

Women's Magazine  
The third section of today's Charlotte News is a special interest to women readers. Besides latest tips in cooking and beauty features, it features Woman's Editor Louise Bailey about bridal consultants.

ESTABLISHED DEC. 8, 1886

Largest Afternoon Newspaper in The Carolinas  
Charlotte, North Carolina, Thursday, June 14, 1951

Final  
44 Pages—Price Five Cents

# Betts Huntley Takes 1950 City Soap Box Derby Crown

## U. S., Britain Agree On Jap Treaty

LONDON.—United States and British leaders announced today they have reached "a preliminary agreement" on the draft of a Japanese peace treaty.

A communique was issued here by President Truman's representative, John Foster Dulles, and British Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison. It said the British-American accord on the Japanese treaty still is subject to approval of the two governments.

Dulles and Morrison did not disclose how they proposed to settle the knotty problems of Chinese participation in the Japanese settlement and the future of Formosa.

Informed sources said the British and Americans had agreed to let the Japanese decide for themselves whether to sign a treaty with the Chinese Communists or the Chinese Nationalists, or to sign with neither.

The compromise, these sources said, is the one suggested recently by the United States. It leaves the question for the Japanese to decide, after they have signed with the other governments and thereby regained their status as a sovereign nation.

The Chinese issue had been the principal difference over the treaty provisions existing between British and American negotiators. The Communists, and the U. S., which recognizes Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Government.



Betts Huntley, shown in the soap box racer, finished first in the championship race just ahead of Jimmy Mooney. Huntley, winner in the Class A division of the Derby, set a new record for the course, as did Mooney for the Class B section.

## Suggestion Disclosed By Johnson Ex-Defense Head Inquiry Writ

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—Louis Johnson said today the United States went to the aid of South Korea in the dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Johnson said he believed the decision would have been the same had Russians and Red Chinese had been in the invading force.

Johnson, former secretary of Defense, was testifying as the ninth witness in the Senate hearings on the dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

He gave a close-up picture of the conferences President Truman held with his advisers when the Korean war broke out in June, 1950, and he pulled into the open the differences between the Defense and State Dept. over policy toward Formosa.

"But Johnson, who was bounced from the Cabinet last September after feuding with Acheson, told the Senators he was not going to violate confidences or "make personalities."

Johnson said he feels the State Department did not always regard Formosa as "essential to our security," although Acheson testified it did.

Johnson said, too, he was not sure it was always the policy, as Acheson testified, to recognize the Chinese Nationalists. He said, "If it was, I did not so understand."

Johnson said the State Department always recognized the Nationalist Government "in the sense that they didn't recognize the Communists."

"But I would not like to say that I did not say that in that recognition. I think it did not carry the support that our security required when they got to the Formosa area," Johnson added.

He related:

1. At a White House meeting on March 28, 1950, Acheson, reading from a prepared statement, moved that sea and air forces be sent to aid the South Korean forces.
2. He and Acheson had a "really violent discussion" over Formosa in the "end" Acheson agreed to a "substantial" receipt of the U. S. Seventh Fleet should be ordered to protect the island from Communist invasion and made the matter a "top priority."
3. He had wanted in 1949 to send a U. S. military mission to the Chinese Nationalists on Formosa but President Truman overruled him because of "political" problems with the State Department.
4. Despite reports to the contrary, there was no intelligence reports received by Washington that anything was going to happen in Korea "before the Communists attacked."
5. Johnson said MacArthur had no responsibility at that time for Korea and it was not the general's duty to report on Korea. Johnson also said he heard nothing of a possible attack on South Korea until he was in the State Department.

## Controls Act Extension Loses

WASHINGTON.—The Senate Banking and Currency Committee today defeated a motion by Sen. Robertson (D-La.) to extend the present defense production act until April 30, 1952.

A member, who asked not to be named, said that the committee then started considering section an Administration bill to broaden the controls and extend them for two years.

Robertson originally had suggested a one-year extension but the committee vote, reportedly 10-3 against, was for a nine-month continuation.

Robertson's motion would have extended the present law without amendments. He had suggested that action to give Congress more time to prepare a new law. The present one expires June 30.

TRUMAN TO TALK

After Reid had tucked away his prepared to back up his insistence on broader inflation control powers to Congress.

Meanwhile President Truman was prepared to back up his insistence on broader inflation control powers to Congress.

