

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1957

People's Platform

Congress Should Restrict Management 'Crooks'

Charlotte
 Editors, The News:
 I CHANGED to read your editorial of Dec. 10, entitled "Give the Rank and File a Flashlight."

It seems to me that it is very difficult to please you regardless of the action the AFL-CIO takes.

I do not believe your newspaper or any other would deliberately kick aside a million-dollar-a-year income because an advertiser happened to be a crook. I do not believe that you can point out any organization that would expend approximately two million of its members as the AFL-CIO did in Atlantic City during their recent convention regardless of the charges that might have been made against them.

It takes a great deal of courage for a union to expel a tremendous number of its members as has the AFL-CIO, especially when you know a substantial number of those members and a substantial majority of the leaders are honest, hard working trade unionists.

As for restrictive federal labor legislation, we feel that it should apply to the employer the same as it will to the trade unions. It has already been revealed by the McClellan Committee that there are crooks in management. We support the public's right to know how health and welfare programs are being handled regardless of whether they are being run by a union or management, or by union and management.

We feel very definitely that Secretary Mitchell's program as announced at the AFL-CIO convention for restrictive legislation will be directly against trade unions rather than in support of them.

—CAREY E. HAIGLER
 Director, Region 5
 AFL-CIO



Next?

Commerce Ruining Christmas Spirit

Charlotte
 Editors, The News:
 CHRISTMAS is the birthday of our Savior, Jesus Christ, who was born into this world to save the world from sin. But Santa Claus has become the center of attraction and the real meaning of Christmas has been pushed into the background. It, like everything else, has been commercialized, even with liquor stores doing their greatest business of the year.

Legalized begging begins in October and ends just before Christmas. It is no wonder so many people are heard to say, "I will be glad when it is over. A lot of people become concerned about the needy people before Christmas, but don't think much about them the rest of the year, and

they give millions of dollars in the name of charity.

I wonder just how much of this money really goes to relieve those in need. It seems to me that with all the taxes we are forced to pay that the city, county, state and federal government could take care of all the needs of the people. More than \$50 billion has been given as foreign aid, and most of it to Communist countries. Charity should first begin at home. Let's put Christ back in Christmas. It belongs to Him.

—PARKS A. YANDLE

from the American people presumably because of its terror-inspiring estimate of Soviet strength. The weapons race may cost the American taxpayer nearly one or two more billion a year but \$10 billion more each year. A high American NATO officer in position to know said in 1951: "If we got effective political union in the Atlantic, we could cut our defense costs in half." Is it easier to tax ourselves an additional ten billion dollars annually or to save \$10 billion annually on our defense cost?

—MRS. CHASE S. OSBORN

Atlantic Union Would Slash Defense Budget

Washington

Editors, The News:
 WITHIN the past few weeks—in an article in the Christian Science Monitor, an editorial in the New York Times from the lips of the great atomic scientist, Dr. Edward Teller, in Chalmers Roberts' article in the Washington Post—there have been variants of the thesis that federation for NATO would be the best thing theoretically but that it is impossible now.

Mr. Dulles made a similar statement in his press conference: "Federal union would be theoretically a good answer here except that it is not within the realm of practical politics."

President Eisenhower, when he was addressing NATO in November, 1951, declared: "When your self-protection demands the accomplishment of a job there is nothing that is impossible."

Why do we assume the impossibility of something we haven't even tried to do? Why does everyone pass up the federal solution that they say is best? Have we become a nation of defeatists—led by defeatists?

The Gatherer Report, withheld

Who Is To Limit Censorship Drive?

Charlotte

Editors, The News:
 I AM shocked at the activities of this censorship group that is trying to tell everybody what to read.

They are trying to take forty or more magazines off the stands by high-handed pressure. Certainly there are bad books on the newsstands, but if you try to take these magazines off, Time, Life or other fine magazines may be next. If this censorship group is allowed to dictate what we are to read.

It is a violation of the freedom of the press.

