

# ARMISTICE IS SIGNED

## Cuba Revolt Fails; 48 Killed

### Uprising Mars Celebration

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 26.—(AP)—Col. Alberto de Briceno, commander of the Moncada Army barracks here, reported that 48 men were killed early today when rebels attempted to storm the barracks.

Chaviano reported that 29 others were wounded in the short-lived uprising which took place as this city was celebrating a three-day carnival. He said:

A group of 300 men, dressed in uniforms resembling those of the United States Army, attacked the undermanned barracks at 5:30 a. m. in an effort to seize it for the purpose of starting a revolution to overthrow Fulgencio Batista, President of Cuba.

33 Rebels Killed

He reported that 33 of the attackers and 15 members of the army were killed in the fighting.

At the same time, 30 men attacked a rural guard post in the City of Bayamo, resulting in the death of two of the attackers and a police sergeant who tried to halt them.

An army corporal and two soldiers were also killed at the Bayamo post, Chaviano reported.

He said that the leader of the rebel forces in the Moncada barracks was a young man, a student leader, who escaped in the shooting.

The attackers were members of the opposition Aristocratic and Orthodox Parties, Chaviano said.

Attack On 8 Bldgs

The rebels—taking advantage of the carnival holiday in which soldiers were used in the city to keep order—attacked on three sides of the barracks, swarmed into the building and killed two musicians of an army band while another group penetrated the military headquarters to kill two hospitalized soldiers, Chaviano said.

Chaviano said attacking forces used hand grenades, pistols, automatic rifles and machine guns. He added that ammunition seized from the attacking forces had Montreal, Canada, markings on it.

He said that captured rebels admitted they had come to Santiago de Cuba to overthrow the present president three days ago and had concentrated at a farm called "Siboney" owned by a man named Jose Vazquez who was storing equipment for the rebels.

The number of prisoners captured and the identity of Vazquez was not made known immediately.

## Bread Price Will Go Up Here Today

The price of bread goes up in Greensboro today.

The price increase was confirmed by the city's three leading bakeries last night. Paul Jones of Jones Brothers Bakery, blamed the price hike on the high price of flour.

He said his firm is raising the price one cent a pound on bread, and rolls effective this morning.

He said, "We advised all our customers on Friday that there'd be a price advance Monday."

Most grocers are expected to pass the price increase along to their retail customers.

Walter Clegg of Clegg's Bakery said the one-pound loaf would cost a penny more today, and that the one and one-half and two-pound loaves would be increased two cents.

Employees at the Columbia Bakery said they would not work unless the price increase into effect as of this morning.

In other cities in the state, some bread price increases were reported, including Durham and Raleigh. But in Winston-Salem, Charlotte and Asheville, bakers denied that a price increase was planned.

Jones, who said a recent survey in Greensboro showed that the largest bread producer, said increased flour prices were the principal reason for the bread price hike, but cited other factors.

## Total Peace Isn't Won, Ike Says

### Declares Guard Must Stay Up

(Text of President's message, with Wirephoto, Page 2.)

WASHINGTON, July 26.—President Eisenhower greeted the Korean armistice tonight with words of prayerful thanksgiving but warned that "we may not now relax our guard."

In a report to the nation over all television and radio networks, the Chief Executive pledged to strive fervently to bring free peoples "a world at peace."

The signing of the truce papers in Panmunjom was not a step toward the ultimate goal, he emphasized.

"In this struggle," he said, "we have seen the United Nations meet the challenge of aggression—not with hollow words, but with deeds of decisive purpose."

But he added:

"We have won an armistice on a single battleground—not peace in the world. We may not now relax our guard nor cease our quest."

"Throughout the coming months, during the period of prisoner exchange, the United Nations must be vigilant against the possibility of untoward developments."

"And as we do so, we shall fervently strive to insure that this armistice will, in fact, bring free peoples one step nearer to their goal of a world at peace."

