Everybody Benefits--Everybody Gives To Your Community Chest

BETWEEN TWO FIRES

With de Gaulle's victory in the French elections and the Communists the second strongest party, democracy in the republic is caught between two fires. Sumner Welles discusses the issue in an article on the editorial page.

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SKINNER DENIES ANY METER FUND GUILT

Housing Authority Again Demands Slum Action

GROUP URGES END TO RACE SEGREGATION

New 35-Point Civil Rights Plan Offered

Dr. Frank P. Graham Is Member Of Board Named By President

By MAX HALL

WASHINGTON — (AP) — A committee appointed by President Truman proposed today that racial segregation be wiped out of American life "now."

Mr. Truman's committee on civil rights, headed by President Charles E. Wilson of the General Electric Co., made 35 recommendations on explosive subjects in the whole civil rights field.

It urged the enactment of Federal anti-lynching, anti-poll tax, and fair employment practice laws—three issues which have torn Congress with bitter struggles.

Report Summary

Four Major Rights Are Emphasized

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The President's Committee on Civil Rights recommended today that Federal and State laws be revamped to guarantee four "essential" rights:

The right to safety and security of the person.

The right to citizenship and its privileges.

The right to freedom of conscience and expression.

The right to equality of opportunity.

Personal Safety

Concerning the safety of the person, here are the major recommendations:

1. A Federal anti-lynching law, with penalties for taking part in a lynching and punishment of public officers who fail to use proper measures to protect a prisoner.

2. A stronger Federal law against police brutality and related offenses.

3. A review of the wartime evacuation of Japanese-Americans, looking toward the development of a policy that will prevent the taking away of civil rights from a group because of race or ancestry.

Citizenship Rights

Concerning the rights of citizenship, the major recommendations were:

1. Action by the states or Congress to end poll taxes.

2. Federal laws protecting the rights of minority groups to vote in Federal and state elections.

3. A law giving people in the District of Columbia the right to govern themselves, vote, and be represented in Congress.

4. The granting of the right to vote to the Indian citizens of New Mexico and Arizona.

5. American citizenship for the peoples of Guam and American Samoa.

6. Federal laws ending all racial discrimination in the armed services.

Free Expression

Concerning the right to freedom of conscience and expression:

1. Federal and state laws requiring all groups which try to influence public opinion to register and tell the facts about themselves.

2. Clarification of the loyalty obligations of Federal workers, and the setting up of procedures that would protect their civil rights.

Equal Opportunity

Concerning the right to equality of opportunity:

1. The elimination of segregation, based on race, color, creed, or

See CIVIL RIGHTS on page 10-A

It recommended that Congress and the State Legislatures outlaw segregation and discrimination based on race, color, creed, or national origin, in such places as trains, buses, schools, hospitals, theaters, hotels, restaurants, the armed services, and private employment.

It proposed that the states outlaw "restrictive covenants" by which property owners bind themselves not to sell or lease to "undesirables."

After receiving the report, Mr. Truman said in a statement that he planned to study it "with great care" and recommended that everyone else do the same.

He said he hopes that the committee has given the country "as broad a document" as the Declaration of Independence, or as he expressed it "an American charter of human freedom in our time."

"The need for such a charter was never greater than at this moment," he added.

The fifteen-member committee said the measures it proposed, and many others, are needed to bring the nation nearer to the realization of "the American way" of freedom and equality.

NEED FOR GUARANTEES

"We need to guarantee the same rights to every person regardless of who he is, where he lives, or what his racial, religious or national origins are," the report said.

It declared "the time is now," for three reasons: moral, economic, and international.

The committee's view of the international aspect was that "the United States is not so strong, the final triumph of the Democratic ideal is not so inevitable that we can ignore what the world thinks of us or our record."

Concerning segregation—the separation of a minority from other people—the committee said the "separate but equal" idea, as when a state has one school system for white persons and another for Negroes, "is one of the outstanding myths of American history" because:

"It is almost always true that while indeed separate, these facilities are far from equal."

The committee criticized, without naming names, what it called "irresponsible opportunists who make it a practice to attack every person or group with whom they disagree as 'Communists.'"

It said "we cannot let these abuses deter us from the legitimate exposing of real Communists and real Fascists," and added that "the same seal" must be shown in defending our democracy against one group as against the other.

The committee said "public excitement about 'Communists'" has gone far beyond good judgment and calmness, and "a state of near-hysteria now threatens to inhibit the freedom of genuine Democrats."

But the committee also expressed its concern about Communist and Fascist groups and said "it is natural and proper for good citizens to worry about the activities of these groups." It added:

"Communists and Fascists may assert different objectives. This does not obscure the identity of the means which both are willing to use to further themselves.