—CHARLES H. JACKSON

Most Scientists Are Of The Christian Era

Charlotte

Editors, The News:
 THE HEADLINE on The News' article series was saying so and so "Afterlife Not Verified by Scientists". A poll would show that nine out of ten scientists are of the Christian era.

—J. M. SHIELDS

Charlotte Develops New Social Strength

CHARLOTTE'S capacity to meet mounting social responsibilities in an era of significant growth was strengthened mightily today with the establishment of a community foundation.

The "living trust" activated this morning by United Community Services will add an extra dimension to the concept of organized charities in the Queen City. It will provide a reservoir of special gifts to meet a variety of health, welfare and recreation needs over the long haul of history.

The foundation will receive gifts, devise and bequests of all descriptions and administer them through three separate funds: (1) capital improvements for UCS member churches; (2) an operating reserve, permitting loans to UCS in those unfortunate years when United Appeal subscriptions fall far short of the goal, and (3) a donor's preference fund to be administered "as the donor specifies."

The foundation will provide a method of charity which is assured of able and conscientious administration, perpetuity in service and flexibility in application. It will not compete with other community organizations; it will supplement them.

The idea is not new. The first community trust was formed in Cleveland in 1914 and there are now approximately 150 in the United States and Canada. The larger (\$4 million or more) and more active ones are in Boston, Los Angeles, Chicago, Cleveland and New York. Community trusts holding between \$1 million and \$4 million are located in Winston-Salem, Buffalo, Hartford, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, New Haven, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Richmond and Providence.

Actually, size in terms of money can be misleading. The Spartanburg County Foundation in South Carolina has just short of \$1 million and is one of the most active community trusts in the nation.

Many smaller cities have active though relatively small foundations. All have non-paid, voluntary boards of trustees made up of interested members of the community. All incorporate the "living trust" as opposed to the "dead hand trust."

When an individual establishes a trust and specifies that his money shall be used for a particular purpose that purpose must be carried out. But while trusts are permanent, social problems are temporary in nature. Many

times the original need disappears, but the "dead hand" of the original donor remains steadfast and the trust cannot be converted to another use. Therefore, the money remains idle.

The community trust embodies the idea that the giver empowers the board of trustees to change the purpose of the gift if the specified need disappears. Of course, the trustees always attempt to find the nearest possible use for the funds.

SOME famous "dead hand trusts":

A fund to employ a person to circulate in church during the sermon awakening those who had fallen asleep.

A fund to perpetuate the teachings of a new "messiah" which the donor believed she would bring into the world. Unfortunately, she died childless. But the trust is still in existence.

Several funds for the maintenance of watering troughs for horses.

A fund established in 1803 leaving a 23-acre farm and \$7,000 for the relief of "stranded sailors before the mast." The little farm just happened to be on the island of Manhattan (10th Street at Fourth and Fifth Avenues) and is now conservatively valued at \$30 million. There are, alas, few if any "stranded sailors before the mast."

It is not presumed that the new foundation will attract millions of dollars overnight. The trusts which are now large and active have become so over a period of years, during which they demonstrated their service to the community.

Charlotte's trust has been established to attract gifts not only from wealthy individuals but from people of limited means as well as businesses and civic-minded groups. For instance, if a firm has an unusually good year, it might want to give a part of its profits back to the community. The chances are, however, that may be the only way to make a larger gift to the United Appeal which it might not be able to maintain in future years. The foundation offers it an opportunity to put the money to use in a manner that does not bind it to future obligations. Civic clubs, of course, regularly raise and give away money for special projects which could be supported by an active community foundation.

The opportunities are unlimited. Truly, an important program in community betterment has been launched today—one which Charlotteans will want to support generously in the future.

More Security Means Less Security

ANXIOUSLY mining an ever-thinning vein of security, congressional investigators have been told that the U.S. is loaded for Russian war.

The Navy is on an around-the-clock alert. The Air Force is hauling atom bombs on constant patrols. The Army, although we missed seeing its specific assurances, can be counted upon for instant action. In short, anybody who forgets the password is a dead duck and, maybe, the rest of the world with him. Thus the maximum security posture of the military offers in reality no long-term security at all. The most mighty armed nations are made to be the most devastated nations. An unarmed world is the only secure world in the age of the atom.

