



ZADDIE R. BUNKER
FLYING GREAT PLAN
PALM SPRINGS, CALIF.
Mrs. Bunker Watches Mechanic Check Plane. (AP)

Women Fliers Havana-Bound In Air Race

WASHINGTON — Thirty-three light aircraft carrying 61 women left here today for Havana in the first across-water air race for women.

The 33 planes took off in three main groups, the first leaving at 9:30 a.m. (EST) on a hop to Key West, Fla. From Key West they fly to Havana Sunday.

The last plane, delayed 15 minutes by radio trouble, took off by itself one hour later.

It was piloted by Mrs. Bertha M. Meana, Homestead, Fla., a flying grandmother, with Marion E. Petersen, Miami Springs, Fla., an airline stewardess as her co-pilot.

OTHERS AWAY FAST

The first eight planes took off within a two-minute period.

There was a flurry of excitement when the only great grandmother in the race, Mrs. Zaddie R. Bunker of Palm Springs, Calif., raced down the runway but stopped at the last moment and taxied back.

"I just can't get the thing off the ground," she told Bennett Griffin, airport manager in Midfield.

Wiley Wright of the Civil Aeronautics Authority Administration who was with Griffin, glanced into the cabin.

LIGAGE SLIPPED

"Maybe this is the trouble," he said, moving Mrs. Bunker's luggage. "Your luggage seems to have slipped over some of the controls."

On the second try, Mrs. Bunker became airborne gracefully.

The start of the race, the 6th international race, was delayed yesterday because of weather. Sixty-one women in 33 planes are entered.

The first plane, piloted by Mrs. Lauren Griffin, Merriam, Kans., left at 9:30 a.m. Her co-pilot was Mrs. Ellen Vincent, Kansas City, Mo.

They were followed by Bernice P. Trimble, Flint, Mich., with Joan Brucke, Cleveland, as co-pilot, in a Cessna.

The third plane, a Navion, was piloted by Mrs. Ray Kierman, Andover, Mass., with Sara P. Hayden, of Andover, as co-pilot.

To Government Girl Lev Says \$2,000 Check Not Bribe

WASHINGTON — Wealthy but maker Harry Lev swore to a \$2,000 check he handed a government girl's husband was not a bribe to get her help in landing a two million dollar contract.

"No, sir," he told the Senate investigations subcommittee, and denied also that he was trying to pay the beautiful woman, Mrs. Mella Hort, as "just a bad woman" who had tried to blackmail him.

The subcommittee, seeking evidence of possible graft in buying uniform equipment for the armed forces, is exploring in general the "advantage Lev says he enjoys over business rivals in dealing with the government."

Lev landed the two million dollar contract in question, for the manufacture of about seven million white sailor caps. The award was on May 5, 1953 to Lev's Chicago firm.

STORIES QUESTIONED

Robert F. Kennedy, subcommittee counsel, told Lev that the versions given by both Lev and Mrs. Hort of the story behind the \$2,000 check "just can't be so."

The check is dated April 21, 1953.

Mrs. Hort has testified it was a sort of "binder on a deal in

Rep. Jonas Sees Danger In \$1.25 Minimum Pay

By JULIAN SCHEER
Charlotte News Staff Writer

While the House Labor Committee debated the controversial minimum wage increase, Rep. Charles W. Jones of the Tennessee district saw "danger" today in a federal government's attempt to fix wages.

"There is a danger, a difficulty and it is unwise to try to fix a wage that will apply to every community," he told the House.

"I don't think, of course, we should have more confidence in the idea before the House will be between the present 75 cents and

Southern's Arguments To End In Rail Hearing

GOLDSBORO — The Southern Railway was expected to end its case here today at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on a Southern proposal to acquire the Atlantic & East Carolina Railroad.

Southern officials indicated they would call three or four additional witnesses before winding up their case before ICC Examiner J. Herman Blond. Opponents of the proposal, including the Atlantic Coast Line and the Norfolk & Southern railroads, they will present testimony.