Five-Minute Talk

Eisenhower went on the air a little less than an hour after the Panmunjom signing. Into a talk lasting five minutes and five seconds he crowded thoughts about those who have died in Korea, those who are coming home, allies who have fought side by side through "the carnage of war."

"For this nation, he said, the cost of repelling aggression has been high. In thousands of homes, he said, it has been incalculable—paid in terms of tragedy.

"The President's heart goes out to the young men and orphans of this war," the President said, "and to those veterans who bear disabling wounds, America renews tonight her pledge of lasting devotion and care."

Own Son In Korea

Like many another American parent, the President's heart on this Sabbath evening was with a son in Korea. It didn't show through the words of his talk to the people. But when he spoke of the average there was a joyous smile on his face as he told photographers:

"I'm glad this war is over, and I hope my son is going to come home soon."

Except for time out to attend his father's funeral, the President said Eisenhower has been in Korea since last July.

Secretary of State Dulles followed the President on this occasion with a declaration that all free nations "are safer today" because the ideal of collective security was carried into the world and to maintain it, "we shall not relax our vigilance."

Wilson Gives Caution on this Secretary of Defense Wilson also cautioned against "any let-down in our determination to complete the Korean War. He said he would maintain them for as long as need be."

Wilson said in a statement it still takes a long time to get together with safety withdraw our troops from Korea."

In his own brief talk, Eisenhower also paid tribute to Rhee and the South Koreans. Inspired by their president, Syngman Rhee, the secretary said, "I have given an example of courage and patriotism" which demonstrates that men of the West and East "can fight and work and live together side by side in pursuit of a just and noble cause."

America's thanks, he said, also go to the men and women of other Allied nations who have been partners through three years of war.

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the Korean War. Let us together, as we may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace, among ourselves and with all nations."



HARRISON SIGNS ARMISTICE DOCUMENTS

LI Gen. William K. Harrison, Jr., senior Allied armistice delegate, signs the armistice documents which will bring an end to the Korean War. Looking on during the signing in a hastily erected "armistice hall" at Panmunjom are Adm. John C. Daniel, No. 2 man on the U. N. team (left), and Col. J. C. Murray, a U. N. liaison officer.

## As Talks Began, Ended, Allies Ready To Cease Shooting

### Reds Tried Same Tricks

BY ROBERT EUNSON

MUNSMAN, Monday, July 27.—(AP)—When the armistice talks began the Communists tried to make it look like a United Nations surrender.

And when the talks ended they still were trying to do the same thing.

That is the story behind the story as told by Gen. Mark W. Clark as the Far East military commander's plane was skimming over the cloudbanks from Tokyo toward the historic moment here when should bring at least a temporary halt to the Korean War.

What Happened

This is what happened in the last few days of negotiation:

"First the Reds said they wouldn't come down to sign at all," Clark said, setting back in his seat in his sleek Constellation.

"They said the South Koreans had already abrogated the armistice by turning loose those 27,000 North Korean prisoners. They said the armistice wasn't worth signing."

It is believed the North Korean and Chinese army leaders have their headquarters near Pyongyang.

"We were zipping over banks of white clouds in a plane that might have been carrying us from Chicago to New York. But we were riding toward a moment that would turn over to history another war in which American soldiers and blood had died."

Reds Finally Agreed

"I told General Harrison to tell them we thought it would be more authentic if the commanders all signed face to face," Clark said. "They finally agreed to that, but with exceptions."

"First of all they said they didn't want any Roks (South Koreans) there."

He explained, this was no problem because the president of

## Shooting To Stop Today; Prisoners Start Home Soon

(Other truce dispatched on pages 2, 3, 4, 5.)

PANMUNJOM, Monday, July 27.—(AP)—Two stony-faced generals, an American and a North Korean who had wrangled for months, today signed in silence 18 pieces of paper that converted the 37-month Korean War into an uneasy armistice.

By the terms of the truce, full of compromises on both sides and bargained painfully across a span of two years and 17 days the guns were to cease firing not later than 10 p. m. tonight (8 a. m., E. S. T.).