"Both often use the words and symbols of democracy to mask their totalitarian tactics. But their concern for civil rights is always limited to themselves.

"Both are willing to lie about

See END OF on page 10-A

TRUMBO SHOUTS AT RED INQUIRY—Dalton Trumbo, Hollywood screen writer, shouts on the witness stand in trying to make a statement before the House Un-American Activities Committee in Washington. A little later, he was escorted from the stand by a policeman after refusing to tell the committee whether he is or has been a Communist (AP Wirephoto).

Hollywood Hearing

Two More Cited For Contempt

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Two more screen figures were cited for contempt by a House Un-American Activities Subcommittee today, raising to six the number now facing this accusation.

The committee acted against:

Samuel Ornitz, a writer.

Herbert Biberman, a producer and director.

Called as witnesses in the committee's Red-in-Hollywood investigation, these figures refused to answer questions. They took the same stand four writers had taken earlier—that the committee had no right to inquire into their affiliations or political beliefs.

The eighth day of the committee's hearings was launched with a statement from Chairman Thomas (R.-N. J.) that it won't stop "until all the Communists in Hollywood are exposed," but immediately ran into difficulties.

Before calling Ornitz as the first witness, Thomas read a prepared statement in which he referred to "powerful influences" which he said "have sought in every manner to divert this committee from its main course of inquiry."

Ornitz is one of 19 writers and workers represented by Robert W. Kenny, Los Angeles attorney. Four of the nineteen already have been cited for contempt for failing to answer committee questions as to whether they are Communists.

Ornitz worked on "It Can Happen To You," "Two Queens" and "The Man Who Reclaimed His Head."

Kenny, called before the committee yesterday, declined to say whether he had advised his clients not to answer certain inquiries. He said it would be unethical for him as an attorney to disclose what he and a client had told each other.

Thomas said there can be no doubt that the four already cited—Dalton Trumbo, John Howard Lawson, Alvah Bessie and Albert Maltz—"are Communists" and "have been Communists for a long while and they will continue to be Communists, serving not the best interests of the United States but the best interests of a foreign government."

Ornitz was dismissed from the stand after a few minutes when he refused to say whether he belongs to the Screen Writers Guild.

Ornitz left the stand shouting vainly at the committee as Thomas beat with his gavel to restore order.

FOLLOWS PATTERN

His refusal to answer questions followed the pattern set by the screen writers who had been called previously.

Ornitz, a short, heavy man, asked

See TWO MORE on page 10-A

Letter Says Materials Available

Urge Immediate Law Enforcement

By MARTHA AZER
Charlotte News Staff Writer

The Charlotte Housing Authority, "reasonably certain that some may try to block the enforcement of the Slum Clearance Ordinance with all kinds of excuses", urged the City Council again today to immediately begin enforcement of the "standard house" ordinance, insisting that necessary materials are available for the long-range program of slum elimination.

This assertion was contained in a letter submitted by Edwin L. Jones, chairman of the Housing Authority, to Mayor H. H. Baxter and members of the City Council. The letter was to be presented Councilmen in their weekly session this afternoon by Mayor Baxter.

The ordinance, passed some years ago but held in abeyance by war shortages, calls for necessary repairs to the city's 12,000 substandard dwelling units. Mr. Jones explained in his letter "no one expects this to be done overnight. It will take a period of three to four years, but it can be done, if started now."

Mr. Jones pointed out in his letter "that the amount of materials that will be needed per unit will be very nominal. It will either be lumber for eliminating structural defects or for repairing floors and roofs; or it will be a small amount of lumber to build a bathroom in an existing unit. The plumbing fixtures will not be the very finest made, but will be of service grade that will pass the building code."

Knocking the props out from what he called "false claims as to the scarcity of building materials," Mr. Jones said that he had directed an inquiry to the manufacturers and suppliers of cast iron soil plumbing pipe; water pipe; plumbing fixtures; electrical materials; lumber; sash and doors. He reported that each firm had answered in the affirmative regarding the availability of essential materials for the suggested long-range program.

INQUIRIES GO OUT

Inquiries were directed to the Charlotte Pipe and Foundry Co., the Austin Electric Co., the Atlas Supply Co., and to the Wearn Lumber Co. Each letter began with this paragraph: "Actual survey made in 1940 revealed nearly 12,000 substandard living units within the City limits of Charlotte. By City ordinance, these 12,000 or more dwelling units must be brought up to a minimum standard of structural safety, and/or sanitary conveniences . . .

"We would like to know," the letter continued, "if these 12,000 substandard dwelling units in Charlotte are brought up to standard

See HOUSING on page 10-A

Missing Craft Located

Plane Wreckage And Bodies Found

By J. A. DALY
Charlotte News Staff Writer

Wreckage of a Strato Freight Inc. cargo carrying DC-3 airplane and the bodies of the three crew members were located in a mountainous area near Sylva, in Jackson County, today.

