

'SO THAT'S THE YALU'

By TOM STONE
At the Manchurian border, Korea, Nov. 21 (AP)—Tired American infantrymen slogged in to the ghost city of Hyesanjin on the Red Manchurian border of North Korea today and occupied it without firing a shot. They patted one another on the back. Some shook hands. But there was no shouting. Maj. Gen. David Barr, commander of the U. S. Seventh infantry division whose 17th combat team came here, commented: "I'm thankful that we got here with a minimum cost in lives and equipment. It was the first American unit to reach the border."

The villagers raised their hands and bowed low. The weary doughboys neither smiled nor nodded. Suddenly the tension evaporated. The men were inside the city. They wandered among the boarded-up houses. Some just sat down and relaxed. Two or three headed for the river. The river was narrow and the water swift. Ice extended almost a fourth of the way across.

One GI was disappointed. He said: "Well, I'll be damned. So this is the Yalu. Well how do you like that?" The city itself bore the signs of war. American planes had bombed it within the last few days. Much of the city was in smoldering ruins. Some buildings were intact. The Seventh division landed at Iwon on the east coast October 29. Its 17th regiment was assigned to reach the Manchurian border as fast as possible.



Homeward Bound—North Korean refugees, clad in light clothing, brave the rigors of the winter weather and lack of transportation to return to their homes after United Nations forces overran the area near the Chongchon river. (Acme Telephoto)

Yanks Spit Into Yalu

GIs Wash Boots in Border River

By WILLIAM CHAPMAN
Hyesanjin, On the Korean-Manchurian Border, Nov. 21 (AP)—Four American generals spat today into the Yalu river, frontier between Korea and communist Manchuria. Jubilant GIs washed the mud of Korea from their boots in the river water. The 17th regiment of the Seventh division had just captured this abandoned, bombed-out city without opposition. Its fall climaxed an American drive across the ice-crustured top of Korea in temperatures as low as 28 degrees below zero. The Yanks swarmed to the south bank of the Yalu opposite Manchuria wildly brandishing their M-1 rifles and carbines. They were the first Americans to reach the border. The four generals arrived at the river bank 45 minutes after the leading tank armored column entered Hyesanjin. They were Maj. Gen. Edward M. Almond, commander of the U. S. 10th corps; Maj. Gen. David G. Barr, commander of the Seventh division; Brig. Gen. Henry Hodes, assistant division commander, and Brig. Gen. Homer W. Kiefer, commander of the division's artillery. Said Almond: "The feat of the 17th regiment in reaching the Yalu only 20 days after disembarking in force at Iwon beach will live forever in the annals of military history." Not a shot was fired at the American column as it wound its way over the last three miles down the face of the Yalu bluffs into Hyesanjin. The Americans saw no signs of the enemy, who offered his last resistance at Kapsan, 21 miles to the south two days ago. My jeep was the fourth vehicle in the tank column as we jumped off on the attack at 8 a.m. today. Three tanks and three platoons of infantry preceded me down the bluffs and spread out over the plain on the approaches to Hyesanjin. Our artillery leap-frogged ahead of us beautifully. Seeking to scare out any Reds who might be lying in ambush, it mushroomed out in black smoke patches on white snow across the plain. The shells fell about 200 yards ahead of the lead tanks. But there was no enemy. The plain ahead was devoid of human beings. Only a few swallows rose screaming in protest against the artillery screen.

Salem Navy Man Back From Korean Theater

A Salem navy man now back in the States is Seaman Melvin J. Hudson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Hudson of 2285 Center street. Young Hudson, who at present is in San Diego, was in Korea from June until late October aboard the USS DeHaven. A former Salem high school student, he has been in the navy for two and a half years. Prior to being sent to Korea Hudson was on sea duty out of San Diego.

Huge Battleship to Be Recommissioned

Bayonne, N. J., Nov. 21 (AP)—The battle-scarred battleship New Jersey, famed flagship of Admiral William F. "Bull" Halsey's Third fleet during World War II, will shed her moth balls. In colorful ceremonies at the U. S. naval supply depot here the 45,000-ton dreadnaught will be recommissioned and end a two-year hitch as part of the Atlantic fleet's mothballed power. Capt. David M. Tyree of Washington, D. C., a 46-year-old veteran of 29 years of naval service, will take command of the giant Iowa class wagon—one of the largest in the world.



7th Division Reach Goal—U. S. 7th division troops held the limelight as they pushed to the Manchurian border town of Hyesanjin (1). Elsewhere along the 250-mile battlefield, Reds brought up fresh reinforcements (tank symbols) at key points. North of Kichu (2), retreating communists swung around to attack South Koreans' left flank. In northeast, UN forces ran into Red defense line (soldier symbol) guarding Sunhi power dam (3). On Anju-Tokchon axis (4), allied patrols were meeting some resistance. Tank-paced U. S. 2nd division troops moved against Red guerrillas in area (5), northeast of Pyongyang. (Acme Telephoto)

