

# Hot Fights Face 1958 Congress

By the Washington Office

# UAW

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW

# SOLIDARITY

Vol. 1, No. 4

Michigan Edition

Jan. 6, 1958

Entered as Second Class Matter, Indianapolis Ind. EDITORIAL OFFICE—Detroit, Mich.—5c a copy. Published Weekly at 2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, 7, Ind.

Printed in U.S.A. in 100% Union Shops

POSTMASTER: Send undeliverable copies with Form 3579 attached directly under mailing label to 2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, 7, Ind. RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

## Rigged Prices, Not Wages, Lose Jobs, Peril Economy



LONG LINES of jobless, waiting to file claims at unemployment compensation offices in Detroit, revive grim memories of the Thirties. The continuing sag in the national economy will be a major issue as Congress meets this week (see story above).

WASHINGTON — Congress starts a new session tomorrow (Jan. 7). It will undoubtedly be a controversial Congress—one of vital importance to organized labor and everyone else acutely conscious of the current price-profit squeeze on the consumer.

Defense, foreign affairs, the budget and the domestic economy will be the main issues. At the Atlantic City convention of AFL-CIO, labor made its policy clear on these problems. And labor is determined that its voice will be heard in Congress.

There is no doubt that Congress will vote to spend whatever is necessary to preserve the national security. The question will be whether other government activities will be curtailed. The liberal-labor forces will insist that defense must not weaken the social services needed to bolster an economy already haunted by the specter of increasing unemployment.

What's up with the McClellan committee, which has had the

Continued on Page 8

The great danger to the American economy in 1958 is not higher wages or a short work-week but the "outrageous" and "rigged" prices imposed by such industries as auto, the UAW charged last week. What is needed to restore consumer confidence, the union said, is greater purchasing power.

Vice President Leonard Woodcock made these points clear in a withering retort to Harlow H. Curtice, president of General Motors Corp., who claimed that a rise in wages and a cut in hours would give a new twist to the "wage-cost-price spiral."

### Ignores Facts

Curtice totally ignored "the simple fact that a healthy economy demands mass sales of items at prices consumers can afford to pay," said Woodcock, who directs the union's General Motors department.

"Mr. Curtice adroitly sidesteps any mention of the fact that prices have been needlessly and recklessly increased in the post war period," he went on. "Extortionate prices are at the heart of the current inflationary trend."

Woodcock said Curtice was quite right in saying that rising prices and the declining value of the dollar are causes of "serious concern" to the American people. Also, he added, the GM president was "remarkably accurate" in referring to a growing lack of confidence among consumers.

"It would take a stout and resolute consumer indeed to be confident in an economy marked by rising unemployment, declining production and higher and higher prices," Woodcock noted. But "what Americans need most is not confidence," he continued. "Their greatest need is for purchasing power — for money in their hands, so they can buy the things they and their families need."

The UAW vice president Continued on Page 8

### Board Is Meeting

The UAW international executive board is meeting in Detroit this week. Although it is the board's regular quarterly meeting, it will also serve as a planning session for the crash convention beginning Jan. 22.

## Paper Hit By Mazey

The UAW is not "above" a Senate investigation, but on the contrary has invited and will welcome an unbiased probe of its activities, Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey said this week.

Mazey's statement was in response to an editorial in a Detroit newspaper criticizing Sen. Pat McNamara's letter to UAW President Walter P. Reuther as a "partisan" document. (See story on column one).

Mazey stressed that the UAW had turned over to the McClellan committee everything it had asked in connection with the Kohler strike. He noted that the union had pressed for the National Labor Relations Board hearing which found the company guilty of a wide range of unfair labor practices.

"The issue . . . is not whether the UAW is above a Senate probe," he went on. "It is whether a staff-member of the McClellan committee (John J. McGovern) has a right to prejudge the cases he is supposed to be investigating . . . We do resent and we will resist an inquisition of the McGovern type."

## Probe at Crossroads: Help or Hurt Unions?

WASHINGTON — Will the McClellan committee switch from exposing wrong-doing in labor-management affairs to undermining the reputation of honest, militant trade unions?

It seems apparent to observers here that the select Senate group, which up to now has concentrated on outright unethical practices in some unions and their encouragement by certain employers, is at a crossroads.

Three of the four Republican members are admittedly less interested in wiping out thievery, venality and undemocratic practices in the area than in hamstringing honest unions.

This fact was put on record last week by Sen. Pat McNamara (D., Mich.), a committee member. McNamara, responding to UAW President Walter P. Reuther's protest about the activities of John L. McGovern, counsel to the GOP group (Solidarity, Dec. 23) charged that the primary aim of "some members" of the committee was

to "get" the UAW and Reuther personally.

"This goal is almost an obsession with them," McNamara wrote.

Though McNamara didn't say so, the "certain members" of the committee are Sens. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.), Carl Curtis (R., Neb.), and Karl Mundt (R., S.D.).

### M'Govern Session Set

An executive session of the Senate select committee on improper activities in the labor-management field will be held this month to discuss charges against John J. McGovern, counsel to the Republican members. Sen. John McClellan (D., Ark.) reported this in a letter to UAW President Walter P. Reuther. The same session may set a date for the long-awaited hearings on the Kohler strike.

## PRB Upholds Handling of 10 'Fifth' Cases

The UAW public review board, in its first decisions, has upheld two local unions and the international executive board in their handling of cases involving officers and staff-members who invoked the Fifth Amendment or otherwise refused to answer certain questions before the Senate internal security subcommittee.

In all instances the PRB found the union actions had been consistent with the spirit

and letter of an AFL-CIO ethical practices code barring communists, fascists and other totalitarians from union office, and a similar clause in the UAW constitution.

The 10 cases divided into two groups. Four officers of Local 600 and an officer of Local 3 had invoked the Fifth Amendment. Under a procedure set forth last summer by President Walter P. Reuther, the officers were required to explain to their respective locals why they took such action. In each case the local found the officer not dis-

qualified. Reuther then asked the PRB to decide whether the local decisions were consistent with the ethical practices code.

In the second group, five UAW representatives, admittedly former communists, testified freely about their own past activities but refused to name persons with whom they had been associated in these activities many years earlier. Two invoked the First Amendment.

After a hearing, the UAW executive board decided the five were entitled to retain Continued on Page 8

### Next Time Out:

- MOST MEN have a secret notion they'd be good cooks if they tried. We'll offer some tips.
- GIVING A PARTY isn't so hard if you know how. Just wait and see.
- AIRCRAFT plans will be set by the IAM-UAW session in Los Angeles; we'll have full coverage.

# '57 Do-Nothing Record Haunts New Legislature

LANSING—An alarming rise in unemployment and a do-nothing record from 1957 face Michigan's Republican-ruled legislature, which opens its 1958 session on Jan. 8.

Observers predict, however, that despite the need for speedy action on many critical issues, a good part of the legislature's time will be devoted to scrapping over the state budget and appropriations.

Viewing the 1957 legislative record there is every indication that the legislature will resume battle over a personal income tax versus a corporation profits tax law.

In its 1957 legislative report the Michigan CIO Council stressed that the "propaganda campaign for a personal income tax has only just begun. The traps were laid early in the session, but no one expected the campaign to succeed in 1957."

### Tax Warning

The report went on to warn that even a fair state personal income tax would not guarantee that the present unfair sales tax would be repealed. None of the legislative leaders have indicated that one would necessarily follow the other.

The tax adopted by the legislature on beer, wine, liquor and cigarettes has merely postponed the need for action on a new tax program for the state.

Matters of direct interest to Michigan workers that are in need of immediate action are:

More adequate unemployment compensation; a comprehensive program of specific employment aid to Michigan workers, and a state automation commission.

All of these services and benefits were proposed—and killed—in the 1957 session.

The improved unemployment compensation bill would have set benefits at 50% of the individual's average wage plus \$5 for each dependent, to a maximum of two-thirds of the state's average wage in covered employment for 26 weeks.

## Democratic Justices Uphold Widow's Compensation Award

LANSING—An auto worker's widow will collect her late husband's compensation benefits after a four-year court fight as a result of the votes of four Democratic Michigan Supreme Court justices. The Democratic justices deadlocked the votes of four Republican justices who voted to deny the widow her claim after being granted the award by the workmen's compensation department appeal board. As a result, the award stands.

### Chrysler Opposed

Also opposing the widow's award was Chrysler Corp., which claimed that the auto worker, William Stewart, of 1757 Grand West, Detroit, was not killed in the course of his work at the Plymouth plant.

Stewart died on Nov. 14, 1953, after a fight with a fellow worker. Stewart worked at a milling machine near a conveyor line, where engine blocks were moving. In a dispute over moveable wooden steps which enabled the men to cross over the line, Stewart was struck on the head.

### Jobless Jam-Up

No one can say that there isn't action on the problem of rising unemployment in Michigan. Two Detroit city agencies have been ordered to seek relief to the parking problems and traffic jam-ups at the unemployment compensation offices.

The parking problem rated an eight-inch story in a Detroit newspaper. The unemployed? They're not news.

## Missile Work Up in State

Far from being left in the backwash of the space age, Michigan is emerging as an important arsenal of guided missiles, according to Defense Department procurement figures.

Long regarded as a motors and wheels producing center, experts had forecast a gradual decline in Michigan as a defense center when missile and electronic work became the big defense expenditure.