This plane, piloted by Saul Kornish of Otis, Ind., took off at 7:14 P. M. Oct. 16 from the Charlotte Municipal Airport in hazardous weather and was unreported until the discovery of the wreckage ended a persistent search by Army, Navy, Civil Air Patrol and civilian aircraft.

Other occupants of the big Douglas aircraft were Robert Piper, copilot, and Dwight Coulter, an executive of Strato Freight Inc., which has headquarters in Pittsfield, Mass.

First report of the finding of the wreckage came into Charlotte over the radio system of the North Carolina State Highway Patrol, which has engaged constantly in this search at the request of the military services and the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

The Highway Patrol report said that the plane wreckage bore the number NC 88834, which R. D. Beaumont, Charlotte agent of Strato Freight, said was the number of the craft which took off from Charlotte on an intended one-hour flight to Gainesville, Ga., with a cargo of 40,000 baby chicks.

In response to the Highway Patrol's request, the Charlotte Police Department notified the Charlotte agency of the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Meantime, Mr. Beaumont broadcast by aviation radio the report of the discovery of the wreckage to a group of Strato Freight representatives who took off early today to continue the search. This group was composed of William Miller, brother-in-law of Pilot Kornish, Ray Nealon, Harry Francis and Al Cochrell.

Immediately after receiving the report at the CAA agency, Aircraft Inspector K. W. Lindemann and W. B. Sprague, non-scheduled air carrier inspector, took off in a CAA plane for Asheville and planned to travel by automobile to the vicinity of the crash scene.

The CAA agency said available reports indicated that the wreckage was located near the northern edge of Jackson County, near Sylva.

See LOST PLANE on page 10-A

Defendant Takes Stand To Flatly Deny Charge

Many Testify As To Character

By TOM WATKINS
Charlotte News Staff Writer

B. Atwood Skinner, a department head of the City Government for sixteen years, took the witness stand today in Superior Court to deny categorically any connection with the misappropriation of parking meter funds.

He denied completely earlier testimony by Herman Black, a subordinate in the Street Signal Department, who testified that Skinner made large purchases of bootleg liquor for himself, and other City workers, with money taken from the meters.

Black has entered a plea of guilty to embezzlement and has acted as the State's principal witness. He is not being tried because of his plea and awaits judgment of the court. Skinner pleaded "not guilty" and through his attorneys, Guy Carswell and J. M. Scarborough, has fought the accusation.

The State rested its case at 10:45 o'clock this morning and shortly thereafter Skinner went to the witness stand and in a clear and strong voice consistently voiced denial of any knowledge of or implication in the misuse of City funds.

The defense paraded a score or more of character witnesses in Skinner's behalf—men influential in the life of Charlotte.

They included J. B. Marshall, former city manager; Earl Whitton, representative of the Southeast Construction Co.; Ben E. Douglas, former mayor and now district highway commissioner; J. L. Elliott, connected with the George G. Scott Co.; W. E. Cuthbertson, president of the City Savings Bank; T. A. Childs, a member of the present City Council; Tom Barbour, Home Federal Building & Loan Co.; H. P. Harding, superintendent of City schools for many years; Walter Nivens of the Nivens Construction Co.; Ray Goode of the construction firm of that name; Norman Fease, head of the engineering firm of that name; M. E. Marsh, architect; Marc Johnson, president of the Johnson Coal Co.; J. W. Armstrong, former city manager; P. C. Abbott, real estate operator; Frank Dearmon, treasurer of the American Trust Co.; T. W. Wilson, plumbing contractor; Lee Heath, realtor; George Livingston, city accountant, and Thomas F. Kerr, real estate agent.

"Did you at any time take any money from the parking meters for your own use?" Skinner asked on the stand was asked by his counsel.

"No, sir," he replied.

"Did you visit bootleggers?"

"No, sir."

Skinner then proceeded to discount the story that Black had related of his running a large liquor bill with a bootlegger—a bill that Black paid with money taken from the meters.

Skinner said that he did drink socially, at his club or home and had, on occasions, had a drink or two with his employees of the Signal Department.

GIFTS

He further said that salesmen, interested in painting contracts, sometimes left good will packages of liquor and that employees of the shop, who did odd jobs for citizens, such as repairing auto-

See SKINNER on page 10-A

Democrats Meet

McGrath Heads Party Committee

By D. HAROLD OLIVER

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Senator J. Harold McGrath of Rhode Island was unanimously elected today as the new chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He succeeds Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan who resigned the post because of ill health.

