



Friendly Offering—Battle-weary troops of 1st cavalry division on their way back to rear lines for a breather are offered apples by young South Koreans. Front to rear are Capt. John Dillon, Seattle, Wash.; Pfc. Gerald Robinson, Artigo, Wisc.; and Sgt. Edward Janowski, Chelsea, Mass. Photo by Stanley Tretick, Acme Staff Photographer. (Acme Telephoto)

Five-Hour Battle Rages In Which Nobody Was Killed

By PETER KALISCHER

With the U. S. 1st Cavalry Division in Korea, Aug. 1 (AP)—A novelist would title this the battle in which nobody was killed. Monday morning a squad of North Korean guerrillas killed three Americans and wounded seven others in a raid on an engineer command post behind the American lines.

So Monday night the defense platoon of this command post was ready for anything.

Clerks and cooks dug in on a wide perimeter around the command post building on orders to shoot at anything that moved after 9 p.m.

Promptly at 10 p.m. one man on a hill suddenly cut loose with a burst of automatic rifle fire. Within seconds the entire platoon opened up with .50 caliber machine guns, rifles and carbines.

"We just started digging our slit trench when we heard an automatic rifle chatter," Sgt. Archie Ashworth of Beaumont, Tex., said.

"The next thing I knew a man started rolling down a knoll above our position and landed right in a six-foot long trench," Ashworth said. "I yelled 'what the hell is this' and then saw he was not a GI. He had on combat boots and what looked like fatigue clothes but his face was not that of an American."

The rolling stranger hit the trench next to Ashworth occupied by Pfc. James E. Rembold of Phoenix, Ariz., and Corp. John Andrews.

A mad scramble ensued. Andrews fell flat on his face and fired six shots almost point blank. Whether they connected is a mystery. Andrews said the intruder kept rolling down the hill. Tuesday morning his tracks were found, leading away from the area.

"We didn't chase him because we thought more might be coming," Rembold, a veteran of the European campaigns, said. "We just waited."

On another section of the post Pfc. Derry Wilson, a clerk from The Dalles, Ore., fired at "What I swear was something white moving in the bushes."

"It was a moonlight night,"

'They Beat Hell Out of Us' Declares U. S. General Officer

By HAL BOYLE

With American Forces outside Chinju, Aug. 1 (AP)—Powerful North Korean thrusts yesterday forced U. S. troops to withdraw from this southern coastal anchor of the allied defense lines in South Korea after a three-day battle.

The veteran 24th infantry division immediately set up new defense lines east of Chinju and less than 50 miles from Pusan, the supply gateway for the Americans.

A general officer who directed the defense of Chinju in its last hours choked with rage as he described the loss of the vital road and rail center and a valuable new airfield nearby.

"They beat the hell out of us," he said frankly. "This is the ninth licking in a row. I have been fighting all my life but I never lost nine in a row before."

Chinju fell between 5:30 and 6 a.m. Monday (2:30-3 p.m. Sunday, EST) after a final rear-guard company dashed through the city to escape being trapped by a wide-swinging North Korean envelopment through the hills.

American casualties were fairly heavy but frontline officers said Red losses were double those of the Americans.

Navy Planes Out of Mothballs

Litchfield Park, Ariz., Aug. 1 (AP)—Fifteen navy fighters, some of them still wearing Japanese flags from victories in the south Pacific have left here to join another war.

The planes were part of the 2,000 navy fighters and bombers stored in the open air of the dry Arizona desert. They are being pulled out of storage at the rate of 15 a day and flown to modification centers at San Diego, Calif., Norfolk, Va., and Jacksonville, Fla., for new armor and new guns. Navy officers in Los Angeles said 900 planes would be reactivated.

"Where they go from the modification centers we don't know," a base officer said. "But there's a good chance some of them will see their old haunts again."

One mechanic, working on a Hellcat fighter with a trophy gallery of conquests painted on its stubby fuselage, said: "They might as well leave these flags on. They'll soon be adding more."

A South Korean force rushed into action in an attempt to help the Americans avoid envelopment.

Thousands of Korean native laborers were thrown into the task of digging new defense posts and strongpoints in the mountains that lie between Chinju and Pusan, goal of the Reds' sledge-hammer drive.

Commanders expressed confidence they could hold against the mounting communist pressure until reinforcements arrive to bolster the United Nations line.