## Enemy Opposition Spotty Allied Tanks Tour 'Triangle'

TOKYO (Friday).—Allied tank columns roamed at will over the Red's shattered Iron Triangle in Korea Thursday, but small groups of Chinese bitterly opposed infantry attempts to mop-up the area.

A late field dispatch said that although the Reds had apparently abandoned serious efforts to delay their former supply center, small forces up to company strength (50 or so each) remained behind to harass the advancing Allies.

Despite small local setbacks, however, the Allies were able to push ahead in that central sector. Farther east the Communists turned and fought.

## Blast Kills 26 On Destroyer

WASHINGTON.—The Navy reported today an underwater explosion damaged the destroyer Walker, killed 26 men and injured seven others of the east coast of Korea Tuesday.

The Navy said the blast was "presumably caused by a floating mine." The destroyer suffered damage to her hull but was able to proceed under her own power to Japanese port.

Other American warships stood by as the Walker limped into the port. No further details were given.

Losses aboard the Walker raised total casualties on warships mined or shelled in the Korean war to 40 dead, 115 wounded and 26 missing.

Five other vessels have been sunk or damaged and two hit by enemy gunfire from the shore.

The dead and next-of-kin included:

- Seaman Apprentice Edwin Yates, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. W. Yates, 618 West Airline Ave., Gastonia, N. C.
- Sonarman Second Class Harry John Cheung, husband of Mrs. Ruth Lee Cheung, O'rono, N. D.
- Marion Schooler, Georgetown, S. C.

His censored dispatch reported patrols were probing into Red territory against outside of the Communists' new defense line.

## Tax Bill Ready For Congress

WASHINGTON.—The House Ways and Means Committee today wound up its work on a bill raising taxes \$7,233,000 a year.

The \$200,000 expected to introduce the measure in the House promises it will be ready for the Senate by July 1. It would hike individual income taxes by 12 to 22 percent, raise taxes on corporations and increase payroll excise, or sales, taxes.

However, it may be early Fall before the House and then the Senate finish the legislation.

In a last-minute change, the committee voted not to require a withholding tax on the interest on U. S. Savings Bonds, issued after March 1, 1941.

The 1 percent withholding requirement in the new bill, however, will apply to interest on the mortgage bonds interest paid by life insurance companies to individuals, and to interest on overdrafts on Government taxes, except corporate income and excess profit taxes.

The committee arranged to meet today to formally order the bill to the House. It probably will be introduced tomorrow.

## Addicts Testify Narcotics Plentiful in Washington

WASHINGTON.—Senate crime investigators today made a public testimony describing drug addicts' parties in the nation's capital and relating that "dope" can be bought here "as easy as a soft drink."

The testimony was taken from inmates of the house of correction for men and the reformatory for women, both at Jessup, Md.

Most of the witnesses said narcotics are cheaper in Washington than in Baltimore, but readily available to adults and teenagers in both cities.

"The magnitude of the final question at the two institutions May 29 and June 7, were withheld.

A 21-year-old Washington woman told of earning money through prostitution by word of mouth. The report quoted her as saying she "went as girls do" to the street to get needles.

"She said that quite a few of the girls she knew had to do that to buy the drugs," the report added.

A Baltimore woman, 20 years old, the report said, told of going to heroin parties in Baltimore and Washington at which as many as 20 or 40 people were present and using drugs.

"Addicts at a party," the report quoted her, "would not dance but would listen to music—classical and 'pop'."

The woman, the report said, has been an addict since the age of thirteen but wants to break the habit because "you lose everything—your pride, respect, and everything else when you use dope."

She considered the parties in Washington were better than in Baltimore, the report said. "At times she went to New York to get dope and had no trouble getting it."

The report that "dope was as easy to buy as a soft drink" in Washington came from a former madam of a well-known hand. He told of becoming an addict at the age of seventeen as a high school student.

"More than 100 boys he knew in high school were smoking 'reefer' (marijuana) the committee summary said.

## U. S. Casualties Climb To 70,317

WASHINGTON.—An announced U. S. casualties in Korea reached 70,317 today, an increase of 1,962 since last week.

A Defense Department summary based on notification to families through June 8 reported 10,432 killed, 48,133 wounded and 11,752 missing in action.

The younger total included 1,234 who have since died, and 1,048 of the missing are known dead, dead in combat death toll to 11,767.

Of the missing, 1,284 have since returned to U. S. control and 13,000 are prisoners of war, leaving 1,211 currently missing.