All of this explains in part why an unemployed diplomat speaking to the world from a London radio studio has probably had a greater impact on the NATO conference than all the employed diplomats in attendance. The diplomat is George F. Kennan, author while U.S. ambassador to Moscow of the policy of containment of communism which has had as its eventual result U.S. membership in military alliances encircling the world. Now professor of history at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, Mr. Kennan has just concluded a series of six lectures over the British Broadcasting Corp. His strictures against increasing reliance on weapons in the search for security have caught the imagination of some and the ears of most Western nations. His view is that nuclear stockpiles in West Germany, for example, will only heighten nuclear stockpiles in Communist East Germany. His fear is that the studding of NATO nations with missile bases will increase the danger of an accidental war and encourage a belief in the world of the inevitability of war.

The Kennan lectures have been given tremendous publicity both in this country and in the Atlantic community. The reason for the publicity and for the apparent impact on the NATO deliberations is that his ideas strike at an almost dormant nerve of hope that some way out of the mounting armaments race can be found.

The way is dim indeed. Kennan sug-



George F. Kennan

gests only a new round of negotiations with the Soviet, a suggestion opposed by Secretary Dulles on the bitter experience of the past and on his failure to find in the new Bulletin proposal any basis for realistic negotiation. Still the U.S.'s early emphasis on armaments for NATO has been softened. The President's speech was an excellent statement of NATO's peaceful intentions and hopes.

It may be that the NATO partners will reconcile the Dulles and Kennan views by quiet agreement to accept nuclear missiles from the U.S. and the offer of negotiations of the USSR. To accept negotiations without missiles would be folly. But to accept missiles without bargaining negotiations seems equally hopeless.

In any event the U.S. should forego any crowing over any agreement on missile bases in the NATO nations. In the first place, the missiles won't be available immediately. Beyond that, it does the West no harm to leave sabre rattling to the Soviet even when the hardware becomes available.

By DORIS FLEFSON

WASHINGTON
 DESPITE the bipartisan skirmishing which preceded it, the Eisenhower administration is handling the NATO conference strictly in its own name.

The group President Eisenhower took into the discussions includes advocates of crash programs or of long-range ground-breaking plans. Neither congressional nor eminent citizen opinion is represented. The principal concession to the apprehension aroused by the Sputnik is the presence of Dr. James R. Killian Jr., the President's scientific advisor.

Dr. Killian was appointed with Great fanfare during the tense early days and duly provided with the appearances of high office, but his presence in Paris will quiet the questioning murmurs that were just beginning to be heard.

STAFF SYSTEM

In other respects the group is very much the prescription as before. It is highly representative of the staff system by which the President has from his first days in office operated the public business.

Thus it appears that a very important political decision was either taken on purpose or has somehow materialized out of the preliminary polling and hounding here

Metaphor Division

The Legal Mind At Work

FROM an opinion of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, holding that the Pennsylvania Heart-Balm Act does not deprive an 80-year-old man of his right to recover from his 30-year-old former fiancée gifts he had given her on condition that she marry him, and with which she assented to marry a younger man:

"(The act) in no way alters the law of conditional gifts. A gift given by a man to a woman on condition that she embark on the sea of matrimony with him is no different from a gift based on the condition that the donee sail on any other sea. If after receiving the provisional gift, the donee refuses to leave the harbor—or if the anchor of contractual performance sticks in the mire of irresolution and procrastination—the gift must be restored to the donor. A fortiori would this be true when

the donee not only refuses to sail with the donor, but, on the contrary, takes wing with the donor's rival.

"The defendant in her argument before this court would want to make of the Act of June 22, 1935, a device to perpetuate one of the very vices the Act was designed to prevent. The Act was passed to avert the perpetration of fraud by adventurers and adventures in the realm of heartland. To allow their law to retain the money and property which she got from (plaintiff) by dangling before him the grapes of matrimony which she never intended to let him pluck would be to place a premium on trickery, cunning and duplicitous dealing. It would be to make a mockery of the law enacted by the Legislature in that very field of happy and unhappy human life.