The Americans saved all their guns, most of their equipment and most of their men. But three Sherman tanks—precious weapons on this front—were reported lost.

On a mountain roadway outside Chinju jammed with panicky Korean refugees, Brig. Gen. Pearson Menoher of Arlington, Mass., gave this account of the battle:

"We had two elements of our division astride a road southwest of Chinju. After almost two days of fighting the Reds hit us at 4 p.m. yesterday (1 a.m. EST, Sunday) on our left flank. But we stopped them temporarily."

"The first night high-velocity weapons shelled our positions and shelled the city too. About 4 a.m. today they infiltrated our artillery."

"I counterattacked within an hour with a reserve force but ran head-on into a penetration of between 600 or 800 men led by tanks. We couldn't halt them without tanks."

"They split our force in half and entered the city. Between 5:30 and 6 a.m. (2:30 and 3 p.m. EAST, Sunday). By then I had ordered the artillery evacuated."

The split American force escaped on separate roads after running a gantlet of fire.

B-29s Knock Out Munitions Plant

Toyko, Aug. 1 (AP)—Eighty-five per cent of North Korea's big Konan munitions plant was destroyed or damaged in Saturday's heavyweight B-29 raid, reconnaissance photos showed today.

Operations analysts of the Far East Bomber Command described the results of the strike as "excellent."

Maj. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell, Far East bomber commander, said 30 per cent of the plant's steel and concrete buildings were wiped out by the 500-ton bomb raid.

Forty per cent of the target area suffered heavy damage, with structural members of key buildings broken and blasted out of shape, and another 15 per cent suffered relatively light damage, O'Donnell said.

Several freight cars loaded with ammunition for communist forces at the front vanished in smoke during the raid.

Air force analysts said other munitions stored there were destroyed. They estimated that damage to buildings would prevent further production at Konan for some time.

Colonel in Foxhole Warns U. S. Must Be Ready for Attack

By HARRY FERGUSON

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

The soldiers in the blood and mud of Korea don't have time to make speeches. They leave that to cabinet members, diplomats and senators. But some of them have their own ideas about how to save the United States of America, and this might be a good day to listen to them.

Here is some advice to the home front from the foxholes of South Korea, spoken between the rumble of the big guns and the clatter of small-arms fire:

"1. Every man, woman and child in the United States had better get ready to defend himself. It's Korea today and some other part of the globe tomorrow, and I don't think the communists have any intention of letting up on us until they whip us."

"2. Let's make all the atomic bombs we can and not have any prissy ideas about using them."

The speaker is an American colonel. He spoke those words to Ralph Teatsorth, United Press war correspondent, who added this note to his New York office: "Don't use the colonel's name or he will be busted all the way down to a corporal."

The colonel hasn't lost faith in an ultimate American victory in Korea, but he doesn't think the United States army has received the credit that should be coming its way for the fight it has made against superior forces.

"I'm damned tired of reading and hearing that we're making mistakes," he said, "that we have been frittering away our forces piecemeal. We've been fighting the only kind of war we could under the circumstances. The circumstances being that we didn't have enough of anything at the start and barely enough now."

"We're going to win this lit-

tle war. But at what a cost in blood and money! After this, then what? Are we going to wait for them to catch us with our pants down again? Yes sir, you can send this back to your papers for me: We'd better start training every able bodied man and start to make all the planes and guns and tanks as fast as we can—new models of guns, tanks and planes, you understand, not stuff that the enemy has already surpassed. I know lots of people would say that wars are never averted by getting into an armament race and that peace can only be preserved by peaceful measures. That's good Christian talk and I wish I could go along with it. But when I see an enemy that's already committed to wiping out our national identity and our way of life, I figure we can't fight him with talk or reason."

The future of the United States and the world is being debated in congress, in the United Nations and in living rooms all over America. Soldiers are not supposed to express any ideas on politics or statesmanship, but the colonel felt strongly about these matters and he wanted to toss in his two cents worth in the great debate that now goes on in this country, no matter what military regulations say.

Whether his idea prevails or not, he intends to go right on fighting until he and his comrades "win this little war."

