. In the first three months of this year it rose to 319 billion dollars. During the second quarter of this year, it rose to an annual rate of 325.6 billion dollars.

This last increase is accounted for primarily by government spending in the defense program. During the April-May-June quarter, spending by federal, state and local government agencies rose from an annual rate of \$3 billion to 60 billion dollars.

Highest in History

Actually, the nation is producing more in goods and services than ever before in history. But much of this is for arms and the related tools of war and the taxpayers is going to have to foot the bill.

The President's Council of Economic Advisors disclosed that industrial production dropped sharply in July and August. The board said the drop was caused by a decline in production of civilian goods to make way for increased production of defense needs.

The Commerce Department survey shows that government spending rose during the second quarter and consumer buying dropped.

Civilian Spending Off

During the first three months of 1951, the public was buying at an annual rate of 208.2 billion dollars. During the second quarter this spending was cut back by three per cent to 201.7 billion, statisticians found.

This cutback in private spending apparently does not come from any slump in national income. The Department found personal incomes increasing more than two per cent during the second quarter to reach the record annual rate of 251.1 billion dollars.

The increase in wages and salaries, on a yearly scale, is put at five billion dollars. Government payrolls made the greatest proportionate advance, reflecting the steady shift from civilian to defense production.

Aerial

Records Fall

The book of American and world speed records had to be rewritten after the National Air Races at Detroit.

Only one record, civilian or military, withstood assaults in what experts agreed was the greatest demonstration of air power in history.

Participating were Air Force and civilian pilots and fliers from the Army, Navy, Marines and Royal Canadian Air Force.

Col. Fred Ascani broke the world and American records for a 100-kilometer (62-mile) closed course, flying an F-86 Sabre jet fighter at an average speed of 628.695 mph. In an earlier warmup he averaged 635.411 mph in a run timed officially by the National Aeronautics Association.

In the Bendix trophy race, Col. Carl K. Compton set a new record of 553.761 mph in an F-86 Sabre, flying between Muroc Air Base, Calif., and Detroit.

John Paul Jones of Van Nuys, Calif., won the midget plane race for the second straight year in record time.

Eclipse

Spots Before Your Eyes

The Better Vision Institute warns that the ring eclipse of the sun September 1 may injure many American eyes. The danger lies in trying to see the eclipse without proper protection.

Here are four don'ts for sun gazers: Don't peep through your fingers; don't look through a pinhole in a card; don't trust sunglasses; don't trust welder's goggles.

To see the eclipse, look through an overexposed photographic film or a piece of glass smoked by candle flame. Even then don't stare at the sun continuously for a long time.

The eclipse will be visible shortly after sunrise from the U.S. east coast westward to as far as Galveston, Tex., and Bismark N D.

HURRICANES: Bred in the Caribbean

The Watch Is On

The hurricane season is now here in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. These are breeding grounds of violent tropical storms like the one last week that struck Jamaica and Yucatan.

What is a hurricane? It's a tropical storm of circular pattern. Its revolving winds often reach speeds as high as 125 to 150 miles an hour, with gusts even faster.

Wide Range

The diameter of the storm varies from around 25 to as much as 400 to 500 miles. In the center is a relatively calm area, called the "eye" of the storm.

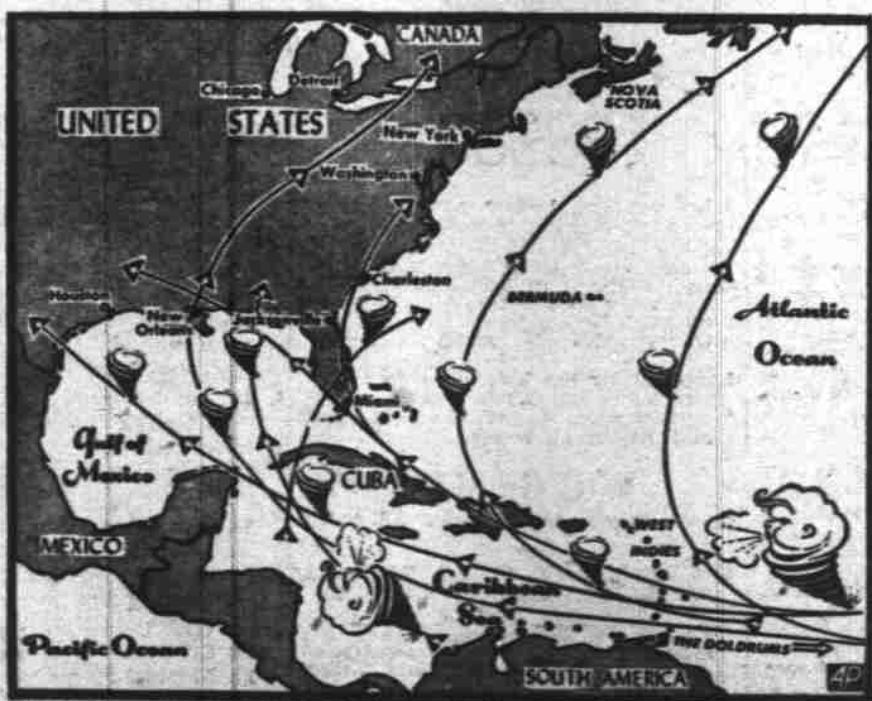
While the hurricane swirls it moves forward—but at a much slower pace. Often only 10 to 12 miles an hour. Hurricanes are born in the doldrums on either side of the equator. In the northern hemisphere they revolve counter-clockwise; in the southern hemisphere, clockwise.

What we call the hurricane is called the typhoon in the China Sea and the baguio in the Philippines.

Peak in September

The hurricane season reaches its peak in September, peters out around November.

Over a period of 50 years, the U.S. Weather Bureau has recorded a total of 10 hurricanes in June, 13 in July, 51 in August, 69 in September, 35 in



STORM TRAILS—Map shows routes of Caribbean hurricanes.

October and six in November.

The Weather Bureau maintains a storm watch during the hurricane season through the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. Many of these are robot stations which send radio messages automatically at regular intervals.

A tape recording gives temperature, humidity, wind velocity and direction.

Messages normally come in every three hours but are stepped up automatically to once an hour when winds go above 32 miles an hour.

Nearly all the storms that move in from the eastern Caribbean "recurve" to the north or northeast. If they have come far enough west, they strike Cuba and Florida and possibly rush up the Atlantic coast.



NEW LINK—Wayne Coy, FCC chairman, (center) looks at model microwave relay station in the new coast-to-coast TV system.