Figures released this week by the Detroit Ordnance District reveal that in the last six months more than half of the Army's buying in Michigan has been for missiles, their equipment and facilities.

Procurement for 1957 in the state totaled \$246,000,000, of which \$196,000,000 was for missile items.

### Redstone and Jupiter

Detroit's missile work began in Oct. 1952 when the first research and development contract for the Redstone was awarded to the Chrysler Corp. Chrysler also holds the contract for engineering and production of the Army's Jupiter guided missile.

In production at Curtiss-Wright's Utica Bend plant is the anti-tank Dart missile, one of the smallest missiles in the nation's arsenal.

While tank and automotive production will continue to be an important part of Michigan's defense production, an even greater shift in defense buying is expected, with the Navy and Air Force due to expand their missile buying in this area.

## Co-Directors Brief Leaders

In the latest in a series of leadership meetings, Co-Directors Ken Morris and George Merrelli have briefed Region 1 local presidents and officials on critical matters facing the UAW in the months immediately ahead.

The meeting, held in Solidarity House, had a convention theme, covering both the recent AFL-CIO national convention and the forthcoming AFL-CIO state merger meeting.

Morris reported on the positive steps taken by the AFL-CIO in expelling corrupt unions.

Merrelli told the group of the short-lived merger meeting in Detroit between representatives of AFL-CIO state bodies and the national AFL-CIO.

Any further attempts to bring about a merger of the state groups will have to await a merger convention, tentatively scheduled for Feb. 24, he reported.

The local officials were given an outline of the upcoming UAW special convention by Morris and urged to give full study to the problems to be faced.



TELEVISION DEBUT of the UAW-sponsored New World Chorus was seen by Michigan viewers on Sunday, Dec. 29. Appearing on the UAW's Telescope show, the group presented a program in the traditions of Christmastime in many countries of the world. The 50-voice group under the direction of Henri Nosco, formerly associated with Toscanini.

# Wrap Up Four GM Pacts One More to Go in Flint

FLINT—With four local seniority and shift preference agreements at GM plants successfully wrapped up, UAW negotiators meet with the company again today in efforts to settle the fifth, and last, plant dispute.

Hanging fire are seniority issues in the V-8 engine unit of Chevrolet where Local 6 members are ready to strike for their demands. There is hope for a speedy settlement following the pattern established in the Chevrolet assembly unit in which many longstanding injustices were eliminated. Sanitation employees, formerly excluded, now go into the plantwide clearing group on lay-off instead of out on the street, as before.

In the other settlements in the Flint area, some previously reported, Fisher Body workers at Grand Blanc, members of Local 581, won a new type of agreement that protects the rights of skilled workers. The Local 581 settlement was patterned on the GM agreements made at Mansfield, O. and Marion, Ind.

Buick Local 599 members, 20,000 strong, were ready to strike in November. Just minutes before the deadline, local leaders agreed to a 24-hour postponement. UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock and Region 1C Director Robert A. Carter went into an all-night session that resulted in an agreement.

Ternstedt Local 326 leaders had an overwhelming strike vote behind them in their efforts to improve their seniority agreement, under which they had worked since the local was organized in 1954. They, too, reached agreement after lengthy meetings.

Also under way in the Flint area are preliminary negotiations for the growing work force at the newly-opened Otterburn unit of Chevrolet, where all parts and service operations are being consolidated, including those from Willow Run. Otterburn is five miles west of Flint. Management recognized the UAW's bargaining rights without an NLRB election.

Assisting the shop committees in all negotiations are regional and GM department representatives.

### Flint on TV

UAW members "worked" Sunday in the nationwide telecast of Wide World's program "World on Wheels."

No factories were running, however. The cameras had filmed workers in the Flint Chevrolet plant putting a car together earlier and included the film clips into the part-live, part-film show illustrating how the automobile has created a new way of life in transportation, industry and agriculture.

Part of the program was a salute to General Motors on its 50th anniversary. Not mentioned was that 21 years ago this week the UAW began its strike for recognition at GM.

## Local 326 Plans \$120,000 Center

FLINT—As UAW locals Ternstedt Local 326 is a comparative newcomer, but when sets out to do something, it goes all out and puts many an old local to shame.

Take the local's long-range building plans, for example. It proposes to construct a \$120,000 union center which will include conference rooms, offices, an auditorium, a kitchen, recreation facilities and even a nursery to be used by working mothers.

The recreation facilities will include a swimming pool, tennis courts, playgrounds, picnic grounds and a baseball and football field. The auditorium, when not used for meetings, can be converted into a gymnasium, according to present plans. Space is also provided for locker rooms.

The new center will be located near the Ternstedt plant between Flint and Mt. Morris.

The building will be of modern design with aluminum curtain walls, exterior floors of asphalt tile, a built-up roof of aluminum entrance doors and acoustical ceilings in the offices, among other things, according to the architect.

## Awards to 150 UAW Students

In ceremonies at Local 174 hall, UAW students who successfully completed classes in grievance procedures were presented with awards by Region 1A Co-Director Edward Cote.

The ceremonies concluded the current series of classes which began Sept. 9 and consisted of six classes of 2½ hours each. More than 150 students were eligible for the awards.

Addressing the award recipients and their families was Vice President Leonard Woodcock, who told of the important role they will play in the upcoming GM negotiations and in the enforcement of the contract that will evolve.

The second series of classes on the same procedures will begin in March.



RETIRING CHAIRMAN of the non-governmental organizations committee on UNICEF is Bill Kemsley, right, director of the New York office of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Kemsley, former education director of the Michigan CIO Council, has been a member of Local 174 for the last 20 years. With Kemsley is the newly-elected chairman, Miss Alba Zizzamia, and Mahmood Shafqat, chairman of the UNICEF executive board.

Short Work Week Could Ease Adjustment to Retirement

By RAY MARTIN

That comfortable rocking chair on the front porch can very often become a prison cell or a increased skid to the coffin.

Many still-valuable lives have been knocked away because of a gnarled worker's failure to just from a lifetime of toil to a frittering future some pension mailing list, active one day, inactive, often without direction the next.

Authorities on the problems of the aged have pinpointed this gap as a period of major crisis—socially, economically and physically—for senior workers.



For that reason, high-level opinion around the country seems firmly behind UAW President Walter P. Reuther's approach to bridging this gulf between employment and retirement.

To a roomful of UAW representatives who had before them the union's program for senior citizens, Reuther recently asked this question:

**"What's wrong with veteran workers in industry going on a special short work week of their own rather than plunging directly from full employment into full retirement?"**

The question stirred a lot of thought in the room and here and there in the world outside, though it was given next-to-no publicity.

For more precise comment, the question was sent to Republican and Democratic state capitols, university leaders, to men and women in high office who have shown more than a passing interest in problems of the aging American worker.

In every case, the Reuther idea received warm endorsement.

Said Gov. George M. Leader of Pennsylvania: "I wholeheartedly support the idea of part-time employment as a transition from full employment to full retirement.

**"It is patently wrong to continue to support a retirement system which says, in effect, that an individual is a fully effective worker when he is 64 years and 364 days old and wholly ineffective on the next day.**

"A special short work week for veteran workers is one way in which we can begin to correct such a situation . . .

"Pennsylvania is developing forward-looking and extensive programs to break through age barriers to employment and to learn how to make the best possible use of the skills of its older workers . . . Walter Reuther's proposal . . . is a welcome addition to these efforts and we plan to advance it at every opportunity."

Said Anthony Salamone, director of adult education at St. Louis University:

**"At least three out of every five industrial workers will resent their retirement and be unhappy with the experience it entails unless there is a get-accustomed, tapering-off period devised.**

"Industry's and labor's stake in this matter is tremendous; taxpayers', too, for they pay a huge

bill for institutionalization and relief because as a society we have ignored the emotional frustration of an aging population . . .

"For most people, a job or a profession is the axis of life.

"Leaders in business and industry are aware that no single solution, no one prescription, can meet the needs of all retirees. But one of the answers to this problem may be in the proposal of Walter Reuther that industrial jobs be shared on a part-time basis."

Gov. Theodore K. McKeldin of Maryland delivered an address on employment security, using the Reuther question as his theme. He sent along the following comments:

**"I think Mr. Reuther's plan has much merit and it deserves the consideration of industry.**

"What we need also, I believe, is a full-dress survey of the human material with which we have to work in this atomic era of progress and promise — this period of time in which we plan to reach into the distant areas of the sky for the enhancement and application of man's knowledge of the universe."

Wrote Dr. Sidney Pressey, professor emeritus of psychology at Ohio State University:

"In recent years there has been much concern regarding age limits in hiring, rigid retirement ages, and possible problems presented by older workers.

"At Ohio State University, the department of psychology has been making a series of studies bearing on these problems, the very practical purpose being to serve the cooperating firms and to influence their policies constructively toward the development of greater opportunities for the older worker.



**"It seems to me that a special short work week for certain older workers might be an admirable method of tapering off.**

"Sundry adaptations may be feasible in most types of employment. For instance, we found a machine tool company which placed a 72-year-old skilled mechanic in charge of the tool cage.

"After the death of his wife, this worker's contacts on the job had become practically all of his life. His age had made him inefficient at skilled work, but his wide acquaintance in the shop and with its operations made him admirable in the tool cage.

**"Had he been thrown into retirement at 65 or so, chances are death would have been welcome."**

Said Thomas C. Desmond, chairman of the New York state joint legislative committee on problems of aging:

"From the standpoint of both older employees and the employer, there is much to be said for a period of tapering off through a shorter work schedule before permanent and full retirement.