## Cattle Receipts Near Normal Mark

CHICAGO.—Another near normal run of cattle arrived in the nation's Midwest livestock markets today. The third consecutive day of substantial receipts boosted prospects that the nation's threatened beef famine may fade to nothing more than a temporary shortage.

Livestock men shipped 18,300 cattle to the nation's twelve major markets, a 56 per cent gain over the 12,669 a week ago. It compared with 18,537 shipped a year ago.

This brought receipts for the week to date to 126,800, compared with 104,979 a week ago and 156,414 a year ago.

## Gen. Ridgway Back From Northern Japan

TOKYO.—Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, United Nations commander in chief, returned tonight after a five-day visit to Japan's northern island Hokkaido.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Helen B. Ridgway and a large party of high American Army and diplomatic officials. His trip was described as a routine inspection tour.

## OUR WEATHER

Partly cloudy and continued warm and muggy.

Sunrise, 5:08 A. M.; sunset, 7:39 P. M.

More Weather Data on Page 15-A

HEAT LIGHTNING  
Did you know that heat lightning is not caused by heat? It is just a flash of the familiar zigzag variety, but it is a term applied to the lightning that is seen at the distant horizon at evening hours. It is not even seen any clouds, or hear any thunder. The lightning is seen in the horizon, whose fissures are riddled by the heat of the sun. It is a form of heat lightning because it is seen in hot and humid weather. You may hear the thunder, but cause the storm is so far away.

## Like 'Standing At The Gates Of Hell'

NEW ORLEANS.—The mightiest atomic explosion yet seen by Congressional observers was the steel tower on which the bomb was mounted and blasted everything except a few charred palm tree stumps from an Eniwetok atoll.

This picture of the power of a new series of A-bombs was presented today by Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D-La.), recently returned from the Eniwetok experiments. He attended an official observer for the House Armed Services Committee. Of it Hebert said: "I had a feeling I was standing at the gates of hell looking into the inferno."

He gave a graphic account of the test in the first of a series of articles he wrote for the New Orleans States and which that paper made available to the Associated Press.

Congress member word guardedly was "several times the power of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima."

(There was some question whether Hebert saw the last and possibly biggest test blast set off at Eniwetok. He and other Congressional observers returned to the United States about May 12.)

ANOTHER RUMORED  
Ten days later there were official reports in Washington that still another explosion was to occur, and it was not until May 25 that the government announced the conclusion of the mid-Pacific experiments. That announcement included a hint that some type of hydrogen bomb—perhaps a small scale for an H-bomb but on a mammoth scale for a conventional A-bomb—was tested.

There has been speculation that the magnitude of the final explosion was perhaps ten or more times that of the first atomic bomb, "the effects of previous experiments."

But whatever had been standing on the island chosen for the test Hebert witnessed, the picture was, as he described by the Congressional staff after a flight over the scene:

"There was nothing on the island left standing except the charred remains of a few palm tree stumps.

"The huge steel tower, equal in height to a multi-story modern office building, from which the bomb had been detonated, was nowhere to be seen. The thousands of tons of steel had been vaporized by the terrific heat of the explosion."

BY DARK GLASSES  
Of the explosion itself Hebert wrote:

"Blacksness" (because of dense dark green glasses).  
"Suddenly all was bright."  
"Through the glasses where I had seen the sun at a tiny speck a few minutes before there was a brilliance the like of which had never been before."  
"It was only a minute later that it seemed much longer than that when there came a terrific rumble through the loudspeaker."  
"The sound of the bang was just passing Parry Island. A few seconds later we got the full shock of the sound at Eniwetok. It was like a great thunderclap caused by countless clouds following a flash of lightning."

## Congressional Observer Describes Power Of Eniwetok Explosion

(Parry Island is just north of the main island of Eniwetok. Hebert's reference to the sound of the bomb passing Parry on the way to Eniwetok, together with his reference to the fireball being seen at the horizon line, suggests the bomb was set off in the vicinity of the second largest island of the atoll. Engebri, on the northeastern corner of the atoll. The distance from Eniwetok to Engebri is approximately 20 miles. At that distance the curvature of the earth would mean that an object to be seen on the apparent horizon would have to be on a structure 200 to 300 feet above sea level.)

ANIMALS EXPOSED  
Hebert stated that on one island a bio-medical station where about 25,000 mice and other animals were kept.

See CONGRESSMAN on page 15-A

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla. (AP)—Admiral Newton A. McCully, 64, U.S.N. retired, who played a prominent part in World War II here, today. He was a native of Anderson, S. C.

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