What this means, m'am, is, give the old boy his money back.

Drew Pearson's Secret Report Hints At Preventive War

WASHINGTON
 AN extremely hush-hush dinner was held at the home of William Foster, former deputy undersecretary of defense, now chief sparkling of Off-Axis-Secret.

It was held not so much in honor of Vice President Nixon, as reported, but was inspired by Nixon's order to pry loose the support of the Gathier Report.

This report, one of the most important in the history of the nation, concludes that the United States is on the way to becoming a second-class power because of the missile gap.

The United States, the inference is: We can't afford to wait.

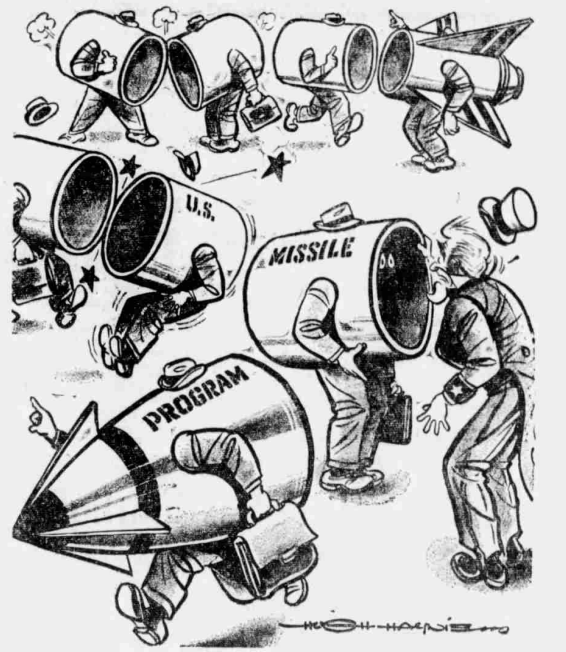
This, in blunt language, is preventive war.

Though the White House wants the report suppressed, Vice President Nixon and the business executives who wrote the report want the American people alerted regarding the danger facing the nation.

Educate The Public

Because of the importance of the report, this column has been able to secure the main highlights and they are published below:

1. The report strongly urges educating the public on national defense. The security of the nation, it points out, depends upon the understanding of the people.



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Guarded Terms

It also hints in guarded terms that the United States may have to desert its traditional policy of never going to war unless attacked first. The first attack in modern atomic war would be so massive, the report points out, that the country which makes the attack would probably win. And with the arms race going against

the United States, the inference is: We can't afford to wait.

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2. The USSR probably will have operational ICBM's with megaton warheads by the end of 1959. By this time, Soviet mili-

tary supremacy over the U.S. should be complete.

Swooping Ahead

3. Russia was stronger than America following our disarmament after V.J. day, but we caught up and jumped ahead of Russia during the Korean War. Recently we have dropped back. Though our strength today is about parallel, the Soviet is swooping ahead so rapidly that it will be well ahead of us in the next 18 months.

4. The report urgently calls for stepping up the "initial operational capability" of our IRBM's (intermediate-range missile) four times the present goal.

5. The report sketches a five-year program that would boost our defense spending almost \$20 billion. It recommends a \$3 billion increase in 1959, \$4 billion in

1960, \$3 billion in 1961, \$4 billion in 1962, and \$3 billion in 1963.

6. The report declares solemnly that the fate of the U.S. and its population today rests on the Strategic Air Command. The report urgently recommends wider dispersal of SAC's striking power and quicker reaction to an alert. SAC can now get one-half of its bombers into the air within 15 minutes after an alert. The report urges increasing this capability by at least one-half. It also calls for improving the warning network.

7. The report recommends "hardening" of our bomber and missile bases either by building concrete shelters or putting them underground.

Stronger Report

Note — Assistant Defense Secretary Mansfield Sprague found inside the command for an even stronger report. This is significant since he is an administration man.