"The older worker has an opportunity to adjust to his new and sometimes unwanted status. The employer, on the other hand, can temporarily utilize the skills, judgment and maturity of the older worker to train younger men and work alongside them to prevent any dislocations in production.

**"Part-time employment for workers who reach retirement age, arbitrarily set at 65 in most industries, offers a good opportunity for older men and women to earn and to continue to be active and useful."**

Said Robert J. Havighurst, president of Gerontological Society Inc. and professor of education at the University of Chicago:

"Some form of flexible retirement seems to me to be desirable. Two forms of securing flexibility are possible.

"One is for the worker to retire when he feels ready and willing to retire, provided he is capable of performing reasonably well on his job. Thus the retirement age would be flexible, ranging for most people from about 63 to about 68.

"The second form of flexible retirement, as Mr. Reuther indicates, is for the worker to go on a short work week or a short work year after he reaches an age when he and his employer agree that he should commence part-time retirement.

**"Under this scheme the older worker could either team with others like himself to share jobs, or he could work during the season of peak employment, taking a long vacation during the off-season."**

Said Gov. Foster Furcolo of Massachusetts:

"The community has a responsibility to see that our senior citizens, who in many cases led the fight to establish better working conditions, better hours and better wages for all of the working people in this country, are not denied the opportunity to continue to share in the prosperity of the nation which they so largely helped to create.

**"They have also earned the right to share in the spiritual and human warmth of the communities in which they live.**

"For this reason, I believe that in so far as it is possible, management and labor should join together (in such ideas as this of Reuther's) to afford workers continuing opportunities."

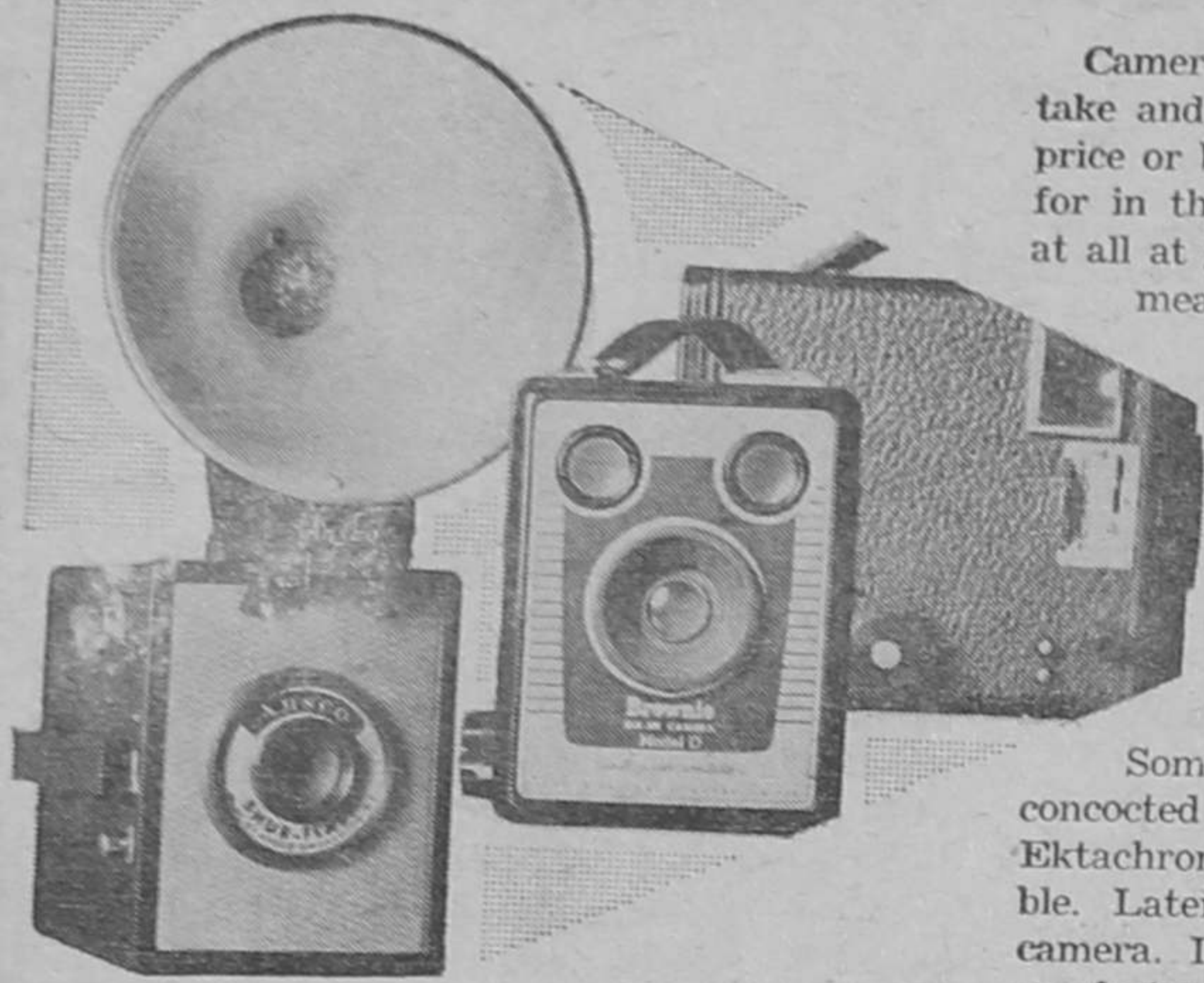
Said Wilbur J. Cohen, professor in the department of sociology at the University of Michigan:

"There seems to be a tendency on our part to swing to extremes on this question. During 1930-35, the pendulum swung to a philosophy of urging practically all the aged to retire to make jobs for the younger worker.

**"Perhaps a more balanced approach is needed. We should make it possible for those aged who are willing and able to work to do so, and for those who wish to retire after 65 to do so."**