The men who signed the armistice were U. S. Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison, Jr., of the United States Command and North Korean Gen. Nam Il representing his nation and Communist China.

They met in a jerry-built but ornate structure with an Oriental pagoda roof in this war-ruined seaside village of Panmunjom which the Koreans called, "The Inn with the wooden door."

10-Minute Ceremony

They began at 10:01 a. m. (E. S. T., Sunday), and finished exactly 10 minutes later. They separated in silence, but not before exchanging one long, searching look.

Three hour later, at 1:01 p. m. (11:01 p. m., E. S. T., Sunday), Gen. Mark W. Clark signed at the Allied advance headquarters in Munsan and sent the copies off to North Korea.

The Red chiefs, Chinese Gen. Peng Teh-Huai and North Korean Marshal Kim Il Sung were to send their signed copies down to Clark. These were anticlimactic signatures.

Unable to agree on meeting at Panmunjom, the top commanders had agreed that Harrison and Nam Il would do the signing that set the armistice in motion.

Promise On P. W.'s

Minutes after the historic document was signed and blotted, an authoritative source announced that the Communists had promised to return 3,500 American prisoners of war in a P. W. exchange to begin in a week or less.

The Republic of Korea, which opposes a truce that leaves Korea divided with Chinese Red troops in the north, was not represented at the signing.

The strokes of their pens on the 18 copies of the armistice document touched off reactions around the world from the hilly battlefields of Korea where troops have fought in mud and dust and snow, to the world capitals where diplomats have pondered the Korean crisis and what to do about it.

President Eisenhower in a radio-television address to the American people from Washington hailed the armistice with thanksgiving.

Case Fire Ordered

North Korean Marshal Kim Il Sung in a broadcast to his troops ordered the firing to cease at 10 p. m.

In New York, Lester B. Pearson of Canada, president of the U. N. General Assembly, said the Assembly would meet August 17 to consider plans for a Korean political conference.

Before that conference is convened to work on the tremendous problems wrapped up in the future of Korea divided and fought over by the Communist and free worlds, other events decreed by the armistice must come to pass.

## 'Lenin' Plan Laid Down By Soviet

MOSCOW, July 26.—(AP)—Communists throughout the Soviet Union celebrated in a 30th anniversary party manifesto today that their leaders would stick closely to Lenin's broad Socialist theories and that a prime concern of communism now is "maximum satisfaction of the people's growing demands."

The statement, marking a half-century since the founding of the party, had the strength of a major policy directive from the country's top leaders to every party organization and member in the land. It tells Communists working for the press and other public information media where their propaganda tasks are to be carried out.

It filled two pages in all Moscow newspapers published today. Its text was distributed by the Soviet news agency Tass and the radio broadcast today that the party's concern for defense.

Calling for a foreign policy of peace and "lasting coexistence and peaceful competition" with capitalist countries along the old lines laid down by Lenin and expanded by Stalin, the document reiterated, however, that the leaders would continue to be concerned with building up defenses against "imperialist provocations."

It ordered the eradication from all future propaganda of "incorrect, non-Marxist soundings on the role of individuals in this (50-year) history." The party must be run by "collective leadership," it said.

## Army's Gains In Medicine Are Cited

WASHINGTON, July 26.—(AP)—The Army Medical Department, celebrating its 178th anniversary, today described its progress in battlefield medicine and announced that fewer wounded soldiers are dying in Korea than in any other war in American history.

Much of the progress in Korea was credited to mobile Army surgical hospitals, which can be set up close to the fighting front, and staffed with highly qualified surgeons. "An extent probably not equaled in World War II."

Other Advances

The department also listed other contributing life-saving techniques and advances:

- 1—Greater availability of so-called wonder drugs.
- 2—More use of whole blood.
- 3—Fuller employment of helicopters as ambulances and of large transport-ambulance planes for evacuation of wounded.