Under its proposal, Southern would take over operation of the 88-mile, state-owned A&EC which operates between Morehead City and Goldsboro. It also would lease from the Navy Department the 36-mile railroad serving the huge

Camp Lejeune and Cherry Point Marine Corps bases.

Southern has said it must acquire the entire trackage of A&EC, together with a lease on the Navy's railroad, and must operate the two together in order for the venture to be economically sound.

To boost its case, Southern officials testified yesterday that its operation of the A&EC would aid the state's industrial development in the eastern Carolina area, now primarily agricultural.

A number of business and industrial leaders backed up Southern in testimony late yesterday. One of these leaders, Raymond Bryant of Goldsboro, president of the huge T. A. Loving Construction Co., predicted that prospective industries would have more confidence in the area if they knew Southern "is behind the A&EC."

Another witness, Fred Linton, executive vice president of the Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce, said he believed the transfer would aid western Carolina areas in developing industry.

If Southern is allowed to take over the A&EC, it would give the larger railroad trackage all the way from Morehead City to Asheville and on into the Midwest.

Linton's view also was expressed by Gerald Cowan Sr., Asheville banker and vice president of the industrial Development Council there.

Our Weather

Considerable cloudiness tonight and tomorrow.

High yesterday—79.
High today—78.
Low today—78.
Low this morning—57.
Low tonight—61.

Sunrise, 5:08 a.m.; sunset, 7:37 p.m.

More Weather Data on Page 4-A

Hodges Endorses Local Study Of School Issue

The Signs Bill Raising Postal Salaries President Calls Law 'Step Forward'

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower today signed into law the bill raising salaries of the 500,000 postal workers an average 6 per cent—an increase of about 164 million dollars a year.

He called it the "greatest forward step for our postal employees in more than a century."

The bill was the third postal pay hike measure sent to the President in 10 months. He vetoed the other two.

The measure which he approved today, however, meets the main requirement which he and Postmaster General Summerfield laid down. It contains broad authority to reshuffle postal jobs with a view to removing inequities and promoting efficiency.

RAISE RETROACTIVE

The bill gives all postal employees a 6 per cent increase retroactive to March 1. This will mean a distribution of a 40 million dollar cost as much as the department can arrange the payments.

The additional 2 per cent of increase comes about through the classification features of the measure. These will take effect six months from today.

The reclassification will mean much bigger increases than 8 per cent for some supervisory employees. The department contends these have been slighted in salary raises since World War II.

The President approved the compromise legislation just before entering a morning cabinet meeting.

Both houses completed action on the measure last Tuesday, the Senate by a voice vote, and the House by 407-1.

In an attempt to override the veto of this year's original measure was made in the Senate, but failed by eight votes to get the required two-thirds majority.

That bill, carrying a 7 per cent minimum increase, provided for an average boost of 8.4 per cent with fringe benefits raising the overall payroll effect to 8.8 per cent.

The President vetoed a 5 per cent postal pay raise in the last Congress because raises were not accompanied by corresponding increases in postal rates. He vetoed last month's bill on the ground that it cost too much and left inequities in pay grades.

The compromise went further than the original to meet the department's demand for reclassification of jobs and bigger raises for more responsible posts.

In his statement today the President said:

"I think it will narrow down to 10 cents, 95 cents or a dollar."

"The federal government has never tried to fix wages and I do not think a reasonable minimum wage this time will be a fixing. It is a minimum standard over which labor and management can get together to work out a suitable wage."

The Senate has already voted a \$1.00 minimum wage and the House Labor Committee is working on a House proposal today.

Washington "and that is what a \$1.25 minimum wage would do."

"I do not think, of course, we should have more confidence in the idea before the House will be between the present 75 cents and

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NEWLY APPOINTED to head the refugee relief program, Pierce J. Greely (right) talks with President Eisenhower, Secretary of State Dulles and Scott McLeod. Greely will serve under McLeod. He was appointed by Secretary Dulles. (AP Wirephoto)

Scheele Issues Comprehensive Report

Polio Vaccine Problems Told

By LEE GARRETT

WASHINGTON — The Public Health Service said today it was bright promise as a major advance in the prevention and control of a disease that has shadowed the lives of children and young adults for many generations.