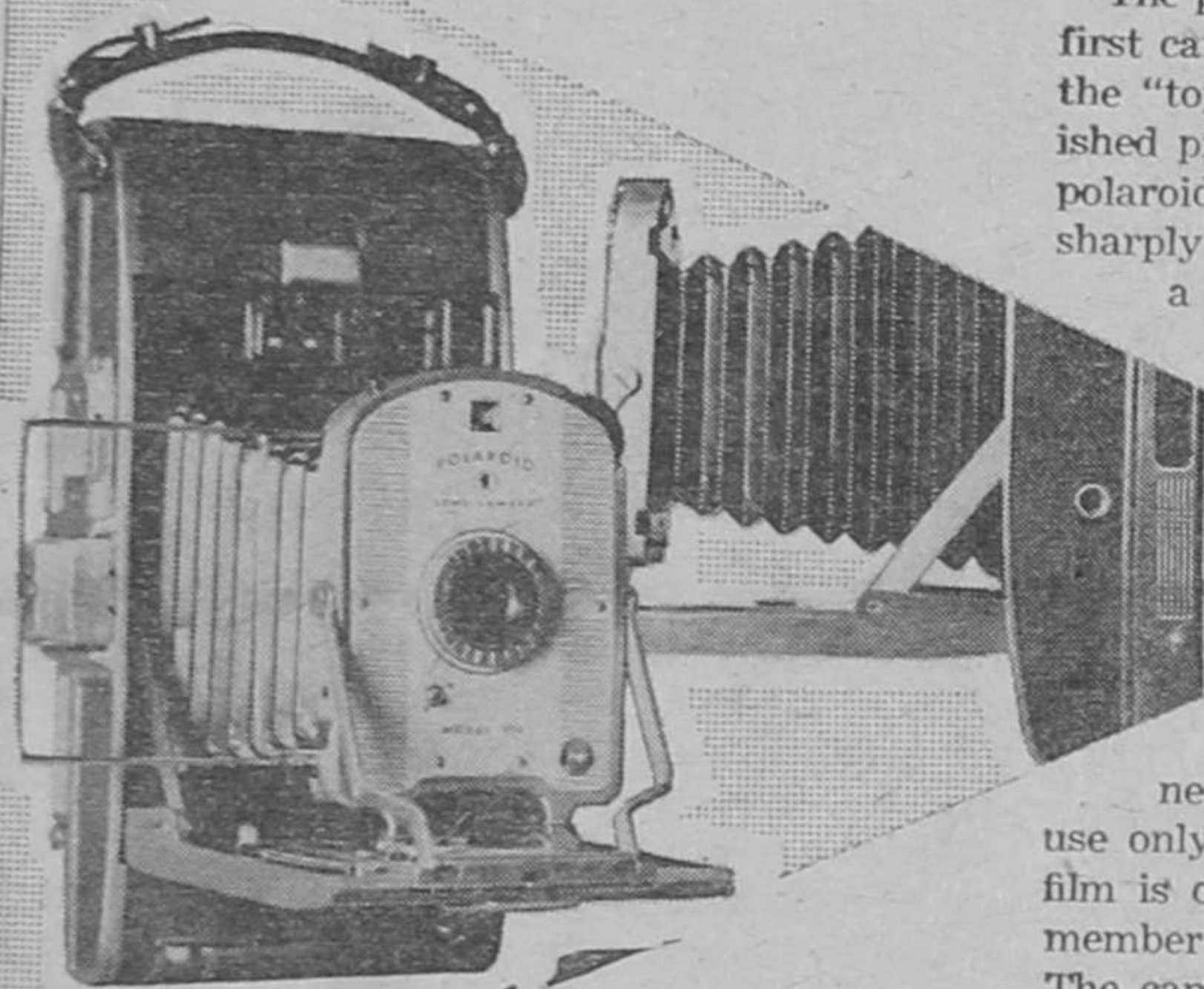


# Focus ... Set It ... Click!



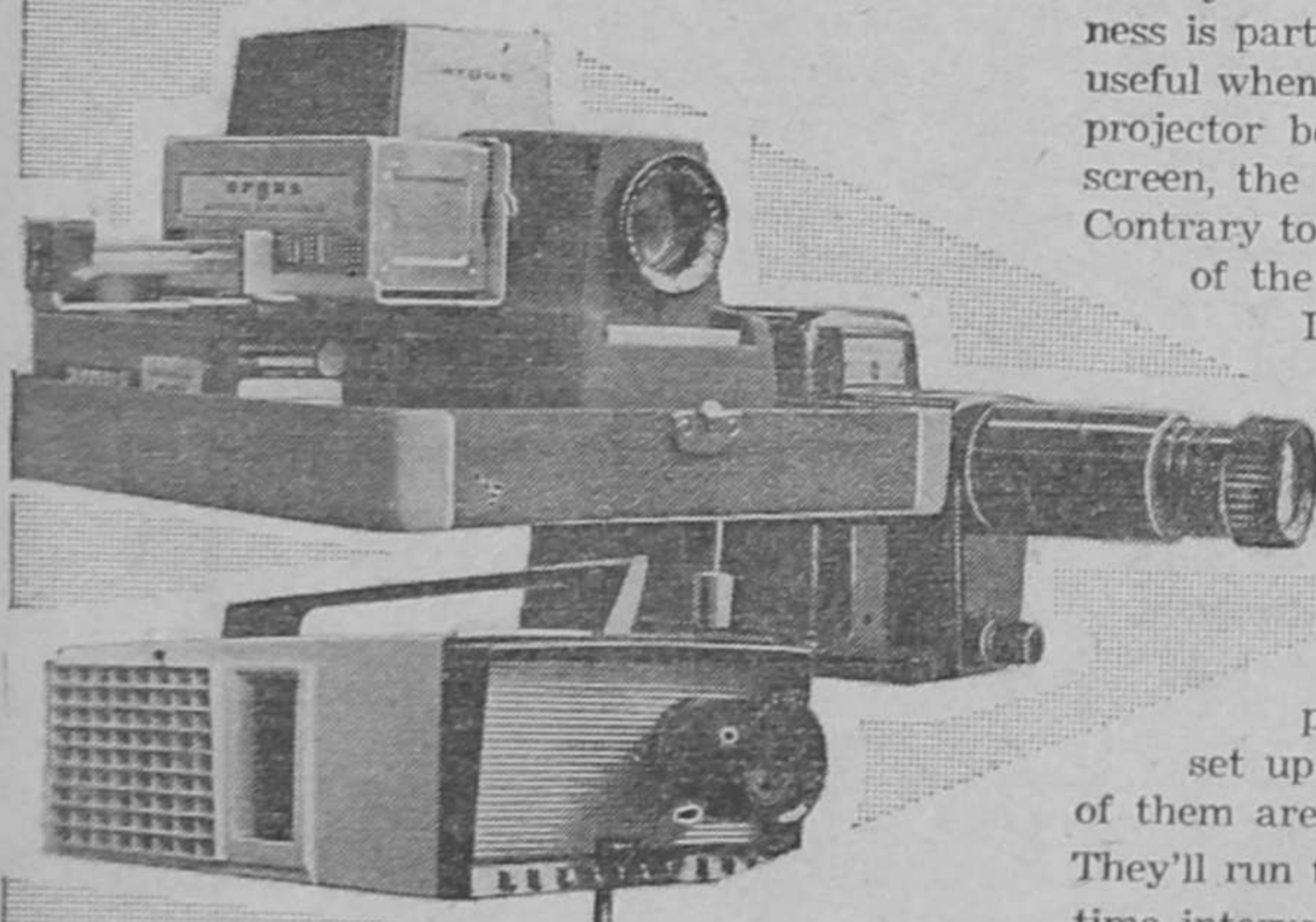
Camera advertising is getting rather gooey nowadays, but snapshots are fun to take and keep. Particularly if you have children. But don't be leery—because of price or because of your lack of know-how. You can get an acceptable box camera for in the neighborhood of \$10. And these are almost foolproof if you're any good at all at judging distance. What's more most of them are synchronized for flash. That means you don't have to wait for bright sunshine or have to take all your pictures out of doors. All box cameras have fixed-focus lenses. Pictures usually are sharpest when the subject is about 15 to 25 feet from the camera. But the box camera has such great depth of field that objects as close as seven feet will be reasonably sharp. Close-ups? Uh-uh. Not unless you buy a special supplementary lens. Another flaw is that these cameras have only one shutter speed, which is relatively slow. So any pronounced movement will blur the picture. However, they also have only one aperture setting so you don't have to fuss and fiddle with that.

Some excellent films—i.e., Verichrome Pan and All Weather Pan—have been concocted to make the box cameraman's lot easier. Another new film—Size 127 Ektachrome—has also been brought out to make better color slide production possible. Later on, after gaining experience, you may want to tackle a more complicated camera. If you do decide to step out and try a folding camera, you'll find the lenses are faster, that the camera is more fully focusable and that you'll have a number of shutter speeds to consider. One good thing, however: Folding cameras are more compact and therefore more convenient to carry when folded up. Don't worry about the size of the negative in relation to size of the snapshot you want, so long as the picture is in focus. Your prints usually will be "jumbo" size ( $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4$  or  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ ) regardless of the negative size, unless you specify otherwise.



The polaroid camera still seems to most people to be as much a novelty as when it first came out in 1948, although its price—from \$70 to \$250—definitely takes it out of the "toy" class. As you probably know, polaroid's the camera that gives you a finished print only a minute after you've snapped the picture. If you remember, the first polaroid pictures were rather sleazy (sepia rather than black and white, and not too sharply defined). That's all been improved. Atop that, polaroid now supplies you with

a squee-gee with which you can coat each picture to give it longer life. The chief virtue of the polaroid is that you don't have to finish a roll of film or wait for developing and printing to see what you've shot. Then, too, if your first snap was exposed wrong or if the subject isn't all in the picture, you can immediately retake it correctly. While you can't make duplicate prints or enlargements yourself, you can send your prints to Polaroid Co. in Massachusetts. They'll make either or both for you at very moderate cost. One irritating feature about the polaroid is that you've got to get an accurate exposure. There's no skilled darkroom man to give your negative special care. It's all up to you. Another bad feature is that you can use only polaroid film, and no color film is available. You may think that polaroid film is outrageously expensive when you step up to the counter to buy it. But remember one thing. You won't be paying for developing and printing your pictures. The camera does it. And you'll find that it gets to be rather expensive having your film handled in a darkroom at a photography shop or drugstore. Polaroid offers you two flashing units, about a buck apart in price and both less than \$15. Tests show that both are well-enough constructed and will provide sufficient light. But since the film is a little tricky, you'll have to experiment with your flashing unit to find the best settings for the camera when you're using flash.



Just about as you'd figure, the important thing to consider in buying a projector to show your color slides is the brightness and sharpness of the image it casts. Brightness is particularly important because 1) it adds excitement to the image and 2) it's useful when you have a dark or an over-exposed slide. Besides, the more light the projector beams through the transparency, the farther you can operate it from the screen, the less you have to darken the room and the larger the image you'll get. Contrary to what you'd think, brightness doesn't necessarily depend upon the strength of the light—some 300-watters give six times brighter an image than others.