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Named—Maj. Gen. John H. Church (above) has been named commanding general of the U. S. 24th Division in South Korea replacing Maj. Gen. William F. Dean who has been reported missing in action. Gen. Church established Gen. Douglas MacArthur's first headquarters in Korea at start of war. (AP Wirephoto)



Battle Casualty—Medical corpsmen unload an injured soldier at an advanced base somewhere in South Korea. Serious cases are given further medical treatment at the base before evacuation to Japan. (AP Wirephoto)

Boeing to Add Big New Force

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 1 (AP)—Boeing Airplane company announced today it would hire "several thousand" additional employees to build new aircraft ordered by the air force.

Company President William M. Allen said additional employees would be hired at the Seattle and Renton, Wash., and Wichita, Kansas, plants soon.

He said "letters of intent" received today from the air force authorized start of work on "substantial additional quantities" of military aircraft.

The letter of intent is a method of expediting work in advance of issuance of actual contracts.

The air force authorized \$4,000,000,000 worth of new construction and parts from the

U.S. aircraft industry Saturday. Boeing's share of the huge order will remain secret, a spokesman said.

"The Boeing company's entire organization and facilities have been placed at the disposal of the U.S. government in order that its requirements for military aircraft may be met at the earliest possible date," Allen said.

The company now employs about 18,000 in its Seattle plant and about 10,500 in Wichita.

Allen said there was an immediate need in Seattle for engineers, tool and die makers, machinists, jig builders, and fabrication shop employees.

In the Wichita plant, machinists, sheet metal and machine shop layout men, sheet metal assemblers, experimental mechanics, modification mechanics, jig builders, tool grinders and tool designers were needed.

Openings in other categories were expected to develop soon, he added.

Scientists Believe A-Bombs Could Be Smuggled in on Ships

Editor's Note:

Announcements last week revealed that United States customs officials on both coasts are searching iron curtain ships to make sure no atomic bombs or other secret weapons are smuggled into this country for a sneak attack. A bill is awaiting final action by the senate that will invoke World War II regulations for search of foreign vessels by U. S. Coast Guard and customs authorities. In the following dispatch, United Press Science Editor Paul F. Ellis discusses how effective such searches may be.

By PAUL F. ELLIS

(United Press Science Writer)

New York, Aug. 1 (AP)—Scientists believe that an enemy power easily could smuggle an atomic bomb into any American seaport and possibly set it off by remote control.

Even the delicate Geiger counter—an instrument that records radiation—would not detect the bomb if it were shielded by lead or some other substance that keep radiation from escaping.

The exact size of the American bomb is a secret but it is known the bomb was carried in a B-29 airplane to Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and that there may have been "room to spare."

Hence the scientists in their informal discussions point out that an ordinary steamship or tramp freighter could bring in a bomb to New York harbor, to Philadelphia, Washington, San Francisco, San Diego, or any other city which has an outlet to the sea.

Atom bombs are made up of uranium and plutonium or both and neither is dangerous to handle for brief periods of time. Hence a "death squadron" bringing in the bomb would not be in as dangerous a position as those who handle TNT or nitroglycerine. No jar will set off an atom bomb.

A chain reaction of splitting atoms must take place and such a phenomenon occurs only when the exact critical amount of uranium is massed. That is why it is believed the bomb material does not come in one piece but is in two or more pieces that are set off when quickly pushed together.

It has been said that the size of the bomb is from two to 200 pounds in weight and that the Hiroshima bomb packed the wallop of 20,000 tons of TNT. On a basis of that, scientists have figured the weight of the heart of the bomb probably was in the neighborhood of about two pounds.

The bomb however requires a detonation apparatus that perhaps makes the overall assembly rather bulky. Nevertheless, the scientists believe that it would be easy to hide a bomb on a ship and prevent its detection by the Geiger counter.

An enemy power bringing in the bomb might deliberately keep it in different sections and then do a reassembly job once the ship got its clearance.

They further believe that the trigger could be cocked and actually released by remote control at a given time when the crew was at a safe distance, say in

Philadelphia after the bomb was planted in New York harbor.

Thus an enemy power could bring the bomb into New York on a ship, leave it to go off at an arranged time, or cart the bomb off in a station wagon to some important land target.

The trick in finding a hidden bomb is a tough one to solve, the scientists believe.

Atomic scientist J. Robert Oppenheimer before a congressional committee in 1946 was asked if there were any instrument that could detect the presence of an atomic bomb crated up and hidden in the hold of a steamer.

"Yes," Oppenheimer replied. "A screwdriver."

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