And the lessons that have been learned, he said, "offer promise of solutions to a hitherto baffling group of disease problems."

A special health service report, in discussing the "built-in" safety factor, said the vaccine is composed of three types of polio viruses mixed together after they had been inactivated, or killed. In some cases, the report said, live viruses were found in the final mixture after tests of the three component parts had shown none.

THE REASON

The report added, when the health service made an intensive study of the manufacturers' records. They had not been reported to the health service, it said, because the manufacturers had not asked for clearance of the faulty lot.

"The intensive investigations of the past five weeks," the report said, "indicate that the recurrent outbreak of polio in the United States is due to a defective lot of vaccine."

Noting that antibiotics and sulfa compounds, the "wonder drugs" of recent years, "have made little impression on the problems of virus infection," Dr. Scheele added: "We can expect that potent new biologicals will be developed which will have unprecedented application, particularly to control of virus diseases."

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEWS

The statements were contained in a comprehensive and highly technical review of the entire polio vaccine program, long promised but published unexpectedly early today. Release of the document, running 65 typewritten and printed pages, was ordered after the New York Times printed a portion of it.

In a letter transmitting the report to Secretary of Health Welfare, Scheele said that "events which have caused a course of scientific development would have covered years were telescoped into months."

As a result, both successes and failures have been magnified. "In the long run, however, the nation and the world will surely gain from the efforts to speed the availability of an effective immunizing agent against this disease."

Much of the material in the report is history—the story of last year's extensive field tests, the general approval of the polio vaccine on April 12 this year, the development of polio in some vaccinated children, the go-now warnings and subsequent stoppage of the vaccine.

SEE GM on page 4-A

Wildcat Strikes Blamed General Motors Closes 20 Plants

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. today closed 20 car assembly and body plants idling 60,000 workers because of strike-caused parts shortages.

National contract bargaining between GM and the CIO United Auto Workers continued, meanwhile, with every indication that the nation's largest auto firm intended to make its bid during the strike at midnight Sunday.

It was learned that GM had made no offer to the union as yet on whether it will go along with the same contract deal that the UAW negotiated last Monday with the Ford Motor Co.

This called for a modified form of the guaranteed wage plan, vacation, holiday and other concessions estimated by the UAW to be worth more than 20 cents an hour per worker. UAW President Walter Reuther said GM's 325,000 UAW workers were ready to strike Sunday night unless GM matched these demands.

GM said the shutdowns were caused by earlier wildcat strikes in apparent protest against loss of the national bargaining negotiations, with the walkouts shutting off parts pouring into various GM plants across the country.

John W. Livingston, UAW vice president and director of the union's GM department, said the union did not consider the shutdown a retaliatory action on the part of the company. He said, "we realize the parts shortage gave them GM no other choice."

This lack of parts, GM said, compelled the company to close down GM Chevrolet assembly and body plants in Detroit, Flint, Bay City, and Saginaw, Mich., and in Buffalo and Tonawanda, N. Y., Indianapolis and Muncie, Ind., Toledo, Ohio, and Baltimore, Md.

CHARGE VIOLATION

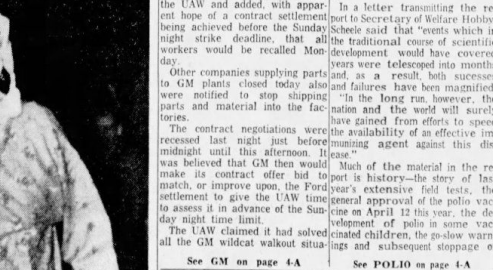
GM said all the walkouts violated its expiring contract with the UAW and added, with apparent hope of a contract settlement being achieved before the Sunday night strike deadline, that all workers would be recalled Monday.