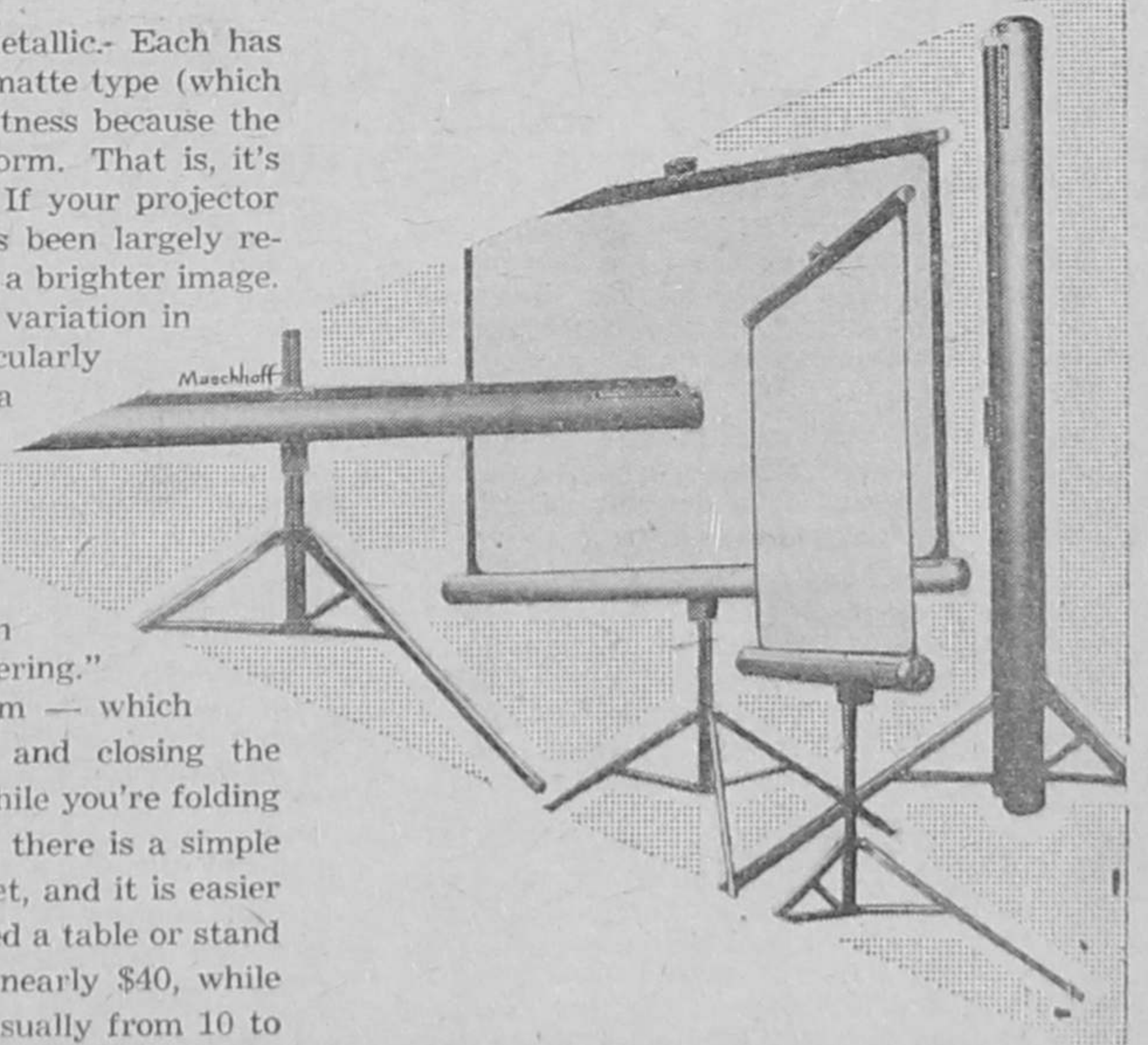
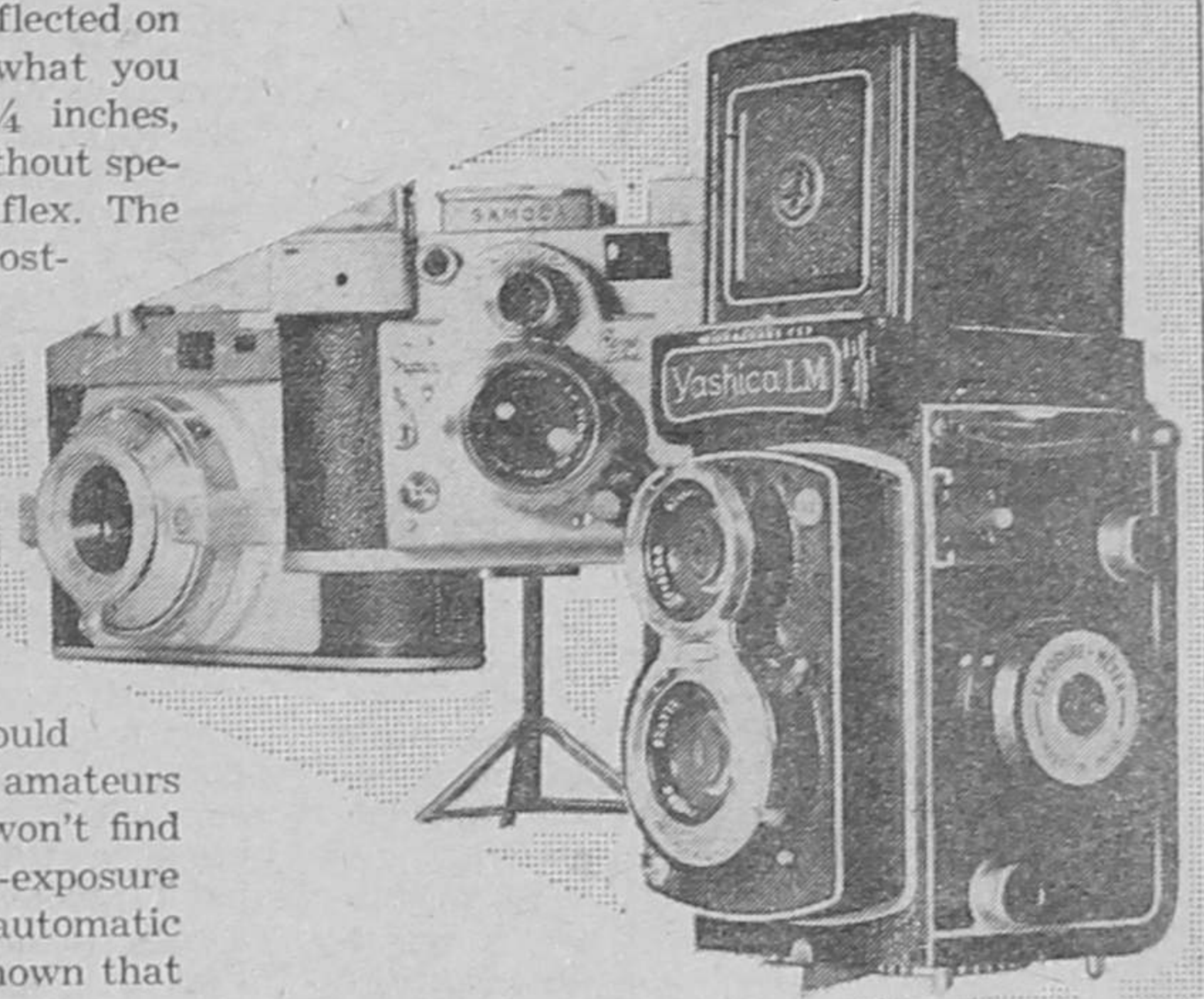
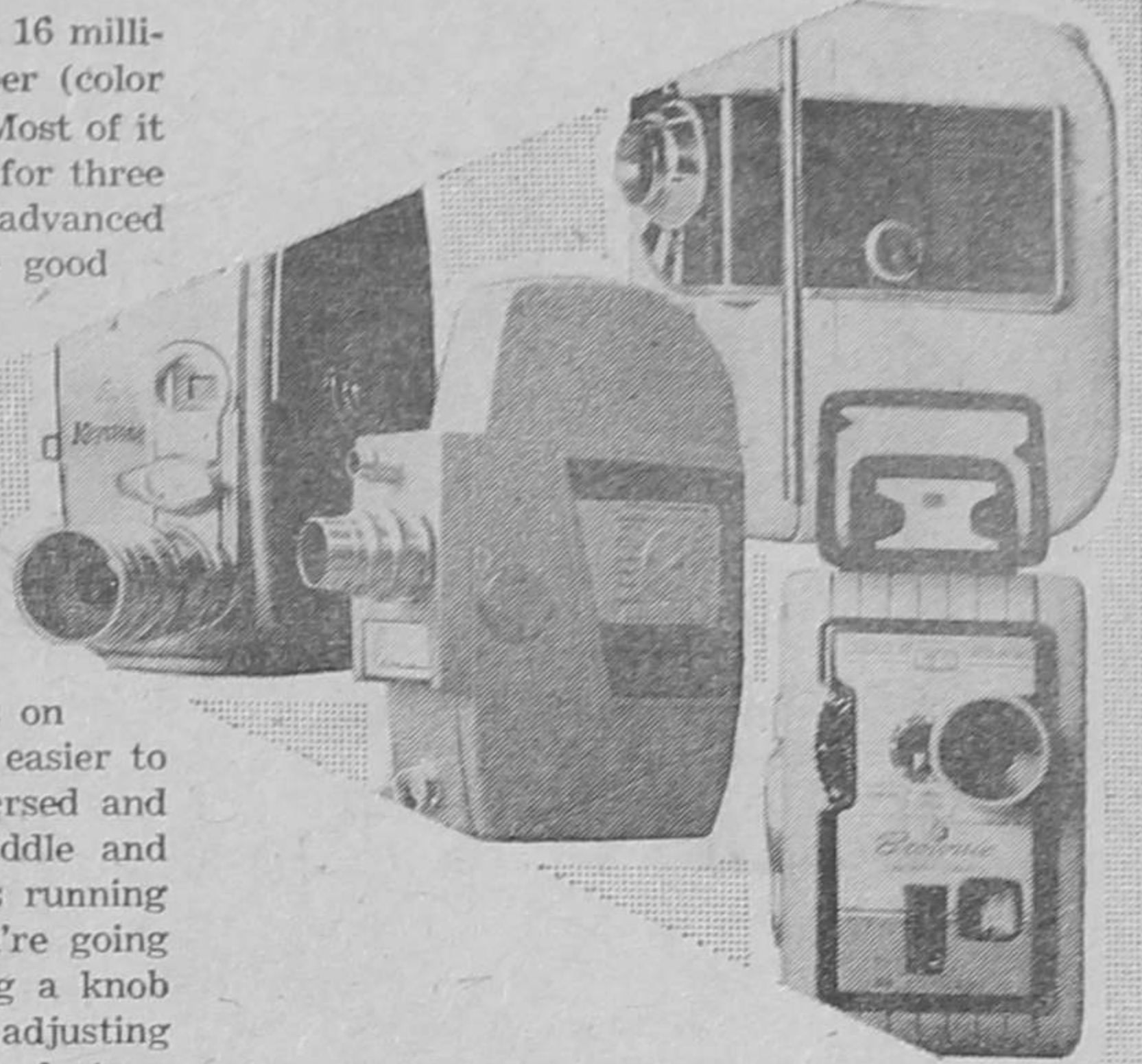
Indeed, some are as bright as a 500-watter. What's important is the light concentration and the heat filtering lens. Nowadays, too, you should not have any trouble getting at least a semi-automatic projector so you won't have to fumble in the dark to find the next slide and experiment to see if it's right side up. You load a magazine and go from slide to slide by pushing a button or pulling a handle. By getting more than one magazine, you can store your slides in them so that they're ready for projection at a moment's notice, or at least as little time as it takes to set up the screen. Most of the magazines will hold 30 or more slides, and some of them are fully-automatic. That is, once you start them, they just keep going. They'll run through a whole magazine-full, going from slide to slide at a pre-selected time interval. When your transparencies come back to you from the processor, you'll find them mounted on cardboard. For those you may value more highly for sentimental reasons, it's not a bad idea to sandwich them between glass plates to protect them from dust, grime and possible scratching. It's also not a bad idea to take a few transparencies along when you go to buy your projector. Try them out several times, both horizontally and vertically in various projectors before you make your choice.