The committee, apparently bent on selecting Philadelphia for its 1948 national convention later in the day, received Hannegan's resignation with regret. Hannegan formally submitted the resignation, announced weeks ago, after virtually calling on President Truman to run for election in 1948 and attacking the Republican leadership in the last Congress.

McGrath, who will be 44 next month, is a former U. S. Solicitor General and governor of his state. In accepting the post, he lauded Mr. Truman's work. He said:

"With much of the world living in fear, and discouragement, Harry S. Truman has become a great inspiration of confidence. He has grasped the reins of world leadership, he has pread the spirit of neighborliness and good will among nations that are composed of men of good will. He is the beacon light to which democratic countries look for guidance into the bar harbors of peace and security."

NO OPPOSITION

Hannegan proposed McGrath as his successor and Mrs. Margaret M. Sullivan, committeewoman for Rhode Island, seconded the nomination. No other names were placed before the committee despite earlier grumbling in some Democratic quarters about the selection of McGrath.

Hannegan told the committee millions of Americans are with President Truman "heart and soul, and their voices are calling ever more clearly for him to stay at the helm."

"We shall keep him there," he asserted amid applause.

He said the Republicans in the last Congress made a "miserable performance".

The committee settled a controversy over the selection of a national committeeman from New Hampshire by naming Harry Carlson, one-time aide to former Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace. Carlson's election by the State Democratic Executive Committee was challenged by Charles Burke, Manchester paper manufacturer who was named for the post by the state's delegation to the last Democratic convention.

The seating of Carlson had been recommended by the committee's credentials body.

The committee also is scheduled to act on recommendations of a subcommittee authorized by the last convention to consider a new plan for apportioning convention delegates. The subcommittee, headed by Frank M. McHale, Indiana committeeman, had agreed to recommend an increase—possibly from two to four—in the delegate bonus granted states which went Democratic in 1944.

McHale said this appeared to be the only way to give Southern states, which vote Democratic with almost clocklike regularity, some of the convention strength they claim to have lost when the two-thirds nominating rule was abolished in 1936.

Gift For Princess

KURE, Japan—(AP)—A 150-year-old Japanese gold lacquer jewel box will be the British Commonwealth occupation forces' wedding gift to Princess Elizabeth. The box is adorned with scenes depicting the famed 53 stopping places between Tokyo and Kyoto.

Racial Segregation Hit

Equal Facilities Termed 'Myth'

By FRANK E. TAYLOR

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Equal facilities for Negroes under Southern segregation is described by the President's Committee on Civil Rights as "one of the outstanding myths of American history."

The committee, which recommended that racial segregation be eliminated from American life, said segregation "has become the cornerstone of the elaborate structure of discrimination against some American citizens."

Theoretically, it added, the system simply duplicates educational, recreational and other public services, "according facilities to the two races which are 'separate but equal.'"

"It is almost always true that while indeed separate, these facilities are far from equal," the report said.

Even if facilities were equal, the committee said, "no argument or rationalization can alter this basic fact: a law which forbids a group of American citizens to associate with other citizens in the ordinary course of daily living creates inequality by imposing a caste status on the minority group."

CITE FAILURES

The committee said the separate but equal doctrine has failed in three "important respects:"

"First, it is inconsistent with the fundamental equalitarianism of the American way of life in that it marks groups with the brand of inferior status.

"Secondly, where it has been followed, the results have been separate and unequal facilities for minority peoples.

"Finally, it has kept people apart despite incontrovertible evidence that an environment favorable to civil rights is fostered whenever groups are permitted to live and work together.

"There is no adequate defense of segregation."

Concerning another racial relations problem, the committee said lynching remains "one of the most serious threats to the civil rights of Americans." The threat of lynching, it said, "always hangs over the head of the Southern Negro" as a "dreadful burden."

CONSTANT SCRUTINY

In addition to recommendig Federal anti-lynching law, the Committee said constant scrutiny by Federal authorities of "troublesome areas" for lynchings, race riots, election irregularities and other civil rights violations would do much to reduce such lawlessness. It recommended the civil rights section of the Department of Justice be strengthened to do more of this work. (Attorney General Clark Monday announced he is enlarging the section).

Although much of the report dealt with problems of the South, the committee cited "failures" in other sections to observe the rights of minorities.

It said:

"Legally-enforced segregation has been largely limited to the South. But segregation is also widely prevalent in the North, particularly in housing, and in hotel and restaurant accommodations."

"The existence of residential

See EQUALITY on page 10-A

WEATHER

Fair and cooler tonight. Thursday and Friday fair and mild.

Temperature at 2 P. M. today	74
High and low last 24 hours	74-35
Sunset today	5:32
Sunrise tomorrow	6:42

More Weather Data on page 8-B