Peace Is a Long Way Off In Korea Because of Bands

By PHIL NEWSOM
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Peace, as we in the United States know it, is a long way off in Korea. Possibly it won't be reached in the lifetime of anyone old enough to read this dispatch. At any rate, it won't be until long after the last American marine and doughfoot have departed. The country lies in the nature of the country itself and its people. The Philippines offer a good comparison. The United States took over the Philippines after the Spanish-American war of 1898. The Americans first, and now the independent Philippines government, have been trying to bring a stabilized peace and economy to the islands ever since. Yet today, more than 50 years later, what do we have? Communist led Huks — the "people's liberation army" — attack within a dozen miles of Manila, the capital, terrorizing villages and towns and then fading into swamps and mountain jungles before government troops can catch up with them. A Philippines army battalion of 1100 men stands guard in Manila just to protect it against these guerrilla fighters. Eleven other battalions and a field artillery battalion of 500 men fight them in the field. Roaming Luzon island are an estimated 8000 armed and active Huks, frequently aided by sympathetic residents of villages and towns. On neighboring Panay island are about 1000 more. So long as they exist, the Philippines can know no peace. Exactly the same situation also exists in Korea—hence the dismal outlook for a peace as we know it. Fired by communism and well-armed and led, as many as 40,000 communist guerrillas strike savagely in Korea in groups ranging from a few to as many as 1000 men. Their leader is said to be Gen. Kim Chaik, who commanded the North Korean Red forces that nearly drove the Americans into the sea at Pusan. Korean home minister Chough Pyon-ok has said he feared an attempt to retake Seoul, the Korean capital. Guerrilla warfare is not new to Korea. Even in the days of

GIs Get Back To Own Lines By Rebel Maps

Somewhere in Korea, Nov. 2 (AP)—Two U. S. 1st cavalry division soldiers who spent three nights behind enemy lines were directed back to safety by friendly North Koreans who plotted a course for them on a communist military map, Stars and Stripes correspondent Corp. Larry Kane reported today. The soldiers are Pfc. Robert L. Chamberlain of Stockton, Calif., and Pfc. Henry T. Blonski of Chicago, who told Kane how they were fed and sheltered and then sent on a route that would take them away from Chinese communist troops. Chamberlain and Blonski, sent out to contact an 8th cavalry regiment forward observer, lost their way and came upon the North Koreans who fed them chicken, rice, chestnuts and eggs and then hid them in a storage room. On the second day the two ran into a patrol of their own battalion which sent them north again instead of south. That night the North Koreans repeated their welcome. And on the fourth day the soldiers made their way back to the 24th division lines north east of Pakchon and were returned to the 1st cavalry.

United Press Man Arrested by Nepali Troops Praises Them

Editors Note: United Press manager for India John Hiavacek has arrived at the Nepali capital of Khatamandu after being captured Thursday by Nepali state forces. Hiavacek was captured with a British correspondent when he entered Nepal to report on fighting near Birganj between government and invading Nepali congress forces fighting to depose Nepal's hereditary feudal Prime Minister, The Maharajah Chandra Rana. Hiavacek was the first American newspaper reporter to reach the Nepali capital. His dispatch from there follows.
By JOHN HIAVACEK
(United Press Correspondent)
Khatamandu, Nepal, Nov. 19 (Delayed) (AP)—I arrived at this capital last night after being captured by Nepali army troops nine miles inside Nepal territory Thursday morning while trying to find the front line. At the Indian border town of Raxaul Wednesday there had been reports for several days of successes by Congress forces which at one time were reported north of Amlekhganj, 25 miles inside Nepal. However, there was no confirmation of the reports which emanated from congress sources and there was no news from the government side. Thursday morning Rawle Knox of the London Observer and I borrowed bicycles in Raxaul and decided to ride north until we found the front to determine just where the Nepal government forces were. We crossed a small bridge between India and Nepal guarded by a single Indian army sentry. We rode into Birganj, the Nepal border town then in the hands of the invading Congress forces. We stopped briefly to see 75 Congress recruits lined up at the recruiting center and then cycled north along the narrow gauge railway toward Amlekhganj. At Pawanpur, eight miles north of the border, we saw the first sign of Congress forces, a group of 12 guarding a bridge just north of the town. The group was armed with rifles except for the leader who carried a Sten gun. These soldiers told us that state forces that morning had approached the bridge but had retreated when Congress troops fired two shots. They said also that the Nepali forces had a camp two miles from the bridge. We decided to ride on. We came to an abrupt halt when we rode into a company of Nepali troops. We got off the cycles and raised our hands and looked into a mass of rifles. An officer approached and searched us. He took away our cameras, money and passports. The Nepal soldiers were well armed, uniformed and disciplined and extremely polite. They refused our request that we accompany them in what appeared would be an attack on the bridge. They sent us in trucks with our cycles to battalion headquarters three miles to the rear. Here we were questioned and sent by trucks to area headquarters at Bhimphe, where we were met by the area chief of staff who apologized for our detention. The chief of staff said also that we were being sent to Khatamandu and started us on our way that night with all our belongings except the cameras. All along the route officials were at a loss to explain the Indian government's apparently unfriendly attitude in allowing Congress forces to use Indian soil in operations against Nepal. One high ranking army officer said all Nepal border posts were lightly guarded because Nepal had friendly relations with India. He said he felt India should not have let the Congress troops cross into Nepal. Khatamandu is peaceful and quiet and according to foreign visitors there has been no trouble here throughout the fighting.

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