# You've Got a Keepsake

Two sizes of equipment are generally used for home movie-making, 8 and 16 millimeter, with 8 mm. by far more popular. To begin with, 8 mm. film is cheaper (color costs one-third as much). Equipment also costs less and is not as bulky. Most of it can be carried in a jacket pocket. Some advanced amateurs prefer 16 mm. for three reasons: 1) quality is higher, 2) projection can be larger and 3) more advanced equipment, including sound film, is available. As a rule, if you can take good snapshots, you can make movies. After all, on the simple cameras the only adjustment necessary is the aperture, depending on light conditions. Otherwise, you merely wind the motor, sight through the viewfinder, press the starting button—and you're making movies. You don't have to be Rockefeller. Your camera shouldn't cost you more than \$50, your projector another \$50 and the screen about \$10. Most cameras have fixed-focus lenses, but with enough depth of field that you'll get acceptably sharp pictures anywhere except at close range. For that, you'll need either a supplementary close-up lens or a focusing lens. Film comes on spools or in flat magazines. Spools are cheaper but the magazine type is easier to load and reverse. It's run through once exposing half its width, then reversed and the other half exposed. The processor develops it, splits it down the middle and splices the two end to end. You get 50 feet of film or about four minutes running time. Most of the cameras you'll see will have eye-level viewfinders. If you're going to use supplementary lenses, the "zoom" type is probably best. By turning a knob or pressing a button, you change the image size at the same time you're adjusting the finder to the focal length of the film. Most all of them will have film-footage indicators, but only a few will be self-setting. You'll have to do that by hand. Prices on these better models range from \$70 to \$135, but discounts are available.

Probably the most popular better cameras are the twin-lens reflex and the 35 millimeter. In a twin-lens reflex, the image of what you're photographing is reflected on a ground glass screen same size as the negative. You're snapping exactly what you see. You won't wind up with decapitated subjects. The negative is  $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$  inches, large enough for usable contact prints or enlargements of reasonable size without special fine-grain developing. Prices range up to \$200, cost of the famed Rolleiflex. The Japanese make one called Minolta Autocord near the Rollei in quality and costing half as much. The 35 mm. popularity stems in large part from the interest in color slides which are less expensive and more easily projected in 35 mm. Along with that, the 35 mm. is light, easy to operate and has a low negative cost. Trouble is, considerable enlargement is needed to make a usable photo from the tiny negative. When it is enlarged, dust specks, pinholes and scratches show up glaringly. Also, you need fine-grain developing, something you can't always get at the corner drug store. Prices on the 35 mm. are considerably less. Things to check in buying either camera are the focusing, film advance and shutter mechanisms. All should operate smoothly and easily. The consensus among professionals and skilled amateurs is that the Rollei has, in addition to a finer finish, several features that you won't find on the cheaper types. Most of them, however, do offer such helps as double-exposure prevention, a shutter release on the camera, front panel focusing and an automatic film counter. A 35 mm. can set you back as much as \$300, but tests have shown that several models costing less than \$90 will produce excellent pictures. Here, too, you can get protection against double-exposure. A few models have an added gimmick, a so-called "light value system." This links the shutter speed with the diaphragm opening so that no matter at what speed you set the shutter, the same amount of light will reach the film. You'll find most of them relatively easy to focus.

Three types of projection screens are matte, glass-beaded and metallic. Each has advantages and, of course, disadvantages. Chief drawback to the matte type (which is less popular than the others) is the image's relatively low brightness because the screen reflects less light. The image, however, is smooth and uniform. That is, it's equally bright regardless of the angle from which you look at it. If your projector is bright enough, the matte screen may be best for you. Matte has been largely replaced, however, by glass-beaded screens because the latter do yield a brighter image. But the image is "grainy" (or rough) and you do sometimes get a variation in brightness. The brightest, of course, is the metallic screen—particularly if you're sitting right in front of it. This brightness, however, has a tendency to fall off—and rather sharply, too—from one part of the screen to another. The metallic screen is better if you use a stereo slide and projector. One thing to be especially wary of is "laddering," distortion caused by surface waves on the screen. Check on this by tilting your projector up and down several times. If dark lines on the screen remain stationary while the picture moves up and down, you've got "laddering." Almost all of these screens are mounted on tripods. Some of them—which you can find only by shopping around—have tabs for spreading and closing the tripod legs so that you'll be less apt to get your fingers pinched while you're folding them. If you don't like the rods, bars and knobs on these models, there is a simple box type. It is less likely to snag nearby objects in the storage closet, and it is easier to carry and store. But the disadvantage in this case is that you need a table or stand to set the screen on. Prices range a long way, from around \$10 to nearly \$40, while the weight—a factor to consider if you use the screen much—is usually from 10 to 15 pounds. The screen is usually 40x40 inches.



# Bog Views the News

By Bogdan Baynert



## Tribute to Winstead

A Guest Editorial

The day after Christmas the arch-Republican New York Herald Tribune, perhaps influenced by the spirit of the season, published an editorial tribute to the late Ralph Winstead under the title "Death of a Working Stiff." We reprint it here as a beautifully-written piece by someone who obviously knew his subject well.

**D**EDICATION is a quality which commands respect wherever it appears. Some men dedicate their lives to art, others to science, music, literature or religion. Ralph Dimmit Winstead, now dead at sixty-four, dedicated his life to what he affectionately called "the working stiff"—in short, to labor.

In his lifetime he had seen the labor movement of America grow from a small, harassed and persecuted band of brave and determined pioneers into a successful and prosperous organization of many millions. In this growth it acquired many interior faults and evils, of which Ralph Winstead was as well aware as any honest man—honesty and integrity being the qualities which distinguished his whole life. But despite labor's faults he still placed his devotion and his services upon that side, believing that it worked in general for the greater good of man. Perhaps it does.

He had spent the last seven years of that life for the United Auto Workers tracking down the members of the Invisible Government who had shot and tried to kill Walter

Reuther. They were of the same ineffable group and associations which recently met at Apalachin. Learning the identity of the assassins and proving it were two different things; in real life, as apart from television, the good guys do not always necessarily get the bad guys. On the contrary, the bad guys quite often get the good guys.

When Ralph Winstead disappeared at St. Clair Shores, Mich., a week ago last Sunday, it was natural to think he had met foul play. But all available evidence now indicates that he simply went out as he often liked to do to chop a hole in the ice of the lake on which he lived and see if the perch were running. He had a great zest for the out-of-doors, the fresh air and all the wholesome things of life. He had an almost childlike sense of curiosity and permanent wonder. The ice presumably gave way beneath him and he plunged to the bottom of that terribly cold water. One can only imagine what passed through his mind in that final, and not necessarily painful moment. Our guess is that he gave a wry, respectful hail and farewell to the Boss Organizer up above, the original king of the have-nots and dispossessed and working stiffs of this world. And we believe he smiled, for he was always smiling, and saluted his departing life as having been worth living, for Ralph Winstead loved life, and lived it fully and joyfully. The world is better for his having been and much the poorer for his taking off.

## Cracks and Comment:

### Big Biz Frets About WPR

**B**ECAUSE our heart is full of the spirit of the season, or something, we report with amusement rather than rage the long piece in Nation's Business entitled "Business Looks at Walter Reuther." Here, the magazine says, are some of the things business worries about:

"On developing peaceful uses of atomic energy, Mr. Reuther criticizes the government for relying too much on private enterprise."

(Which has done such a dandy job!)

"On automation, he urged setting up a permanent commission . . . which would make recommendations to Congress and the President to assure that the benefits are fairly shared and full employment maintained."

(Clearly outrageous!)

"Since Mr. Reuther rose to leadership in the UAW, the union and the automobile industry have been almost continually involved in new bargaining ideas and concepts."

(Subversive on the face of it.)

"Mr. Reuther calls for economic abundance and inveighs against special privilege. He frequently says that a proposal must meet three tests — it must be socially just, morally right and economically sound."