The department said the fatality rate among wounded in Korea had declined steadily during the three years of the Korean fighting until it has now reached an all-time low—with an increase in the average rate was 45 per cent. That of World War I was 81, not including gas casualties.

More Return To Duty

More wounded are able to return to duty in Korea than during World War II, the department said—with an increase in the average from 77 per cent to 88 per cent.

The report dealt primarily with medicine problems in Korea but included research developments in various fields:

- 1—Body armor made of nylon plastic.
- 2—Development of plastic caps to cover wounds of the skull, instead of using metallic tannum.
- 3—A new surgical technique in which a finger is transplanted from its normal position to the position of the thumb to restore maximum use of the hand to a hand with a thumb amputation.
- 4—A new type of magnet, called a meta-magnet, which is designed to remove metallics other than iron from a human eye. So far, it has been tested only on animals.

The army said marked progress had been made against malaria, including development of a curative drug—primaquine—which was not available during World War II.

## He Lived, Loved, Died

### --The Story Of A War Casualty

BY CHARLES NEWARK, N. J., July 26.—(AP)—NEWARK, N. J., July 26.—(AP)—Who do some men live and others die in a war?

Thousands of Americans asked themselves that question today. You can only tell the story of one man who a few short years ago was a boy.

The Summer of 1931 was much like the present Summer here, as people retail. Shanties had passed down on the crowded houses where little grass grows. Jobs were hard to find, a good deal harder than now.

Although it was hot and dry, few people wanted what that Summer, Dennis Farrelly, an artisan well drilled, knew why. It was the depression. But he also knew he was delighted when a third child, a second son, was born to his wife, Catherine, on August 23. He was a husky boy, this newcomer. He clenched his fists and bawled in the hot sun, beating down on Sherman Avenue.

They Called Him 'Sonny'

The Farrellys decided they'd call him that after a favorite question and Dennis, after his father. So Felix Dennis Farrelly was baptized, and Dennis started first grade at his brother, Joseph, two years

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## Many-Wived Colonists Held In Arizona Raid

SHORT CREEK, Ariz., July 26.—(INS)—A "lost world" of many-wived fanatics in remote Northern Arizona was raided today by 102 men in white uniforms, one of them said was a polygamist colonist in which every girl is forced to marry before she becomes 16.

The men are accused of having from two to six wives.

Two dynamite blasts, set off by child lookouts on the edge of Short Creek, warned of the raiders' approach.

Surprised officers, who thought their early morning raid was a well-kept secret, found the 283 residents waiting in the school yard, slinging "America." They said they had known about the plans for four days.

"Ink White Slavery"

Gov. Howard Pyle said the outlaw religious sect "cloaked their activities in the religious concepts... forcing girls into white slavery."

The area is in the "Arizona Strip," cut off from the rest of Arizona by the Grand Canyon and Colorado River, and is so remote

## Today's Chuckle

Most of the men, who have to pay big income taxes are rather braided to such things. They started early by taxing their brains.

## Casualties

(Defense Department Official Report)

<b>ARMY</b> Wounded PFC. RICHARD E. BAKER, son of William J. Baker, Route 3, Wadesboro. PFC. PAUL S. BULLUCK, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alton J. Bulluck, Route 4, Rocky Mount. PFC. MERLIN B. CHAPMAN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Merlin B. Chapman, Route 2, Taylorsville. PFC. CARIS CRUMPLER, husband of Mrs. Mary G. Crumpler, Route 1, Wilson. PVT. VERNIE L. HARGRAVE, son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Hargrave, Route 7, Lexington.	<b>FVI. WALTER C. HARTZOG</b> , son of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Hartzog, Idelwild. PVT. DANIEL F. KEY, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Fred Key, Red Springs. <b>Injured</b> PVT. IRA L. ALLRED, son of Mrs. Myrtle B. Allred, Route 1, Ellettsville. PVT. MALTIIS E. GLOVER, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maltis W. Glover, Route 2, Bailey. PVT. GRIFTON G. JUSTICE, husband of Mrs. Robena Justice, Route 2, Fremont.
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