Other companies supplying parts to GM plants closed today also were notified to stop shipping parts and material into the factories.

The contract negotiations were recessed last night just before midnight until this afternoon. It was believed that GM then would make its contract offer but to match, or improve upon, the Ford settlement to give the UAW time to assess it in advance of the Sunday night time limit.

The UAW claimed it had solved all the GM wildcat walkout situations.

SEE GM on page 4-A



Writes Impressions Of U. S.

Big Spending Amazes Briton

LONDON — Englishmen who frequently wonder what it's really like in the United States received this answer today.

It's a mad world of easy credit, lavish spending and market speculation, where every day is Saturday night with the fleet in and pockets loaded.

That was the word picture brought back by Bill McGowan, columnist for The Evening News, which claims to be the world's largest circulation for evening newspapers—nearly 1,500,000 copies.

He has made frequent trips to the United States for the paper and recently attended the Marjorie's check heavy-weight championship bout in San Francisco.

"I am assured that the average citizen is now spending 10 per cent more than he earns every year," McGowan wrote.

"Cars are so easy to buy and they almost throw them at you. One of California's leading dealers—no fly-by-night junk yard but a solid, old-established firm—specializes in cars selling at \$3,500 to \$3,800. For a down payment of \$150, less than five per cent, you can drive away a brand new sedan."

"Credit is easy to obtain. If you are a respectable citizen with a job any bank will lend you money. In your old car sounds like a lovely dream to an English motorist. No matter how old and decrepit a car you may be, any dealer will gladly allow \$500 on it to sell a new car."

"These are boom days and the easy-spending Yankees live on the principle that there is plenty more where this came from."

"Whenever I went into a store to make a personal purchase, I was amazed to find a store to make a personal purchase."

SEE U. S. on page 4-A

Governor To Name State Body

RALEIGH — Gov. Hodges said today it "makes sense" to him for local school boards to appoint committees to study the school segregation problem.

At his news conference he was asked if he feels local school authorities should wait until a special seven-member segregation study committee makes recommendations.

"Not necessarily," he answered. "I think it makes sense for them to appoint their own committees." He pointed out that "situations are so different" in various sections of the state.

He told newsmen he hopes to name the study group, which was authorized by the legislature, the week after next and expects it to hold its first meeting immediately.

VIRGINIA DIFFERENT

The governor was asked to comment on a plan proposed in Virginia aimed at preserving school segregation by classifying public school pupils as to scholastic aptitude, health and welfare considerations.

"I'd say Virginia has a little different problem" from North Carolina, he replied. He pointed out that Virginia is one of the states directly involved in school segregation cases on which the U. S. Supreme Court ruled recently.

The court ordered a prompt start on desegregation under the direction of federal district judges and said the judges could consider all conditions in their decrees.

Hodges pointed out that North Carolina had moved to decentralize its school system and commented "I think it is going to be easier for us to handle on the local level."

The governor commented on news stories recently exposing the state of being to municipal school authorities, he pointed out there is only one inspector in Mecklenburg charged with overseeing more than 500 dealers. He commented "local authorities have some responsibility there," and "the State can't do it all."

Asked for comment on the appointment of Mrs. Elizabeth McCullum, Charlotte social worker, as superintendent of women's prison, he said "it looks good to me."

Hodges Names 5 More Judges

RALEIGH — Gov. Hodges today appointed five resident Superior Court judges, thus completing the task of increasing the state's roster of regular judges from 21 to 26.

The five were:

William J. Bundy of Greenville, Third Judicial District, which includes Alexander, Pamlico, Pitt and Carter counties.

Hamilton Hobgood of Louisville, Ninth District, Franklin, Granville, Person, Warren and Vance counties.

Raymond Mallard of Tabor City, 13th District, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.

L. Richardson Preyer of Greensboro, 18th District, Guilford County.

P. C. Fronberger of Gastonia, 27th District, Cleveland, Gaston and Lincoln counties.

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