(A dangerous man!)

"Mr. Reuther is a super-salesman of his ideas and thus presents a real challenge to business and other groups who may disagree with him."

(And we're awful sorry about that.)

## Butter and Guns

**W**ASHINGTON—Conservative talk that the United States must pull in its belt and cut down on its social services or increase taxes in order to meet the communist challenge are refuted in a report by the National Planning Association.

The report, issued last March but not made public until now, declares that the American economy can even afford "substantial" increases in defense spending without shaking its foundations.

The report finds "that even if national spending increased from \$42 billion in 1957 to \$54 billion in 1960, there would remain in the economy sufficient normal production capacity to enable business to increase its capital formation in response to the greater capital requirements of enlarged defense programs, consumers to increase their consumption at a rate slightly higher than that of the past decade, and governments—federal, state and local—to make some expansion in their services."

"The finding of the report that a substantial increase in defense spending can be afforded is even more apt today, when the

economy is running below normal capacity, than it was last spring when the report was first prepared," said Chairman H. Christian Sonne of NPA.

The report, prepared by Gerhard Colm, chief economist, and his associate Manuel Helzner, declares that the "cost" of the increased national defense program would be the necessity "to forego otherwise possible tax reductions. New taxes would not be needed."

The \$54 billion defense spending budget—about \$10 billion more than is generally foreseen today—would assume the return of defense spending at the Korean level. This would make possible a substantial further rise in consumer demand through the personal income of a rising work force plus increased earnings and would provide for business expansion as well as some increase in nondefense government programs.

While a general tax cut would not be possible, the report declares that "compensating changes in various tax rates" might be made while leaving the expected total yield unchanged.

## A PAI Report

**UAW** INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA—UAW  
**SOLIDARITY**

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION, International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, AFL-CIO. Published weekly. Yearly subscription to members, 60¢; to non-members, \$2.50.

WALTER P. REUTHER  
President

EMIL MAZEY  
Secretary-Treasurer

RICHARD GOSSER, NORMAN MATTHEWS  
LEONARD WOODCOCK, PAT GREATHOUSE  
Vice-Presidents

### International Executive Board Members

CHARLES BALLARD	HARVEY KITZMAN
RAY BERNDT	RUSSELL LETNER
GEORGE BURT	WILLIAM McAULAY
CHARLES BIOLETTI	JOSEPH McCUSKER
ROBERT CARTER	GEORGE MERRELLI
ED COTE	E. T. MICHAEL
MARTIN GERBER	KEN MORRIS
ROBERT W. JOHNSTON	PATRICK O'MALLEY
CHARLES H. KERRIGAN	KENNETH W. ROBINSON
	RAY ROSS

FRANK WINN, Director of Public Relations  
KEN FIESTER, Director of Publications and Editor  
PHOTOS—James Yardley, Irv King  
ART—Jack Maschhoff, Bogdan Baynert, John Gelsavage

STAFF—Russell Smith, Jerry Dale, Ray Denison, George Ryder, John Ullman  
Members, American Newspaper Guild, AFL-CIO

# UAW Now Works Where Ford Lived

By RAY DENISON

The home where Henry Ford II and his brothers lived their early childhood is today a beehive of UAW international union activity, and next door a once-splendored home that was used to train Chrysler executives houses the UAW's education department. Standing nearby to both former holdings of automakers is Solidarity House, home of the UAW, at 8000 East Jefferson in Detroit.

This ironic state of affairs arose as a result of the UAW's purchase of land for its international headquarters in a locale where the moneyed families of Detroit built huge, rambling homes in the era preceding the first World War.

Today few of the homes are occupied by individual families. Most of them have been converted to apartment houses, clinics, or offices. Others, of course, have been torn down.

## Bought in 1920

It was 1920 when Edsel Ford moved his family into the big house at 7930 East Jefferson. To the 25-room palatial limestone home he brought his wife Eleanor (a niece of Detroit department store magnate J. L. Hudson) and his sons, Henry II, three, and Benson, two. William Clay Ford was born in 1925.

In addition to the house, there was a swimming pool and a multi-car garage with servant quarters. Five hundred feet behind the house, at the edge of the Detroit river, stood a two-story boathouse.

The home had been built in 1913 for Albert L. Stephens and, stylish in its day, was considered one of Detroit's outstanding residences.

Upon acquiring the three-story home, Edsel had it completely remodeled. On the second floor a nursery was set up, and to this day the room bears the Ford touch. Instead of nursery rhymes and Mother Goose tales found on most nursery walls, the Ford youngsters picked out their first words from quotations of more heady stuff.

Emblazoned on the walls in Germanic script are such phrases as: "It is the peculiar quality of fools to perceive the faults of others and overlook their own" — Cicero. "Truth is courage, falsehood cowardice," and "We may outrun, by violent swiftness, that which we run at, and



lose by overrunning" — Shakespeare.

## Socially Important

During the Edsel Ford family's 10-year stay in the house, they were an important part of the city's "gold coast" social whirl.

In 1924 the house was the scene of a dinner party in honor of the Prince of Wales. The Detroit papers described in detail the scores of guests and the elaborate festivities. The party was climaxed when the prince boarded the Ford yacht "Sialia" anchored at the riverfront behind the home and was escorted across the river to Windsor, Ontario, where he began a tour of Canada.

Legend has it that Henry Ford didn't take kindly to the social goings-on of his son and spent considerable time personally quizzing Edsel's household staff.

The head of Ford's notorious

service department, Harry Bennett, tells in his book "We Never Called Him Henry" of a time he drove the elder Ford to Edsel's home. Finding Edsel away, Bennett related, Henry went into the home for a look-around. When he emerged his clothing reeked of liquor. As Henry was a bitter foe of drinking, the fate he bestowed on Edsel's private stock can be easily imagined.

Henry Ford's harassment of his son became so widely known that following a \$100,000 jewel robbery at Edsel's home during a party, a widely-believed theory was that Henry himself had taken the gems to teach Edsel a lesson and curb his party-giving.

## Idle for Years

Edsel escaped his father somewhat in 1930 when he moved his family to a new \$2 million estate at Gaulker Point in Grosse Pointe Shores.

After the Fords vacated their East Jefferson home it

EDSEL FORD HOME is shown above, with expanding Solidarity House in the background. Former Chrysler-owned mansion is behind trees to right. At left, Jeanne Killeron of UAW social security department examines ornate lettering in former nursery.

remained unused. At one time the garage-servant quarters was used as a dancing school, but the house remained unoccupied until the UAW purchased the property in 1944.

At the time of Edsel's death in 1943, he owned, in addition to the facilities now belonging to the UAW, a 3,000-acre country estate at Milford, Mich., the estate in Grosse Pointe Shores, a seaside mansion at Seal Harbor, Me., and an estate on Jupiter Island off the Florida coast.

Gone today from the grounds of the East Jefferson house are the swimming pool, the garage and the boathouse. The home's interior has been revamped into offices to handle UAW departments. Now operating in the home are the UAW's fair employment department, the social security department, women's department, the community relations department and the office workers department. Ultimately these will move into Solidarity House, now being expanded. The Ford home will then be used to house UAW education institute students.

Next door to the former Edsel Ford home, and now housing the UAW's education department, is the former home of Dr. Adlington Newman, which from 1944 until 1955 was owned by the Chrysler Corp. and used as a training center for junior executives. Built in 1902, the home

is virtually unchanged inside. Massive oak paneling and ornate gold leaf trim mark several of the rooms.

## 100 at Dinner

Dr. Newman built the home after his marriage to Bertha Scotten, daughter of Daniel Scotten, partner in the Scotten and Dillon Tobacco Co. The influence of the doctor's English forebears shows throughout the interior, and even today, stored away in basement nooks, are odds and ends of furniture which tell a story of rich living.

One massive oaken buffet table, hand-carved and built to last for generations, typifies the furnishing of the dining room that many times must have seated over 100.

Following Newman's death the property was involved in litigation for many years, ending with its sale to Chrysler in 1944. The UAW purchased the house and grounds in 1955.

Historically, the general area along East Jefferson—including the land now held by the UAW—is rich in Detroit history, inasmuch as the first settlements were along the river. The earliest recorded transaction of the land in 1796 tells of its sale by a Frenchman, Jacques Campau, to Lt. Col. John Francis Hamtramck, commandant of United States troops at Detroit.

## Historic Past

In later years, the land was tenanted by names well-known to Detroiters. The James Van Dyke farm covered the land for several generations. Julius Stroh, of the Stroh brewing family, had a home where the driveway to Solidarity House is today. Next door to the UAW-owned Newman house is the former home of the Buhl family, which was active in Detroit's industrial development.

The moneyed families have long since deserted East Jefferson for more spacious and more plush surroundings. Their homes remain as monuments to the architecture of a bygone era and to the wealth that once was concentrated in the area. Today, they are a functioning part of America and its people — the UAW.

## Golden Birthday

The home which Edsel Ford and his family occupied before it was purchased by the UAW was built in 1913. That was also the year Henry Ford gave his son \$1 million in gold to celebrate Edsel's 21st birthday.

# Blasts New Residence Law Restricting Welfare Benefits

SHEBOYGAN, Wis. — Getting public welfare payments for the "non-resident" needy is a problem not only in New Jersey and California (Solidarity, Dec. 23), but in Wisconsin as well. At least that's the opinion of a Badger State legislator.

State senator Gaylord Nelson of Madison says the "shameful and irresponsible" new state law requiring a year's residence in Wisconsin to qualify for public assistance should be revised at once.

## Cites Milwaukee Case

The law was enacted by the Republican-dominated legislature and signed by GOP Gov. Vernon Thomson. Nelson is the Democratic candidate for governor.

He attacked the law in a speech here following the death of a year-old Milwaukee girl whose family had been denied relief under the new law. The child died of pneumonia in an unheated room in her family's apartment.

Nelson said the lights and gas had also been cut off in the apartment because the family could not pay the utility bill.

"Milwaukee welfare officials say relief was denied to this family because of this shameful, irresponsible legislation which should be revised at the earliest moment practicable," the senator declared.

## Shortsighted Law

"There have been scores of hardship cases under this law which could have been more serious were it not for the work of private welfare authorities. . . . It is typical of the shortsighted, unimaginative leadership in Madison that the law was passed," Nelson added.

Asked to comment on Nelson's remarks, UAW Region 10 Director Harvey Kitzman said:

"Nobody wants to live on relief if they can help it. If we head into a recession, this residence law will hurt many of our members if they are laid off."



ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE and elaborate landscaping of the former Newman home are shown in this view from the river side.

## Labor History in Pictures—4

**B**ESET BY struggle, hardship and intense employer opposition, unions in America early recognized their need for more effective political action. The first workingmen's parties were formed more than 100 years ago.

An early scene of union political action is brought to view here by UAW staff artist John Gelsavage in one of a series of about 30 paintings on American labor history.

Starting in Philadelphia, workingmen's parties in the early 1800s soon spread northward to New York and New England and as far west as Ohio. What American workers were seeking was the right to share fully in the benefits of the country's development.

Many of the issues were the forerunners of those which exist today. For even though business and industry were wealthy and expanding, there was a widening gap between the owners and the workers. Wages, though rising, lagged behind living costs. The workday ranged from 12 to 15 hours. Workers were often paid in depreciated money, and were imprisoned for debt.

But with the removal of property ownership as a voting qualification, workers began to fight special privilege. They demanded education for all, abolition of imprisonment for debt, direct election of all public officials, greater equality in taxation and complete separation of church and state.

The political reforms they sought—and achieved—thus were much broader than the labor movement itself.



## SUB Proves Its True Worth Even to Wall Street Journal

Now it's really official. The Wall Street Journal, five-day-a-week spokesman for and to the big business community, says supplementary unemployment benefits are a good thing.

In its issue a week ago, the Journal did a study in depth of the steel town of Donora, Pa., where 25% of the workers are on layoff and 90% get less than 40 hours' work a week. "In past periods of unemployment here, laid-off workers slashed all spending, drew down

their savings, often were forced to default on their debts," says the Journal. "Today a different pattern is emerging."

The reason, the paper admits, is UAW-pioneered SUB, later adopted by the United Steelworkers and other unions.

### Banker's View

Talks with bankers, merchants, loan company officials and the workers themselves led the Journal to one conclusion—SUB was preventing a slump from becoming a depression.

"With SUB I think the town can get along all right if unemployment doesn't last too long," said the local bank manager.

"I don't know what we'd do if it weren't for the SUB payments the men are getting," said the Red Cross secretary.

### Savings Up

A representative of the city department of public assistance (relief) reported that only a few steelworkers were on the rolls, and they were laid off before the SUB plan went into effect July 1. Otherwise, he estimated, 90% might be getting aid.

Actually, savings accounts at the local bank have increased; installment delinquencies have

not. There has been some "belt-tightening", merchants report, but that's about all.

Donora, of course, is in Pennsylvania, where no legal blocks have been placed in the path of SUB. In Indiana, the Journal reports, an alternative plan had to be devised; in Ohio, as UAW members know, the SUB still can't operate because of state rulings.

Just possibly the foes of SUB will be influenced by the Journal's finding that while SUB is "only one factor helping to moderate the effects of widespread unemployment . . . it is getting major credit . . . for preventing a crippling local depression."

## Wages, Salaries Down Again

**WASHINGTON**—For the third straight month, personal income in the U.S. dropped during November with wages and salaries dropping the sharpest.

Between August, when the high point was reached and the beginning of December total personal income dropped \$1.4 billion while wages and salaries dropped \$2.5 billion, most of it due to the parallel increase in unemployment. The difference between the two figures was made up by increases in unemployment insurance compensation, a slight increase of income in the service industries and in personal interest income and dividends.

The Department of Commerce reports that since the August peak, wages and salaries dropped about 1% "with the bulk of the decline concentrated among production workers in durable-goods manufacturing industries."

At the same time payrolls in nondurable goods, trade, mining and railroads were "also somewhat lower in November than three months earlier."

Services and finance continued to advance, but government payrolls declined slightly.

The picture would have been considerably worse if unemployment benefits, an increase in old-age benefits and a rise in veterans compensation had not poured about \$1.5 billions back into the economy.

## Rigged Prices Cause Slump

Continued from Page 1

charged that GM was "a leader in the campaign by big business to raise prices higher and higher in order to swell already massive profits, a practice which has remained unchanged in the face of mounting unemployment and declining purchasing-power."

He cited testimony by Albert Bradley, now GM board chairman, before a Senate hearing two years ago that the company set its prices so as to make a 20% return even if it produces only 180 days a year.

"This pricing policy is designed to guarantee General Motors an exorbitant rate of profit even if recession conditions force production down to a 180-day level," Woodcock said. "The effects of such a disastrous production cut on the living-standards of General Motors workers, their families and the merchants and professional people who depend on workers' paychecks are therefore matters about which the corporation can well afford to remain completely unconcerned."

## Candidates for Mayor

**KENOSHA, Wis.**—Three members of UAW Local 72 (American Motors) are candidates for mayor of this industrial city south of Milwaukee. They are Joseph J. Lourigan, Tony Michetti and Richard H. Lindgren. Michetti is an AMC truck driver; Lindgren is presently county clerk, and Lourigan is currently a member of the city council and a former state assemblyman.

## PRB Decision

Continued from Page 1

their positions. Reuther also submitted these decisions to the PRB for review.

In a statement accompanying the decisions, Rabbi Morris Adler, PRB chairman said:

### Adler's View

"In rendering its decision on the first cases presented to it, the board wishes to re-emphasize not alone its dedication to justice and equity within American labor but also its faith in the rank and file members of the labor movement and in the integrity and devotion to democratic principles of most of its leadership.

"The board will continue to give its earnest consideration to every issue and controversy properly brought before it and within its jurisdiction. In voluntarily establishing such an impartial and independent body as a court of final appeal within its framework, the UAW has acted in accordance with the highest principles of democracy and justice."

## Hot Fights Face 1958 Congress

Continued from Page 1

support of AFL-CIO? There another type of fight is taking place. The issue is whether the committee, both in its public hearings and the activities of its staff, shall be used to harass organized labor or strengthen it.

One fight will focus on the Douglas bill that would insure the integrity of all pension and welfare funds. Employers groups don't think any supervision should be exercised over employer-controlled pension and welfare funds.

Drafts of proposed legislation intended to weaken labor at the bargaining table are already being circulated. Such measures include a national "right to work" law, inclusion of labor under anti-trust laws, and barring union members from making political contributions.

### Chamber Changes Tune

With collective bargaining sessions upcoming this year for many unions, including the UAW, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has changed its tune about "union cleanup" legislation. A chamber periodical, Washington Report, says that while secret balloting in union elections is all right, "it can't cure the insatiable appetite for wage hikes." What it calls "monopoly power" of unions is the real issue, the chamber says.

The word "sputnik" will fill the pages of the Congressional Record and committee hear-

ings this year, but of equal or more importance to many will be the word "unemployment."

Many advisors of Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell privately disagree with his estimate of unemployment by March. They say that by March we might have not four million but six or seven million unemployed.

At the very beginning of the session, liberal farm-belt senators such as Proxmire of Wisconsin and Humphrey of Minnesota will drive for an increase in farm income. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson, on the other hand, has already announced a cut of 25¢ a hundred pounds for whole milk, to go into effect April 1.

Federal aid to education is one of the most thorny problems to come before the new Congress. Now that the sputnik shock is subsiding, the problem of education threatens to lose its high priority for the administration, and even in the attention of some members of Congress.

Estimated needs of the Amer-

ican educational system are now being cut by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Emphasis will be placed on scientific education. Many members of Congress who have fought year in and year out for federal aid to American schools — before sputnik — complain that the administration's requests are too little and too late.

### Narrow Approach

Prediction is that a major portion of the money requested by the administration for education will go to the National Science Foundation. As a result of this limited approach, many members of Congress — both Republican and Democrat — will offer their own bills aimed at providing college scholarships, training additional teachers and appropriations for school construction.

As usual, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and National Association of Manufacturers will be against spending money. They will still be for education, however, for those who can pay for it.

Washington sources do not expect the President, in any major address, to face up to the problems of financing the total job now facing the country.

The President is still dominated by the attitude of former Secretary of Treasury George Humphrey, who believes that federal spending is basically sinful — and that taxation of corporations or closing of tax loopholes is highly immoral.

## Fewer Strikes in '57

**WASHINGTON** — Opponents of unions who equate organized labor with "constant strikes" were unhappy to learn that in 1957 according to the U.S. Department of Labor fewer workers were idled and less time was lost because of strikes than in any other postwar year.